

**AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND**



PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT

**MULTINATIONAL: STRENGTHENING EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE TO FOOD
CRISIS IN BURUNDI, COMOROS, SOMALIA AND SOUTH SUDAN**

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MULTINATIONAL : BURUNDI, COMOROS,SOMALIA AND SOUTH SUDAN

AHVP/RDGW/AHAI

October 2022

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Exchange rate effective **7/31/2022**

Currency Unit	Burundi Franc (BIF) Comoro Franc (KMF) Somalia Shilling (SOS) South Sudan Pound (SSP)
1 Unit of Account	1.32 USD
1 United States Dollar	2027.96 BIF 482.42 KMF 568.77 SOS 625.04 SSP
1 Unit of Account	2684.21 BIF 638.52 KMF 752.82 SOS 827.30 SSP

FISCAL YEAR

1 July – 30 June

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Metric ton	2,204.62 Pounds (lbs)
1 Kilogramme (kg)	2.20462 lbs
1 Meter (m)	3.28 Feet (ft)
1 Millimetre (mm)	0.03937 Inch (“)
1 Kilometre (km)	0.62 Mile
1 Hectare (ha)	2.471 Acres

ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

ADF	African Development Fund
AEFPF	African Emergency Food Production Facility
AFDB	African Development Bank
AMVAT	Agricultural Markets, Value Addition and Trade Development
CFSAM	Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission
CGIAR	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
ESMP	Environment and Social Management Plan
EW	Early Warning
EWEA	Early Warning Early Action
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN
FPA	Fiduciary Principles Agreement
FNS-REPRO	Food and Nutrition Security Resilience Programme
FSNWG	Food Security and Nutrition Working Group
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IDDRSI	IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MAFS	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MTR	Mid-term Review
NAC	National Advisory Committee
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDS	National Development Strategy
NTB	Non-Tariff Barriers
NTC	National Technical Committee
PCR	Project Completion Report
PET	Pictorial Evaluation Tool
PLEWS	Predictive Livestock Early Warning System
RBLF	Results Based Log frame
RIMA	Resilience Index Measurement Analysis
RMC	Regional Member Countries
TAAT	Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation
TPIA	Third Party Implementation Agency
TSF	Transition Support Facility
UA	Unit of Account
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollars
WFP	World Food Program

PROJECT INFORMATION SHEET

CLIENT INFORMATION

Project Name	MULTINATIONAL: STRENGTHENING EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE TO FOOD CRISIS IN BURUNDI, COMOROS, SOMALIA AND SOUTH SUDAN
Sector	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Grant Recipients	REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI, UNION OF THE COMOROS, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA AND REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN
Project Instrument	TSF PILLAR I GRANT (UNALLOCATED RESERVES)
Executing Agencies	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK - BURUNDI MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, ENVIRONMENT, TOURISM AND HANDICRAFTS-UNION OF THE COMOROS MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION -SOMALIA MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY- SOUTH SUDAN
Implementation Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO) OF THE UNITED NATIONS

COUNTRY AND STRATEGIC CONTEXT

Country Strategy Paper Period:	CSP Burundi (2019-2023) CSP Comoros (2021-2025) Interim CSP Somalia Interim (2022-2024) Interim CSP South Sudan (2022-2024) Regional Integration Strategic Framework (2018-2025) East Africa Regional Integration Strategy Paper (2018– 2022)
Country Strategy Paper Priorities supported by Project:	Agricultural development and resilience
Government Program (PRSP, NDP or equivalent):	Burundi-National Development Plan 2018-2027 Comoros- Plan Comore Emergent 2030 and Interim Development Plan 2020-2024 Somalia-National development Plan 2020-2024 South Sudan- Revised National Development Strategy 2021-2024 and Vision for 2040
Project classification:	<p>Relevant High 5 Priority Area(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feed Africa – increase agricultural productivity • Improve the Quality of Life for the People of Africa– improved nutrition and health <p>SDGs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SDG 1</i> (No Poverty); <i>SDG 2</i> (Zero Hunger), <i>SDG3</i> (Good health and well- being), <i>SDG 5</i> (Gender equality), <i>SDG 13</i> (Climate action) <p>Selectivity of priority/ies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited food production and productivity, and Improved service delivery to farmers • Multi-dimensional political, social and economic fragility
Country Performance and Institutional Assessment¹:	Burundi-2.9 Comoros-2.3

¹ CPIA rating obtained here - [Country Policy and Institutional Assessment \(afdb.org\)](https://www.afdb.org/en/knowledge/publications/country-policy-and-institutional-assessment)

	Somalia-2.0 South Sudan-1.9
Projects at Risk in the country portfolio:	(36% of red-flagged operations) by 31July 2022 Burundi (25% of red-flagged operations) by 31July 2022 Comoros (14% of red-flagged operations) by 31July 2022 Somalia (19% of red flagged operations) by 31July 2022 South Sudan

PROJECT CATEGORISATION

Environmental and Social Risk Categorization	Category 2
Does the project involve involuntary resettlement?	No
Climate Safeguards Categorization:	Category 2
Fragility Lens Assessment:	Yes
Gender Marker System Categorization:	GEN III

ADF/ADB KEY FINANCING INFORMATION

Interest Rate:	N/A
Service Charge:	N/A
Commitment Fee:	N/A
Tenor:	N/A
Grace Period:	N/A

Source	Amount (millions)		Financing Instrument
	UA	[Other currency]	
African Development Fund (TSF Pillar I Unallocated Resources)	8.00	-	Grant
Government Counterpart Contribution Burundi (0.195), Comoros (0.195), Somalia (0.205) and South Sudan (0.205)	-	-	In Kind
Total Project Cost:	8.00		

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE AND COMPONENTS

Project Development Objective:	Increased agricultural production, productivity and resilience of agricultural production systems in target countries to mitigate risks in the short and medium terms aggravated by the war in Ukraine.	
Project Components:	Component	Cost ('000 UA)
	1. Scale up production of Early Generation Seeds	4,500
	2. Expand and integrate digital platforms on early warning and anticipatory actions	2,500
	3. Institutional strengthening and Project Coordination and management	1,000
	Total	8,000

PROJECT PROCESSING SCHEDULE TO BOARD APPROVAL

PCN Approval:	N/A
Appraisal Mission:	01 – 05 August 2022
Planned Board Presentation:	8 November 2022
Effectiveness:	December 2022
Project Implementation Period:	1 December 2022
Planned Mid-term Review:	June 2024
Project Closing Date:	31 December 2025

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INTRODUCTION

1. **Management submits the following report and recommendation on a proposed** grant of UA 8 million (Eight Million Unit of Accounts) from the Transition Support Facility Pillar I Unallocated Reserves to the Republic of Burundi (UA 1.95 million), the Republic of the Comoros (UA 1.95 million), the Federal Republic of Somalia (UA 2.05 million), and the Republic of South Sudan (UA 2.05 million) to finance the **Multinational: Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Response to Food Crisis in Burundi, Comoros, Somalia and South Sudan Project (SEPAREF)**, within the framework of the African Emergency Food Production Facility (AEFPF) approved by the Boards of Directors of the Bank and the Fund on 20 May 2022. The overall goal of the proposed Multinational project is to increase agricultural production, productivity, and resilience of the agricultural production systems in the target countries to mitigate the short, medium and long-term risks aggravated by the war in Ukraine.

1 STRATEGIC CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

A. COUNTRY CONTEXT, STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

2. The current drought emergency is among numerous hazards affecting food security and nutritional outcomes in the East African region. Others include flooding, conflict and insecurity, macroeconomic challenges, rising global food prices which are partially linked to the Ukraine crisis, and the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, and desert locust invasion. It was estimated that 14.8 million people in Burundi, Somalia, and South Sudan will experience high levels of acute food insecurity by April 2022 and if the October to December rains fail, at least 18.6-19.3 million people will face high levels of acute food insecurity in these countries by end of 2022. The proposed Multinational project targets four countries, namely, Burundi, the Comoros, Somalia, and South Sudan. These countries are selected for their eligibility for the Transition Support Facility (TSF) Pillar 1 unallocated reserves to complement the existing national AEFPPF operations.

