

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



PROJECT : AGRO-INDUSTRIAL POLE PROJECT IN THE NORTH (2PAI-NORD)

COUNTRY : CÔTE D'IVOIRE

PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT

VOLUME I

Date: November 2021

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COTE D'IVOIRE

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APPRAISAL REPORT

RDGW/AHFR

November 2021

Translated Document

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS - September 2021

Currency Unit	:	XOF
UA 1		XOF 789.464
EUR 1	:	XOF 655.957
USD 1		XOF 566.51

FISCAL YEAR

1 January - 31 December

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Metric System

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

2PAI-Nord	Agro-Industrial Pole Project in the North
ACI-SME	Côte d'Ivoire Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
ADF	African Development Fund
ADOA	Additionality and Development Outcome Assessment
AFD	French Development Agency
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGEDI	Industrial Infrastructure Development and Management Agency
AGTF	Africa Growing Together Fund
AHA	Hydro-Agricultural Development
ANADER	National Rural Development Support Agency
ANDE	National Development Agency
APD	Detailed Design
APS	Preliminary Design
ASPF	Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral and Fisheries
AVC	Agricultural Value Chain
AWPB	Annual Work Programme and Budget
BI	Banking Institution
BNETD	National Firm for technical design and development
CAS	Aggregation and Service Centre
CEPICI	Centre for Investment Promotion in Côte d'Ivoire
CES	Water and Soil Conservation
CMR	Corporate Management Results
CNRA	National Agricultural Research Centre
COS	Delivery Unit (MINADER)
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CSP	Country Strategy Paper (of the Bank)
CTA	Agricultural Processing Centre
DRSSFD	Directorate of Regulation and Supervision of Decentralized Financial Systems
DWS	Drinking Water Supply
EBID	ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ESA	Higher School of Agronomy
ESIA	Environmental and social impact assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMFP	Environmental and Social Management Framework Plan
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan

FODI	Industrial Infrastructures Development Fund
FDCV	Value Chain Development Fund
FF	Functional Framework
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
HIMO	Labour Intensive
HPP	Human Powered Pump
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
INP-ESA	
ISS	Integrated Safeguards System
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MFI	Microfinance Institution
MEMINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MINCI-PME	Ministry of Commerce, Industry and SME Promotion
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIRSAL	Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk-Sharing System for Agricultural Lending
OPA	Professional Agricultural Organization
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
PAR	Project Appraisal Report
PARCSI	Industrial Sector Competitiveness Support Project of Côte d'Ivoire
PCT	Project Coordination Team
PI	Private Investment
PMI	Small and Medium-sized Industry
PMP	Pest Management Plan
PND	National Development Programme
PNIA	National Agricultural Investment Plan
PO	Producer Organisation
PPF	Project Preparation Facility
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PS	Private Sector
PZTA	Agro-industrial Processing Zone Project
R&D	Research and Development
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RCF	Regional Consultation Framework
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
TFP	Technical and Financial Partner
UA	Unit of Account
UAM	Units of Account Million
UNIDO	United Nations International Development Organization
VRD	Roads and Other Utilities
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
WB	World Bank

PROJECT INFORMATION SHEET

Client Information : SAP. P-CI-AA0-030

BORROWER : Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

EXECUTING AGENCY: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER)

Financing Plan (X 1000)

Source	Amount (UA Million)	Amount (EUR Million)	Amount (XOF million)	Amount (USD Million)	Instrument
AfDB	35.00	42.00	27,631.10	49.70	Loan
ADF	10.00	12.00	7,894.60	14.20	Loan
AGTF	28.00	33.60	22,104.88	39.48	Loan
OPEC Fund	43.17	51.80	33,978.6	60.00	Loan
EBID 1	35.00	42.50	27,715.00	50.00	Loan
EBID 2	24.90	30.00	19,654.45	35.49	Loan
Saemaul Globalization Foundation (S. Korea)	5.00	6.00	3,947.30	7.10	Grant
Government	18.36	22.10	14,498.25	25.59	Budget
TOTAL COST	199.43	239.99	157,423.72	281.56	-

