



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY SUPPORT PROJECT

COUNTRY: GUINEA-BISSAU

APPRAISAL REPORT

Date: December 2022

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AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



GUINEA-BISSAU

EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY SUPPORT PROJECT (AEFPF)

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(September 2022)

Currency Unit	=	XOF
UA 1	=	XOF 853.62
UA 1	=	USD 1.30
UA 1	=	EUR 1.30

FISCAL YEAR: 1 January - 31 December

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 metric ton	=	2,204 pounds
1 kilogramme (kg)	=	2.20 pounds
1 metre (m)	=	3.28 feet
1 millimetre (mm)	=	0.03937 foot
1 kilometre (km)	=	0.62 mile
1 hectare (ha)	=	2.471 acres

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AEFPF	:	African Emergency Food Production Facility
AfDB	:	African Development Bank
CSP	:	Country Strategy Paper
DGA	:	General Directorate of Agriculture
DGEDR	:	General Directorate of Rural Engineering
DGPA	:	General Directorate of Agricultural Planning
DRA	:	Regional Directorate of Agriculture
DSCCS	:	Department of Seed Control and Certification
DSVA	:	Department of Agricultural Extension Services
EU	:	European Union
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
IFAD	:	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMF	:	International Monetary Fund
IRCS	:	Intensive Rice Cultivation System
ISS	:	Integrated Safeguards System
MADR	:	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
PADES	:	Southern Regions Economic Development Support Project
SDG	:	Sustainable Development Goal
UNO	:	United Nations Organisation
WFP	:	World Food Programme

PROJECT INFORMATION SHEET

Client Information

RECIPIENT : Republic of Guinea-Bissau

EXECUTING AGENCY : Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Financing Plan

Source	Amount (UA)	Instrument
TSF (Pillar 1)	5 million	Grant
TOTAL COST	5 million	

Timeframe – Main Milestones (Expected)

Preparation- Appraisal	October 2022
Project Approval	December 2022
Effectiveness	December 2022
Closing	December 2023
Last Disbursement	April 2024
Completion	30 June 2024

GUINEA-BISSAU: PAUSA

RESULTS FRAMEWORK FOR THE EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY SUPPORT PROJECT (PAUSA)						
A		A PROJECT INFORMATION				
PROJECT NAME AND SAP CODE: PAUSA P-GW-A00-010						
COUNTRY: GUINEA-BISSAU						
PROJECT OBJECTIVE: Increase agricultural production of the main staple foods (cereals and vegetable production) in the eight regions of the country in response to the negative consequences of the Russian invasion of Ukraine on the food security of the population						
PROJECT ALIGNMENT WITH THE COUNTRY AND AEFPP		(a) Country ambition: Guinea-Bissau has a National Development Plan (2020-2023) that aims at economic recovery through six (6) strategic objectives: (i) consolidate a democratic state by reforming and modernising the public administration; (ii) reform the economy and promote economic growth and job creation; (iii) develop the industrial and infrastructure sectors; (iv) strengthen human capital and improve the population's quality of life; (v) promote external relations and regional integration, and engage the diaspora; (vi) preserve biodiversity, combat climate change, and promote natural capital.				
		(b) AEFPP: (i) reduce the poor population’s vulnerability to rising and volatile food prices; (ii) support broad-based growth by increasing agricultural productivity, promoting market participation, and strengthening Government policies for sustainable agricultural development.				
		(c) Alignment Indicators: "Feed Africa" - Alignment Indicator 1: Agricultural labour productivity (USD per farmer) - Alignment Indicator 2: Yield (tonne/ha)				
B		RESULTS MATRIX				
DESCRIPTION OF THE RESULTS CHAIN AND INDICATORS		UNIT	BASIC DATA [2020/2021]	TARGET DATA AT COMPLETION [T1 2024]	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	REPORTING FREQUENCY
OUTCOME 1: Increased productivity						
OUTCOME INDICATOR 1.1: Average food crop yields		t/ha	Lowland rice: 1.7 Mangrove rice: 2.24 Maize: 0.67 Millet: 0.80 Sorghum: 0.87 Cassava: 3.5 Yam: 3.5 Sweet potato: 3 Cocoyam: 3.5 Cowpea: 0.3	Lowland rice: 3.5 Mangrove rice: 3.5 Maize: 1.5 Millet: 1.5 Sorghum: 1.3 Cassava: 8 Yam: 7 Sweet potato: 9 Cocoyam: 6 Cowpea: 0.5	MADR reports and surveys	Annual
OUTCOME INDICATOR 1.2: Additional number of farmers who benefit from improved seeds and fertilisers		Number	0	46,635 (at least 50% women)	MADR reports and surveys	Annual
OUTCOME 2: Agricultural and poultry production is increasing						
OUTCOME INDICATOR 2.1: Additional annual production of cereals and tubers		Tonnes	Rice: 0 Maize: 0 Millet: 0 Sorghum: 0 Peanuts: 0 Tubers: 0 Cassava: 0 Yam: 0 Sweet potato: 0 Cocovam: 0	Rice: 17 850 Maize: 4 233 Millet: 5 950 Sorghum: 914 Groundnut: 1 190 Cowpea: 204 Cassava: 2 475 Yam: 1 750 Sweet potato: 1 200 Cocovam: 275	Report and survey	Annual

OUTCOME INDICATOR 2.3: Additional annual market garden production	Tonnes	0	1 519	Report and survey	Annual
OUTCOME INDICATOR 2.4 : Additional broiler and egg production	U/year	0 0	4 000 chickens 5 400 eggs	Report and survey	Annual
OUTPUT 1: Increased use of certified seeds and fertilisers					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.1: Quantity of additional climate-resilient certified seed of cereals and tubers	Tonnes ml	Lowland rice :0 Mangrove rice : 0 Maize: 0 Millet : 0 Sorghum : 0 Cocoyam cuttings: 0 Yam bulb: 0 Cassava cuttings: 0 Sweet potato cord: 0	Lowland rice: 350 Mangrove rice: 500 Maize: 150 T Millet: 100 T Sorghum: 50 T Cocoyam cuttings: 10 T Yam bulb: 10 T Cassava cuttings: 500 T Sweet potato cord: 5000 ml	MADR and WFP reports and surveys	Semi-annual
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.3: Quantity of climate-resilient vegetable seeds (for women)	Kg	0	364	MADR and WFP reports and surveys	Semi-annual
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.5: Additional quantity of basic and pre-basic rice seed purchased for INPA	Kg	0	Basic: 1000 kg Pre-basic: 10 kg	MADR reports and surveys	Semi-annual
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.6: Additional quantity of fertilisers purchased and distributed to farmers	Tonnes and litres	0	Urea (46%): 950 t NPK 12-24-12: 400 t Chemical insecticides: 882 l Biological insecticides: 450 l Selective herbicides: 500 l	MADR reports and surveys	Semi-annual
OUTPUT 2: Poultry production equipment and materials in Bissora Centre					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.1: Number of solar panel incubators purchased	U	0	5	MADR and WFP reports and surveys	Semi-annual
OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.2: Number of drinkers and feeders	U	0	100 feeders 100 drinkers	MADR and WFP reports and surveys	Semi-annual
OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.3: Number of chicks and layers	U	0	300 chicks 300 layers	MADR and WFP reports and surveys	Semi-annual
OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.4: Quantity of poultry feed	50 kg bag	0	200	MADR and WFP reports and surveys	Semi-annual
OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.5: Batch of equipment	u	0	10 candle machines 10 automatic feeding machines	MADR and WFP reports and surveys	Semi-annual
OUTPUT 3: Farmers using good farming practices					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 3.1: Reinforced technical structures (DGA, DRA, DSA, DGPA, DGEDR)	Number		04	MADR and WFP reports and surveys	Semi-annual and annual
OUTPUT INDICATOR 3.2 : Area planted	Ha		32 096	MADR and WFP reports and surveys	Semi-annual and annual

OUTPUT INDICATOR 3.3 : ICT-based extension applications for input distribution (digital platform)	Number	-	1	MADR and WFP reports and surveys	Semi-annual and annual
OUTPUT INDICATOR 3.4 Additional farmers trained in good practices, including emergency climate services	Number	0	15 800 (at least 50% women)	MADR and WFP reports and surveys	Semi-annual and annual
OUTPUT 4: Commitment to political reform					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 4.1: Preparation/updating of national policies for access to inputs (seeds and fertilisers)	Number	-	3	Copies of validated policies	Annual
OUTPUT INDICATOR 4.2 : Updating/dissemination of regulations	Number	0	2	Copy of published regulations	Annual
OUTPUT 5: Environmental and social management very satisfactory					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 5.1: Number of periodic E&S reports submitted	Number	0	4	Project progress reports	Quarterly
OUTPUT INDICATOR 5.2 Number of annual environmental and social performance audits conducted	Number	0	1	Project progress reports	Annual

Project Summary

Guinea-Bissau is facing an unprecedented food crisis caused by the combined effects of climate change, declining demand and international cashew nut prices, the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the direct and indirect consequences of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. To mitigate the crisis, the Government has called on its various partners to build the resilience of its population.

This operation, financed through a TSF grant (Pillar 1) of UA 5 million, will provide 46,635 vulnerable households (at least 50% women) with: (i) 1,253 tonnes of certified climate-resilient cereal seeds, 364 kg of certified vegetable seeds, 520 tonnes of cassava, yam, and cocoyam cuttings, and 5,000 ml of sweet potato cords; (ii) 1,350 tonnes of fertilisers (NPK and urea) and 1,832 litres of insecticides; and (iii) support for poultry production.

The proposed investments will allow for the sowing of about 32,096 ha of land and generate additional agricultural production of 37,335 tonnes, including 1,519 tonnes of market garden produce. Furthermore, an annual production of 5,400 fertile eggs and 4,000 broilers is also expected.

I. STRATEGIC CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

1.1. Main Development Constraints

1.1.1. Analysis of the economic impact of the crisis on the country

Economic growth and outlook: The pandemic disrupted positive economic growth over the past few years and reduced real GDP by 2.8% in 2020. As regards the medium-term outlook, despite the Russian invasion of Ukraine, growth is expected to rebound to 3.7% in 2022 and 4.5% in 2023.

Table 1: Macroeconomic Indicators

					Scénarios macroéconomiques avant et après la crise			
Période	2018	2019	2020	2021(e)	2022(p)	2022(p après)	2023(p avant)	2023(apres)
Taux de croissance du PIB	3,4	4,5	-1,4	3,8	4,2	3,7	5,1	4,5
Taux de croissance du PIB réel/hbt	0,8	2,0	-3,9	1,3	1,8	1,3	2,7	2,1
Inflation	0,4	0,3	1,5	3,3	2,0	4,1	2,0	3,2
Solde budgétaire (% PIB)	-4,3	-3,9	-9,8	-5,6	-4,7	-4,2	-4,0	-4,1
Solde du Compte courant (% PIB)	-3,2	-8,7	-2,6	-3,3	-5,2	-5,2	-4,4	-4,1
Département des Statistique de la BAD, avril 2022								

Monetary policy and inflation: The annual inflation rate rose from 0.3% in 2019 to 1.5% in 2020, due to the supply-side shock caused by the pandemic. Inflation is expected to rise to 4.1% in 2022, before falling back to 3.2% in 2023, due to rising oil and food prices resulting from the war in Ukraine.

Risks: The risks that could hamper the economic situation are those identified in CSP 2022-2026. Internal or external shocks, such as the ongoing Russian invasion of Ukraine, could exacerbate the risks (see Annex 3).

1.1.2. Analysis of the impact on agricultural, food, and nutrition security

Agriculture accounts for 46% of GDP and generates nearly 85% of employment and over 90% of exports. The agricultural sector is marked by low productivity, inaccessible agricultural areas, inefficient marketing mechanisms, fluctuating food prices, and high vulnerability to climatic hazards. Russia's invasion of Ukraine has affected the price of agricultural inputs, particularly fertilisers, which skyrocketed by more than 200% between January 2022 and April 2022, making it difficult for vulnerable farmers to access the inputs and jeopardising the upcoming farming season if urgent measures are not taken.