3. **Burundi:** Agriculture is the backbone of Burundi's economy with 90 percent of the population depending on it for their livelihoods. More than 50 percent of the population is classified as chronically food insecure and a quarter of the population (2.6 million people) as severely food insecure. The agriculture sector faces several constraints including: (i) climate change, which leads to drought, flooding, pests and diseases; (ii) insufficient irrigation infrastructure; (iii) insufficient agricultural inputs and equipment; (iv) poor soil fertility due to erosion and soil acidity; (v) seed degeneration; and (vi) post-harvest losses due to inadequate conservation and processing facilities. The objective of the ongoing AEFPPF-Burundi project is to strengthen the food security of the Burundi population in the face of the global crisis, aggravated by the Russia/Ukraine conflict. Specifically, it aims to: (i) intensify cereals production (maize and rice) using climate-resilient varieties; (ii) promote digitization to support farmers and ensure transparency and inclusiveness, particularly with seeds and plant protection products; and (iii) promote gender-sensitive policies by facilitating access to agricultural inputs.

4. **Comoros:** Agriculture supported about 80 percent of the population and supplied about 95 percent of exports in the early 1990s. As the population increased, food grown for domestic use met fewer and fewer of Comorians' needs. Numerous international programs have attempted to reduce the country's dependence on food imports, particularly rice, a major drain on export earnings. The Comoros has great potential in its agriculture and fisheries sectors. However, these sectors face major issues including a lack of irrigation systems for agro-pastoral activities, isolated productive agricultural areas, rudimentary tools, and a lack of knowledge in technical farming which limits innovation in agricultural production. Food shortages and rising prices have caused riots and civilian unrest in the Comoros. The ongoing AEFPPF project targets 14,000 households and aims at increasing the production and productivity of maize, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and poultry. This multinational project will complement the ongoing AEFPPF-Comoros project in securing foundation seeds for the identified food crops while supporting livestock early warning systems, especially for poultry.

5. **Somalia:** The deteriorating food security and nutrition situation observed across Somalia is caused by a worsening consecutive multi-season drought due to climate change, that has gripped the country since late 2020. Acute food insecurity in Somalia has drastically worsened since the beginning of 2022, with an estimated 2.4 million people experiencing a crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or higher) conditions (or 16% of the total population) in January 2022. A rapid deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation has since occurred, with 7.1 million people estimated to face Crisis or worse food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or higher) between June and September 2022. Urgent and timely scaling up of humanitarian assistance is required to prevent extreme food and nutrition outcomes, including the risk of famine. About 70 % of Somali livelihoods depend on the pastoral production system. Therefore, fodder production is a priority food security commodity in the country. The on-going AEFPPF project interventions in Somalia complements the Multinational: Program to Build Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security in the Horn

of Africa project with additional UA 4 million to fast-track the deployment of certified quality seeds of climate-adapted fodder varieties and support the establishment of fodder banks to benefit an additional 50 000 households and their 250,000 livestock by improving access to fodder and pasture.

6. **South Sudan:** The risk of a fourth consecutive year of flooding and macroeconomic challenges, coupled with the impacts of prolonged conflict, drives extreme food insecurity in South Sudan. Food prices have remained very high and volatile following a sharp increase in 2015-2020, severely constraining food access. Underlying the high prices are insufficient supplies, due to reduced availability in-country and in Uganda, a key supply source, as well as the continuously difficult macroeconomic situation due to low foreign currency reserves, the weak national currency, and high fuel prices inflating transport costs. During the April to July lean season, 7.74 million people, almost two thirds of the total population, were at Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or worse), including 2.89 million people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 87,000 people in Catastrophe level (IPC Phase 5), representing an 8 percent increase in population in IPC Phase 3 or above compared to the 2021 lean season. The ongoing AEFPPF project in South Sudan is an additional financing of UA 6 million to the Agricultural Markets and Value Addition and Trade Development (AMVAT) Project to support an additional 100,000 farming households (about 600,000 individuals) in five states.

Impact of the Ukraine-Russia crisis on agriculture and food security in East and Horn of Africa

7. There are three major risks to agriculture and food security in East Africa associated with the impact of the crisis in Ukraine: (i) a macro-economic risk with debt and economic growth in the most vulnerable countries currently facing rising fiscal pressures and struggling to get back to pre-COVID-19 rates of economic growth; (ii) agricultural and agri-food systems risks with the rapid increase in nominal and real food price and rising fertilizer prices, also affecting affordability of fertilizer, which can reduce yields and food availability; and (iii) humanitarian risks, particularly in food crisis countries, due to reduction in food exports from Russia and Ukraine.

8. The impact of the conflict on markets and the economies of the four countries is mainly through high global commodity prices (food staples [cereals and edible oils], fertilizers, oil, and gas) and stagflation. Food prices continued to increase during the second quarter in most parts of the Eastern Horn of Africa, exacerbated by the ongoing drought and a fourth consecutive main season episode. Reduced food availability due to drought induced below average production has exerted upward pressure on food prices and eroded livelihoods, thus undermining economic access to food and worsening the food insecurity situation. The highest staple cereal price increases were recorded across most markets in, Somalia, South Sudan, and Burundi². Food prices are expected to remain high in most countries for the rest of the year due to regional production shortfalls and higher than normal demand, in addition to the spill-over effects of the global food crisis. The rise in fuel and food prices pushed up inflation rates across the target countries, implying households – especially the poorest ones – have less resources to spend on essential food and non-food needs.

A. RATIONALE AND KEY DESIGN ELEMENTS

9. The Bank's African Emergency Food Production Facility (AEFPF), is designed to boost the local production of cereals and oil grains as the most effective and efficient way to build the resilience of Africa's food systems to respond to these circumstances and mitigate risks to supply in the short to medium term. The facility supports short-term interventions that are critical for sustainable food production.

10. The first pillar of AEFPPF focuses on delivering certified seeds of climate-adapted varieties, fertilizers, and extension services to 20 million farmers. However, seed systems in the four (4) countries are still in the rudimentary stages of development. The availability of sufficient amounts and quality (genetically pure) of early generation seeds (EGS), which encompass breeder seed, pre-basic and basic seed, is often a major bottleneck that constraints the scaling up of food production. Delivering certified seeds of climate adapted varieties requires additional funding to scale up the production and availability of EGS in terms of new varieties, quality, and quantities. Given the limited capacities and weaknesses of the seed systems in the four countries, a multinational approach is needed to facilitate the collaboration between national agricultural research organisations and international research centres in accessing to a wider pool of EGS, by removing bottlenecks of complicated and disparate licencing agreements, taking advantage of harmonized regional regulations, and facilitating timely access and delivery to clean, true-type EGS of the varieties that cut across agro-ecologies in several countries. A multinational approach is needed for strategic planning, demand forecasting and production planning, maintenance of EGS, harmonisation of regulations and movement of EGS supply across borders. It allows for the sharing of experiences and best practices of what works

² WFP Market and Trade update ,July 2022- <https://data.unhcr.org/es/documents/details/94926>

among countries and the scaling up of successful business models for the production and commercialisation of EGS for the benefit of farmers. The multinational approach is also more efficient for skills development and experience sharing. It allows for faster and cheaper seed-related support interventions.

11. Multiple calls have been issued for better preparedness, early warning, and early action to reduce the scale of food crises in the East Africa and the Horn of Africa region. Acting before a disaster is crucial, as it can safeguard lives and livelihoods, build resilience to future shocks, and ease pressure on strained humanitarian resources. Advancing anticipatory action is a growing area of food crisis management that relies on data analysis to predict where crises might strike while action ahead of time, brings early protective interventions into the mainstream of humanitarian programming. One of the biggest impediments to the scaling up of anticipatory actions in the region is the lack of a harmonized consensus-based framework for the interpretation/analysis of early warning to the definition of target/case load of beneficiaries, to the coordinated implementation of anticipatory actions.

12. Under AEFPPF, the Bank will support countries to deliver smart subsidies that are anchored on digital platforms. However, the use of digital technologies in the four target countries, particularly in the agriculture sector is generally weak, compared to other African countries. All the four (4) countries currently lack a digital agricultural strategy. There is a need for support to better harness digital platforms particularly for the dissemination of early warning and anticipatory actions (EWAA) and resilience information to farming communities and for agricultural extension services.

