

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



PROGRAMME: EMERGENCY FOOD PRODUCTION PROJECT (PURPA)

COUNTRY: CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT

JUNE 2022

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July 2022

Translated Document

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(June 2022)

UA 1	=	CFAF 826.421
UA 1	=	USD 1.34970
UA 1	=	EUR 1.25987
EUR 1	=	CFAF 655.96

Fiscal Year: 1 January - 31 December

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

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

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACDA	Central African Agricultural Development Agency
ADF	African Development Fund
AfDB	African Development Bank
ANDE	National Livestock Development Agency
AVEC	Village Savings and Loan Association
BTP	Construction and Public Works:
CAR	Central African Republic
CEP/FEP	Rural Farm School
CGP	Project Management Unit
CNPM	National Joint Steering Committee
CPI	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
EPI	Environmental Performance Index
ERR	Economic Rate of Return
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation
FNEC	National Federation of Central African Breeders
GAFFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition Rate
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
HDI	Human Development Index
ICRA	Central African Institute for Agricultural Research
IEC	Information, Education, Communication
ILO	International Labour Office

INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
MADR	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MESA	Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NGO	Non - Governmental Organisation
OHADA	Organisation for the Harmonisation of Business Law in Africa (OHADA)
ONASEM	National Seeds Authority
PADECAS	Savannah-Based Agricultural Value Chains Development Support Project
PAPG2	GRAINE Programme Support Project Phase - Phase 2
PARSANKO	Resilience, Food and Nutrition Security Support Project in Kémo and Ouaka Prefectures
PASTAC-PEJA	Project to Support Value Chains Development and Youth Entrepreneurship Promotion in the Agricultural and Agribusiness Sectors
PNACC	National Climate Change Adaptation Plan
PO	Producers' Organisation
PREPAS	Project to Revive Agro-pastoral Production in the Savannah
PREVES	Project for Reviving Food Crops and Small Livestock Production in the Savannah
PSAN	Food and Nutrition Security Policy
RCPCA	National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan
REPROSEM	Seed Producers' Network
RFP	Request for Proposals
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition Measure
TFP	Technical and Financial Partners
TSF	Transition Support Facility
UAM	Million Units of Account
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme

Project Information

Client information

Donor : Central African Republic
Executing Agency : Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Financing Plan

Source	Amount	Instrument
TSF	UA 4.00 million	TSF Grant
Government and beneficiaries	-	
Total cost	UA 4.00 million	

AfDB's key financing information

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Timeframe - Milestones (expected)

Approval of Facility	June 2022
Project Approval	July 2022
Signing of the Grant Agreement	September 2022
First disbursement	September 2022
Completion/Last Disbursement	30/09/2024
Closing Date:	31/03/2025

Project Summary

1. The UA 4 million Emergency Food Production Project (PURPA) in CAR is part of the Bank's African Emergency Food Production Facility (AEFPF) in response to the food crisis and disruption of agricultural inputs resulting from the war in Ukraine. This war compounds the impact of the COVID 19 pandemic and the political and security situation. The project is in response to the Government's request to address the pressing needs of many vulnerable households in rural areas. It will provide them with seeds and fertilisers to boost production and improve their food security.

2. The agriculture sector, together with services, constitutes one of the major sources of growth. The country enjoys abundant natural resources, with only 800 ha out of a possible 15 million ha used for staples like cassava and maize, and the climate lends itself to livestock and agriculture generally, so there is serious potential for the production of industrial and export crops such as coffee, cocoa, and cotton. A further 2 million ha are potentially irrigable, but only 1,000 ha are exploited, while only 9 million ha of the 16 million ha available pasture are in use, resulting in reduced herds. CAR enjoys better average rainfall than most African countries, with an annual average of 1.60 mm in the south, falling to some 800mm in the north. Prior to 2017, the rate of growth in the agriculture sector was equivalent to 50% of GDP. However, the civil war, with its attendant rural population displacements, exacerbated by the pandemic in March 2020, led to a reduction to 30% of GDP between 2017 and 2021, a fall of 20% compared to 2015-2016. Agricultural output, especially of staples is very poor (850kg/ha for maize, 600kg/ha for millet and sorghum and 8t for root crops such as cassava, for example), compared to their potential. This downward trend will likely intensify with the effects and impacts of the war in Ukraine without urgent measures, which this project underpins, to raise production.

3. The project will build the capacity of the institutions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR) in charge of the seed sector in CAR (Central African Institute for Agricultural Research (ICRA), Central African Agricultural Development Agency (ACDA) and National Seeds Authority (ONASEM)). The project's objective is to ramp up productivity and agricultural production of the corn, cassava and rice sectors. The main expected outcomes are: availability of pre-basic and basic seeds at ICRA research stations, improved access to seeds (130 T) and fertilisers (750 T) for 7000 smallholders, increased yields and production, support to seed multiplier producer groups, organisation of fairs for better dissemination of improved seeds, capacity building of the key institutions involved in the seed sector and greater private sector involvement in the revitalisation of agricultural production. The project will have a positive impact on the food security of nearly 100,000 people with an expected production of 32,350 T in the first season from September 2022 to February 2023. It will contribute to households' resilience and will increase incomes (up to an average of CFA 516,000 per smallholder in the target group).

4. The project will be integrated into the structures of the Bank-financed Resilience, Food and Nutrition Security Support Project in Kémo and Ouaka Prefectures (PARSANKO), which is starting up. The PARSANKO Coordinator will be responsible for the project's management. The PARSANKO team will be reinforced by two consultants (Agronomist and Accountant) to assist in the project's implementation. The project coordination team will ensure that the farmers who receive the seed and fertiliser allocations actually put the land to use.

5. The project will foster the availability of pre-basic and basic seeds (corn, rice and cassava) at ICRA, the large-scale use of improved seeds and the dissemination of good practices to increase productivity and production. The experience acquired in the execution of the project will be leveraged by MADR and the Bank.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

A PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT NAME AND SAP CODE : Emergency Food Production Project (PURPA)

SAP: P-CF-AA0-016

COUNTRY/REGION : Central African Republic/RDGC.2

PROJECT'S DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE: Contribute to the improvement of food and nutrition security

ALIGNMENT INDICATOR(S) :

- Increased yields
- Increased production

RESULTS MATRIX

RESULTS CHAIN AND DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS	CMR/ADOA INDICATOR	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	BASELINE (2022)	TARGET AT COMPLETION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
STATEMENT OF OUTCOME 1 : Productivity and production of cereals and cassava are sustainably improved					
OUTCOME INDICATOR 1.1: Sustainably improved productivity. 1.1.1 Corn yield 1.1.2 Rice yield 1.1.3 Cassava yield	<input type="checkbox"/>	% Increase	0.85 T/ha 1.5 T/ha 8 T/ha	135% 67% 50%	MADR reports
OUTCOME INDICATOR 1.2: Increased food production 1.2.1 corn production 1.2.2 rice production 1.2.3 cassava production	<input type="checkbox"/>	T/season	9,000 1,750. 18000	28,500 T	MADR reports
STATEMENT OF OUTPUT 1 : Pre-basic and basic seed is procured and enhanced by ICRA					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.1: Pre-basic and basic seeds procured abroad.	<input type="checkbox"/>	T Corn T Paddy ML/Cassava	0 0 0	1.8 1.2 75,000	ICRA and Project Reports
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.1: Surface areas developed at research stations.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ha	0	130	ICRA and Project Reports
STATEMENT OF OUTPUT 2 : The capacities of ICRA, ACDA, ONASEM and private actors of the seed chain are built to render them more operational					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.1: Seed sector institutions (3) provided with adequate resources and equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Qualifier	N	Yes	Project activity reports
OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.2: Number of executives and workers recruited by the Government and trained by the project.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	200 ACDA 132 ICRA	MADR report and project activity report
OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.3: GAM REPROSEM and PP capacities built after ascertainment of identifications and approvals	<input type="checkbox"/>	Qualifier	N	Yes	Activity reports from the project and the NGO responsible for running the fairs