1.1.3. Social Impact Analysis

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the country's food security and nutrition situation gives cause for concern with the current inflation and rising consumer prices for staple foods and agricultural products, particularly rice, sugar, table oil, and fuel. Between March 2021 and March 2022, the food security situation deteriorated severely, with the number of food-insecure households doubling. The Food Security and Nutrition Surveillance System (SISSAN) showed that 26.3% of the population in rural areas suffered from food

insecurity, i.e. 349,610 people, including 21% children and 17% women¹. The most affected regions are Gabu, Quinara, Oio, Bafata and Tombali. As regards nutrition, only 4% of children between 6 and 23 months have an adequate diet.

1.2. Project Linkages with Country Strategies and Objectives

The project is aligned with Guinea-Bissau's national strategies, particularly the National Development Programme (2020-2023) vision. At sector level, the project will help operationalise the "Letter Agricultural Development Policy (LPDA 2001), the National Food Security Programme (PNSA), and the Second Generation PNIA by supporting the country's ambitions to (i) reduce the deficit in quality human resources to increase agricultural production and benefit more from the agricultural value chains; (ii) professionalise cooperatives and improve their access to financing; (iii) strengthen youth employability and improve the agricultural sector's attractiveness; and (iv) reduce inequalities.

1.3. Rationale for Bank Intervention

The project is aligned with CSP 2022-2026, which is structured around the single priority area "Supporting structural transformation anchored on infrastructure and governance reforms for inclusive growth" and one of whose specific objectives is to reduce food imports from 247.6 million tonnes in 2022 to 222.8 million tonnes in 2026. It is consistent with two (2) of the High 5s: "Feed Africa" and "Improve the quality of life for the people of Africa". The project is also aligned with the Bank Group's Strategy for Addressing Fragility and Building Resilience in Africa (2022-2026). The proposed activities are consistent with the three (3) Pillars of the African Emergency Food Production Facility (AEFPF). Furthermore, the Bank has a clear comparative advantage in mounting emergency operations to reduce the impact of exogenous shocks: the 2008 Africa Food Crisis Response (AFCR) and the Feed Africa Response to COVID-19 Programme (FAREC).

1.4. Aid Coordination

The Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) have organised thematic working groups to avoid overlap. IFAD leads the group of agricultural sector financing partners to promote, support and facilitate the coordination of sustainable initiatives within the sector. The World Bank leads governance partners to coordinate activities and continue supporting public finance management; it also leads a regional energy group from its Regional Office in Senegal. As regards climate change, the Bank, in partnership with UNDP, has organised a series of capacity-building activities on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The Bank is a member of each of these groups.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. Project Goal

The project's overall goal is to increase agricultural production of the main staple foods in the eight (8) regions of the country in response to the negative consequences of the Russian invasion of Ukraine on the food security of the population. Its specific objectives are to (i) increase national food and poultry production to reduce food imports; (ii) put in place reforms to facilitate farmer access to certified climate-resilient seeds and fertilisers; and (iii) support the extension of good climate-resilient agricultural practices.

2.2. Project Components, Expected Outputs, and Activities

2.2.1. Component 1: *Improvement of access to certified seeds, poultry breeding, and advisory support*

Context and challenges: Agriculture is considered the driving force of the national economy and a source of employment for most of the people. However, it remains rudimentary, subsistence-based in nature, and subject to climatic hazards. Increased production is mainly due to the extension of cultivated areas, rather than to an increase in yields which remain low (about 1.5-2 tonnes/ha for rice). Difficulties in accessing seeds have been identified by MADR's technical structures as one of the major constraints on improving the productivity of current production systems. Livestock farming is not quite developed, and the country imports almost all its meat consumption.

Measures taken by the Government: In response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the Government has initiated several actions in consultation with its TFPs, namely (i) free distribution of climate-resilient seeds to farmers; (ii) desalination and maintenance of irrigation areas following the floods; (iii) emergency support for the development of short-cycle livestock, especially poultry.

¹ FNSIS, 2022.

Measures supported by the project: The project intends to intensify agricultural production in three (3) essential sectors (cereals, rice, and tubers) by introducing more productive varieties of short-cycle/early climate-resilient varieties. In addition, market garden seeds will be purchased to support women's agricultural activities. Support will also be provided for poultry farming. Accordingly, the project intends to:

- a) **Purchase and distribution of selected climate-resilient seeds,** in particular (i) 850 tonnes of certified rice (lowland and mangrove), 10 kg of pre-basic rice seeds, and 1,000 kg of basic rice seeds; (ii) 100 tonnes of millet seeds; (iii) 150 tonnes of maize seeds; (iv) 50 tonnes of sorghum seeds; (v) 100 tonnes of groundnut seeds; (vi) 3 tonnes of cowpea seeds; (vii) 510 tonnes of cassava and cocoyam cuttings; (viii) 10 tonnes of yam bulbs; (ix) 5000 ml of potato cords; (ix) 364 kg of vegetable seeds. These seeds will be procured through competitive bidding from structures approved or recognised by TAAT. The basic and pre-basic seeds will enable INPA to renew and preserve plant material. The certified seeds will be distributed free of charge, under measures taken by the Government as a result of soaring prices, to vulnerable populations identified following gender-sensitive targeting conducted by WFP through surveys at project start-up.
- b) **Support for poultry farming:** The project intends to procure (i) five (5) solar panel incubators; (ii) 100 water troughs; (iii) 100 feeders; (iv) 20 infrared bulbs; (v) 10 candle machines and 10 automatic poultry feeding machines; (vi) 500 day-old chicks and 300 layers; (vii) a refrigerator; (viii) a motorcycle; and (ix) two hundred (200) 50 kg bags of poultry feed and medicines; and (x) capacity building for workers in Bissora Zootechnical Centre. According to INPA (Second Generation), the country covers most of its meat demand through imports. With the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the price of meat per kilogramme has risen from XOF 2,000 to XOF 3,500, a 75% increase. Support for poultry farming is one of the emergency measures proposed by the Government to the Bank because the rising cost of meat deprives most of the population of animal protein.
- c) **Advisory Support:** The selected activities include (i) the establishment of five (5) field schools and five (5) demonstration plots to meet farmer training needs; (ii) capacity building for 10 MADR workers and 100 leading farmers in IRCS; (iii) distribution of emergency weather information to 15,800 farmers; (iv) capacity building by technical support services for farmers (DGA, DRA, DSA, DGPA, and DGEDR); (v) support for the establishment of a digital platform to facilitate the distribution of inputs and agro-weather information; and (vi) TAAT technical assistance (see Annex 4).

Expected Outcomes: The project will provide 46,635 farming households (at least 50% women) with 1,253 tonnes of certified climate-resilient cereal seeds, 364 kg of vegetable seeds, 520 tonnes of cassava, yam and cocoyam cuttings, and 5000 ml of potato cuttings to sow about 32,096 ha of farmland, as well as with advisory support to obtain about 37,355 tonnes of additional agricultural production. The project is also expected to produce (i) 5,400 fertile eggs/year; and (ii) 4,000 broilers/year, as well as (iii) build the capacity of poultry farmers in good animal production practises.

Component 2: Improvement of access to fertilisers and plant protection products

Context and challenges: Agricultural activity is extensive, with recourse to fallow land which is not enough to replenish soil fertility without fertilisers. The fertiliser use rate is exceptionally low and largely accounts for the low productivity of cereal crops (1.7 t/ha for lowland rice). Furthermore, due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the prices of agricultural inputs, particularly fertilisers, skyrocketed by more than 200% between January 2022 and April 2022, making it difficult for small and vulnerable farmers to access the inputs.

Measures taken by the Government: Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government has put in place a support plan for vulnerable populations. The plan provides for the free distribution of fertilisers to vulnerable farmers to build their resilience. Under the plan, the World Bank financed the procurement of 650 tonnes of fertilisers.

Measures supported by the project: The procurement and distribution of (i) 400 tonnes of NPK 12-24-12 fertiliser; (ii) 950 tonnes of urea (at 46%); (iii) 882 litres of chemical insecticides; (iv) 450 litres of biological insecticides and 500 litres of selected herbicides; and (vi) 90 atomisers and 108 sprayers and protective equipment. Like the certified seeds, the fertilisers and insecticides will be distributed free of charge, under measures taken by the Government as a result of soaring prices, to vulnerable populations identified following gender-sensitive

targeting conducted by WFP through surveys at project start-up. The insecticides procured will be provided to DSVAs as part of advisory support to farmers on good practices in the use of pesticides.

Expected Outcomes: The use of chemical fertilisers will significantly improve the yields of the target crops. The following outcomes are expected: increase in lowland rice yields from 1.7 t/ha to 3.5 t/ha, mangrove rice yields from 2.24 t/ha to 3.5 t/ha, maize yields from 0.67 t/ha to 1.5 t/ha, sorghum yields from 0.87 t/ha to 1.3 t/ha, cassava yields from 3.5 t/ha to 8 t/ha, and yam yields from 3.5 t/ha to 7 t/ha. By improving productivity, food production will increase, and food security will be enhanced.

Component 3: Improvement of governance and implementation of public policies

Context and challenges: Over the past few years, MADR, with TFP support, has increased efforts to improve farmer access to fertilisers and certified seeds. However, the fertiliser and seed sector's contribution to improving productivity is insufficient due to: (i) farmers' limited knowledge of fertilisers and their use; (ii) an ill-adapted policy and regulatory environment; (iii) the lack of a formal input subsidy mechanism; and (iv) limited private sector involvement in the import and distribution of fertilisers and seeds.

Measures taken by the Government: The country has a draft National Seed Policy (NSP) that aims to provide farmers with certified climate-resilient seeds of adequate quality and quantity, at the right time, and at affordable prices. In the fertiliser sector, MADR has adopted the principle of subsidising fertilisers for farmers under the COVID-19 Response Programme. However, it has not yet embarked on any real reform in the sector.

Measures supported by the project: The activities proposed to improve the seed and fertiliser supply environment concern (i) updating and publication of the national seed policy; (ii) preparation and publication of a national fertiliser policy; (iii) publication and dissemination of pesticide and seed regulations; (iv) dissemination of fertiliser regulations; (v) updating the Letter of Agricultural Development Policy; (vi) building the capacity of structures for monitoring and implementing regulations; (vii) organisation of two (2) study tours for four (4) MADR workers to discover the seed and fertiliser supply chains of two (2) countries in the sub-region; and (v) establishment of a digital platform for registering beneficiaries, distributing seeds and fertilisers, as well as disseminating agro-weather information.

Expected Outcomes: The supported reforms will, in the medium term, enable the country to improve the supply of quality fertilisers and seeds, in sufficient quantity, at affordable prices, and at the right times throughout the country by establishing (i) an adequate regulatory framework; and (ii) an efficient subsidy mechanism.

Component 4: Project coordination and management

This component aims to coordinate project activities to ensure its effective implementation: administrative and financial management, as well as planning and monitoring/evaluation of the project. WFP has been appointed by the Government to manage the project with MADR support.

Table 2: Project Components

Component	Cost (UA Thousand)	Description of Components
Component 1: Improvement of access to certified climate-resilient seeds, poultry breeding, and advisory support	2 285.62	- Procurement and distribution of 850 tonnes of certified rice, 10 kg of pre-basic rice seeds and 1000 kg of basic rice seeds, 100 tonnes of millet seeds, 150 tonnes of maize seeds, 50 tonnes of sorghum seeds, 100 tonnes of groundnut seeds, 3 tonnes of cowpea seeds, 520 tonnes of cassava, cocoyam and yam cuttings, 5,000 ml of potato cords, and 364 kg of market garden seeds. - Support for poultry breeding by procuring: (i) 5 solar panel incubators; (ii) 100 water troughs; (iii) 100 feeders; (iv) 20 infrared bulbs; (v) 10 candle machines and 10 automatic poultry feeding machines; (vi) 500 day-old chicks and 300 layers; (vii) a refrigerator; (viii) a motorcycle; and (ix) two hundred (200) 50 kg bags of poultry feed and medicines; and (x) capacity building for the staff of Bissora Zootechnical Centre.
Component 2: Improvement of access to fertilisers	1 847.54	(i) 400 tonnes of NPK 12-24-12 fertiliser; (ii) 950 tonnes of urea (at 46%); (iii) 882 litres of chemical insecticides; (iv) 450 litres of biological insecticides and 500 litres of selective herbicides; and (v) 90 atomisers, 108 sprayers, and protective equipment.
Component 3: Improvement of governance and implementation of public	169.01	(i) updating and publication of the national seed policy; (ii) preparation and publication of a national fertiliser policy; (iii) publication and dissemination of regulations on pesticides and seeds; (iv) the dissemination of regulations on fertilisers; (v) updating of the Letter of Agricultural Development Policy; (vi) building the capacity of structures for monitoring and

Component	Cost (UA Thousand)	Description of Components
policies		implementing regulations; (vii) organisation of two (2) study tours for four (4) MADR workers to discover the seed and fertiliser supply chains of two (2) countries in the sub-region; and (v) establishment /updating of a digital platform; (vi) conduct of a feasibility study on the establishment of an agricultural/climate micro-insurance mechanism.