13. The Bank has primarily utilized its Transition Support Facility (TSF) to support the four countries, but more sources of financing are required. To this end, the Bank committed to mobilize additional resources to support countries that received minimal allocations. One of the persistent constraints for mobilizing investments in the four countries is the shortage of national technical capacity for undertaking project preparation and conducting feasibility studies. These countries are often confronted with challenges related to the poor quality of project design and feasibility studies due in part to the inadequacy of resources devoted to project preparation in terms of time and skill sets and management capacity. There is a need for technical assistance to resolve some of the systemic constraints to project preparation and implementation with a view to enhancing quality at entry, effective delivery of timely operations, and building a critical mass of investment experts to mobilize additional resources and develop business for the Bank.

B. RATIONALE FOR BANK GROUP'S INVOLVEMENT

14. The Bank Group has responded to past food security crises with rapid interventions to address the supply of critical inputs for food production. In May 2022, the Bank approved the AEFPPF framework to raise food production on the African continent in the short term to mitigate the impact of the crisis in Ukraine by supporting governments and farmers with the necessary resources. The proposed project will complement the ongoing AEFPPF projects in Burundi, Comoros, Somalia, and South Sudan by supporting national institutions to scale up the production of early generation seeds for priority food and fodder crops and building institutional capacity for early warning and anticipatory actions.

15. The Bank has accumulated considerable experience in designing and managing multinational projects. These include the Multinational: Program to Build Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security in the Horn of Africa which is being implemented in six countries, including South Sudan and Somalia by IGAD in close collaboration with FAO and other development partners. The Bank is also in a unique position to scale up the successes of Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT) Programme which has demonstrated that improved varieties from research can rapidly be scaled up rapidly to boost production and deliver impacts at scale. Financing this multinational operation will not only complement and promote the sustainability of the AEFPPF projects in the respective countries, but also cement the Bank's position as a leading development player in the region in addressing fragility, responding to food crises and building resilience.

Project Linkages with Country Strategy and Objectives

16. The proposed Multinational project is aligned to the Bank's respective Country Strategy Papers of the participating countries by supporting agriculture value chain development for economic diversification and resilience. The project aligns well with climate change adaptation actions for the agriculture sector as specified in the participating Countries' updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and National Programmes of Action (NAPAs). Furthermore, the project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); SDG1 on ending poverty in all its forms, SDG2 on ending hunger, SDG3 on good health and well-being through improved nutrition, SDG5 on gender equality, and SDG13 on climate action. The project is also consistent with the Agenda 2063 goal 5 on increased productivity and production.

17. The project is consistent with the Bank's Ten-Year Strategy (2013-2022) which emphasizes inclusive growth and a gradual transition to green growth with special emphasis on food security. It is also aligned to the Bank's Feed Africa Strategy (2016-2025) which aims to increase agricultural productivity and value addition and Pillar I of the Bank's Climate Change and Green Growth Action Plan (2021-2025) which aims at boosting climate resilience and adaptation. The project is also aligned to the Bank's Gender Strategy (2021-2025), the Bank's Strategy for Addressing Fragility and Building Resilience in Africa (2022-2026), and the Eastern Africa Regional Integration Strategy Paper (2018-2022) priority area two on strengthening the policy and institutional frameworks for market integration, investment and value chains development. The project will help achieve the Bank's policy commitments under the 15th ADF replenishment.

18. The proposed project is fully anchored on the AEFPPF, being the Bank's recent response to the looming food crises that may arise as a result of the Russian/Ukraine crisis. It will complement the approved and ongoing national AEFPPF projects³ in the four (4) countries through scaling up of seed security systems for production of early generation seeds, integrating digital platforms for early warning and anticipatory actions, and farmer registration and extension services.

C. DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS COORDINATION

19. There are several development partners supporting humanitarian and agriculture sector initiatives in the region. The proposed project will build on and complement the ongoing initiatives at country and regional levels such as the IGAD-IDDRISI Strategy; the EU funded Global Network against food crisis - regional dimension mainly engaged in support to EWEA and Food Security monitoring and analysis; IFAD's Building Back Better support to seed security system in the HoA initiative; FNS-REPRO programme funded by The Netherlands that contributes to adoption and institutionalization of EW tools for pastoral and agro-pastoral communities. The project will also complement and synergize with other FAO- funded projects in Burundi, Comoros, Somalia, and South Sudan. In Somalia, for example, the project will build on and leverage digital platforms and initiatives that FAO has already developed or supported, such as the Form Management Tool, including the COCO platform, the e-voucher system already experimented and the SMS platform of Somalia Water and Land Management (SWALIM).

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

20. The overall goal of the proposed Multinational project is to increase agricultural production, productivity and resilience of agricultural production systems in the target countries to mitigate the short, medium and long-term risks aggravated by the crisis in Ukraine. The specific project objective is to strengthen national institutions in the four countries to better respond to current and future crises by scaling up the production and availability of EGS, leveraging existing tools and frameworks for emergency preparedness and developing investment operations to safeguard food security, particularly in the most vulnerable regions within the countries.

21. The project will be implemented through three (3) components: (i) Scale up production of early generation seeds; (ii) Expand and integrate digital platforms on early warning and anticipatory actions; and (iii) Institutional strengthening and Project coordination and management.

B. PROJECT COMPONENTS

No	Component Name	Cost (x 1000 UA)	Component Description
1	Scale up production of Early Generation Seeds	4500	<p>Output 1.1: Enhanced regional and national availability of foundation seeds with focus on fodder and drought-tolerant staple-food seeds. This output will focus on enhancing regional and countries availability of foundation seeds of drought-tolerant staple-food crops (maize, rice, cowpeas, sorghum and fodder). Main activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify most adapted varieties (from countries and regional data bases) in collaboration with relevant National institutions and CGIAR centers. Source and bulk foundation seeds (through national and

WFP Market and Trade update, July 2022- <https://data.unhcr.org/es/documents/details/94926>

AEFPF-Burundi, AEFPPF-Somalia and AEFPPF-South Sudan were approved by Bank Board of Directors on 15 July 2022. AEFPPF Comoros will be approved by end September 2022.

No	Component Name	Cost (x 1000 UA)	Component Description
			<p>regional bodies).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avail foundation seeds for further on-site multiplication. • Secure conservation of foundation seeds for further bulking. <p>Output 1.2: Regional seed framework with focus on fodder and drought tolerant staple food seeds developed. This output will focus on analysis/review of existing seed frameworks at country and regional levels (policies, regulations, and implementation guidelines) with focus on fodder and drought tolerant staple food seeds. Main activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct comprehensive analysis of the National seed frameworks. • conduct comprehensive analysis of regional IGAD/EAC seed's frameworks. • Based on the analyses conducted propose a regional approach to seed security with strong focus on fodder and drought tolerant staple food seeds. <p>Output 1.3 Improved capacity in seed security assessment. The output will focus on establishing a core team of experts in East Africa to lead seed security assessments in their countries. Main activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization of the governments of Burundi, Comoros, South Sudan, and Somalia and policy support where relevant and/or applicable, engaging with food security cluster coordinators and members • Conduct SSA training at two levels, depending on the experience of participants, defining an implementation framework and modality will be necessary. • Conduct seed security assessment in at least one of the targeted countries.
2	Expand and integrate digital platforms on early warning and anticipatory actions	2500	<p>Output 2.1 Establish digital platforms for farmers registration and extension services. Main activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of existing digital platforms for farmer registration and provision of extension services in the four targeted countries. • Consolidate pathways for rolling out farmer registration and provision of extension services in the four targeted countries. <p>Output 2.2 Establish regional early warning framework. This output will focus on “ecosystem of information,” and building coordinated analysis within it. Main activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish country and regional technical groups for the definition of a coordinated-implementation framework; from analysis of the EW-data to coordinated implementation and accountability. • Sensitizing the governments of Burundi, the Comoros, Somalia, and South Sudan and partners and defining modalities of the roll-out of the multi-indicator and people centered, early warning for anticipatory action framework and tools. <p>Output 2.3: Establish/strengthen animal feed data, information, reporting and communication systems. The output will focus on scaling up the implementation of the IGAD-FAO Animal Feed Action Plan (2019). Activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapt and roll-out of the livestock early warning tools in South Sudan and Comoros. • Consolidate ongoing work on livestock early warning systems in Somalia. • Cross-fertilize IGAD and EAC strategies on animal feed and potential roll-out of the FAO-led feed balance sheet system in Burundi.