■ STATEMENT OF OUTPUT 3: Soil preparation work is carried out with the support of the private sector					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 3.1: Area ploughed and prepared for cultivation by private companies.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ha	0	3600	Works completion reports
OUTPUT INDICATOR 3.2: Number of cooperatives and farmers benefiting from the services.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	36-3,600	ACDA Season and Project Reports
■ STATEMENT OF OUTPUT 4 : Access to agricultural inputs and financing is improved					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 4.1: Improved seeds are made available to producers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	T ML	0	130 corn 30 Paddy rice 5,000,000 Cassava	ACDA ONASEM and Project Reports
OUTPUT INDICATOR 4.2: Fertilisers are made available to producers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	T	0	500 NPK 250 Urea	ACDA and Project Reports
OUTPUT INDICATOR 4.3: The Voucher approach is implemented to the satisfaction of farmers	<input type="checkbox"/>	Qualifier	N	O	ACDA, WHH NGOs and SOFIA Credit and Project reports
OUTPUT INDICATOR 4.4: Number of beneficiary farmers	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	7,000 including 60% of women	ACDA Season and Project Reports
OUTPUT INDICATOR 4.5: Satisfactory implementation of the contract with SOFIA credit for payment of seed suppliers	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	7000	ACDA Season, SOFIA and Project Reports
OUTPUT INDICATOR 4.6: Surface areas tilled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ha	0	4500 corn 700 Rice 1800 Cassava	ACDA and Project Reports
■ STATEMENT OF OUTPUT 5 : The project's coordination capacity is built					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 5.1: PARSANKO team reinforced by two consultants (Agronomist and Accountant)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	2	Project Reports
OUTPUT INDICATOR 8.1: MADR's external monitoring system operational.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Qualifier	N	O	MADR and Project Reports

1. Introduction

1.1 Management submits the following report and recommendation on a proposed grant to the Central African Republic in the amount of UA 4 million to finance the CAR Emergency Food Production Project under the African Emergency Food Production Facility. This is an investment operation with a planned implementation period of two (2) years from September 2022 to August 2024. The project was appraised from 1 to 16 June 2022. It follows a request from the Government dated 8 June 2022.

1.2 The project design is based on good agricultural practices and focuses on reviving and increasing food production, while building the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR) in charge of the seed sector in CAR. The sector objective is to contribute to the improvement of food security, specifically to ramp up productivity and agricultural production in the maize, cassava and rice sectors, with the outcomes of: providing access to seeds and fertilisers for 7,000 smallholders to increase yields and production; capacity building of the main institutions involved in the seed chain and greater private sector involvement in land preparation and revitalised production.

2. Country Context: Macroeconomic, Fiscal Context and Impact of Ukraine War

2.1. Macroeconomic and Fiscal Impact Analysis

2.1.1 With average growth of 3.7% between 2017 and 2019, the Central African economy has experienced a downturn since 2020, when GDP growth rates of 1% and 0.7% were recorded in 2020 and 2021 respectively. This declining trend is due to two major economic factors: the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on global supply and demand and the fragile political and security situation. The downward trend of growth continued in 2020 and 2021 to reach 1% and 0.7%. These declines were principally due to continuation of the negative effects cited previously, especially on livestock production and primary-product exports. Inflation was under control between 2018 and 2020, kept at 2.2% and under the CEMAC threshold of 3%, however it is expected to be 4.4% in 2021, due to the disruption of supply chains on the Douala-Garoua Boulai-Bangui corridor following post-election disruption in 2020.

2.1.2 **Public Finances and Current Account Balance.** The fiscal balance in 2021 is estimated at -5.7% of GDP due to the contraction of activity and a very low tax revenue mobilisation capacity. The public debt was to CFA 629.3 billion (USD 1.1 billion) in 2020, of which 76.5% was external debt. It fell from 47.1% of GDP in 2019 to 44.9% in 2020 and 42.2% in 2021, according to IMF estimates. The current account balance is negative, estimated at -10.5% of GDP in 2021, an increase over 2019 (-4.8%) and 2020 (-8.7%) brought on by deteriorating terms of trade, particularly in the commercial balance driven by higher demand for food and oil products.

2.1.3. **Prospects and Risks.** The economic outlook for 2022 and 2023 remains cautiously favourable according to macroeconomic forecasts. Hence, real GDP growth is expected to be 3.8% in 2022 and 3.9% in 2023, while annual inflation should remain at the same level as in 2021, at 4.3% and 3.8% in 2022 and 2023 respectively. The main growth drivers are the primary and secondary sectors, which are expected to contribute 1.1% and 1.4% respectively, in 2022, and 1.2% and 1.5% in 2023. These forecasts may be revised in 2022, due to the Russia-Ukraine crisis and the reliance on neighbouring Cameroon (26.2% of total imports), China (17.1%) and France (14%), all of which will export their domestic inflation to CAR, which will hit domestic consumption. The catch-up needed to avoid a recession necessitates supporting domestic production of staples and other food products to increase domestic supply and neutralise the impact of the war in Ukraine on domestic demand and supply. Targeting the primary sector and, especially, basic foodstuffs has the advantage of mitigating the impact on inflation, particularly food inflation, growth and trade balance in 2022 and 2023.

2.1.4. **Agricultural Production.** After the tertiary sector, the primary sector is the main engine of growth in CAR, with an average contribution of 30% to GDP over the period 2017-2021. This sector is driven by the agriculture, hunting and forestry sub-sector, which is dominated by the food crop branch, which accounts for about 61% of agricultural production. It is also the main source of employment and household income, particularly in rural areas. Owing to domestic insecurity that impedes local agricultural production, the country is an importer of food products, particularly wheat flour, rice and cereals produced in or transiting through Cameroon. The Cameroonian authorities were forced in April 2022 to freeze exports of basic necessities, including foodstuffs, because of the risk of shortages facing the country due to the war in Ukraine. This resulted in an interruption of food supplies to CAR, significant inflationary pressures and growing food stress.

2.1.5 The agricultural sector faces numerous challenges, including the gradual and sustainable transition from low-productivity subsistence agriculture to more efficient and remunerative commercial agriculture, which are difficult to achieve given the level of public resources allocated (less than 3% of the national budget, well below the 10% agreed at the Maputo Summit in 2003). This sectoral context renders the population vulnerable to direct and/or indirect shocks, such as the Russia-Ukraine war.

2.2. Agricultural, Food and Nutrition Security Impact Assessment

2.2.1. Situation of Food and Nutrition Security

2.2.1.1 The agricultural sector, which accounts for 30% of real GDP, is one of the largest contributors to the country's growth, along with the services sector. CAR boasts abundant natural resources and climatic conditions that are favourable to agriculture and livestock farming, and a strong potential for export and industrial crops such as coffee, cocoa and cotton. The arable land is estimated at 15 million hectares (ha), of which only about 800,000 ha are cultivated each year, with cassava and corn being the main food crops. The country also has nearly 2 million ha of potentially irrigable land of which only 1,000 ha are exploited, 16 million ha of pastureland of which only 9 million ha are exploited for an estimated 3.7 million head of cattle in 2017. The country also has some of the most favourable rainfall on the continent, with a decreasing annual average from the south (1,600 mm) to the north (800 mm). Prior to 2017, the agricultural sector's growth rate was around 50% of GDP; however, the effects of the civil war with its attendant displacement of rural populations combined with the effects of the pandemic in March 2020 eventually dampened this growth momentum. Thus, between 2017 and 2021, the agricultural sector contributed about 30% of GDP, down 20 percentage points relative to 2015 and 2016. Yields, particularly those of the main food crops, are very low (850kg/ha for maize, 600kg/ha for millet/sorghum, 8 t/ha of roots for cassava, for example) compared to their yield potential.

2.2.1.2 The Central African agricultural sector continues to face major challenges including: i) the still volatile security situation and its attendant displacement of rural populations, ii) lack of basic agricultural infrastructure, iii) lack of sufficient labour in agricultural regions, iv) limited access to, and use of, agricultural inputs leading to low-productivity levels.