Component 4: Project coordination and management	697.83	i) Coordination and management of project activities; (ii) administrative, accounting, and financial management; (iii) procurement of goods and services; (iv) monitoring and evaluation of project implementation; (v) environmental monitoring; and (vi) final evaluation
Total	5 000	

2.3. Change Theory

The Emergency Food Security Support Project will provide farmers with certified climate-resilient seeds, fertilisers, and tailor-made advisory support. As such, it is an appropriate short and medium-term response to build farmer resilience by improving agricultural productivity and production. The change theory diagram is presented in Annex 1.

The underlying assumptions of this theory are: (i) inputs are available on the international market; (ii) the tailor-made monitoring and extension system is operational; (iii) the required reforms are effectively implemented; (iv) financial resources are provided on time; and (v) inputs are procured and distributed equitably, transparently and in compliance with the crop calendar.

2.4. Technical solutions adopted and alternatives considered

The technical solutions adopted for PAUSA take into account the urgency of the situation, the lessons learned from emergency operations, and discussions with beneficiaries and the Government.

Table 3: Technical Solutions Rejected

Alternatives Rejected	Brief Description	Reasons for Rejection
Budget support operation	Instead of an investment project, propose a budget support operation	This alternative was rejected because the country is not eligible because of fiduciary risks deemed high.
Develop new irrigation areas to increase production	This consists in developing lowlands and establishing irrigation systems.	This alternative was not adopted because it does not provide seeds and fertilisers to existing irrigation areas. In addition, the establishment of new irrigation areas will require technical, environmental, and social impact studies.
Purchase and distribution of food	This involves the purchase and distribution of food to people affected by the crisis.	This alternative was rejected as it is not consistent with CSP 2022-2026, one of whose specific objectives is to reduce food imports.

2.5. Project Type

PAUSA is an investment operation. At this stage, the project approach is the most appropriate to guarantee the achievement of outcomes and ensure effective and efficient use of project resources.

2.6. Cost Estimates

The total project cost is estimated at UA 5 million (XOF 4.3 billion); the table below gives a breakdown of project costs in local currency and foreign exchange.

Table 4: Project Cost Estimates by Component

Components	Cost (UA Thousand)		Total Cost (UA Thousand)	% Foreign Exchange
	Local Currency	Foreign Exchange		
Improvement of access to certified climate-resilient seeds, poultry breeding, and advisory support	685 685	1 599 931	2 285 615	70%
Improvement of access to fertilisers and plant protection products	646 638	1200900	1 847 538	65%
Improvement of governance and implementation of public policies	135 209	33 802	169 011	20%
Project coordination and management	488 485	209 351	697 836	30%
Total	1 956 017	3 043 983	5 000 000	61%

Sources of Financing: The project will be financed by a TSF grant of UA 5 million.

Table 5: Expenditure Schedule by Component (UA)

Components	2023	2024	Total
Improvement of access to certified seeds, poultry breeding, and advisory support	1 729 477	556 138	2 285 615
Improvement of access to fertilisers and plant protection products	1 385 653	461 884	1 847 538
Improvement of governance and implementation of public policies	103 994	65 017	169 011
Project coordination and management	505 047	192 789	697 836
Total	3 724 171	1 275 829	5 000 000

2.7. Project Area and Beneficiaries

The project will cover all eight (8) regions of Guinea-Bissau, as well as the autonomous sector of Bissau (Bissau, Bafata, Biombo, Gabu, Oio, Cacheu, Quinara, Tombali, and Bolama-Bijagos). Beneficiaries will be targeted based on food security and vulnerability criteria. The project will concern about 46,635 vulnerable farming households (including at least 50% women). The indirect beneficiaries are estimated at 69,953 farmers (including at least 50% women).

2.8. Participatory Approach to Project Identification, Design, and Implementation

The project design is based on a participatory and inclusive approach led by MADR. The project preparation and implementation will be done in collaboration with all the partners, including MADR and its technical departments, the National Institute of Agricultural Research (INPA), the Department of Seed Control and Certification Service (DSCCS), the Central Seed Control Laboratory, the Department of Agricultural Extension Services (DSVA), and farmer organisations.

2.9. Bank Experience and Lessons Reflected in Project Design

As regards the agricultural sector, since the Bank started operating in Guinea-Bissau, the Bank has financed seven (7) projects, the last three of which are currently being implemented. The formulation of PAUSA largely draws on the lessons learnt from these projects and the conclusions of the last portfolio performance review which recommended that future operations take into account the following points: (i) prioritisation, selectivity, and quality of new operations; (ii) improvement in project start-up by PMUs; (iii) delays in the procurement process; (iv) delays in the conduct of audits; (v) delays in processing files at the Bank; and (vi) difficulties in assessing project impacts.

2.10. Key Performance Indicators

The project's monitoring and evaluation system will be based on the logical framework and the results monitoring plan. The key performance indicators to be monitored are: (i) yield in tonnes/ha; (ii) production in tonnes/year; (iii) number of farmers who receive inputs (fertilisers and seeds); (iv) quantities of seeds and fertilisers distributed.

III. PROJECT FEASIBILITY

3.1. Economic and Financial Performance

PAUSA will address food deficits through support for food crops and tubers to mitigate the impacts of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. As regards additional impacts, the project will increase beneficiaries' incomes by more than 50%. The additional production of 37,335 tonnes of agricultural products will increase the supply of food products and certainly help to stabilise the prices of the products and reduce rice imports. Finally, the project will provide foreign currency estimated at XOF 4 billion.

3.2. Environmental and Social Safeguards

3.2.1. Environment: National regulations, in particular Law No. 10/2010 of 24 September 2010 on environmental assessment and Decree No. 7/2017 of 28 June 2017 approving and regulating the stages of the environmental and social impact assessment, have not explicitly addressed such humanitarian emergency projects. However, with the supply of seeds, chemical fertilisers, and plant protection products to farmers, some health and pollution risks could arise from the inappropriate use of pesticides and poor management of empty packages of synthetic chemical inputs. Consequently, PAUSA is classified in Category 2 of the Bank's Integrated Safeguards System. Per the provisions of the emergency facility, the publication of the environmental and social document has been deferred until the project is approved by the Board. Therefore, the Recipient will prepare a Pest and Pesticide

Management Plan (PGPP) for the Agricultural and Rural Value Chains and Entrepreneurship Support Project (PACVEAR) and the Rice Value Chain Development Project (PDCV-Rice) updated in 2022 by the Recipient. The PGPP, which is approved by the Bank, covers the same areas and will be used for this project. Accordingly, the updated version of the PGPP report will be published by the Borrower and the Bank before the distribution of seeds, fertilisers, and plant protection products to farmers.

3.2.2. Social: The project could cause the following social risks, albeit low to moderate in the short term and catastrophic in the long term: (i) health risks (poisoning of the population) following the consumption of water and food, inhalation of pesticides and other liquid inputs or contaminated plant products, or improper handling of fertilisers and pesticides; (ii) risks of gender-based violence (e.g. gender discrimination, claims of undue favours, sexual harassment, etc.) in the sale/transfer of subsidised inputs; and (iii) risk of conflicts of interest around the distribution and sale of subsidised inputs. (ii) risks of gender-based violence (e.g. gender discrimination, claiming undue favours, sexual harassment, etc.) in the sale/transfer of subsidised inputs; and (iii) risks of conflicts of interest in the distribution and sale of inputs or in the selection of beneficiaries. However, these various risks will be addressed through the project's Complaints Management Mechanism (CMM) established before project start-up.

3.2.3. Environmental and Social Compliance: Quarterly environmental and social implementation reports prepared by WFP and in line with AfDB's ISS, as well as annual E&S performance audit reports, will be shared with the Bank and stakeholders. The ESCN in Annex 12 confirms the project's compliance with the Bank's environmental and social requirements prior to approval; these requirements are reflected in the financing agreement.

3.2.4. Climate Change and Green Growth: The project is classified in Category 2 of the Bank's climate safeguards system, which means that the project is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The project could be affected by climate risks such as insufficient rainfall, excessive heat, flooding, land salinisation, especially in lowlands which are areas with high potential for rice production, proliferation of crop diseases and pests, and flooding. According to climate forecasts, Guinea-Bissau will be further impacted by climate change. The project has opted for climate-smart solutions through the massive distribution of improved climate-resilient seeds and the training of farmers in sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural practices. These interventions will be accompanied by massive dissemination of agro-weather information to ensure the expected outcomes of facilitating access to inputs. The project will also support a feasibility study on the establishment of an agricultural micro-insurance mechanism as a risk management and climate change adaptation strategy in the agricultural sector. Wherever possible, the project's interventions will be based on low-carbon and climate-resilient technological solutions.

3.2.5. Gender and Women's Empowerment: This emergency project is classified in Category GEN II according to the Bank's Gender Marker System (GMS). It will target at least 50% women farmers in all its interventions and, in particular, 100% women in market gardening. In addition to the procurement, distribution (including through women's associations and cooperatives, and capacity building in the use of quality seeds and agricultural practices that reduce the drudgery of their work, they will be sensitised on good nutritional practices (see Annex 9 for more details). The project will substantially contribute to reducing food security inequalities faced by women in Guinea-Bissau.

3.2.6. Resilience Building Opportunities: The Bank's new Strategy for Addressing Fragility and Building Resilience emphasises the need to build institutional capacity, improve community resilience by reducing gender and rural-urban disparities, empower young people, and support private sector development. This operation will contribute to sustainable private sector development by diversifying the agricultural sector away from cashew nuts, creating employment opportunities, and ensuring more equitable distribution of resources from Bissau to rural areas.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

4.1. Implementation Arrangements

4.1.1. Implementation Arrangements: The WFP Office in Guinea-Bissau will be responsible for coordinating and implementing all emergency assistance activities in close collaboration with MADR. WFP is a specialised agency of the United Nations system with a comparative advantage in the management of emergency aid operations throughout the world. The WFP Office has been providing similar services since 2020 under the IFAD-funded PADES project. WFP will work closely with DGA, TAAT, INPA, DGPA and farmer associations and groups to ensure the sustainability of project outcomes. A Technical Monitoring Committee will be established to serve as Steering Committee for this project; the Committee's composition will be determined by an MADR Order. The Technical Monitoring Committee will meet at least once a month to monitor the project implementation, conduct a monthly review of the activity report, the technical programme, and the monthly budget, as well as identify

opportunities and challenges in improving the project outcomes. The Committee will also supervise WFP activities in the field. WFP will recruit an Environmental Safeguards Specialist to ensure the implementation and monitoring of E&S aspects throughout the project implementation

4.1.2. Procurement: To ensure effective implementation, procurement will be made per the provisions of the Procurement Policy for Bank Group-Funded Operations, October 2015 (the Policy). Pursuant to Article 5.3 (e) of the Policy and in line with the provisions of Chapter G, Volume 2, Part A of the Procurement Operations Manual (POM), WFP will apply its own procurement and eligibility rules for all procurement under this project per Article V of the Tripartite Agreement, ensuring compliance with the proposed project implementation schedule. The WFP procurement methods and procedures to be used will be those provided for in its rules and mechanisms for monitoring and controlling procurement performance. Given the urgency of the project, WFP will prioritise its emergency procedures. The detailed procurement procedures as well as the agreed procurement plan are available in Annexes 8 and 9.