No	Component Name	Cost (x 1000 UA)	Component Description
3	Institutional strengthening, Project Coordination and Management	1000	Output 3.1: Enhanced project preparation and implementation capacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure technical support and backstopping of AEFPP projects, including implementation support, capacity building, knowledge management, and experience sharing. Support countries and the region to develop future investment proposals in the sector to secure a continuum in the implementation of food security resilience and development agenda. Output 3.2: Project management and coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan, manage, and implement project activities, including monitoring and progress reporting, etc. Prepare and submit semi-annual progress and supervision reports, ensuring gender-disaggregated data are collected and analyzed. Prepare and submit the certified financial statements to the Bank by FAO.
Total		8,000.00	

C. PROJECT COST AND FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS

22. The project will be financed by TSF Pillar I (unallocated reserves) grant of UA 1.95 million for Burundi, UA 1.95 million for Comoros, UA 2.05 million for Somalia and UA 2.05 million for South Sudan. Table 1 shows the project cost estimates per country and components.

Table 1: Project Cost by Country and Components ('000 UA)

Components Allocation	Burundi	Comoros	Somalia	South Sudan	Total
Component 1: Scale up production of Early Generation Seeds	1125	1125	1125	1125	4500
Component 2: Expand and integrate digital platforms on early warning and anticipatory actions	525	525	725	725	2500
Component 3: Institutional strengthening and Project Coordination and Management	300	300	200	200	1000
Total Project Costs	1950	1950	2050	2050	8000

D. PROJECT'S TARGET AREA AND POPULATION BENEFICIARIES AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

23. This multinational project will be implemented in four transition countries (Burundi, Comoros, Somalia and South Sudan) and targets: (i) national agricultural research institutions for production of sufficient quantities of quality early generation seeds; (ii) the humanitarian assistance ecosystem for the scaling up of early warning and anticipatory actions, digital platforms for farmer registration, extension, and climate information services and (iii) national institutions responsible for investment project preparation and implementation. The direct beneficiaries are about 40 000 farmers (about 50% women and 20% youth) who will be involved in in-situ conservation of the early generation seeds. The early warning data systems and analytics will benefit the entire humanitarian ecosystem including governments, resource partners, UN agencies and NGOs, and ultimately benefit over 10,000 000 people in the four countries.

E. THEORY OF CHANGE

24. The project's goal is to contribute to the eradication of poverty and hunger in Burundi, Comoros, Somalia, and South Sudan by increasing agricultural productivity and building resilience of agricultural production systems to mitigate the short, medium- and long-term risks aggravated by the war in Ukraine. The project has two outcomes (i) Increased Agricultural Production and Productivity for Enhanced Food and Nutrition Security and (ii) Strengthened Institutional Capacity and Policy Frameworks for Improved Agricultural Production and Productivity. These two outcomes will be achieved through a combination of three sets of interventions: (i) Scaling up production of Early Generation Seeds; (ii) Expanding and integrating digital platforms

on early warning and anticipatory actions; and (iii) Strengthening national institutions for project preparation and implementation. The detailed Theory of Change (ToC) is presented in Annex III.

3 PROJECT FEASIBILITY

A. FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

25. The project benefits are mainly derived from improved national and regional capacities for the production and availability of early generation seeds of priority drought tolerant staple food and fodder crops to increase food production. These and other benefits on strengthened resilience are not easily quantifiable and thus, a detailed economic analysis may not be applicable. Studies have shown that these early actions see high returns on investment. For example, a FAO study of an Early Warning Early Action project in northern Kenya found that the benefit-cost ratio was 3.5 (considering the value of the saved animal or its higher market value due to better body conditions, as well as the value of the additional milk available). When the costs of avoiding emergency humanitarian assistance and livestock restocking programs were factored in, the benefit-cost ratio increased to 9.0.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

26. The project has components and activities that will lead to increased availability of early generation seeds and policy reforms. For this reason, the project is proposed as a Category 2 but will not require prior disclosure of any E&S documents before submission to Boards of Directors because of the emergency nature of the operation. FAO will provide the requisite E&S capacity to monitor the project's pest management plans (PMPs).

Climate Change and Green Growth

27. The project has been screened for climate risks using the Bank's Climate Safeguards System (CSS) and classified as Category 2, meaning that it is moderately vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The project will support farmers in the four (4) target countries to strengthen their resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change impacts through support for scaling up production of early generation seeds of drought tolerant staple food crops and fodder, establishment of digital platforms for farmer's access to extension services and early warning systems.

C. OTHER CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES

Opportunities for Building Resilience

28. Food insecurity across the target countries is associated with access to and consumption of grains such as wheat, sorghum, maize, and millet. Low agricultural output, climate change, economic decline, insecurity and political crisis, COVID-19 pandemic, and the Ukraine-Russia crisis are the main drivers of fragility that affect availability, access to and consumption of these grains. By seeking to increase the production and availability of certified seeds of staple grains and strengthening policy frameworks/institutions, the project can lead to higher investments in the sector, improved food security, reduced import dependence of staple foods, and saved international reserves that could assist in currency stabilization and other macro-financial objectives. The fragility and resilience note attached as Annex V provides more details on these aspects.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Promotion

29. The project has been categorized as a GEN III. under the Bank's Gender Marker System and is aligned to the Bank's Gender Strategy (2021-2025) particularly Pillar 1 and Pillar 2. Women in the four (4) countries, being the main producers of food crops will especially be targeted to benefit from the project by accessing early generation seeds, receiving early warning information, connection to marketing channels and capacity building. This will lead to women farmers' increased crop production, productivity, incomes, and more nutritious food at the outcome level. Further, women's participation in seed security assessments and as actors in the seed system will lead to improved leadership and decision-making power at group and cooperative levels. The participation of women is expected to contribute to the overall sector goal and project specific objectives. Detailed gender analysis and a corresponding Gender Action Plan with budget is shown in Annex 3-3 of technical annexes.

4. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

30. Given the nature of the project, the Bank will maintain FAO as a third-party implementing agency (TPIA). As a co-chair of the Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Cluster as well as the Agriculture Working Groups in several countries, FAO is well positioned to lead the implementation of this Multinational project. The FAO is also one of the lead organizations strategically guiding the IPC at global and country levels, which provides a common approach for classifying food insecurity situations. The Bank will maintain the Fiduciary Principles Agreement signed with

the FAO and dated 8 March 2018 (FPA) that *inter alia* provides for the procurement and financial management arrangements and as well as administrative fee for the implementation of this project.

31. The FAO will facilitate the acquisition and supply of EGS in collaboration with TAAT Compacts based in Kenya and the national agricultural research organisations and seed certification organisations in the respective countries. At the national level, the project will be implemented by the Ministries of Agriculture in complementarity and synergy with the existing AEFPP projects. FAO will sign Letters of Agreement with the respective national institutions for transferring funds for national and regional activities and reporting. The national agricultural research organisations will be responsible for the production and maintenance of early generation seeds (Component 1) while the relevant departments of the Ministries of Agriculture will be responsible for rolling out the digital platforms for early warning and anticipatory actions (Component 2). The FAO office in each of the target countries will provide oversight and quality assurance to ensure successful implementation of the project, including all fiduciary aspects, safeguards, monitoring, and reporting of the project's progress.

A. PROCUREMENT

32. Procurement of Goods and Non-Consultancy Services, and acquisition of Consulting Services financed by the Bank under the Project will be carried out in accordance with the Procurement Policy for Bank Group-Funded Operations, dated October 2015 and following the provisions stated in the March 2018 Bank and FAO Fiduciary Principles Agreement (FPA) that sets out the framework of cooperation between these two institutions. This agreement will form the basis for the implementation of this project in accordance with paragraph 5.3(e) of the Bank's Procurement Policy.

B. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, DISBURSEMENT AND AUDIT

33. The Financial management assessment of the Executing Agencies (Ministries of Agriculture) in the beneficiary countries was not done during appraisal considering that respective countries have designated FAO Sub-Regional Office for Eastern Africa as the Third-Party Implementing Agency (TPIA). The financial management capacity of FAO is deemed satisfactory. The implementation arrangement will be underpinned by the Fiduciary Principles Agreement (FPA) that FAO has with the Bank that will govern the Tripartite Agreement to be signed by the host governments, FAO and the Bank. Under the TPIA arrangement, FAO will maintain sound financial management systems and arrangements to ensure that funds are used for the purposes intended. FAO will use its systems and procedures to ensure the control of the use of project resources with due considerations of economy, efficiency and value for money. FAO will also maintain a project account for the project financed activities in accordance with sound international accounting practices. In addition, FAO will ensure reliability of financial information by monitoring project implementation, resources and expenditures by project component and activities.