Key AfDB Financing Information and AGTF Loan

Loan Type	Fully Flexible Loan
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regional member countries (RMCs) classified as “Blend” or “AfDB countries” and public sector entities with a sovereign guarantee from Blend of AfDB countries. 2. Under the 2014 amendment to the Credit Policy, ADF countries accessing on a case-by-case basis ADB resources will use also the Fully Flexible Loan
Loan Currency	USD, EUR, ZAR, JPY or any other approved Bank lending currency
Tenor	Up to 25 years inclusive of grace period
Grace Period	Up to 8 years
Average Loan Maturity*.	Depends on the maturity, grace period and amortization profile
Repayments	Consecutive semi-annual and equal payments after grace period or customized
Payment Date	The 1 st or 15 th of each month with the exception 1 st January
Interest Rate	Base Rate + Funding Cost Margin + Lending Margin + Maturity Premium This Interest Rate floored to zero.
Base Rate	<p>Floating base rate (6-month USD LIBOR, 6-month USD, JPY LIBOR or 6-month JPY or EURIBOR, reset every 1st February and 1st August; 3-month JIBAR resets each 1st February, 1st May, 1st August and 1st November for ZAR. A free option to exchange the Floating Base rate against a Fixed Base Rate is available.</p> <p>Due to the ongoing global reform involving the transition from IBORs to more robust alternative rates, the proposed IBOR Base Rate could change to the corresponding alternative rate before or after the loan is signed.</p>
Funding Cost Margin	The Bank funding cost margin as determined for each currency every 1 st January and 1 st July and applied to the Base Rate each 1 st February and 1 st

August for USD, EUR and JPY and each 1st February, 1st May, 1st August and 1st November for ZAR

Due to the ongoing global reform involving the transition from IBORs to more robust alternative rates, the proposed IBOR Base Rate could change to the corresponding alternative rate before or after the loan is signed.

In this case, the Funding Cost Margin will be adjusted to the new Base Rate.

Lending Margin	80 basis points (0.8%) since 1 st September 2016.
Maturity Premium	To be determined: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0% if Average Loan Maturity <= 12.75 years - 0.10% if 12.75 < Average Loan Maturity <=15 - 0.20% if 15 < Average Loan Maturity <= 17 years
Front-End Fee	0.25% of the loan amount due at loan effectiveness and payable no later than 60 days from the loan effective date and before any disbursement. The borrower has the option to pay the front-end fee from the loan proceeds. Once the loan becomes effective, the front-end fee is due and payable even if the loan is cancelled.
Commitment Fee	0.25% per annum of the undisbursed amount. The commitment fee starts accruing 60 days from signature of the loan agreement and is payable on the agreed payment dates (including during the grace period and before disbursement). The fee ceases to accrue after full disbursement or cancellation of the loan.
Option to convert Base Rate **	In addition to the free option to convert the Floating Base Rate into a Fixed Base Rate, the Borrower may reconvert the Fixed Base Rate to Floating or refix it on part or full disbursed amount (transaction fees are payable).
Option to cap or collar the Base Rate**	The borrower may cap or set both cap and floor on the Floating Base Rate to be applied on part or full disbursed amount (transaction fees are payable).
Loan currency conversion option (<i>Not available for AGTF</i>) **	The Borrower may change the lending currency of all or part of undisbursed and/or disbursed loan amounts during the life of the loan. The new loan currency will apply for the remaining/full maturity of the loan or for the chosen shorter tenor upon acceptance by the Bank of such request. (transaction fees are payable)
Payment of conversion costs	Any costs incurred by the Bank in adjusting or terminating the conversion will be charged to the Borrower.

*A calculator is available to allow borrowers to simulate different amortization profiles and determine the Average Loan Term. Please contact FIST2@afdb.org.

**Conversion options and transaction fees are subject to the Bank Conversion Guidelines available on online here: [click here to access them](#).

ADF Key Financing Information

Condition	Blend Country:
Tenor (years)	30
Grace Period (years)	5
1 st Period (years)	10
Amortization Rate	4.00%
2 nd Period (years)	15
Amortization Rate	4.00%
Service Fee (%)	0.75
Commitment Fee (%)	0.5
Interest Rate (%)	1%

Key Economic Information on the Project

NPV (baseline scenario): XOF 315 billion

ERR (baseline scenario): 24.39%.