4.1.3. Financial Management: WFP, as the United Nations specialised agency operational in Guinea-Bissau, will implement the project and assume fiduciary responsibility for the management of the allocated funds, in line with the provisions of the Fiduciary Principles Agreement with the Bank. Under the Fiduciary Principles Agreement, WFP will ensure that project funds are used for their intended purposes, paying particular attention to economy, efficiency, and value for money. In addition, WFP will regularly monitor project implementation to review progress and assess the achievement of proposed outcomes.

In line with the Fiduciary Principles Agreement, WFP will prepare: (i) semi-annual unaudited financial reports that adequately reflect interim expenditures of project resources; the reports will be submitted to the Government and the Fund no later than forty-five (45) days after the end of each half-year. The first interim financial report will cover six (6) months following the date of receipt of the first grant disbursement; (ii) annual financial statements, certified by the Finance Officer authorised by WFP to issue such certification, reflecting the detailed use of the funds transferred by the Fund to WFP during the period; the statements will be submitted to the Government and the Fund not later than six months from the closing date of the fiscal year concerned; (iii) a final financial statement prepared after the completion and financial closure of the project, certified by the Finance Officer authorised by WFP to issue such certification, reflecting the detailed use of the funds transferred by the Fund to WFP during the period; the financial statement will be submitted to the Government and the Fund not later than eighteen (18) months following project closure.

4.1.4. Disbursement: Disbursements of the grant will be made per the Bank's rules and procedures. The grant resources will be disbursed through the special account method. The Bank will disburse the grant funds on behalf of the Government of Guinea-Bissau to the bank account whose references will be provided by WFP. Disbursements will be made in tranches corresponding to the budget estimate for activities per six-month period. WFP will prepare a disbursement schedule for the grant funds based on the projected budget and the implementation schedule for project activities. In line with the fiduciary agreement with WFP: (i) disbursement requests will be signed by a person designated by WFP as the person authorised to sign disbursement requests, and by the Government's authorised representative; (ii) WFP will submit expenditure statements to the Bank covering the past six (6) months after each request for funding, including additional information per its rules and procedures for justifying the use of funds received; and (iii) the expenditure statements will be in the standard WFP format and signed by the person authorised to sign disbursement requests.

4.1.5. Monitoring and Evaluation: WFP will be responsible for project monitoring and evaluation in conjunction with MADR. As such, it will complete the results framework quarterly to reflect the gender-disaggregated level of progress of the project outcomes at all levels (outputs, outcomes, and impact). WFP will also submit a technical report every 6 months to MADR and AfDB on the progress of project activities according to an agreed format and will hold briefings with the relevant departments and AfDB. A final project evaluation will be initiated by WFP within six months before the effective project completion date (deadline). The evaluation will assess the gender-disaggregated project outcomes, their sustainability and the actual or potential gender-sensitive impacts of the project. It will also indicate future actions needed to ensure the sustainability of project outcomes.

4.2. Governance: Guinea-Bissau ranks (i) 32nd out of 37 countries in AfDB's Country Performance and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) with an average score of 2.6 (on a scale of 1 to 6) in 2018; (ii) 162nd out of 180 countries surveyed in 2021 for Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index; and (iii) 41st out of 54 countries in the 2020 Ibrahim Mo Index. Despite an improvement since the return to constitutional order after the 2012 military coup, the involvement of civil society organisations (CSOs) in governance in Guinea-Bissau is

confronted with difficulties in accessing online information and documentation on the country's major development issues.

4.3. Sustainability: Sustainability is essential for the achievement of project outcomes. Consequently, the project design was participatory and inclusive, taking into account the needs expressed by the stakeholders. In addition, the following actions will significantly contribute to enhancing project sustainability: (i) preparation and implementation of the fertiliser sector reform plan; (ii) capacity building for beneficiaries and MADR technical services; and (iii) establishment of a digital platform for the registration of beneficiaries.

4.4. Risk Management: The potential risks identified during project implementation and their mitigation measures are summarised in the table in Annex 3.

4.5. Knowledge Building: Regarding knowledge management, the implementation of this project will enable the Bank to deepen its understanding of the vulnerability and fragility level of Guinea-Bissau's agricultural populations, particularly women, and to understand the capacity of national institutions in emergency management to better guide its future interventions. In addition, TAAT support will provide farmers with approaches and technologies adapted and resilient to climate change. Finally, the project will build the capacity of MADR's technical services and develop a fertiliser sector reform plan.

V. LEGAL INSTRUMENT

5.1. Legal Instrument: The financing instrument to be used for this operation is a Tripartite Financing and Implementation Agreement between the Bank and the Fund (collectively referred to as the "Fund"), as Trustees of the Transition Support Facility (TSF Pillar 1), the Republic of Guinea-Bissau (the "Host Government"), and WFP.

VI. Conditions for Bank Intervention

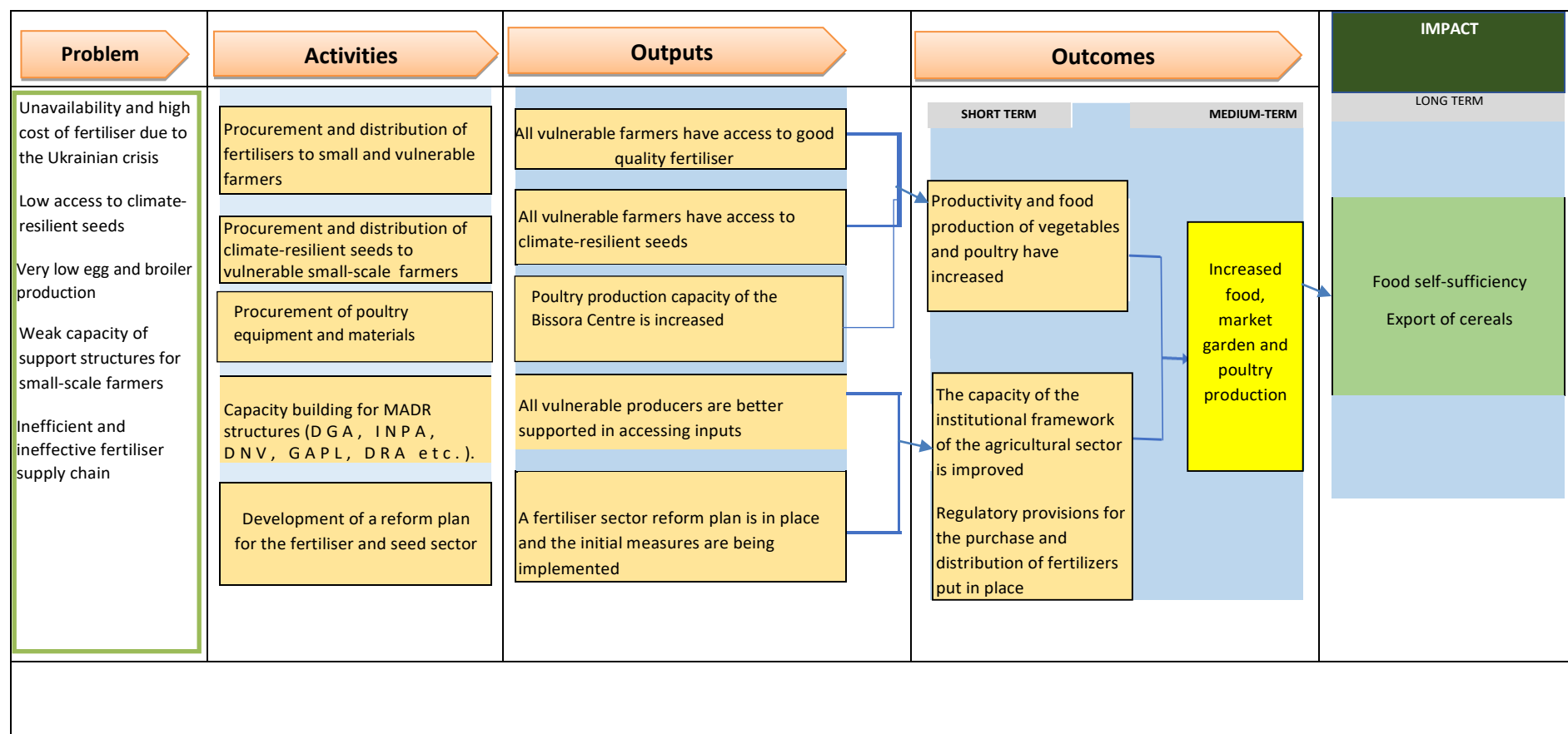
- a) **Effectiveness:** The Tripartite Financing and Implementation Agreement shall become effective on the date of signature by the Fund, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, and WFP.
- b) **Conditions precedent to disbursement:** In addition to effectiveness of the Grant Agreement, the Fund's obligation to disburse the first tranche of the Grant shall be subject to WFP's communication of the bank account number into which the Grant funds shall be deposited.
- c) **Other Conditions:** The Recipient undertakes to provide, to the satisfaction of the Fund, documentary evidence (memorandum, CV, and certificates) of WFP's assignment of an Environmental and Social Specialist to the project for its entire implementation before project start-up.
- d) **Commitment to Environmental and Social Safeguards:** The Recipient undertakes and shall ensure that the Executing Agency (WFP): (i) prepares consolidated quarterly reports on the implementation of the environment and social measures no later than the fourteenth (14th) day of the month following the end of the quarter; and (ii) submits to the Fund and stakeholders, no later than 31 January each year, the previous year's annual environmental and social performance audit conducted by an auditor.

6.1. Compliance with Bank Group Policies: This report is consistent with Bank Group CRBS policies and guidelines. It is also in line with the African Emergency Food Production Facility (AEFPF 2022) proposal. No exceptions to the Bank's guidelines are requested. The project will be implemented per the Bank Group's Environmental and Social Policy, which provides that the Bank will ensure that all its operations (public and private sector) comply with operational safeguards (OS) by assessing environmental, climate and social risks and impacts as early as possible in the project cycle and by organising effective audits, as well as monitoring and supervising agreed environmental and social management measures (ISS Policy Statement-Commitment No. 1). It also recognises the need to apply the appropriate type and level of environmental and social assessment across its operations portfolio (ESIA for projects, SESA for its own regional, country and sector strategies) (ISS Policy Statement-Commitment No. 2).

VII. RECOMMENDATION

Management recommends that the Board of Directors approve a TSF Grant not exceeding UA 5 million to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, under the African Emergency Food Production Facility (AEFPF), to assist vulnerable populations facing the effects of the Russian invasion of Ukraine on the terms and conditions set out in this report.