34. **Financial Reports:** As part of implementation, the FAO will be required to submit six-monthly interim financial reports within sixty days of the end of each 6-month implementation period. The interim financial report will be adequate to reflect the FAO's expenditures related to the grant. Within six months after the close of the grant, FAO is required to produce the final grant financial statement, certified by a financial officer authorized by FAO to make such certifications on the use of the grant proceeds, and confirming compliance with the terms of the Tripartite Agreement. Both the interim and the final financial reports will be provided in the FAO's standard format, and in accordance with the accounting standards pursuant to the FAO's financial regulations and rules.

35. **Disbursement:** Disbursements will be done in accordance with the Disbursement Rules and Procedures of the Bank, as set out in the Bank's Disbursement Handbook and the Tripartite Funding and Implementation Agreement (TFIA) to be signed by the concerned governments, the Fund and FAO. The Special Account method will be used, as the disbursements in three tranches will be made to FAO depending on the nature of activities and the annual approved work plans. For the purposes of the project and in line with the annual work plan, FAO will provide a Foreign Currency Account to receive funds designated for financing project implementation activities.

36. **Audit:** FAO's use of the Grant will be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the Financial Regulations, and in the policies and procedures, and rules and directives of FAO and to relevant decisions of FAO's governing body. FAO will make available to the Host Government and the Fund a copy of its audited financial statements and the report of its external auditors on its financial statements with respect to any year or period during which FAO makes use of the Grant, within thirty (30) days such financial statements are presented to the FAO Council by FAO's independent external auditors.

C. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

37. The project will be monitored using key performance indicators (KPIs) at output and outcome levels as detailed in the results framework. Overall responsibility for M&E will rest with the implementing agency, who will put in place an adequate M&E system and monitor all the results, prepare periodic reports, highlighting implementation progress, challenges and actions taken to correct them and operational monitoring of fiduciary and procurement. The Bank, through the AHAI-4 Division and the respective country offices, will closely monitor the day-to-day implementation of the project and will carry out at least two (2) supervision missions annually including FM and procurement assessment reviews and a project mid-term review. The Bank will also prepare a project completion report per country at the end of the project.

D. GOVERNANCE

38. The proposed project will use the same governance structure of the ongoing national AEFPPF projects, which will be extended to include the FAO as a TPIA. Each FAO office in target countries will oversee the coordination and implementation of project activities and provide oversight and quality assurance. In this regard, the Governments of Burundi, Comoros, Somalia, and South Sudan have provided comfort letters for FAO to implement the project on their behalf. A regional steering committee with representatives of each country, FAO, the Bank and TAAT will be established to provide strategic oversight to the project and coordinate the regional dimension.

E. SUSTAINABILITY

39. The project's focus is on strengthening national and regional capacities to enhance the availability of early generation seeds of selected staple food and fodder crops to boost national food production and incomes. Stakeholder consultations undertaken during appraisal (mostly virtual) assured the commitment of the respective Governments to this project and continued agriculture development which ultimately should contribute to inclusive regional growth and integration.

F. RISK MANAGEMENT

40. The project risks and mitigation measures are presented in Annex IV. These will be closely monitored throughout the project cycle.

G. KNOWLEDGE BUILDING

41. The Project will generate critical knowledge for supporting farmers in the selected countries to increase food production and strengthen capacities to generate lessons for the design and management of similar interventions in other countries. In line with the Knowledge Management Strategy (2022-2032), the knowledge obtained will be captured through regular supervision, progress reporting, mid-term review and project completion reports to be shared within the Bank and with other DPs and the RMCs.

5. LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND AUTHORITY

A. LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

42. The legal instruments for the Project are as follows:

- (i) a Tripartite Funding and Implementation Agreement amongst the African Development Bank (the "Bank") and the African Development Fund (the "Fund") (the Bank and the Fund as administrators of the Transition Support Facility (the "TSF")), the Republic of Burundi and the Food and Agriculture Organisation ("FAO");
- (ii) a Tripartite Funding and Implementation Agreement amongst the Bank and the Fund (as administrators of the TSF), Union of the Comoros and FAO;
- (iii) a Tripartite Funding and Implementation Agreement amongst the Bank and the Fund (as administrators of the TSF), the Federal Republic of Somalia and FAO; and
- (iv) a Tripartite Funding and Implementation Agreement amongst the Bank and the Fund (as administrators of the TSF), the Republic of South Sudan and FAO.

the above agreements are hereinafter jointly referred to as the "Agreements"

B. CONDITIONS ASSOCIATED WITH BANK AND THE FUND'S INTERVENTION

43. **Condition Precedent to Entry into Force.** The respective Agreements shall enter into force upon signature by the respective parties.

44. **Conditions Precedent to First Disbursement.** The obligation of the Bank and the Fund to make the first disbursement of 50% of the grant under respective Agreements shall be conditional upon entry into force of the respective Agreements and the satisfaction of the following condition by FAO: *(a) Submission of annual work plan approved by Host Government and the Bank and the Fund.*

45. **Conditions Precedent to Second Disbursement:** The second tranche of (40%) will be released to FAO upon fulfilment of *(a) Submission of unaudited interim financial statements showing all project expenditures to the date the tranche was requested from the Bank and the Fund and the expenditures reported and justified are 50% or above of what was advanced in the first tranche; (b) Submission of project work progress/physical implementation progress report to the Bank and the Fund and Host Government; and (c) Submission of revised annual work plan approved by Host Government and the Bank and the Fund.*

46. **Condition Precedent to Third Disbursement:** The third and last tranche of (10%) will be released to FAO upon fulfilment of *(a) Submission of unaudited interim financial statements showing all project expenditures to the date the tranche was requested from the Bank and the Fund and the expenditures reported and justified are 50% or above of what was total amount advanced in the first and second tranches; (b) Submission of project work progress/physical implementation progress report to the Bank and the Fund and Host Government; and (c) Submission of final work plan approved by Host Government and the Bank and the Fund for the remaining activities.*

C. COMPLIANCE WITH BANK POLICIES

- ☒ 47. This project complies with all applicable Bank policies.

6 RECOMMENDATION

47. Management recommends that the Boards of Directors approve the proposed TSF Pillar I grant of an amount not exceeding UA 8 million (from Unallocated Reserves) to the Republic of Burundi (UA 1.95 million), Union of the Comoros (UA 1.95 million), the Federal Republic of Somalia (UA 2.05 million), and the Republic of South Sudan (UA 2.05 million) for the purposes and subject to the conditions stipulated in this report within the framework of the African Emergency Food Production Facility (AEFPF).

ANNEX I: RESULTS FRAMEWORK

RESULTS - BASED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

RESULTS - BASED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK							
A	PROJECT INFORMATION						
I PROJECT NAME AND SAP CODE: STRENGTHENING EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE TO FOOD CRISIS IN EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA PROJECT: P-Z1-AA0-149				I COUNTRIES/REGION: Burundi, Comoros, Somalia and South Sudan			
I PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE: Increased agricultural production, productivity and resilience of agricultural production systems in target countries to mitigate risks in the short, medium and long- term risks aggravated by the war in Ukraine							
I PROJECT ALIGNMENT:		Country/region strategy: Burundi CSP (2019-2023),Comoros CSP (2021-2025) Somalia Interim CSP(2022-2024), South Sudan’s Interim CSP (2022-2024) and East Africa RISP (2018-2022)					
		a) Bank’s priority/sector strategy: Aligned to Bank’s Ten-Year Strategy – food security, Feed Africa Strategy – increase agricultural productivity, and Improve the Life of the People of Africa – improved nutrition and health; Climate Change and Green Growth Action Plan 2021-2025 Pillar 1 on adaptation.					
		b) Alignment indicators: (i) Increased food production, and (ii) Reduced food and nutrition insecurity					
B	RESULTS MATRIX						
RESULTS CHAIN AND INDICATOR DESCRIPTION		RMF INDICATOR	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	BASELINE (2022)	TARGET AT COMPLETION (2024)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	FREQUENCY OF REPORTING
OUTCOME 1: INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY							
OUTCOME INDICATOR 1.1: Average yields for food and fodder corps			MT/ha	Maize:0.75 Rice: 1.0 Cowpeas:0.4 Sorghum: 1.0	Maize:2.0 Rice: 3.0 Cowpeas:1.0 Sorghum: 2.0	Regional and National Crop Census, FAO/WFP- Annual CFSAM reports, Project M&E Reports, FAO RIMA assessments	Annual
OUTCOME INDICATOR 1.2: Increased market value			US\$/ha	Maize:413 Rice: 900 Cowpeas:300 Sorghum: 700	Maize:825 Rice: 1800 Cowpeas:375 Sorghum: 1400		
OUTCOME 2: INCREASED PRODUCTION							
INDICATOR 2.1: average production of food and fodder crops			MT	Maize:5000 Rice: 40000 Cowpeas:15000 Sorghum: 700000	Maize:9000 Rice: 55000 Cowpeas:25000 Sorghum: 900000		