2.2.2. Short- and Medium-term Impact Assessment

The activities planned under the project will major impact on the living conditions of the population, in particular by increasing their income and changing the situation of vulnerable people, whose living conditions will improve. In fact, the following activities, focused on strengthening productivity and production, will make it possible to reverse the current situation: the production of pre-basic and basic seeds, the training of research technicians, the training of seed multipliers, their procurement and distribution, the dissemination of technologies and innovations to improve productivity in the farms, access to agricultural inputs, the building of producers' capacities in agricultural techniques and the building of the management capacities of women's groups.

2.3. Social Impact Assessment (SIA)

2.3.1. Status of the Social Protection System and Programmes, Short-term Impact Assessment

Since March 2020, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have worsened growth prospects and compounded the country's social and fiscal situation. Indeed, the State's fiscal space has shrunk while its expenditure has increased, in particular because of domestic security pressures and effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on social welfare. Thus, the execution of the State budget in 2020 and 2021 culminated in a deterioration of the budget balance, estimated at -3.5% of GDP in 2020 and -3.6% in 2021. At the same time, spending increased in 2020 and 2021, especially social spending due to the management of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The April 2022 emergency food security assessment conducted under the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) system revealed that 45% of the population is food insecure, of which 13% is severely food insecure and 32% moderately food insecure. The prevalence of chronic malnutrition is estimated at 40% for children under five, a rate that is higher than the emergency threshold defined by WHO at 30%; and the daily energy consumption per capita per day is estimated at 1,850 Kcal against the required 2,400 Kcal.

Between December 2020 and February 2021, the humanitarian and security situation in the Central African Republic was characterised by new waves of violence and the blockade of towns by rebel forces, causing massive population displacement. Despite the liberation of several towns in the country by a government army offensive, the security situation continues to affect household livelihoods and the functioning of markets. In addition, the

poor agricultural season between 2019 and 2021 led to a shortage of certain food products (cassava, corn, rice and beans) on the markets. These various events drove up the prices of basic commodities at the national level. Corn, cassava, rice and peanut prices increased by 74%, 21%, 12% and 7% respectively in December 2021 compared to the average of the last five years.

2.3.2. Effects on the Most Vulnerable Populations (elderly, specific regions of the country)

The project will have a positive impact on the population's food insecurity through an increase in production and quality of products from the sectors concerned by the project. The project will improve the food situation of the population through direct support to approximately 7,000 households, 60% of which are women with young children who are the most vulnerable to malnutrition.

The project will also help to mitigate the impact of the Ukrainian crisis in the project area through its various interventions: (i) access to economic diversification opportunities (improvement of agricultural production, capacity building, etc.), (ii) increase in local capacity to collect and market agricultural products to local and Bangui markets, (iii) better access to agricultural advice and inputs, (iv) improvement of food and nutrition security through a sustainable increase and diversification of agricultural productivity and production.

3. Emergency Food Production Project

3.1. Linkage with the Bank's Strategy and the Authorities' Emergency and Food Crisis Response Strategy

3.1.1 The African Emergency Food Production Facility (AEFPF) is the Bank's rapid response framework for addressing the food crisis and disruption in the supply of essential food production inputs as a result of the war in Ukraine. It 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. AEFPF is based on three pillars: (i) Delivering certified seeds of climate-adapted varieties, fertilisers, and extension to 20 million farmers; (ii) Providing financing for the large-scale supply of fertilisers to wholesalers and aggregators to bridge the two million tonne supply gap in fertiliser; and (iii) Promoting policy dialogue and the implementation of policy reforms to address structural factors that are preventing modern inputs from reaching farmers in the short and medium terms.

3.1.2 The AEFPF is consistent with the principles of the Bank's "Feed Africa" strategy and the Central African Republic's country strategy papers, of which the development of agriculture, agro-industry and rural infrastructure are key objectives. The Facility is also aligned with the Bank's gender strategy (2021-2025) whose road to gender equality and female autonomy is based on the transformation of key sectors to make them accessible to women, girls and men, irrespective of their origins, and leading to equal control over productive resources and basic infrastructure. It is also in step with CSP 2017-2021 for CAR, which is based on two priority areas (i) agricultural development and infrastructure support for social inclusion, and (ii) institutional capacity building and governance. Thus, the Bank's intervention strategy in the Central African Republic is aligned with the Government's national development priorities, which are set out in the CAR National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan (RCPCA, 2017-2021) and the Bank's five operational priorities (High 5s), in particular "Feed Africa". RCPCA, prolonged until 2023, remains relevant and integrates and capitalises on the various strategies and programmes related to agriculture and food and nutrition security. The Rural Development, Agriculture and Food Security Strategy (SDRASA) is operationalised through the National Plan for Agricultural Investment, Food and Nutrition Security (PNIASAN). To speed up the implementation of PNIASAN in the post-crisis context, the Government has adopted an agricultural revival roadmap. This emergency project is in line with the first strategic thrusts (resilience, sustainable revival of agro-pastoral activities and economic development) of the roadmap. The project is also aligned with the Bank's Climate Change and Green Growth strategy, specifically with Strategic Pillar 1 (climate resilience and adaptation to climate change) and Pillar 2 (promote low-carbon development)

3.1.3 The project is designed as an emergency response to the recurrent food crises that have hit the country, attendant to, in particular, the socio-political context and more recently to the impacts of COVID 19 and the war in Ukraine, which is an aggravating factor in an already difficult situation. It is part of the Government's efforts to boost production in order to build peace by restoring seed capital and promoting inclusive development by providing small farmers with adequate means of production to improve the productivity and output of their farms.

The principal lessons from rural sector projects include the need: (i) to identify in the evaluation phase how beneficiaries are to be identified; (ii) to anticipate recruitment of technical assistance in project start up; (iii) aim for a better alignment of project implementation with production seasons so that beneficiaries have the maximum time to appreciate the results. This project takes account of these lessons; the process of identifying beneficiaries has already begun by the CAR Agricultural Development Agency (ACDA), agreement has been reached with the NGO Welthungerhilfe (WHH) for technical assistance and is ready to become operational on approval of the grant, and seeds have already been acquired from seed multiplier groups, while fertilisers have been sourced according to a simplified procedure from qualified suppliers.

3.2. Link with the TAAT programme

3.2.1 The proposed project is in line with the Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT), which is a flagship programme of the Bank as part of the Feed Africa “High 5”. Indeed, the project aims at making basic and staple food seeds (maize, rice and cassava) available to the Central African Institute for Agronomic Research (ICRA), the large scale use of improved seed, and the widespread application of good practice to increase productivity and production. The outcome of TAAT for these crops will be made available by the project in the perspective of the global objective of TAAT to double the productivity of crops by opening up access to productivity-raising technology to smallholders across Africa.

3.3. Project Objective

The project’s objective is to ramp up productivity and agricultural production of the corn, cassava and rice sectors. The main expected outcomes are: availability of pre-basic and basic seeds at ICRA research stations, improved access to seeds and fertilisers for 7,000 smallholders, increased yields and production, support to seed multiplier producer groups, organisation of fairs for better dissemination of improved seeds, capacity building of the key institutions involved in the seed sector (CRA, ACDA and ONASEM) and greater private sector involvement in the revival of agricultural production.

3.4. Project Description:

3.4.1 Components: The project has four components: (1) Support for agricultural production; (2) Support for access to inputs and financing; and (3) Project management.

- Component 1: Support for Agricultural Production includes the following achievements:
 - The procurement of pre-basic and basic seeds (1.8 T for maize, 1.2 T for rice and 75,000 linear metres of cassava);
 - Capacity building of ICRA, ACDA and ONASEM by providing travel, equipment and office materials to the three institutions. It will also include institutional support to improve structural operations on a national scale and strategic training sessions for private operators in rural areas, as well as capacity development to underpin resilience to food crises;
 - Monitoring and consolidation of the achievements of the seed producer groups and the activities of the seed multiplier groups/GAM, the seed producer networks/REPROSEM and efficient producers/PP; and
 - The implementation of agreements relating to the preparation of soils entrusted to private companies (3,000 ha at Palme d'Or and 600 ha at SMCAF corresponding to the radius of action of these two companies).
- Component 2: Support for Access to Inputs and Financing:

The project will implement an intervention approach adopting the Voucher system for access to seeds to improve traceability and distribution of agricultural inputs. It will link seed producers, seed recipient farmers and the financing partner.