Annex 1: THEORY OF CHANGE



Annex 2: RESULTS MONITORING PLAN -

A. Alignment Indicator							
Designation of Indicator	Definition/ Description			Source	Baseline and Targets		
Agricultural labour productivity (USD per farmer)	This indicator measures not only productivity gains but also changes in the influence of the environment on productivity.			MADR statistics; WFP surveys	Baseline (2022): NA Target (2024): NA		
B. Outcome and Output Indicators (<i>performance indicators</i>)							
Designation of the Indicator	Definition/ Description	Collection Method	Responsibility for Collection	Reporting Frequency	Results Planning		
					2022	2023	2024
Additional production (Tonnes)	This indicator measures the additional production generated by the project (“with project” situation)	Agricultural survey report	WFP and MADR	Annual	0	Rice: 17,850 Maize: 4,233 Millet: 5,950 Sorghum: 914 Peanut: 1,190 Cowpea: 204 Cassava: 2,475 Yam: 1,750 Sweet potato: 1,200 Taro: 275	Rice: 17,850 Maize: 4,233 Millet: 5,950 Sorghum: 914 Peanut: 1,190 Cowpea: 204 Cassava: 2 475 Yam: 1,750 Sweet potato: 1,200 Taro: 275
Additional beneficiary farmers	This indicator measures the number of farmers who have used selected seeds for the target crops	Vouchers delivered via ICT-based platforms	WFP and MADR	Half-yearly	0	46,635 producers, 50% of whom are women	46,635 producers (of whom 50% are women)
Yield (T/ha)	This indicator measures the productivity trends of the envisaged crops compared to the baseline situation	Agricultural survey report	WFP and MADR	Annual	Lowland rice:1.7 Mangrove rice:2.24 Maize: 0.67 Millet: 0.80 Sorghum: 0.87 Cassava: 3.5 Yam: 3.5 Sweet potato: 3 Taro: 3.5 Cowpea:	Lowland rice: 3.5 Mangrove rice: 3.5 Maize: 1.5 Millet:1.5 Sorghum: 1.3 Cassava: 8 Yam: 7 Sweet potato: 9 Taro: 6 Cowpea: 0.5	Lowland rice: 3.5 Mangrove rice: 3.5 Maize: 1.5 Millet:1.5 Sorghum: 1.3 Cassava: 8 Yam: 7 Sweet potato: 9 Taro: 6 Cowpea: 0.5

					0.3		
Additional annual market garden production	This indicator measures the additional production generated by the project (“with project” situation)	Agricultural survey report	WFP and MADR	Annual	0	1,519 tonnes	1,519 tonnes
Additional broiler production	This indicator measures the additional production generated by the project (“with project” situation)	Agricultural survey report	WFP and MADR	Annual	0	4,000	4,000
Additional egg production	This indicator measures the additional production generated by the project (“with project” situation)	Agricultural survey report	WFP and MADR	Annual	0	5,400	5,400
Additional climate-resilient certified seeds delivered to farmers	This indicator measures the quantity of seed distributed to farmers	Progress reports	WFP and MADR	Half-yearly	0	Lowland rice: 350 Mangrove rice: 500 Maize: 150T Millet: 100 T Sorghum: 50 T Taro cuttings: 10 T Yam bulb: 10 T Cassava cuttings: 500 T Sweet potato slips: 5,000 ml	Lowland rice: 350 Mangrove rice: 500 Maize: 150T Millet: 100 T Sorghum: 50 T Taro cuttings: 10 T Yam bulb: 10 T Cassava cuttings: 500 T Sweet potato slips: 5,000 ml
Quantity of market garden seeds (for women)	This indicator measures the quantity of market garden seeds distributed to women farmers	Progress reports	WFP and MADR	Half-yearly	0	364 kg	364 kg
Quantity of pre-basic and basic seed procured for INPA	This indicator measures the quantity of market garden seeds distributed to women farmers	Progress reports	WFP and MADR	Half-yearly	0	1,000 kg basic seed 10 kg basic seed	1,000 kg basic seed 10 kg basic seed
Additional fertiliser delivered to farmers (Tonnes)	The indicator is calculated as the total weight of fertiliser distributed to farmers.	Progress reports	WFP and MADR	Half-yearly	0	NPK: 300 Urea: 600	NPK: 400 Urea: 950
Additional quantity of insecticide delivered	The indicator is calculated as the volume of insecticides delivered to the DSVAs.	Progress reports	WFP and MADR	Half-yearly	0	Organic insecticide: 450 litre Chemical insecticide: 882 litres Herbicide: 500 litres	Organic insecticide: 450 Chemical insecticide: 882 Herbicide: 500
<u>Number of solar panel incubators purchased</u>	This indicator measures the number of <u>solar panel incubators delivered</u>	Progress reports	WFP and MADR	Half-yearly	0	5	5
<u>Number of drinkers and feeders</u>	This indicator measures the number of <u>drinkers and feeders delivered</u>	Progress reports	WFP and MADR	Half-yearly	0	100 feeders 100 drinkers	100 feeders 100 drinkers
Number of chicks and layers	This indicator measures the number of chicks and layers delivered	Progress reports	WFP and MADR	Half-yearly	0	300 chicks 300 layers	300 chicks 300 layers

Quantity of poultry feed	This indicator measures the quantity of poultry feed delivered	Progress reports	WFP and MADR	Half-yearly	0	200 bags of 50 kg	200 bags of 50 kg
Batch of equipment	This indicator gives the batch of equipment delivered		<u>WFP and MADR</u>	<u>Half-yearly</u>	<u>0</u>	10 candle machines 10 automatic feeding machines	10 candle machines 10 automatic feeding machines
Additional planted area (ha)	This indicator measures the additional area planted with rice, maize, cassava, yam and potato as a result of the project	WFP crop review/agricultural survey.	WFP and MADR	Half-yearly	0	32096	32096
Farmers trained in good agricultural practices (50% of whom are women)	This indicator measures the number of farmers trained in good agricultural practices	Training report	WFP and MADR	Half-yearly	0	15800	15800
ICT-based applications for input distribution and good agricultural practices (GAP) extension	This indicator is linked to the enhancement and extension of the digital platform nationwide	Progress reports	WFP and MADR	Annual	0	1	1
Strategies for sustainable access to available improved inputs	The indicator measures the level of commitment of the Guinean State to implementing policy reforms in the input sector	Validated copies of policies/reforms	WFP and MADR	Annual	0	3	3
Updating/dissemination of regulations	This indicator give the number of regulations updated and disseminated	Validated copies of regulations	WFP and MADR	Annual	0	2	2

Annex 3: RISK ANALYSIS MATRIX -

Risk Category	Risk Description	RATING	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility for Risk
POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY	Recent deterioration in political stability with the attempted coup in February 2022 resulting in loss of life, the dissolution of the National People's Congress, and the fall of the Government in May 2022.	M	Easing of the social climate through the involvement of: - Sub-regional bodies such as ECOWAS; - Political leaders; - Civil society actors including women mediators and beneficiaries;	Government
PARTICIPATION OF THE BENEFICIARIES CONCERNED	Reduced participation of certain target groups (women, young people, etc.) in planned activities due to community prejudices and customs	M	Conduct of awareness-raising activities for village leaders and rural communities Provision of a free telephone line to enable beneficiaries, including women and young people, to report any difficulties encountered in the project	Government
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS	<p>Main risks:</p> <p>(i) Noise, vibration and emissions from the operation of tractors, etc.;</p> <p>(ii) Occupational health and safety risks for farmers and the population due to poor conditions for the storage and handling of plant protection products and fertilisers, including when used in the farms;</p> <p>(iii) Health and safety hazards due to accidental leakage of waste oil;</p> <p>(iv) Conflict relating to the selection of beneficiaries and/or the distribution of seeds and inputs;</p> <p>(iv) Risk of gender-based violence (sexual favour in exchange) during seed and input distribution;</p>	M	<p>Promotion of improved agricultural practices, including by distributing climate-resilient seed varieties and building dykes and bunds for better water management;</p> <p>Development and implementation of a Pest and Pesticide Management Plan (PPMP) before the transportation of fertilisers to production, storage and transit sites, and before delivery farmers;</p> <p>Capacity building for all actors in the value chain of plant protection products (transport, storage, handling, waste management, etc.);</p> <p>Development and implementation of a project Complaints Management Mechanism (CMM) before the start of activities; and</p>	Government

	<p>(v) Risks of pollution of the environment and ecosystems (soil and water contamination (surface water and groundwater); and</p> <p>(vi) Risk of diversion of fertiliser stocks for the manufacture of explosives for mine quarries and/or to supply the informal market or smuggling to neighbouring countries.</p> <p>Climate change impacts negatively on agricultural productivity; Impacts on all outputs and outputs</p>		<p>Involvement of the Directorate General for Plant Protection (DGPV), the National Committee for Pesticide Management (CNGP) and the AAAC, for better management and monitoring of operations in this area.</p>	
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ANNEX 4: TAAT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

1. Technical assistance for seed supply

TAAT will collaborate with INPA to identify adapted varieties by crop and make recommendations regarding adapted varieties of rice, maize, millet, sorghum, cassava, sweet potato and cowpea. TAAT will identify seed suppliers and costs, which will be passed on to WFP for seed procurement purposes.

2. Technical assistance for policy reforms

The TAAT policy compact, acting through AATF and CORAF, will provide technical assistance to the country for the revision of the national seed policy and formulation of a national fertiliser policy.

3. Technical assistance for the production and certification of market garden seeds

The TAAT nutrition compact, acting through the World Vegetable Centre, will assist the Government in procuring high-quality seeds and establishing seed multiplication plots. In addition to the implementation of an advice-oriented approach, specifications and monitoring of multiplication site identification, its development and the procurement of seed production and analysis equipment by INPA, WorldVeg will also build the capacity of 10 farmers specialised in certified seed production.

The purpose of the capacity-building sessions is to assist INPA in (i) developing a booklet describing the seed certification requirements to support the conduct of the seed certification process; and (ii) training control officers on the conduct of seed certification.

4. Technical assistance for sorghum and millet seed production and certification

Acting through the ICRISAT, the TAAT sorghum and millet compact will train INPA officers on the production and certification of first-generation sorghum and millet seeds and assist the Ministry of Agriculture and INPA in setting up 15 seed multipliers. The training will include (i) providing beneficiaries with a guide on the seed certification process; (ii) training officers on the conduct of the seed certification process; and (iii) capacity building for farmers specialised in certified seed production.

5. Technical assistance for maize seed production and certification

Acting through the AATF, the TAAT will train INPA officers on the production and certification of first-generation maize seeds and assist the Ministry of Agriculture and INPA in the establishment of 15 seed multipliers. The training will include (i) providing beneficiaries with a guide on the seed certification process; (ii) training officers on the conduct of the seed certification process; and (iii) building the capacity of farmers specialised in certified seed production.

6. Technical assistance for the establishment of a Semi-Autotrophic Hydroponic (SAH) unit for the production and multiplication of cassava cuttings

SAH technology has been adopted in Nigeria and many African countries as a rapid, innovative, disease-free and high-throughput propagation system for cassava. The technology is cost-effective and has been used to obtain most of the planting material from improved varieties in the breeding programme for research or germplasm exchange between countries. It is an innovative system that could boost the production of SAH plants to meet the demand for first-generation seed and alleviate hunger and malnutrition. The effort led to the development of the modest SAH propagation greenhouse system and the adoption of nodal cuttings to generate starter stocks for SAH farming. The system has significantly increased the monthly production of seedlings to about 40,000, compared with 20,000 for the laboratory-based in-vitro SAH system.

The nodal cutting technique and the SAH operating greenhouse system are cost-effective and less technical, and the seedlings adapt perfectly to greenhouse conditions without fluorescent lighting and air conditioners. This system has the potential to accelerate the propagation of first-generation seeds. It is commercially viable, and technically feasible for partners and private seed companies in any African country.

Advantages of rapid ex-vitro cassava propagation over the SAH laboratory method

- The production capacity is three times higher than in the laboratory facility methodology;
- It is a low-cost production method as it does not require electricity or air conditioning; and
- The method makes it possible to increase in the number of technicians, and the greenhouse can be expanded more easily and at a lower cost compared to the laboratory method.

Expected results of the new innovative plant propagation method

- Improved crop productivity of the rural farming system;
- Increased capacity of stakeholders in the use of rapid multiplication of planting materials; and
- Increased opportunities for agro-industry in the rapid propagation of cassava (cassava seedling production) in rural areas.

Design and installation of the greenhouse

The TAAT cassava compact will support the national cassava programme and the seed promotion agency in the procurement and installation of the SAH greenhouse. The Cassava Compact will also be responsible for supervising the experts in setting up the facilities, and for procuring the consumables needed for the successful production of SAH seedlings. The greenhouse will have an area of 600 m² and a production capacity of 1,200,000 plants per year.



Greenhouse set up for SAH production



SAH seedlings in the greenhouse ready for delivery to the farm



SAH seedling planting farm

Training

Training of technicians

The technicians who will work in SAH facilities will be trained by TAAT' Cassava Compact experts through workshops, technical notes and field training/visits. The technicians will be under the supervision of the National Cassava Programme (INPA) or the Seed Production Agency. Seminars and workshops will be organised for the Ministry of Agriculture's extension workers to disseminate/promote the new innovative cassava multiplication method among seed companies, private investors, NGOs and other agencies to refine/adopt the technology and increase the availability of imported cassava varieties for farmers throughout the country. Training modules will be developed and two group training sessions for technicians (20) and extension workers from each site will be organised by the TAAT Cassava Compact. This will be followed by continuing individual training on-site for 12 months. Technicians will be trained on the rapid greenhouse propagation method, greenhouse maintenance, planting techniques, irrigation techniques, farm maintenance, harvesting and storage of cassava stems. Technical manuals will be written in local languages, printed and provided to technicians and extension workers as support materials for the training of seed companies, private investors, NGOs and other agencies.