INDICATOR 2.2.: Volume of foundation/EGS seeds produced		Metric tons (MT)	5000	10000		
INDICATOR 2.3: Value of EGS seeds produced		Amount (million USD)	10	20		
INDICATOR 2.4: Number of beneficiary farmers		Number	0	40,000 (50% women)		
COMPONENT 1: SCALE UP SEED SECURITY SYSTEMS FOR PRODUCING EARLY GENERATION SEEDS						
<i>Output 1.1: Enhanced regional and national availability of foundation seeds with focus on fodder and drought-tolerant staple-food seeds</i>						
Indicator 1.1.1: Institutions supported to produce foundation/EGS		Number	0	5		Annual
Indicator 1.1.2: Seed companies trading in EGS		Number	0	5		Annual
Indicator 1.1.3: Farmer groups involved in improved seed multiplication		Number	0	50 (50% of women)		Annual
Indicator 1.1.4: Farmers who have adopted modern agricultural practices		Number	0	40,000 (50% women)		
<i>Output 1.2: Regional seed framework with focus on fodder and drought tolerant staple food seeds developed</i>						
Indicator 1.2.1: Regional Seed certification frameworks (protocol, guidelines and regulations) developed		Number	0	1	Agricultural season reports	Annual
Indicator 1.2.2: stakeholders trained in guidelines and regulations for seed certification		Number	0	4,000 (50% women)	Project progress reports	Annual
<i>Output 1.3: Improved capacity in seed security assessment</i>						
Indicator 1.3.1: Assessments of seed security conducted		Number	0	4	Project progress reports	Annual
Indicator 1.3.2 Seed regulation policies formulated and developed		Number	0	4		Annual
Indicator 1.3.3 Seed trade harmonization policies developed		Number	0	4		Annual
Indicator 1.3.4: Beneficiaries trained on Seed security assessment		Number (% women)	0	1,000 (50% women)		Annual

Component 2: Expand and Integrate Digital Platforms on Early Warning Data Systems, Analytics and Institutional Capacity Strengthening						
Output 2.1: Establish digital platforms for farmers registration and extension services						
Indicator 2.1.1 Beneficiaries trained on use of digital platforms		Number	0	40,000 (50% women, 20% youth)	Project progress reports	Annual
Indicator 2.1.2: Develop e-registry databases to facilitate farmer registration, e-extension services, credit vouchers and geo-location		Number	0	4		Annual
Indicator 2.1.3: Develop digital platforms with modules for extension services, input advisory, market intelligence, farm level intelligence, farmer risk profiling and financial access		Number	0	6		Annual
Indicator 2.1.4: Number of farmers registered in digital platforms for inputs distribution		Number	0	1,600,000	Project reports	
Output 2.2: Establish regional early warning framework						
Indicator 2.2.1: predictive food security models reviewed, harmonized and validated		Number	0	4	Project progress reports	Annual
Indicator 2.2.2: Guidelines developed, including gender sensitive recommendations		Number	0	4		Annual
Indicator 2.2.3: Dissemination workshops held, including both male and female participants)		Number	0	4		Annual
Output 2.3: Establish/strengthen national and regional livestock feed data and information systems						
Indicator 2.3.1: National staff trained on crop and livestock early warning tools		Number	0	4,000 (50% female)	Project progress reports	Annual
Indicator 2.3.2: National feed security assessment reports produced including sex/gender disaggregated information		Number	0	8 (seasonal. 1 assessment/country/s eason)		Annual
Indicator 2.3.3: Feed inventories, feed balances and animal body condition scores assessments updated including sex/gender disaggregated information		Number	0	8 (seasonal. 1 assessment/country/s eason)		Annual
Component 3: Project Coordination and Management						
Output 3.1: Enhanced project implementation and capacity building at national and regional level						
Indicator 3.1.1: National Investment proposals development		Number	0	4	Project progress reports	Annual
						Annual
Indicator 3.1.2: regional investment proposals prepared		Number	0	1		Annual
Indicator 3.1.3: A regional Gender Action Plan is implemented		Number	0	1		Annual
Indicator 3.1.4: Gender Sensitive Regional M&E system developed		Number	0	1		Annual

ANNEX II: OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS MONITORING PLAN

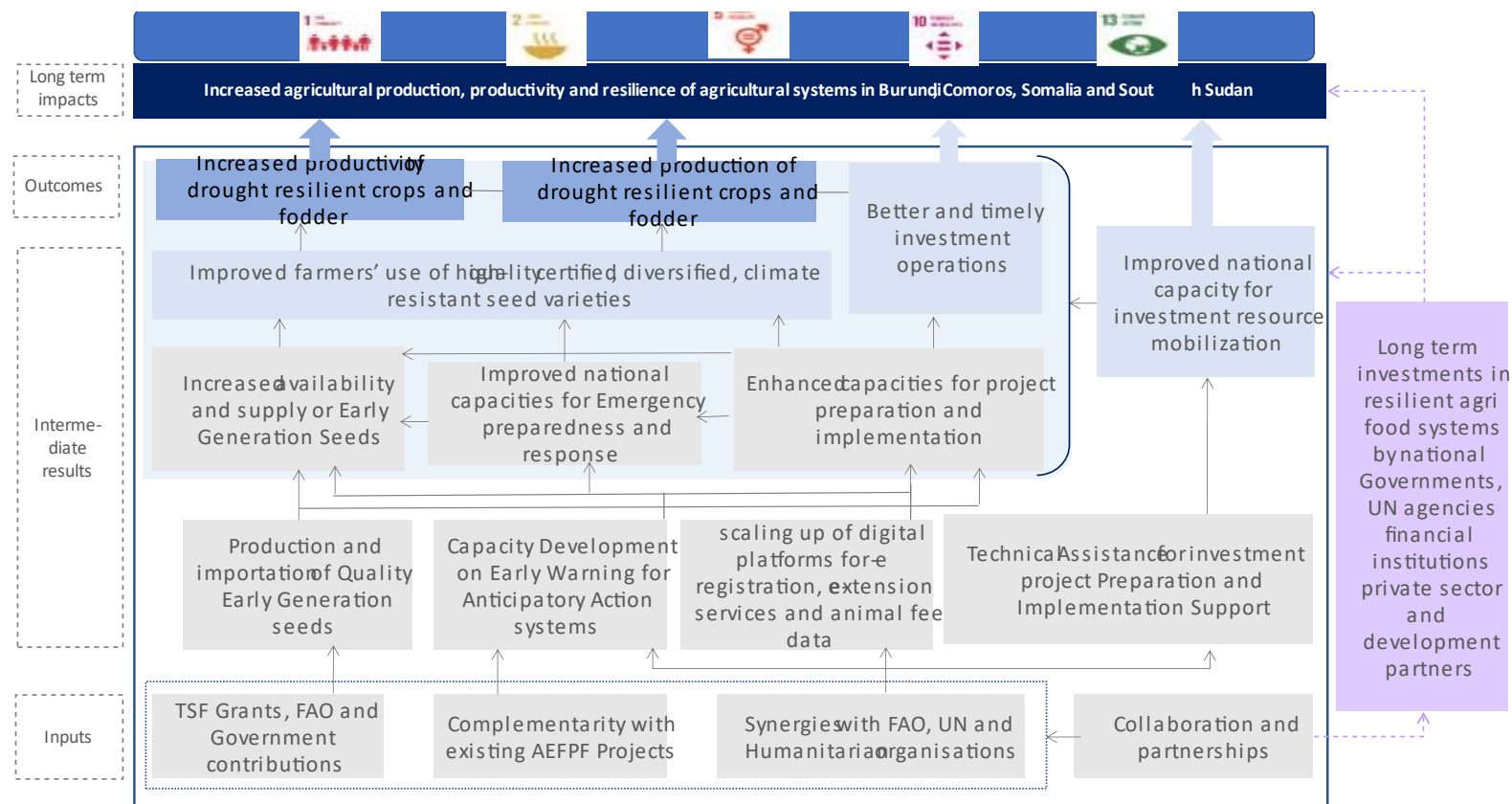
A. Alignment indicators (goal): Increased agricultural production, productivity and resilience of agricultural production systems in target countries to mitigate the short, medium and long-term risks aggravated by the war in Ukraine			
Indicator name	Definition/ description	Source	Baseline and targets (where possible)
Number of people who are hungry/malnourished	Number of people with food and nutrition insecurity	FAO, WFP and IGAD Reports	Baseline (date): Baseline Survey 2022 by FAO Target (date):TDB
Population living below poverty line	Proportion of population with standard of living below the poverty line	FAO, WFP and IGAD Reports	Baseline (date): Baseline Survey 2022 by FAO Target (date):TDB
B. Outcome Indicators			
Average yields for food and fodder crops (MT/ha)	Increased agricultural productivity due to increased access to resilient and high yield agricultural inputs	Seasonal crop forecast reports, National ag statistics	Baseline: Maize:0.75; Rice: 1.0; Cowpeas:0.4; Sorghum: 1. Target: Maize:2.0; Rice: 3.0; Cowpeas:0.5 Sorghum: 2.0
Increased market value	Increase in market share (US\$/ha)	Seasonal crop forecast reports, National ag statistics	Baseline: Maize:413; Rice: 900; Cowpeas:300; Sorghum: 700 Target: Maize:825; Rice: 1800; Cowpeas:375; Sorghum: 1400
Average production of food and fodder crops (MT)	Total production achieved	Seasonal crop forecast reports, National ag statistics	Baseline: Maize:5000; Rice: 40000 Cowpeas:15000; Sorghum: 700000 Target: Maize:9000; Rice: 55000; Cowpeas:25000 Sorghum: 900000
Volume of EGS seeds produced (MT)	Amount of EGS seeds produced in MT	Seasonal crop forecast reports,	Baseline: 5000 Target: 10000
Value of EGS seeds produced (million USD)	Value of EGS seeds produced	National ag statistics	Baseline: 10 Target: 20
Number of beneficiary farmers	Number of total farmers assisted by the project	Seasonal crop reports, annual crop forecasts	Baseline: 0 Target: 40000 (50% of women)