The component plans the following outputs:

- The procurement from seed producers of 130 T of corn seed to be sown on 4,500 ha; 30 T of paddy seed for 700 ha of rice and 5,000,000 linear metres for 1,800 ha of cassava. A contract

will be signed with the NGO operator, WHH, in charge of the Voucher scheme: (i) the NGO, WHH, will carry out sensitisation of all stakeholders; (ii) determination and validation of selection criteria and identification of smallholder seed beneficiaries through the production of biometric cards; (iii) production of vouchers; (iv) identification of seed suppliers (efficient producers, producer groups and seed multipliers); and (v) organisation of fairs to bring together fertiliser suppliers and voucher holders.

- The implementation of the final stage of the Voucher system will be contracted to a Microfinance institution, SOFIA-Crédit, which will make advance payments to vouchered seed suppliers. SOFIA-Crédit will subsequently submit claims for reimbursement to the Bank.
- Procurement of 750 T of fertiliser (500 T of NPK and 250 T of urea) through bidding to cover the fertiliser needs of 5,200 ha (4,500 ha of corn and 700 ha of rice) at a rate of 100 kg of NPK/ha and 50 kg/ha of urea; and distribution of these fertilisers to selected smallholders.

- **Component 3: Project Management:** The project will be anchored in the Resilience, Food and Nutrition Security Support Project in Kémo and Ouaka Prefectures (PARSANKO). It will be managed by the Co-ordination Unit of PARSANKO. The component envisions the following achievements:

- The procurement of a vehicle for external monitoring, office equipment and materials;
- The recruitment of two consultants (Agronomist and Accountant) to strengthen the PARSANKO team;
- Monitoring and evaluation; external auditing of project accounts and operating costs resulting from project activities.

3.4.2 Project Area: The activities will take place in the following five (5) regions:

- Region 1: Ombella-MPoko (Bossembélé, Damara, Boali, Bogangolo, Yaloké) and Lobaye (Mbaïki, Boda, Mongoumba, Boganagone, Boganda);
- Region 2: Nana-Mambéré (Bouar, Baboua, Baoro) and Mambéré-Kadéi (Berberati, Carnot, Gamboula, Nola, Bambio, Salo, Bayanga);
- Region 3: Ouham (Nana Bakassa, Bossangoa, Bouca, Boguila and Markounda) Ouham-Pendé (Bozoum);
- Region 4: Ouaka (Ippy, Bambari, Bakala, Kouango), Kémo(Sibut, Dékoa, Ndjoukou, Mala) Nana Gribizi (Kaga bandoro and Mbrés);
- Region 7: Bangui and its surroundings (Bimbo1, Bimbo2).

Policy dialogue

The Bank continues to engage in community dialogue through its country office in CAR to improve portfolio quality and performance. The appraisal mission was briefed on the ongoing reform process within MADR, notably those aimed at building institutional capacities to make ICRA, ACDA and ONASEM operational. The project plans to support this process by building the capacities of these three institutions involved in the revitalisation of the seed chain. The Government is committed to keeping the Bank informed of developments in this ongoing reform process.

3.5. Impact on Gender

3.5.1 The project is classed as Category II in the Bank's Gender Marker System (GMS). Its activities should produce the following results: availability of first and second-generation seeds to ICRA research stations, improved access to seeds for 7,000 smallholders, improved harvests, support for producers of seeds, organisation of fairs for better distribution of seeds, reinforcing of the main organisations in the seeds chain (ICRA, ACDA and ONASEM), and an enlarged participation of the private sector – including women – in the relaunch of agricultural production.

3.5.2 Building on these results, specific actions will be undertaken: (i) support for the production acquisition of seeds by women producers and farmers, (ii) reinforced production skills of seed-producer groups, agri multiplier groups, the REPROSEM networks of seed producers, especially those that include women, (iii) recruitment of a gender consultant on the project team, (iv) capacity development of the WHH team on the

integration of gender in input purchases and all the parts of the project, (v) establishment of gender-sensitive evaluation systems, and (vi) implication of the ministry responsible for gender in the operation of the project.

3.5.3 The global objective of the project consists of the purchase and supply of agricultural inputs to, on one hand, increase production per hectare and, on the other, increase the incomes of beneficiaries, including women. Hence, activities under the project will bring definite social advantages to the populations (including women and youth) in the target zones reflected in the improved productivity of smallholders, improved incomes for seed producers and farmers that will improve the autonomy of women, improved living conditions for women and young people, job creation for women and youth, and overall poverty reduction. To these advantages can be added a better management of pesticides and reduction of various forms of pollution, as well as better management of solid and liquid waste. This Bank-aided urgent food-production project will expressly support efforts towards social inclusion of women, reduction of inequality in access to inputs, the reduction of female vulnerability in the countryside and an increase in food security. A Gender Action plan will be attached to the report.

3.6. Fragility and Resilience

3.6.1 The Central African agriculture sector continues to face major challenges, including a shortage of labour and limited access to agricultural inputs and their use, which lead to low productivity. With its enormous potential for productivity improvement and, hence, response to the food crisis and the disruption of inputs because of the crisis in Ukraine, the EFPP will reinforce resilience thanks to its programmes designed to reinforce the capacities of key institutions in the seed sector and greater involvement of the private sector in spurring agricultural production through the voucher-based system for access to seeds.

3.6.2 Financing via the AEFPP will enable more than 7,000 smallholders and people in a situation of food insecurity to have access to help through income-generating activities, while the sector receives institutional support in the five regions of Ombella MPoko et Lobaye, Nana Mambéré et Mambéré Kadéï, Ouham, Ouaka, Nana Gribizi, as well as in the capital Bangui and environs (Bimbo 1, Bimbo2). The project will, therefore, contribute to relieving pressures linked to corruption, poverty, and economic and nutrition inequality. This is in line with the Bank's Strategy for Addressing Fragility and Building Resilience in Africa (2022-2026), and, in particular, building more resilient economies and societies as a priority.

3.7. Collaboration and Coordination with Other Partners

3.7.1 Aid is coordinated at the highest level by the Orientation Council, chaired by the President of the Republic, and then by the Joint Steering Committee chaired by the Minister in charge of the Economy, Planning and International Cooperation. Both of these aid coordination bodies are functional, but at the sectoral level and the coordination mechanisms are not sufficiently operational. In collaboration with technical and financial partners (TFPs), the Government has just set up 16 Sector Coordination Committees, but they have not yet really started their work. It is important to note, however, that the Economic and Financial Governance Sector Coordination Committee meets regularly to discuss the implementation of ongoing and future reforms as well as issues related to budget support. The African Development Bank co-chairs the Transport Sector Coordination Committee. This committee brings together the Ministry of Public Works and Road Maintenance, the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation and the Ministry of Urban Planning, Towns and Housing. The Bank will also be Co-Lead for the "Energy and ICT" Sector Coordination Committee. The Bank is also a member of the Economic and Financial Governance, Education and Training, Health and Nutrition, Social Protection and Social Nets, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, and Rural Sector SCCs.

3.7.2 For the Agriculture and Rural Development sector, coordination is done through consultation between TFPs, on the one hand, and between TFPs and the Government, on the other, and this does not allow for a comprehensive view of the support granted to the sector. With the establishment of the Rural Sector Coordination Committee comprising the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health, the Ministry of Water, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing and the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, whose activities have just been launched, the coordination of aid to the agriculture sector will be further revitalised.

3.8. Reinforcing Institutional Capacity

3.8.1 The Bank is continuing its direct policy dialogue with CAR through its local bureau to improve the quality and performance of its projects. The evaluation mission was informed of the ongoing reform processes at the MADR, improving those designed to reinforce institutional capacity and make the ICRA, ACDA and ONASEM more operational. The project aspires to continue this process by reinforcing the capacities of the three organisations specifically linked to the seed chain. The government has agreed to keep the Bank informed of progress.