Data collection, technology supervision and monitoring

Field data will be collected regularly by INPA supported by TAAT Cassava Compact experts through surveys to obtain vital information on the ease of technology use and the technical challenges faced by technicians, extension workers and other users. The data will serve as feedback to TAAT to enable the rapid identification of gaps, additional support and the transfer of the knowledge needed to ensure nationwide adoption of the rapid cassava plant multiplication technology.

Training of farmers

Technicians, the national cassava programme, the seed agency, NGOs, etc., will be supported by TAAT Cassava Compact experts in organising various training sessions intended to improve stakeholders' capacity in the use of the new rapid cassava seed multiplication method. The training will be offered according to the gaps identified by the various parties. It will include both theoretical principles and practical demonstrations in the field. The content of the training will depend on the category of the target group as follows:

For farmers, the best way to learn is to observe and practise /implement what they have observed. Farmers will be organised and divided into different groups to carry out these plot demonstration visits, the model greenhouse and the farms will be organised and scheduled for each group of farmers, followed by a discussion with technicians and scientists. The demonstration of the method in the greenhouse installed on the site should be accessible to farmers to enable them to visualise the new techniques to be adopted. Farmers could also learn from other pioneer farmers who are advanced in the implementation of innovative technologies.

In collaboration with INPA's National Cassava Programme, TAAT Cassava Compact experts will organise training twice a year for 50 farmers per training session in different locations. The first training will be scheduled at the beginning of the season to plan for the upcoming season and analyse the challenges of the previous season. The second training session will be organised during the harvest of cassava cuttings to analyse the results achieved.

SAH farmers will be registered and organised to train seed producers for peer and commercial farming. Data on farmers requiring cassava cuttings or SAH materials will be collected regularly and recorded on the TAAT Cassava Business Connector (<https://taat-cbc.org/>) and the IITA Seed Tracker (<https://seedtracker.org/cassava/>) for continuous seed supply, trade and monitoring.

Communication

The TAAT Cassava Compact, in collaboration with the extension service, will prepare videos on the technology, which will be translated into different national languages. The videos will be used as broadcast material on television.

Radio and television. Media outlets are potential tools for farmer training since they have wide coverage. These outlets will need to disseminate the use of the new techniques, and an appropriate time for broadcasting will be agreed upon to maximise the audience. INPA and TAAT's Cassava Compact experts will write the TV scripts and radio programmes. Posters and flyers will be written in appropriate languages, displayed and disseminated in district and sector central offices throughout the country.

ANNEX 5: Methodology for beneficiary selection and agricultural input distribution

Targeting and selection of beneficiaries:

According to the project document, the World Food Programme (WFP) is responsible for the procurement of agricultural inputs, identification of beneficiaries and distribution operations, as well as related activities. These operations will be carried out in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR).

Although the project will be implemented nationwide, for resource reasons, **geographic targeting will be conducted** to select the most vulnerable sectors (departments) based on the food insecurity levels of rural households obtained from the national food security survey conducted in October 2022 by WFP, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the National Institute of Statistics (INE), and on the report of the evaluation of the 2022-2023 agricultural season prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and its partners. Geographical targeting, which will lead to the selection of regions, sectors and villages to benefit from the project, will have to be carried out in collaboration with the project's technical committee and local authorities and then validated by the same technical committee.

After geographic targeting, **community-based targeting** will be carried out to identify the most vulnerable households. Vulnerability criteria based on the profiles of the most vulnerable households, obtained from the food security surveys, will be used after they have been amended by the community before validation by the project's technical committee. Selection committees composed of men, women, young people and vulnerable groups will be set up to identify and pre-select beneficiaries. The list of beneficiaries will also be validated by the project's technical committee.

A digital platform will be set up to record and secure beneficiary data, comprising personal data and data on agricultural inputs received from the project. The project may eventually enhance the WFP SCOPE platform with additional modules to facilitate distribution and ensure traceability.

Distribution of agricultural inputs

Agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilisers and pesticides) will be distributed on time in line with the agricultural calendar, particularly during the preparatory periods of the major farm crop and market gardening seasons.

Agricultural inputs received at the Bissau Port will be stored in WFP warehouses in Bissau specially designed for the storage of chemicals and seeds while preserving the germination capacity of the grains.

Under the leadership of the WFP Supply Chain Unit, dozens of trucks will transport agricultural inputs from WFP warehouses in Bissau to distribution sites (selected villages). Distribution committees will also be set up under the aegis of WFP in collaboration with the project's technical committee and the local population.

To ensure the traceability of the distribution process, waybills will be signed by WFP, truckers, and members of the distribution committees after the quantities delivered have been confirmed. Beneficiaries will be directly informed through the digital platform of the quantities of fertiliser and seeds intended for them, as well as where and when they can pick up these inputs.

WFP will also set up an anonymous hotline for beneficiaries to provide feedback, ask questions and file complaints about distribution lapses. Each complaint filed will be objectively documented and carefully processed.

Finally, a post-distribution survey will be conducted at the end of the distributions to analyse the distribution process, collect beneficiaries' opinions and make recommendations.

Annex 6: TABLE OF DETAILED PROJECT COSTS

COMPONENTS/SUBCOMPONENTS/ACTIVITIES	U	Quantity	Unit Cost (in XOF 1,000)	Total Cost (in XOF 1,000)	Annual Breakdown in XOF		Cost in UA
COMPONENT A: Improvement of access to certified seed, poultry farming and advisory support					Year 1	Year 2	
A1: RICE SEED				851,480	680,000	171,480	997,493
A1.1 Procurement of certified lowland rice seed for farmers	tonnes	350	1,000	350,000	280,000	70,000	410,019
A1.2. Procurement of certified mangrove rice seeds for farmers	tonnes	500	1,000	500,000	400,000	100,000	585,741
A1.3 Procurement of pre-basic rice seed for INPA	kg	10	18	180	-	180	211
A.1.4 Procurement of basic seed for INPA	tonnes	1.0	1,300	1,300	-	1,300	1,523
A2: OTHER CEREAL SEEDS				423,900	339,120	84,780	496,591
A2.1 Procurement of millet seeds	tonnes	100	1,000	100,000	80,000	20,000	117,148
A.2.2 Procurement and distribution of maize seeds	tonnes	150	1,000	150,000	120,000	30,000	175,722
A.2.3 Procurement of sorghum seeds	tonnes	50	1,000	50,000	40,000	10,000	58,574
A.2.4 Procurement of peanut seeds	tonnes	100	1,200	120,000	96,000	24,000	140,578
A.2.5 Procurement of cowpea seeds	tonnes	3	1,300	3,900	3,120	780	4,569
A3: SEED TUBERS				105,000	-	105,000	123,006
A3.1 Procurement and distribution of improved cassava cuttings	lot	2	12,500	25,000	-	25,000	29,287
A.3.2 Procurement and distribution of improved sweet potato slips	u	10	2,500	25,000	-	25,000	29,287
A.3.3 Procurement and distribution of improved yam bulbs	u	12	2,500	30,000	-	30,000	35,144
A.3.4 Procurement and distribution of taro cuttings	u	10	2,500	25,000	-	25,000	29,287
A4: MARKET GARDEN SEEDS				57,167	45,733	11,433	66,970
A4.1 Procurement and distribution of onion seeds	kg	175	75	13,125	10,500	2,625	15,376
A4.2 Procurement and distribution of tomato seeds	kg	50	90	4,500	3,600	900	5,272
A4.3 Procurement and distribution of cabbage seeds	kg	20	65	1,300	1,040	260	1,523
A4.4 Procurement and distribution of African eggplant seeds	kg	4	170	680	544	136	797
A4.5 Procurement and distribution of okra seeds	kg	70	70	4,900	3,920	980	5,740
A4.6 Procurement and distribution of carrot seeds	kg	20	60	1,200	960	240	1,406
A4.7 Procurement and distribution of aubergine seeds	kg	10	65	650	520	130	761
A4.8 Procurement and distribution of bell pepper seeds	kg	10	95	950	760	190	1,113
A4.9 Procurement and distribution of hot pepper seeds	kg	5	340	1,700	1,360	340	1,992
A4.10 Small market gardening equipment for women	ff	1	28,162	28,162	22,529	5,632	32,991
A5 SUPPORT FOR POULTRY FARMING				40,350	40,350		47,269
A5.1 Solar panel incubators and accessories	u	2	800	1,600	1,600	-	1,874
A5.2 Automatic solar panel incubators with a capacity for 90 eggs each with humidity control and accessories	u	5	750	3,750	3,750	-	4,393

A5.3 Purchase of large 14-litre drinking troughs	u	50	10	500	500	-	586
A5.4 Procurement of small (6 l) drinking troughs	u	50	6	300	300	-	351
A5.5 Procurement of large feeding troughs (10 kg)	u	50	10	500	500	-	586
A5.6 Procurement of small feeding troughs (1.5 and 3 kg)	u	50	3	150	150	-	176
A5.7 Procurement of infrared bulbs for heating of poultry	u	20	10	200	200	-	234
A5.1.8 Procurement of egg candling machines (ovoscope)	u	10	10	100	100	-	117
A5.1.9 Automatic feeding machines for domestic poultry	u	10	500	5,000	5,000	-	5,857
A5.1.10 Veterinary drugs	ff	200	1	200	200	-	234
A5.1.11 Procurement of day-old chicks	u	500	1	500	500	-	586
A5.1.2 Procurement of fertile egg layers	u	300	6	1,800	1,800	-	2,109
A5.1.13 Poultry feed (50 kg bags)	u	200	25	5,000	5,000	-	5,857
A5.1.14 Small equipment (carts, shovels, buckets, etc.)	lot	1	500	500	500	-	586
A5.1.15 Improvement of the fence of the poultry production centre	ff	1	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	2,929
A5.1.16 Solar panel cooler + mounting	u	2	6,000	12,000	12,000	-	14,058
A5.1.17 Training of labourers for the Production Centre	u	2	1,500	3,000	3,000	-	3,514
A5.18 Off-road motorbike for officers	u	1	2,750	2,750	2,750	-	3,222
A 6 Advisory Support				473,150	371,113	102,038	554,286
A 6.1 Capacity Building				65,000	65,000	-	
A6.1.1 Opening of farmer field schools (PIU)-INPA	u	5	500	2,500	2,500	-	2,929
A6.1.2 Establishment of demonstration plots (DPs)-INPA	u	5	500	2,500	2,500	-	2,929
A6.1.3 Training of staff on the Intensive Rice Cultivation System (IRCS) and seed multipliers	u	5	6,000	30,000	30,000	-	35,144
A6.1.4 Training of technical support services to producers (DGA, DRA, DNVA, DGGEDR, GAPLA)	u	5	6,000	30,000	30,000	-	35,144
A6.2 TAAT Technical Assistance				408,150	306,113	102,038	478,140
A6.2.1 Training of 5 INPA experts and 15 champion producers on market garden seed production and good agricultural practices	ff	1	12,000	12,000	9,000	3,000	14,058
A6.2.2 Training of 5 INPA experts and 15 producer champions on composting	ff	1	12,000	12,000	9,000	3,000	14,058
A6.2.3 Installation of a SAH unit for cassava cuttings multiplication (including consumables and seed multiplication in the field)	ff	1	136,825	136,825	102,619	34,206	160,288
A6.2.4 TAAT expertise for SAH training	ff	1	50,700	50,700	38,025	12,675	59,394
A6.2.5 Training of 5 INPA experts and 15 seed multipliers on sorghum and millet seed production, multiplication and certification	ff	1	11,050	11,050	8,288	2,763	12,945
A6.2.6 Training of 5 INPA experts and 15 seed multipliers on maize seed production, multiplication and certification	ff	1	11,050	11,050	8,288	2,763	12,945
A6.2.7 Installation of a cassava flour production unit (including machinery and freight)	u	1	81,250	81,250	60,938	20,313	95,183
A6.2.7 TAAT expertise for HQCF production training (including travel costs)	u	1	22,100	22,100	16,575	5,525	25,890