C. Output indicators							
Indicator name	Description	Method for collection	Responsible	Frequency	Outcome planning		
					Baseline 2022	Mid-term 2023	Completion 2024
Output Indicators							
Institutions supported to produce EGS	Number of institutions supported to produce EGS	Document reviews	PIU/MAFS	Annual	0	2	5
Seed companies trading in EGS	Number of seed trading companies supported	surveys and focus groups	PIU/MAFS	Annual	0	2	5
Regional Seed certification frameworks (protocol, guidelines and regulations) developed	Amount of regional seed certification frameworks developed	surveys and focus groups	PIU/MAFS	Annual	0	0	4
Framer groups involved in improved seed multiplication	Number of farmer groups supported by the project to involve in seed multiplication	surveys and focus groups	PIU/MAFS	Annual	0	25 (50% W)	50 (50% W)
Farmers adopting modern agricultural practices	Number of farmers using improved seed varieties for their production	surveys and focus groups	PIU/MAFS	Annual	0	20000 (50%W)	40000 (50%W)
Regional seed certification frameworks developed	Number of regional framework for seed multiplication developed	surveys and focus groups	PIU/MAFS	Annual	0	0	1
Stakeholders trained in guidelines and regulations for seed certification	Number of stakeholders trained	Document reviews	PIU/MAFS	Annual	0	2000	4000
Assessments of seed security conducted	Number of seed security assessments conducted	Document reviews	PIU/MAFS	Annual	0	2	4
Seed regulation policies formulated and developed	Number of seed policies developed	Document reviews	PIU/MAFS	Annual	0	2	4
Seed trade harmonization policies developed	Number of seed harmonization policies	Document reviews	PIU/MAFS	Annual	0	2	4
Beneficiaries trained on Seed security assessment	Number of trainees	surveys and focus groups	PIU/MAFS	Annual	0	400	1,000 (50% women)

Beneficiaries trained on use of digital platforms	Number of beneficiaries trained to use developed platforms	surveys and focus groups	PIU/MAFS	Annual	0	20,000(40% women, 10% youth)	40,000 (50% women, 20% youth)
E-registry databases developed	Number of electronic registry databases developed	surveys and focus groups	PIU/MAFS	Annual	0	2	4
Develop digital platforms with modules developed	Number of digital platforms with modules developed	Document reviews	PIU/MAFS	Annual	0	2	4
Beneficiaries registered on digital platform	Number of farmers registered in e-registry database	surveys and focus groups	PIU/MAFS	Annual	0	700,000	1,600,000
Digital platforms with modules for extension, services, input advisory, market intelligence, farmer risk profiling and financial access developed	Number of platforms developed	Document reviews	PIU/MAFS	Annual	0	3	6
Farmers registered in digital platforms for inputs distribution	Number of farmers registered	surveys and focus groups	PIU/MAFS	Annual	0	800 000 (50% women)	1 600 000 (50% women)
Predictive food security models reviewed, harmonized, and validated	Number of food security models validated	surveys and focus groups	PIU/MAFS	Annual	0	2	4
Guidelines developed, including gender sensitive recommendations	Number of guidelines developed	surveys and focus groups	PIU/MAFS	Annual	0	0	1
Dissemination workshops held, including both male and female participants)	Number of workshops held	surveys and focus groups	PIU/MAFS	Annual	0	0	4
National and local government staff trained on livestock early warning tools	Number of local government staff trained	Document reviews and focus groups	PIU/MAFS	Annual	0	2000 (50% women)	4000 (50% women)
National feed security assessment reports, including sex/gender disaggregated information and a gender analysis supported	Number of feed security/assessment report	Document reviews	PIU/MAFS	Annual	0	4	8

Feed inventories, feed balances and animal body condition scores assessments and analysis updated with support from FAO,	Number of feed inventories, balances and animal body condition scores assessments and analysis updated	Document reviews	PIU/MAFS	Annual	0	4	8
National Investment proposals development	Number of new national investment proposals prepared	Document reviews	PIU/MAFS	Annual	0	2	4
Regional investment proposals prepared	Number of new regional proposals prepared	Document reviews	PIU/MAFS	Annual	0	0	1
Regional Gender Action Plan implemented	Number of regional gender action plans implemented	Document reviews	PIU/MAFS	Annual	0	0	1
Gender sensitive M&E system developed	Number of regional M&E system developed	Document reviews	PIU/MAFS	Annual	0	0	1

ANNEX III :THEORY OF CHANGE



ANNEX IV: MATRIX OF RISKS

RISK CATEGORY	RISK DESCRIPTION	RATING	MITIGATION MEASURE	RISK OWNER
Countries' political and governance context	Political instability and reversal of current political and security gains	High	Continued assistance to Governments to reduce conflicts and move to more democratic states. Monitoring of main drivers of fragility to prevent and respond to significant events	Countries/International Community
Environmental and Social	Climate Change and variability	Substantial	Environmental degradation and extreme climatic events (severe floods and droughts) could undermine project's effectiveness. Inclusion of sustainable management of natural resources and alternative livelihoods could alleviate the consequences on communities and production systems	Countries/Beneficiaries
Sector strategies and policies	Covid-19 pandemic negatively impacting on Governments' commitment to the sector	Moderate	Building resilience during change remains country and regional priority. Governments maintain political commitments to implementation of the project in respective countries	Countries
Technical design of the operation	Capacity and complexity of the project	Moderate	Capacity building of the EA's counterpart staff and the beneficiaries. Lessons learnt from similar projects integrated into design and implementation of the project	Bank/Countries
Fiduciary and value for money	Failure to comply with Bank's fiduciary guidelines resulting in project implementation delays	Moderate	Bank to provide fiduciary clinics to ensure strengthened capacity	Bank/Countries
Social	Insufficient women involvement in the project due to social cultural norms	Low	Gender equality expected to be an underlying principle of the project with emphasis on building capacities for women groups of pastoralists and farmers	Bank/Countries
Capacity of implementing entities	Weak implementing capacity of implementing and executing agencies	Low	The use of third-party implementing agencies with solid experience, field presence and staff capacity will mitigate this risk. The Bank will also conduct regular fiduciary clinics to ensure strengthened capacity.	Countries/Bank