3.8.2 The project will bring multiple forms of capacity building support to state structures involved in the renovation of the seed chain links (ICRA, ACDA and ONASEM) within the ministry responsible to aid in their operationalisation. This refers reinforcing the technical services in charge of follow-up and supervision of field operations. In support of these organisations, the project will establish a budget line for equipment that should improve the working conditions of field agents and allow for them to be deployed in the target regions of the project, as well as appropriate training.

3.9. Financing Needs and Arrangements

3.9.1 **Project Cost and Financing Arrangements:** The project will be implemented over two years (September 2022 to August 2024). The total cost of the project, including physical and financial contingencies, excluding taxes and customs duties, is estimated at CFAF 3.306 billion, or UA 4.0 million. This cost is broken down between CFAF 2.165 billion in foreign currency (UA 2.620 million) and CFAF 1.141 billion (UA 1.380 million) in local currency. Provisions for physical and financial contingencies of approximately 3% of the base cost have been applied. A summary of the project costs is presented in table 4 (in annex).

3.9.2 The Project will be financed by non-allocated funds under the Transition Support Facility (TSF) of UA 4.0 million (CFAF 3.306 billion) representing 100% of the total cost of the project excluding taxes and customs duties (see Table , Annex 1). Expenditure on the different project components will be carried out according to the schedule shown in Annexe 6.

4. Project Implementation

4.1. Financial Management and Disbursement (focus on country risk)

4.1.1 Financial management arrangements. The Bank's assessment of the fiduciary risk associated with the use of the public financial management system concluded that the risk was "high" because of shortcomings in the system's various domains, notably budget management, accounting, internal control and cash management. The difficulties associated with the country's current fragile context, weak governance and risks of corruption are factors that do not favour the effective implementation of all public financial management (PFM) reforms in the short term. The implementation of measures identified to mitigate the fiduciary risk, in the implementation of Bank-financed projects, consists mainly of using an adequate stand-alone financial management system. For the present project, it has been agreed that financial management responsibility should fall on a financial group established at the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development for projects financed by the Bank. The pool is composed of an Administrative and Financial Officer (AFO) and two accountants assigned to the PADECAS and PARSENKO projects. It will have at its disposal an accounting program (enhanced to cover several projects) and a manual of administrative, accounting and financial procedures. A further accountant will be designated under the supervision of the AFO, specifically to oversee the activities of the project. A quarterly financial progress report will be produced and forwarded to the Bank no later than 30 days after the end of each quarter.

4.1.2 Disbursements. Disbursements for the project will take three forms: (i) direct payment, (ii) Special Account, or (iii) reimbursement. The Special Account will be opened in a commercial bank acceptable to the Bank, to receive grant monies for the operation of the project. Reimbursement will be used to repay legitimate expenditure on behalf of the project, previously authorised by the Bank.

4.1.3 Audit arrangements. In accordance with the general conditions of the Bank, an annual audit of the financial situation of the project will be undertaken by an independent auditing firm, as indicated in the Terms of Reference previously agreed by the Bank. The results of the audit will be transmitted to the Bank at the latest six months after the closure of the relevant period.

4.2. Procurement (focus on country risk)

4.2.1 The Country Fiduciary Risk Assessment (CFRA) concluded that the risk level in terms of procurement was high for the following main reasons (i) the institutional framework has major weaknesses (human, material and financial capacity to run the system), (ii) the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (ARMP) and the Directorate General of Public Procurement (DGMP) in charge of controlling public procurement operate with limited operational capacity, (iii) (iv) the public procurement departments (SPMP) are only located in four ministries (Rural Development, Equipment and Opening Up, Public Health, National Education), (v) the four SPMPs in place do not have sufficient capacity (staff and logistics) to meet the needs of the contracting authorities, (vi) the local market is largely restricted due to the very limited number of suppliers and contractors with the capacity to bid for large-scale contracts, and (vii) companies' fears of operating in the interior of the country due to security risks. Lastly, governance problems persist despite the Government's efforts to combat the scourge.

4.2.2 Indeed, the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) in the Central African Republic, according to Transparency International, has not improved, with a score that dropped from 26/100 in 2020 to 24/100 in 2021. In order to mitigate the identified risks, it is planned that (i) the Bank will maintain its ex ante reviews on major contracts in addition to the internal control planned at national level, (ii) in the implementation of this project, recourse will as much as possible be made to the assistance of structures (private and/or NGOs) present in the project area. These service providers who intervene within the framework of operations financed by other donors have the qualifications required to execute certain components of the current project in view of its urgent nature, (iii) to select for certain bid invitations, bidders who already have knowledge of the local context, having already executed other similar contracts in the country for other donors or on behalf of the Government, and (iii) to use as much as possible the technical services of the State present on the ground for services that fall within their sovereign mission, given the reluctance of private companies/NGOs to be deployed inside the country for security reasons.

4.3. Social and Environmental Protections

4.3.1 The project is classified as environmental category 2 pursuant to the requirements of national regulations and the Integrated Safeguards System (ISS). This classification is linked to the fact that the project provides farmers with fertilisers and pesticides, which are chemical agricultural products capable of contributing to the degradation of the quality of the environment. It is also justified on the grounds that there is a very low level of risk from the project's operations. As an emergency project, it will not require prior due diligence in environmental and social safeguards before its approval. However, a pest control plan (PMR) and an ESIA for very small projects (1st category according to national regulations) will be carried out for the Bambari station site, must be prepared by the authorities and reviewed by the Bank before any operation involving the use of synthetic chemical inputs, pesticides etc. The cost of implementation of the Pest Management Plan and, the ESMP, including implementation of the complaints management mechanism and the annual E&S audits, is estimated at CFAF 39,500,000. It is included in the project budget.

4.3.2 Responsibility for implementation of the pest control plan and the ESMP rests with the PARSANKO Project PMU and the Project Owner. The environmental and social notices will be prepared by the environmental expert of the PARSANKO project, in collaboration with the Directorate of Soil Studies and Environmental and Social Impacts.

4.3.3 Environmental and social conformity. Quarterly and annual reports on the implementation of E&S measures will be shared with the Bank and interested parties. The ESCON will be responsible for confirming the conformity of the project with environmental and social requirements before the reports are approved; these requirements can be found in the financial agreement.

4.3.4 The project will entail the purchase and supply of agricultural inputs to boost the yield per hectare on the one hand, and to increase the income of the beneficiary populations, on the other. Thus, project activities will bring tangible social benefits to the populations in the project area in terms of improved productivity of smallholders, increased income, improved living conditions for women, job creation and poverty reduction. In addition, there will be better management of pesticides and reduction of various forms of pollution, and the

management of solid and liquid waste. This Emergency Food Production Project, with the assistance of the Bank, will specifically support efforts towards social inclusion, vulnerability reduction and resilience.

4.4 Impact on Climate Change

4.4.1 According to the CAR's National Determined Contribution (NDC), the country has experienced a ten-year increase in temperatures of some 0.3% since the 1970s, accompanied by an increase in rainfall of about 8% per year. This relative increase has been accompanied by an increase in extreme weather events of which the most remarkable over recent years have been storms, flooding (Southwest zones) and drought in the North. Climatic conditions are suitable for viral and bacterial epidemics. The probability of annual meningitis and meningococcus in the dry season remains high in the North, which is in the meningitis belt. Nationwide, vulnerability to disease affects agriculture, energy, forestry, water resources, health, territorial management, infrastructure and housing the most, exacerbated by political insecurity and inequality in a context of heightened gender inequality, the index of which is among the highest in the world.