A6.2.8 TAAT expertise for training bakers (does not include the cost of modern bakery machinery and materials for training bakers and pastry cooks	u	1	16,250	16,250	12,188	4,063	19,037
A6.2.9 Modern bakery machinery and materials for training bakers and pastry cooks.	u	1	25,350	25,350	19,013	6,338	29,697
A6.2.7 Organisation of training sessions	ff	1	29,575	29,575	22,181	7,394	34,647
TOTAL COMPONENT A				1,951,047	1,476,316	474,731	2,285,615
COMPONENT B – Improvement of access to fertilisers and plant protection products							
B1 Procurement of fertiliser				1,148,500	861,375	287,125	1,345,446
B1.1 Procurement and distribution of NPK 12-24-12 fertiliser	tonne	400	900	360,000	270,000	90,000	421,733
B1.2 Procurement and distribution of urea	tonnes	950	830	788,500	591,375	197,125	923,713
B2. Procurement of insecticides				80,354	60,266	20,089	94,133
B2.1 Chemical insecticides	litre	882	17	14,994	11,246	3,749	17,565
B2.2 Biological insecticides	litre	450	30	13,500	10,125	3,375	15,815
B2.3 Selective herbicides	litre	500	30	15,000	11,250	3,750	17,572
B2.4 Protective equipment (clothing, goggles, gloves, helmets and boots)	u	112	80	8,960	6,720	2,240	10,496
B2.5 Atomisers	u	90	250	22,500	16,875	5,625	26,358
B2.6 Sprayers	u	108	50	5,400	4,050	1,350	6,326
B3 Seed and fertiliser distribution and support services				348,241	261,181	87,060	407,958
Mission allowance	ff	1	13 750	13,750	10,313	3,438	16,108
Fuel	ff	1	11 875	11,875	8,906	2,969	13,911
Car maintenance	ff	1	6 250	6,250	4,688	1,563	7,322
Warehouses and storage facilities	u	2	18 750	37,500	28,125	9,375	43,931
Distribution and handling	tonnes	2,500	33.13	82,813	62,109	20,703	97,013
Targeting of beneficiaries	ff	1	87 500	87,500	65,625	21,875	102,505
Baseline Survey	ff	1	32 500	32,500	24,375	8,125	38,073
Baseline Survey	ff	1	32 500	32,500	24,375	8,125	38,073
Reporting	ff	1	6 054	6,054	4,540	1,513	7,092
Environmental and social management (PGPP, MGP, Audit)	ff	1	37 500	37,500	28,125	9,375	43,931
TOTAL COMPONENT B				1,577,095	1,182,821	394,274	1,847,538
COMPONENT C – Improvement of governance and public policy implementation							
B3.1 Publication and dissemination of pesticide regulations	ff	1	10 000	10,000	5,000	5,000	11,715

B3.2 Publication and dissemination of seed regulations	ff	1	10 000	10,000	5,000	5,000	11,715
B3.3 Dissemination of fertiliser regulations	ff	1	5 000	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,857
B3.4 Capacity building for agencies in charge of controlling and monitoring the implementation of regulations	ff	1	15 000	15,000	7,500	7,500	17,572
B3.5 Update of the agricultural development policy letter	ff	1	10 000	10,000	5,000	5,000	11,715
B3.6 Development, validation and publication of a national fertiliser policy	ff	1	45 000	45,000	22,500	22,500	52,717
B.3.7 Study tours to 2 countries for 4 MADR officers	ff	8	2 000	16,000	8,000	8,000	18,744
B3.8 Support for the implementation of a beneficiary registration digital platform	ff	1	33,271	33,271	33,271	-	38,976
TOTAL COMPONENT C				144,271	88,771	55,500	169,011
COMPONENT D: COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT							
Ensure the functioning of the technical monitoring committee (organisation of meetings, workshops, awareness raising, communication, etc.)	month	12	10,000	120,000	90,000	30,000	140,578
Procurement of a 4X4 vehicle	u	1	20,862	20,862	-	20,862	24,440
Monitoring of activities on the ground	month	12	2,500	30,000	22,500	7,500	35,144
Programme officer (seed and fertiliser specialist)	Pers	1	34,239	34,239	25,679	8,560	40,110
Logistics officer	Pers	2	34,239	68,478	51,359	17,120	80,221
Finance officer	Pers	1	37,663	37,663	28,247	9,416	44,122
Procurement officer	Pers	1	6,163	6,163	4,622	1,541	7,220
Monitoring and evaluation officer	Pers	1	34,239	34,239	25,679	8,560	40,110
Monitoring and evaluation assistant	Pers	1	20,543	20,543	15,408	5,136	24,066
Driver	Pers	2	17,120	34,239	25,679	8,560	40,111
WFP management fee	ff		189,260	189,260	141,945	47,315	221,715
TOTAL COST COMPONENT D				595,687	431,118	164,569	697,836
PROJECT COST				1. 4,268 ,100			5,000,000

Categories of Expenditure

Category	Amount (in UA)	Foreign Exchange (AU)	Local Currency (UA)	% Foreign Exchange
Goods	3,195,348	2,076,976	1,118,372	65%
Services	1,131,255	697,648	433,607	62%
Operation	673,396	269,359	404,038	40%
TOTAL	5,000,000	3,043,983	1,956,017	61%

Annex 7: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Years		2022	2023			
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
A	Initial activities					
a-1	TSF grant approval					
a-2	Signing of the financing agreement					
a-3	Implementation and fulfilment of conditions precedent to 1 st disbursement					
B	Start-up activities					
b-2	PAUSA launch mission					
b-3	Procurement of goods (logistics, poultry equipment and small equipment)					
C	Component 1: Improvement of certified seeds, poultry farming and advisory support					
c-1	Targeting and registration of beneficiaries					
c-2	Procurement and distribution of seeds					
c-3	TAAT advisory support and assistance					
c-4	Implementation of poultry farming activities					
D	Component 2: Improvement of access to fertilisers and plant protection products					
d-1	Procurement and distribution of fertilisers					
d-2	Procurement of equipment and plant protection products for the DSV					
E	Component 3: Fertiliser sector reforms					
e1	Study tour of 4 MADR officers to two countries in the sub-region					
e-2	Capacity building for MADR technical services (DNVA, GAPLA, DGA, DRA, DSCCS, CNGP, DGPV, etc.)					
e3	Development/updating of national policies for access to inputs (seeds and fertilisers)					
e4	Development of a fertiliser sector reform plan and implementation of the initial measures					
e5	Updating/Publication and Dissemination of regulations					
F	Component 3: Project coordination and management					
f-1	Implementation of management and monitoring-evaluation tools					
f-2	Coordination, management, monitoring and evaluation and awareness-raising activities and reporting					
f-3	Annual accounts audit					
f-4	Implementation of the Complaints Management Mechanism					
f-5	Implementation of the Pests and Pesticides Management Plan					
f-6	Annual environmental and social performance audit					
f-7	Final project appraisal					

Annex 8: Detailed Procurement Procedures

Responsibility for Procurement

Responsibility for the procurement of all goods and services required for the project implementation will be entrusted to the World Food Programme (WFP). WFP is a specialised agency of the United Nations, which is recommended by the provisions of paragraph I.2.6 of Volume 2, Part A, of the African Development Bank (AfDB) Procurement Operations Manual (POM) to be used when necessary in emergencies. The WFP Office in Guinea-Bissau will be responsible for the coordination and implementation of emergency assistance activities, in close collaboration with the MADR. WFP is a specialised agency of the United Nations system with a comparative advantage in the management of emergency food aid operations worldwide.

Notwithstanding the above and despite the use of an executing agency that sufficiently guarantees the proper conduct of procurement under this operation, the level of procurement risk was assessed as "substantial" due to the context of extreme emergency in which the project will be implemented. To mitigate the risk, the following measures have been identified: (i) Carry out the monitoring envisaged in the Fiduciary Principles Agreement (FPA) signed with WFP; and (ii) Sign a Tripartite Agreement between Guinea-Bissau, WFP and the African Development Bank to be annexed to the FPA.

Procurement Procedures

All procurement under the project will be carried out per the African Development Bank's Procurement Policy of October 2015. In line with this policy, the choice of procurement systems has been made with due regard to the emergency context and the opportunities offered by that policy. Thus, the following is proposed:

- All procurement required for the implementation of the project will be carried out using the WFP procurement system, per the provisions of Articles 5.3 (e) and 6.5 of the AfDB Procurement Policy and OPM Volume 1, Part A, Chapter A2, Section A.2.5.
- To this end, WFP will award the said contracts in line with the terms of the Fiduciary Principles Agreement (FPA) signed between this United Nations agency and AfDB on 12 December 2017, which provides a framework for WFP intervention when this agency is acting as an executing agency (on behalf of a country) for a Bank-financed project.
- Procurement by WFP will be subject to the control mechanism enshrined in the Fiduciary Principles Agreement (FPA) signed by the AfDB and the agency. In this regard,
- WFP will be required to submit **narrative progress reports**.

The procurement details, applicable procurement system, estimated contract amounts, the different procurement methods and types of review are specified in the summary procurement plan provided in Annex 9

The mechanisms for monitoring and tracking procurement performance are those agreed upon in the FPA, namely **the narrative progress reports**. Disbursements will be made in tranches corresponding to the budget estimate for activities per six-month period.

Annex 9: Procurement Plan

Procurement System	Ref. No.	Procurement Title	Category	Estimated cost (in UA)	Procurement Method	Pre- or Post-Qualification	Type of Bank Review	Provisional Launch Date
1. NON-INTELLECTUAL GOODS OR SERVICES (CURRENT SERVICES)								
WFP procurement methods and procedures (Third Party)	BS-01	Rice seeds	Goods	997,493	WFP	N/A	According to the FPA	Quart1-2023
	BS-02	Other cereal seeds	Goods	496,591	WFP	N/A	According to the FPA	Quart1 -2023
	BS-03	Tuber seeds	Goods	123,006	WFP	N/A	According to the FPA	Quart1-2023
	BS-04	Vegetable seeds	Goods	66,970	WFP	N/A	According to the FPA	Quart1-2023
	BS-05	Support for poultry farming	Goods	47,269	WFP	N/A	According to the FPA	Quart2-2023
	BS-06	Fertilisers	Goods	1,345,446	WFP	N/A	According to the FPA	Quart1-2023
	BS-07	Insecticides	Goods	94,133	WFP	N/A	According to the FPA	Quart1-2023
	BS-08	Seed and fertiliser distribution	Goods	407,958	WFP	N/A	According to the FPA	Quart2-2023
TOTAL NON-INTELLECTUAL GOODS AND SERVICES				3,578,866				
2. INTELLECTUAL SERVICES (CONSULTANT SERVICES)								
WFP procurement methods and procedures (Third Party))	C-1	Capacity building	Consultant	76,146	WFP	N/A	According to the FPA	Quart1-2023
	C-2	TAAT technical assistance	Consultant	478,140	WFP	N/A	According to the FPA	Quart2-2023
	C-3	Improved governance and implementation of public policies	Consultant	169,011	WFP	N/A	According to the FPA	Quart2-2023
TOTAL INTELLECTUAL SERVICES				723,297				
TOTAL PPM				4,302,163				

Key: Under procurement method above, “WFP” procurement method means the appropriate procurement method of the WFP procurement system.

Annex 10: FRAGILITY AND RESILIENCE ANALYSIS

Guinea-Bissau has huge potential in terms of natural, human and cultural capital which could be used for its sustainable development. The country is richly endowed with renewable and non-renewable natural resources and enjoys a strategic position for maritime and river transport and trade, all of which advantages could be leveraged for the country's economic transformation. On the other hand, from trends and data for 2020 and 2021, it is evident that the country is experiencing acute fragility in all seven dimensions, including inclusive politics and governance, security, justice, socio-economic inclusion and cohesion, external pressures and the environment. Although successive governments have implemented programmes aimed at harnessing the country's potential, persistent political instability, pervasive corruption and weak governance systems have hampered the country's development trajectory. In addition, limited processing capacity and inadequate investment in agriculture have made it difficult to fully capitalise on the country's assets. The Emergency Food Crisis Support project will make a crucial contribution to addressing the main drivers of fragility and building a more resilient and inclusive society (with a specific focus on improving food security).