ANNEX V: FRAGILITY AND RESILIENCE NOTE

Countries' context

The project covers Burundi, Somalia, South Sudan and the Comoros. Across the board, the four countries are similar in the terms of their history of vulnerability to conflict, climate change and political instability. Following a fragile peace deal signed in 2018, South Sudan still faces a fragile and unstable political environment, and the risk of a return to full-blown conflict remains as high as ever. Insurgency in the south, and localized violence in some parts; and ethno-political tensions could be unleashed again by the next presidential election, originally scheduled for 2022. Since the controversial re-election of Mr. Pierre Nkurunziza's in 2015 the political situation has been marked by instability and violence. The Election in 2020 of a new president – Evariste Ndayishimiye's – moderately improved the domestic political and economic context of the country. However, the international cooperation has led to mitigated the country's isolation that started in 2015 and reversed the migratory trend.

The political context of the Comoros is also fragile. The recent history is marked by coups and attempted coups and crackdown of opposition members; poor economic governance and high poverty.

Somalia is among countries with the most protracted political, economic and social crisis in Africa. While inter and intra fighting between federal officials continues, violence carried out by the Al-Shabaab also continues intensifying political insecurity in the country. However, the peaceful transfer of power following the May 2022 elections signals a shift from dramatic intra-governmental political frictions towards a focus on common threats such as the Al-Shabaab.

These extreme cycles of political instability and violence end up causing dramatic effects on migration patterns, agricultural performance, food security and nutrition as well as on social cohesion across all four countries selected for the current project.

Overview of fragility and resilience in the selected countries

Across all four countries, political instability and violence, poor economic performance and vulnerability to climate change are key drivers of fragility. Long before, the current war in Ukraine dramatically changed the attention on and resources available for the Horn of Africa, food prices were already close to the high levels of 2011, but this war has led to global food and fuel prices that are significantly higher and disrupted supply lines around the world, dramatically worsening the food security prospects for many food importing countries, including the selected ones for this project. High propensity to drought and floods and the limited institutional capacity to manage them; the economic decline experienced by the sample countries due to the combined effect of dependence single commodity exports (such as oil whose prices have fallen during the peak era of Covid-19) or due to international isolation over political governance issues, have been important drivers of fragility with impact on food security. Remittances, savings schemes and social protection networks have been important sources of economic resilience in some of the selected countries.

Food insecurity, nutrition and fragility in the selected countries

Food insecurity across the selected countries is associated with access to and the consumption of grains such as wheat, sorghum, corn, and millet. Low agricultural output; climate change; economic decline; insecurity and political crisis; Covid-19; and the Ukraine-Russia war are the main drivers of fragility that affect access and consumption of those grains. These drivers of food insecurity are mutually reinforced by the broader fragility and resilience context of the selected countries.

The economy. Poor macroeconomic performance across the sample countries has in recent years caused unemployment, loss of income and economic opportunities, particularly for vulnerable groups such as the youth and women. Moreover, being these countries net food importers, the recent increase in the price of food items, including staple grains such as wheat has reduced the purchasing power of large portions of the population, thereby, exacerbating food insecurity.

Climate change. Frequent and acute changes in weather patterns are affecting the east and horn of Africa. Prolonged drought and intense floods are these days ever frequent and destroying crops, agro-processing infrastructures and causing massive migrations and population displacements. Moreover, the incapacity of the selected countries to produce or acquire climate resistant/smart inputs, especially seeds or more efficient fertilizers, reduces agricultural yields which in turn results in limited availability of agricultural products and higher prices, exacerbating food insecurity.

Conflicts and political instability. The existence of active areas of conflict, areas controlled by or under security threat by rebel or para-military groups in parts of Somalia, South Sudan, Burundi and the recurrency of political instability in Burundi and the Comoros render agricultural areas inaccessible, cause displacement of farmers and cattle which induces to a lower agricultural output, famine and social unrest.

Low agricultural production, particularly of staple food. Limited technological progress, combined with the effects of climate change, land access and distribution practices, are reducing agricultural productivity and output. The effect is food shortages and food inflation, which exacerbates food insecurity. Being some of the selected countries net importers of staple grains such as wheat, the current war in Ukraine combined with chronic low agricultural yields, further aggravates food insecurity in the selected countries.

Covid-19. This pandemic has brought the world to almost a stand-still. In Sudan, the effect has been absence of farmers in farms and consumers with limited income and access to markets. This has aggravated food insecurity, especially among, those in rural areas and those depending on agricultural incomes.

The Ukraine-Russia war. This war has reduced the supply of grains (e.g., wheat) and fertilizers around the world. Being the selected countries, net importers of wheat and fertilizers, the recent hike in the price of these items has contributed to higher food inflation and insecurity.

Drivers of fragility addressed by the project and opportunities to build resilience in the selected countries

The project specific objective is to increase food production and strengthen the resilience of national food systems to mitigate short- and long-term risks due to high food prices and climate-induced stresses. The project will be implemented through 3 components: (i) Scale up production of early generation seeds (ii) Expand and integrate digital platforms on early warning data systems, analytics and institutional capacity strengthening and (iii) Project management and coordination. The first component of the project addresses drivers and consequences associated with food insecurity in the selected countries such as, (i) low agricultural production of staple grains, (ii) low purchasing power of households due to poor economic performance; (iii) the effects of the war in Ukraine; (iv) and (v) the negative impact on food systems and security brought about by erratic floods and drought.

If successful, the project can increase resilience in the selected countries by improving policy frameworks in the agricultural sector which may lead to higher investments in the sector, improve food security, reducing the import-dependence of staple foods and save international reserves that assist in currency stabilization and other macro-financial objectives. By potentially reducing conflicts over food availability and access, the project can also contribute to lower and less intense social unrests/conflicts.

Conclusion and recommendations.

This project addresses directly food insecurity and indirectly, important drivers of fragility in South Sudan, Somalia, Comoros and Burundi. Those include, (i) low agricultural production of staple grains, (ii) low purchasing power of households due to poor economic performance; (iii) the effects of the war in Ukraine; (iv) and the negative impact on food systems and security brought about by erratic floods and drought. Where possible, addressing issues related to trade and industrial development policy that affect the importation of agricultural inputs and equipment could magnify the impact of the project. Nevertheless, if successful implemented, the project is likely to build food security and, ultimately contribute to build economic and environmental resilience in the selected countries.

A. Basic Information⁴			
Project Title: Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Response to Food Crisis in East and Horn of Africa		Project "SAP code": P-Z1-AA0-149	
Country: Multinational (Burundi, Comoros, Somalia & South Sudan)	Lending Instrument⁵: 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 and Rural Development		Task Team Leader: Onesmus W. MAINA	
Appraisal date: 03-17/08/22		Estimated Approval Date: 29/09/22	
Environmental Safeguards Officer: Emmanuel MULIGIRWA			
Social Safeguards Officer: XXXXX			
Environmental and Social Category: 2	Date of categorization: 26/08/22	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input 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: NA)			
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: NA)			
Was the document disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Date of "in-country" disclosure by the borrower/client		[Date]	
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: <i>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 is deferred after Board Approval. They will be prepared and disclosed in-country and by the Bank prior to the implementation of concerned activities.</i>			
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, effectively mobilized and secured?		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"/>	



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.

C. Clearance

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

Yes ☐ No ☐

1. Prepared by:	Name	Signature	Date
Environmental Safeguards Officer:	Emmanuel MULIGIRWA		05/09/22
Social Safeguards Officer:	XXXXXX		
Task Team Leader:	Onesmus W. MAINA		05/09/22
Submitted by:			
Sector Director:	Martin FREGENE		05/09/2022
Cleared by:			
Director SNSC:	Maman-Sani ISSA		12/09/2022