4.4.2 The project will, thus, be vulnerable to the effects of climate change, especially since it is focused on the intensification of agricultural production and support for access to inputs. In addition, some of the target sites are at altitude and subject to erosion. In view of these elements, the project is classified as category 2 by the Climate Safeguard System (CSS). The acquisition and use of fertilisers could increase greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, while agricultural production could endanger wooded regions. The measurement of GHG emissions caused by the project will be carried out using the SSC accounting tool during and following the end of the project. Environmental protection measures to limit carbon and reinforce climate-risk resilience will, therefore be needed. Despite the fact that this is an emergency project measures to support small-scale producers through the purchase and distribution of fertilisers and selected seeds adapted to the country's climatic conditions have been allowed for, which should support resilience.

4.5 Risks and Mitigation

4.5.1 The following table lists the identified risks and the mitigation measures to deal with them.

	Risks	Mitigation measures	Responsible	Timing
Project	Weakness of procurement procedures leading to gaps in implementation	Organise monthly follow-up meetings	PMU	Continuous
Country	Degradation of the political and security situation	Efforts to overcome insecurity by the government and international community	Government	Continuous
	Pillage of project materials and outputs by armed groups	Reinforcement of national security by the government	Government	Continuous

5. Legal Documents

5.1 Legal Instrument

The financing instrument selected is an ADF Memorandum of Understanding between the Bank and the Fund (the "Fund") acting as Trustees of the TSF, and the Central African Republic (CAR) (the "Donor").

5.2 Conditions Associated with Bank Involvement:

5.2.1. Conditions precedent to effectiveness: The effectiveness of the ADF Grant Agreement is subject to the signatures of the Donee and the ADF on the Protocol of Agreement.

5.2. 2. Conditions precedent to the first disbursement of the Grant: The first disbursement of the Grant resources shall be subject to the completion by the Donee, to the satisfaction of the Fund, of the following conditions:

(i) submission to the Fund of evidence satisfactory to the Fund in form and substance of the opening of a special account to receive the Grant resources; and

(ii) submission to the Fund of evidence of the decision to attach the project to the current PARSANKO Coordination Unit under the technical supervision of the Implementing Agency, satisfactory to the Fund in form and substance.

2.3 Other conditions: Furthermore, the Donee shall:

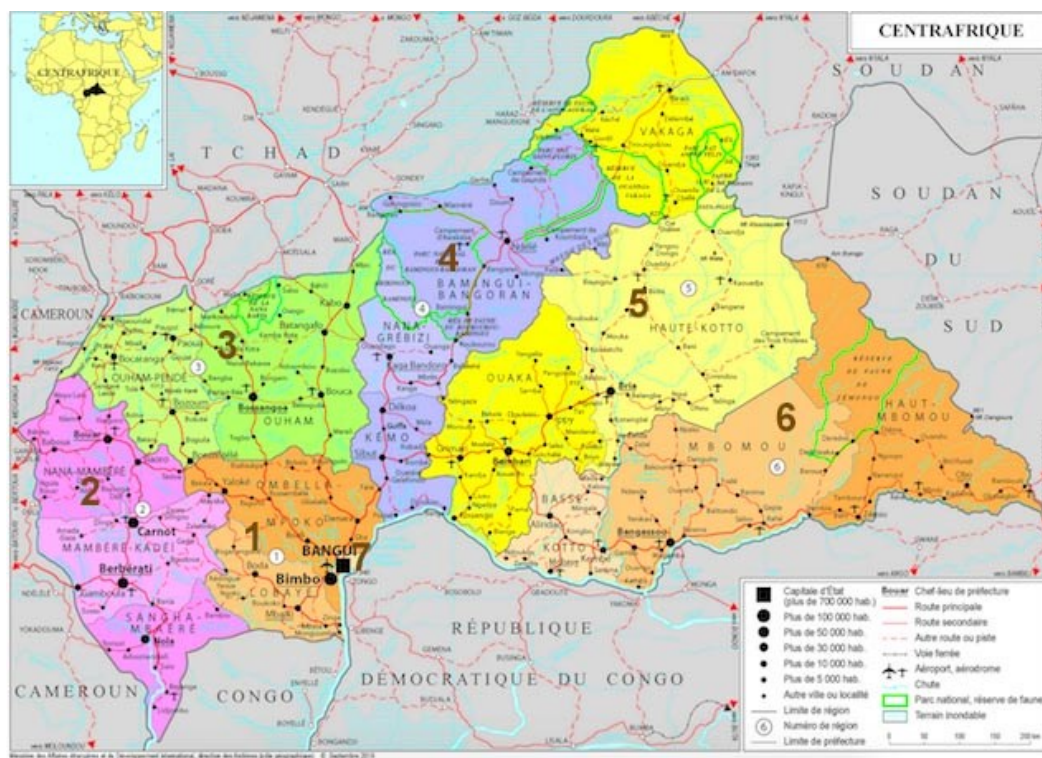
- Submit to the ADF no later than three months after signing of the Protocol of Agreement the contracts of the consultants (Agronomist and Accountant);
- Submit to the ADF a pest management plan (PMP) prior to the distribution of fertilisers and chemicals and an ESIA/EMP prior to the start of works at the Bambari site;
- Provide the ADF with quarterly monitoring reports on the implementation of environmental and social measures;
- Submit to the Bank before 31 December 2023, a note on the status of implementation of the reforms aimed at making ICRA, ACDA and ONASEM operational.

6. Recommendations

It is recommended that the Board of Directors approve a Transition Support Facility grant of up to the equivalent of UA 4 million to the Government of CAR, under the African Emergency Food Facility (AEFPF), for the purposes and subject to the conditions stipulated in this report. The extension of the CSP is currently being validated. However, given the urgency and the fact that the proposed operation is in line with the pillars of the previous CSP which are renewed, an exception is requested.

Annex 1:- Map of Project Area

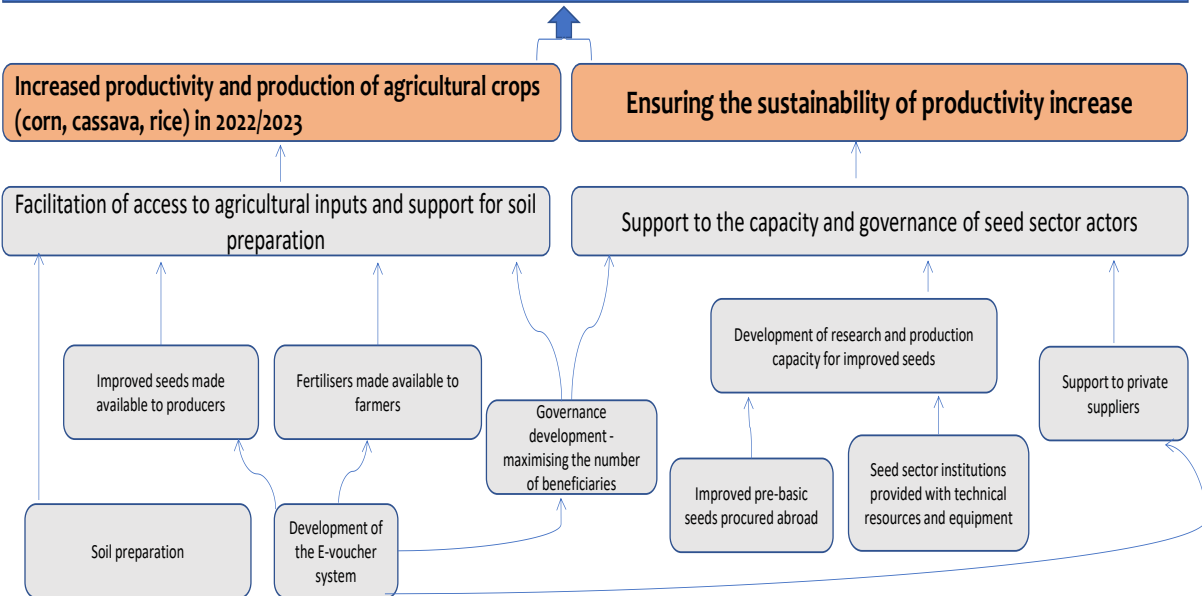
Regions (6) : **Region 1:** Ombella-Mpoko, Lobaye; **Region 2:** Nana-Mambéré, Mambéré-Kadéi, Sangha-Mbaéré; **Region 3:** Ouham, Ouham-Pendé; **Region 4:** Kémo, Nana-Grébizi, Ouaka; **Region 5:** Vakaga, Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto; and **Region 7:** Bangui