Overall, political instability is often cited by local stakeholders as one of the main factors retarding the country's economic development. Since its independence from Portugal in 1974, the country has been in a semi-permanent state of crisis as a result of one of Africa's longest and bloodiest wars, which is an important part of its collective identity and social cohesion narrative. Indeed, even after the 2014 elections, Guinea-Bissau faced another political impasse that resulted in seven prime ministers and four governments during the 2015-2019 period. In early 2022, the country's fragile political stability came under another threat when an unidentified group of armed men attempted to attack the government during a high-level meeting.

In addition, Guinea-Bissau is facing significant pressures related to economic and social inclusion and growth. Its economy is small, volatile and remains predominantly rural. Traditional smallholder agriculture accounts for about 46.9% of the gross domestic product (GDP) and employs about 80% of the workforce. The economy is heavily dependent on cashew nut production, which is the main source of cash income for about two-thirds of households and accounts for 85% of the country's exports by value. Moreover, erratic weather conditions, soil erosion and salinisation of freshwater sources hamper agricultural production and further expose the population to food insecurity. The pandemic increased the poverty rate to 65% in 2020, from an estimated level of 62.8% in 2019, pushing an additional 84,000 people into poverty. Worsening income inequality, coupled with the marginalisation of women and young people, has reinforced group-based polarisation, which could undermine social cohesion.

Furthermore, in Guinea-Bissau, the availability of essential public goods, including basic infrastructure, remains limited due to weak government capacity and inadequate budgetary resources. Public spending on education, health, water and roads is almost exclusively on salaries, with little or no resources allocated to the construction of new infrastructure or the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure. In general, the security sector absorbs the bulk of public expenditure, although Guinea-Bissau does not face any significant external threat or active internal conflict. In addition, access to justice is limited in Guinea-Bissau. The judicial system is highly prone to corruption; the courts are inaccessible and perceived by the public as unreliable. Many people turn to traditional justice and customary law, even though these structures have been weakened by prolonged conflict and institutional instability. Since his election, President Embaló has sought to prioritise the fight against corruption and to create a more credible judicial system. Diversifying the economy, strengthening the agribusiness sector, improving governance, providing basic services and building institutional capacity are key to promoting inclusive and sustainable growth.

Despite the existing drivers of fragility and persistent political crises, Guinea-Bissau society has shown strong resilience over the years. Several factors seem to foster this resilience, including extensive intercommunity ties, an active civil society and a youth bulge. The country has a youth population of over 50%, which has undeniable potential to drive economic growth. As for civil society, thanks to its rallying power, it plays an active role in creating a more peaceful political environment. Its commitment and contribution to resolving the persistent political deadlocks could reduce pressures and strengthen overall social cohesion. Regional leaders and organisations have also played a constructive and supportive role in ensuring the country's stability.

The Bank's new Strategy to Address Fragility and Build Resilience in Africa emphasises the need to build institutional capacity, improve community resilience by reducing gender and rural-urban disparities, empower youth and support private sector development. This operation will contribute to sustainable private sector development, by diversifying the agricultural sector beyond the cashew sector, creating employment opportunities and ensuring a more equitable distribution of resources from Bissau to rural areas. Emphasis will be placed on strengthening entrepreneurship, with a

special focus on youth and women-owned businesses, while catalysing the conditions for the domestic value chain, creating local wealth and enabling economic opportunities. The programmes will also aim to stimulate investment through financial and non-financial support to local businesses and SMEs in vulnerable areas. Most importantly, the operation will strengthen policies and institutions which will improve Guinea-Bissau's long-term food security, agricultural sector sustainability and economic and social inclusion. Efforts to involve non-core stakeholders in beneficiary consultation and feedback will increase citizens' contribution to decision-making on key country activities.

Annex 11: GENDER AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Despite efforts to develop policies and laws for promoting gender equality, the Gender Profile of Guinea-Bissau, prepared by the AfDB in 2014, reveals a worrying gender situation. Women make up more than half of the population (52%), but 64.12% are illiterate, compared with 47.97% for men. Working women are more represented in the primary sector (77.1%), followed by the tertiary sector (23%, of whom 12% are in trade and services). Approximately 50% of women between 15 and 49 years of age have been circumcised, with the prevalence of this practice standing at around 40% among girls aged 0-14 years². According to the gender profile, discrimination against women is reflected in social, economic and political life, particularly in access to reproductive and maternal health care, domestic violence, genital mutilation and forced marriages, and access to finance. Women face more severe constraints than men in accessing productive resources. These disparities, exacerbated by the context of climate change, relate to access to productive resources, financial capacity to invest, participation in markets and value chains, and a strong presence in low-productivity and low-paying sectors. Although women are predominant in Guinea-Bissau's agricultural sector, their activities do not provide them with a high degree of financial autonomy (PNIA II, 2017).

According to IFAD's Country Note 2021, more than half of Guinea-Bissau's population (63.5%) is under 25 years old. Unemployment is characteristically high among young people, estimated at 30% in 2010. Young people in the 15-35 age bracket are the hardest hit by poverty (80% of the poor) and unemployment (80%). For those in the 15-24 age bracket, in 2009 the employment rate was 10.6% overall and 4.6% for women.

As for land tenure, Law No. 4/75 on the nationalisation of land was adopted after independence. According to this law, the "ground" throughout the national territory (urban, rural or urbanised) is State property, and therefore cannot be recognised as private property. In 1998, a new land law was adopted, which sought to (i) guarantee access to land for rural residents (ii) incorporate customary land tenure into the law, as well as the institutions that represent it; and (iii) encourage investment in land through the establishment of land market value.

There is a private right of access to land in the form of a concession, except for land that is farmed or used by local communities, as well as land intended for public use or located in protected areas. According to the PNIEG3, although the new land law guarantees the right of access to land without discrimination, it is men who own and manage land as landowners, elders or heads of households, and women have no right of inheritance to family property in the event of the death of the husband or father. Even though the constitution of Guinea-Bissau recognises that all citizens, men and women, have the same rights and obligations, the customary law, which is more commonly applied in rural areas, does not grant women the right to inherit vital assets, including land. Thus, since the land tenure law and the entire legal system in force in the country incorporate customary law, rural women are penalised by the customary provisions that deny them the right to own or inherit land.

Agriculture is the dominant economic sector in Guinea-Bissau. Despite the country's huge potential, malnutrition and food insecurity remain endemic. Agriculture accounts for 56% of GDP, provides nearly 70% of total formal and informal employment and makes up over 90% of exports. Cashew nut farms occupy 47% of the agricultural area and employ 80% of farmers, most of whom are women (90-95%), mainly responsible for harvesting and collecting cashew nuts from the fields.

Guinea-Bissau is experiencing a situation of malnutrition and structural food insecurity. Structural food insecurity poses a threat, especially to vulnerable population segments (small-scale family farmers, women, children and young people) who depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau has already had a considerable economic impact on the country's GDP and the effects of COVID-19 and the Russian invasion of Ukraine will exacerbate the impact of malnutrition on the country's economy, particularly for women. Indeed, nutritional indicators, according to the second UNICEF survey (published in 2013) on the nutritional status of children under 5 and women of childbearing age (15-49), show that the national underweight prevalence rate is 17%, while the overall chronic malnutrition prevalence rate stands at 26.6% and the overall acute malnutrition prevalence rate at 6.5%. The main factors contributing to food and nutritional insecurity are recurrent politico-military crises, high market prices of foodstuffs, poorly diversified food production, low agricultural productivity, poor food safety, unstable household incomes,

² United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2013-2017 Republic of Guinea-Bissau

³ National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity, 2014

inadequate infrastructure and logistics, unequal distribution of legal responsibilities linked to food production (lack of land ownership among women and young people), and the persistence of sociocultural constraints. In addition, the production/consumption cycle is poorly managed throughout the year.

PAUSA is classified as GEN II per the Bank's Gender Marker System. The project addresses some of the issues identified in the gender analysis above, specifically in terms of access to agricultural inputs and improved nutrition. The main project activities that will be of particular interest to the gender aspect and women's empowerment are the following:

- Preparation of a list of beneficiaries disaggregated by gender and by village for each region, accompanied by a detailed work plan and a distribution plan;
- Selection of NGOs and Associations to support distribution operations and technical monitoring of beneficiaries, including women's associations and cooperatives;
- Monitoring of the actual distribution to beneficiaries. The partner NGOs will support the distribution of seeds and agricultural materials. The distribution will be monitored digitally through a digital platform, using mobile phones to ensure that smallholders collect their fertilisers and other agricultural inputs where necessary. In case farmers do not have mobile phones, they will be informed on how to collect their fertilisers and other inputs through the partner NGOs and/or the Regional Directorates of Agriculture;
- For market gardening, which is heavily dominated by women, the project plans to: (a) rehabilitate existing and identified areas and equip them for irrigated and solar market gardening; (b) provide low-cost irrigation kits and small production and processing tools; (c) train, supervise and consolidate existing women's associations, cooperatives and groups. Establishment of a light complaint management mechanism based on the existing PACVEAR model to alert the Ministry in cases where smallholders do not receive their fertiliser and input allocations;
- Assistance to beneficiaries for optimal use of seeds and agricultural equipment as part of the project and the introduction of production and processing techniques and technologies to ease the workload of women; and
- Education and awareness activities relating to food processing and food and nutritional diversification.

Gender Action Plan (GAP)

PROJECT NAME	Food Crisis Response and Emergency Support Programme -PAUSA Guinea-Bissau				
GMS CATEGORY	GEN II				
Responsible for	The activities planned under this GAP will be coordinated and monitored by the project management team (Ministry of Agriculture)				
Component 1 Improvement of farmers' access to production factors (certified seeds and fertilisers)	Activity	Gender Action	Target women	Total budget AfDB (UA)	Including the GAP budget (UA)
	Procurement and distribution of rice, cereal and tuber seeds	Idem	50%	1,617,090	808,000
	Procurement and distribution of market gardening seeds and small market gardening equipment for women	NA	100%	47,269	66,940
	TAAT advisory support and assistance (training)	Idem	50%	34,647	17,300
Component 3 Management, Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting	Gender mainstreaming, breakdown of results by gender	NA	NA	NA
Total					UA 892,240
It is estimated that at least 18% of the project budget contributes to women's empowerment					

Annex 12: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMPLIANCE NOTE (ESCON)

A. Basic Information⁴

Project Title: Emergency Food Crisis Support Program		Project "SAP code" : P-GW-A00-010	
Country: Guinea Bissau	Lending Instrument ⁵ : 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: Aimé BICABA	
Appraisal date: 12-19 October 2022		Estimated Approval Date: 30/11/2022	
Environmental Safeguards Officer: Serge Eric HOUNDONOUGBO / Gratien BONI			
Social Safeguards Officer: xxx			
Environmental and Social Category: 2		19/09/2022	
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input 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: Pest Management Plan- PMP)	
Was/Were the document (s) 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]
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose	[Date]
Date of disclosure by the Bank	[Date]
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Others (specify:)	
Was/Were the document (s) 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]
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose	[Date]
Date of disclosure by the Bank	[Date]
Vulnerable Peoples Plan/Framework/Others (specify: N/A)	
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]
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose	[Date]
Date of disclosure by the Bank	[Date]
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, as per the country's legislation, please explain why: As per the provision of the African Emergency Food Production Facility paper approved by the Board, the preparation and disclosure of the E&S documents are deferred after Board Approval. They will be prepared and disclosed in-country and by the Bank prior the implementation of concerned activities.	

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 type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" 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"/>

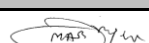

C. Clearance

Is the project compliant to the Bank's environmental and social safeguards requirements, and to be submitted to the Board?

Yes ☒ No ☐

⁴ Note: This ESCON shall be appended to project appraisal reports/documents before Senior Management and/or Board approvals.

⁵ 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.

<i>Prepared by:</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>
Environmental Safeguards Officer:	Gratien BONI / Serge Eric HOUNDONUGBO		17/11/22
Social Safeguards Officer:			17/11/22
Task Team Leader:	Aimé BICABA		xx/11/2022
<i>Submitted by:</i>			
Sector Director:	Martin FREGENE		18/11/2022
<i>Cleared by:</i>			
Director SNSC:	For Maman-Sani ISSA		24/11/2022