Annex 2 : Theory of Change

Theory of Change - EMERGENCY FOOD PRODUCTION PROJECT

Objective: Contribute to sustainable increase in production and productivity for rice, corn and cassava in CAR



Assumptions:

- 1 . Accessibility and availability of agricultural inputs in the global market
- 2 . Favourable climatic conditions
- 3 . Availability of resources for budgetary allocations

Annex 3 : Request

Ministère de l'Economie, du Plan
et de la Coopération Internationale

Direction de Cabinet

Point Focal BAD



REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE
Unité - Dignité – Travail

Bangui, 8 June 2022

A

Mr. Country Manager,
African Development Bank Group (AfDB)

Bangui



Subject: Request for the African Emergency Food Facility
(AEFPF)

Mr. Country Manager,

Further to your mail dated **1 June 2022**, approving in favour of the Central African Republic, an amount of four (04) million Units of Account under the African Emergency Food Production Facility, the Government would like to express its agreement and gratitude to the Bank's Board of Directors for the commendable efforts it is constantly making for the welfare of the population.

Thanking you in advance for the arrangements you would like to make for the mobilisation of the above amount as soon as possible, I please accept, Mr. Country Manager, the assurances of my highest esteem.

Le Ministre d'Etat en charge de l'Economie,
du Plan et de la Coopération Internationale

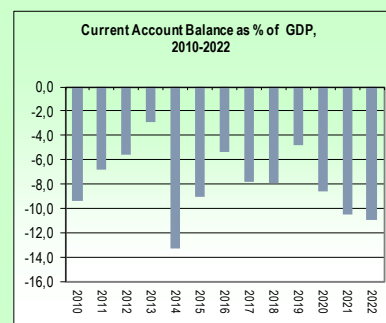
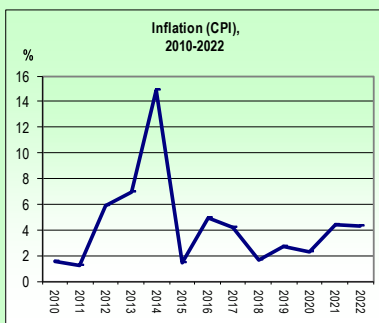
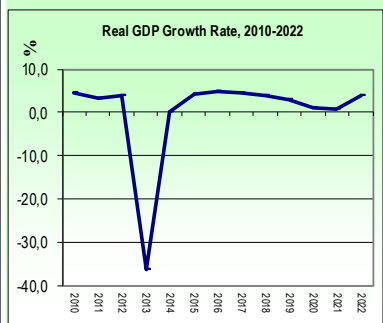
Félix MOLOUA



Annex 4 : Economic Indicators

Central African Republic Selected Macroeconomic Indicators

Indicators	Unit	2010	2017	2018	2019 [▼]	2020	2021 (e)	2022 (p)
National Accounts								
GNI at Current Prices	Million US \$	2 237	2 022	2 287	2 467	2 415	...	...
GNI per Capita	US\$	510	440	490	520	500	...	...
GDP at Current Prices	Million US \$	2 141	2 072	2 279	2 462	2 527	2 651	2 805
GDP at 2010 Constant prices	Million US \$	2 141	1 671	1 735	1 787	1 804	1 817	1 886
Real GDP Growth Rate	%	4,6	4,5	3,8	3,0	1,0	0,7	3,8
Real per Capita GDP Growth Rate	%	3,5	3,2	2,3	1,3	-0,8	-1,1	1,8
Gross Domestic Investment	% GDP	16,8	25,6	27,0	28,8	17,8	16,8	16,4
Public Investment	% GDP	10,3	19,0	21,1	22,6	14,0	13,3	12,9
Private Investment	% GDP	6,5	6,6	5,9	6,3	3,9	3,5	3,5
Gross National Savings	% GDP	3,8	4,1	3,6	5,9	7,8	...	...
Prices and Money								
Inflation (CPI)	%	1,5	4,2	1,6	2,7	2,3	4,4	4,3
Exchange Rate (Annual Average)	local currency/US\$	495,3	580,9	555,2	585,9	574,8	547,4	538,8
Monetary Growth (M2)	%	16,9	8,1	12,5	7,8	9,6	...	...
Money and Quasi Money as % of GDP	%	19,4	29,9	32,0	30,2	32,9	...	...
Government Finance								
Total Revenue and Grants	% GDP	15,9	14,1	17,8	17,0	20,2	19,4	20,0
Total Expenditure and Net Lending	% GDP	17,3	15,1	18,1	15,7	23,7	25,1	22,4
Overall Deficit (-) / Surplus (+)	% GDP	-1,3	-1,0	-0,3	1,4	-3,5	-5,7	-2,4
External Sector								
Exports Volume Growth (Goods)	%	12,0	42,5	10,3	-6,7	9,4	-5,3	9,8
Imports Volume Growth (Goods)	%	16,0	-1,9	-0,8	10,5	1,8	-11,2	0,1
Terms of Trade Growth	%	4,1	-18,5	-12,5	14,0	-21,6	0,2	-15,5
Current Account Balance	Million US \$	-202	-162	-181	-117	-219	-278	-306
Current Account Balance	% GDP	-9,4	-7,8	-8,0	-4,8	-8,7	-10,5	-10,9
External Reserves	months of imports	4,2	6,4	6,1	5,7	6,0	6,2	...
Debt and Financial Flows								
Debt Service	% exports	4,6	1,7	3,9	3,7	3,7	3,7	4,3
External Debt	% GDP	8,4	37,2	35,9	35,8	36,3	32,8	32,9
Net Total Financial Flows	Million US \$	229	519	657	607	830	...	...
Net Official Development Assistance	Million US \$	261	512	656	689	830	...	...
Net Foreign Direct Investment	Million US \$	62	7	18	26	35	...	...



Source : AfDB Statistics Department: African; IMF: World Economic Outlook, April 2022 and International Financial Statistics, April 2022;
AfDB Statistics Department: Development Data Portal Database, April 2022. United Nations: OECD, Reporting System Division.

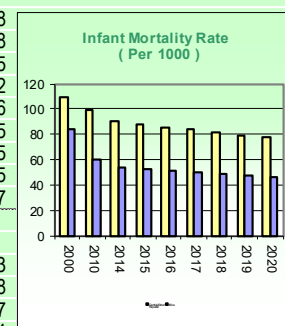
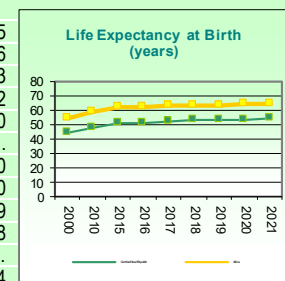
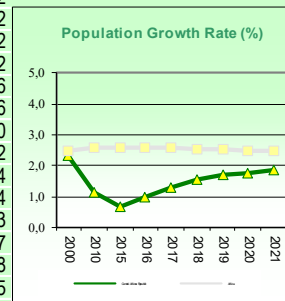
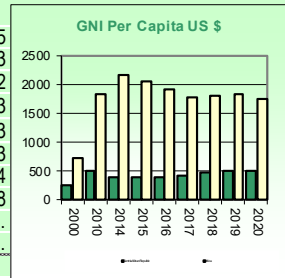
Notes: ... Data Not Available (e) Estimations (p) Projections

Last Update: May 2022

Annex 5 : Social Indicators

Central African Republic COMPARATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Year	Central African Republic	Central Africa	Africa	Developing Countries
Basic Indicators					
Surface Area ('000 Km²)	2021	623	5 365	30 064	96 535
Total Population (millions)	2021	4,9	150,8	1 371,7	6 518,3
Urban Population (% of Total)	2021	43,5	47,3	44,3	51,2
Population Density (per Km²)	2021	7,9	28,7	46,7	69,3
GNI per Capita (US \$)	2020	500	928	1 767	4 843
Labor Force Participation *- Total (%)	2021	71,2	66,2	61,9	58,3
Labor Force Participation **- Female (%)	2021	63,3	61,1	53,3	44,4
Sex Ratio (per 100 female)	2021	98,3	100,0	99,9	106,8
Human Develop. Index (Rank among 189 countries)	2019	188	...	...	...
Popul. Living Below \$ 1.90 a Day (% of Population)	2007-19	65,9	57,1	34,1	...
Demographic Indicators					
Population Growth Rate - Total (%)	2021	1,9	2,9	2,5	1,2
Population Growth Rate - Urban (%)	2021	3,2	4,1	3,6	2,2
Population < 15 years (%)	2021	43,0	44,5	40,1	27,2
Population 15-24 years (%)	2021	22,6	19,6	19,3	16,2
Population >= 65 years (%)	2021	2,8	2,9	3,6	7,6
Dependency Ratio (%)	2021	84,7	90,2	77,6	54,6
Female Population 15-49 years (% of total population)	2021	23,9	23,0	24,3	25,0
Life Expectancy at Birth - Total (years)	2021	54,0	60,3	64,1	71,2
Life Expectancy at Birth - Female (years)	2021	56,3	61,8	65,9	73,4
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	2021	34,7	38,0	32,2	19,4
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	2021	11,5	9,2	7,7	7,3
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2020	77,5	60,7	46,6	29,7
Child Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2020	57,6	54,1	47,5	39,8
Total Fertility Rate (per woman)	2021	4,5	5,2	4,2	2,5
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000)	2017	829,0	564,2	475,7	231,0
Women Using Contraception (%)	2021	26,3	23,3	38,3	59,1
Health & Nutrition Indicators					
Physicians (per 100,000 people)	2010-19	7,2	9,5	38,1	138,5
Nurses and midwives (per 100,000 people)	2010-19	20,6	82,0	106,5	254,6
Births attended by Trained Health Personnel (%)	2010-20	40,0	70,8	64,4	79,3
Peop. Using at least basic drinking water services (% of Pop)	2020	37,2	51,0	69,3	88,2
Peop. Using at least basic sanitation services (% of Populat)	2020	14,1	21,1	41,9	74,0
Percent. of Adults (aged 15-49) Living with HIV/AIDS	2020	2,9	1,5	3,0	...
Incidence of Tuberculosis (per 100,000)	2020	540,0	285,4	193,2	149,0
Child Immunization Against Tuberculosis (%)	2019	74,0	75,0	81,0	88,0
Child Immunization Against Measles (%)	2019	49,0	55,9	71,9	84,9
Underweight Children (% of children under 5 years)	2010-20	20,5	23,2	16,8	13,8
Prevalence of stunting	2010-20	40,2	40,1	31,9	...
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of pop.)	2019	48,2	33,5	17,7	10,4
Current health expenditure (% of GDP)	2019	7,8	3,4	5,1	5,3
Education Indicators					
Gross Enrolment Ratio (%)					
Primary School - Total	2011-21	102,0	111,1	103,0	101,8
Primary School - Female	2011-21	89,4	105,9	101,0	100,8
Secondary School - Total	2011-21	17,1	45,0	52,7	72,5
Secondary School - Female	2011-21	13,8	36,9	50,8	72,2
Primary School Female Teaching Staff (% of Total)	2010-21	19,0	33,4	50,5	63,6
Adult literacy Rate - Total (%)	2010-20	37,4	70,2	68,2	84,5
Adult literacy Rate - Male (%)	2010-20	49,5	79,3	72,4	88,5
Adult literacy Rate - Female (%)	2010-20	25,8	61,2	61,4	80,5
Government expenditure on Education (% of GDP)	2010-20	1,8	2,5	4,8	3,7
Environmental Indicators					
Land Use (Arable Land as % of Total Land Area)	2018	2,9	5,0	8,2	11,3
Agricultural Land (as % of land area)	2018	8,2	20,9	37,8	37,8
Forest (As % of Land Area)	2020	35,8	42,1	22,6	31,7
Per Capita CO2 Emissions (metric tons)	2018	0,1	0,2	1,1	3,4



Sources : AfDB Statistics Department Databases; World Bank: World Development Indicators;

last update :

April 2022

UNAIDS; UNSD; WHO, UNICEF, UNDP; Country Reports.

Note : n.a. : Not Applicable ; ... : Data Not Available. * Labor force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15+)

** Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+)

Annex 6 : Financial Tables

Table 6.1: Estimated project costs by component

COMPONENTS	in CFAF thousands			in UA thousands			% FC	% C. Total
	FC	LC	TOTAL	FC	ML	TOTAL		
Support for agricultural production:	1 090 682	587 290	1 677 972	1 320	711	2 030	33	51
Support for Access to Inputs and Financing:	912 277	491 226	1 403 503	1 104	594	1 698	28	42
Project Management and Coordination	109 565	19 335	128 900	133	23	156	3	4
Total Base Cost	2 112 524	1 097 851	3 210 375	2 556	1 328	3 885	64	97
Physical and financial contingencies	52 971	43 340	96 311	64	52	116	2	3
Total Project Cost	2 165 495	1 141 191	3 306 686	2 620	1 380	4 000	66	100

Table 6.2: Project costs by expenditure category

Expenditure categories	in CFAF thousands			in UA thousands			% FC	% C. Total
	FC	ML	TOTAL	FC	ML	TOTAL		
Works	8 776	6 224	15 000	11	8	18	59	0,45
Goods	1 022 839	481 336	1 504 175	1 238	582	1 820	68	46
Services	1 024 300	590 299	1 614 600	1 239	714	1 954	63	49
Operation	56 609	19 991	76 600	68	24	93	74	2
Base Cost	2 112 524	1 097 851	3 210 375	2 556	1 328	3 885	66	97
Physical and financial contingencies	52 971	43 340	96 311	64	52	116	2	3
Grand Total	2 165 495	1 141 191	3 306 686	2 620	1 381	4 000	66	100

Table 6.3: Expenditure schedule by component (CFAF thousand)

COMPONENTS	A1	A 2	Total
Support for agricultural production:	1 410 923	267 048	1 677 972
Support for Access to Inputs and Financing:	1 403 503	0	1 403 503
Project Management and Coordination	90 600	38 300	128 900
Total base cost	2 905 026	305 348	3 210 375
Physical and financial contingencies	57 787	38 524	96 311
Total cost	2 962 813	343 873	3 306 686
%	90%	10%	100%

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMPLIANCE NOTE (ESCON)



AFRICAN DEVELOPPEMENT BANK GROUP

A. Basic Information¹

Project Title: EMERGENCY FOOD PRODUCTION PROJECT (EFPP)		Project "SAP code": P-CF -AA0 - 016	
Country: Central Africa Republic	Lending Instrument²: 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: Laajili KHALED	
Appraisal date: 16/06/22		Estimated Approval Date: 27/07/22	
Environmental Safeguards Officer: XXXXXXXX			
Social Safeguards Officer: Patrice HORUGAVYE			
Environmental and Social Category: 2	Date of categorization: 23/06/22	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) & Environmental & social impact study)	
Was/Were the document (s) disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Date of "in-country" disclosure by the borrower/client	
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose	
Date of disclosure by the Bank	
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 of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose	
Date of disclosure by the Bank	
Vulnerable Peoples Plan/Framework/Others (specify:.....)	
Was the document disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date of "in-country" disclosure by the borrower/client	
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose	
Date of disclosure by the Bank	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, as per the country's legislation, please explain why: 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, 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"/>



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

² 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:	XXXXXX		
Social Safeguards Officer:	Patrice HORUGAVYE		23/06/22
Task Team Leader:	Laajili KHALED		23/06/22
<i>Submitted by:</i>			
Sector Director:	Martin FREGENE		23/06/2022
<i>Cleared by:</i>			
Director SNSC:	Maman-Sani ISSA		23/06/2022