Timeframe – Key Milestones (expected)

Concept Note approval	June 2021
Project approval	17 November 2021
Effectiveness	17 February 2021
Completion date	31 December 2026
Closing date	30 March 2027
Last disbursement date	30 June 2027
Last reimbursement	30 September 2053

Executive Summary

A. *Project Overview*

The Agro-Industrial Pole Project in the North (2 PAI-Nord) is in line with National Development Plan (PND 2021-2025), particularly: (i) Pillar 1 – Structural transformation of the economy through industrialization and the development of industrial Poles; (ii) Pillar 2 - Human capital development and employment promotion; (iii) Pillar 3 – Private sector development and investment; and (iv) Pillar 5 - Balanced regional development, environmental preservation, and fight against climate change. The 2PAI-Nord is the second operation of the development programme involving nine Integrated Agricultural Development Poles (PAIs), included in the second generation National Agricultural Investment Programme (PNIA.II 2018-2025) aimed at accelerating the structural transformation of the economy for a strong, inclusive, sustainable, and job-creating growth, especially for women and young people. The project covers four regions in the north of the country (Poro, Bagoué, Tchologo and Hambol) on the border with Mali and Burkina Faso, which represent 26% of the national territory and had an estimated population of 2,268,000 inhabitants in 2018. Agriculture accounts for an average of 60-65% of the economic activities of these regions which have been adversely affected by the political and economic crisis experienced by the country. Thus, the area is more subject to food insecurity (severe and moderate) (15.3 to 18.3%) than the rest of the country (12.8%), and its poverty rate ranges from 54% to 68.1% depending on the region.

The 2PAI-Nord project was prepared with resources provided by the Bank (PPF and 2PAI-Bélier resources), which were used for technical, economic, financial, environmental, and social feasibility studies. The project, which will be implemented over a five-year period, comprises four components: (i) Support to the private sector and institutions in charge of agro-industrial development; (ii) Strengthening of agro-pastoral and fisheries value added and marketing; (iii) Sustainable improvement of agro-pastoral and fisheries productivity; and (iv) Coordination, management and monitoring and evaluation. The total cost of the project is estimated at EUR 239.99 million (approximately XOF 157.4 billion), comprising an AfDB loan of EUR 42.0 million, an ADF loan of EUR 12.0 million, an Africa Growing Together Fund (AGTF) loan of EUR 33.6 million, an OPEC Fund loan of EUR 51.8 million, an ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID) loan of EUR 72.5 million, a grant from Saemaul Globalization Foundation (Republic of Korea) of EUR 6.0 million, and State counterpart funding of EUR 22.1 million.

The project will benefit 400,000 people directly and 1.2 million indirectly (51% of women and 60% of young people). It will promote the creation and consolidation of at least 300 agricultural SMEs, 40% of them women-owned, notably through incubators. The other expected impacts concern (i) the decrease in the annual per capita value of rice imports, and the increase in the per capita value of mango and cashew nut imports; and (ii) the increase in the rate of processing of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries (ASPF) products; (iii) mobilisation of a cumulative agribusiness investment of about EUR 200 million; (iv) increase in the food security rate from 22% to 32%; (v) increase in the agricultural productivity of double-cropped rice from 6 t/ha to 12 t/ha; and (vi) creation of 25,000 direct jobs and 45,000 indirect jobs; and (vii) enhance resilience to climate changes and insecurity. To achieve these objectives, the project will finance the construction of an agro-industrial hub, five aggregation, primary processing, and service centres, six dams and irrigated areas (5,000 ha), 1000 km of access roads, as well as the reinforcement of agricultural productivity in the targeted value chains (rice, maize, mango, cashew nuts, shea butter and animal products) and sustainable capacity building for all stakeholders in these value chains.

B. *Needs Assessment*

The agricultural sector is a driving force behind the economy in Côte d'Ivoire, but requires structural transformation in order to create the conditions for the country's emergence by 2030. Although the country is one of the world's leading producers in several sectors, agricultural products are still

sensible to climate changes and only marginally processed (between 31 and 33%), which limits the value added generated nationally. In the foodstuffs sub-sector, the country imports large quantities of milled rice (1,268,436 tonnes in 2018, amounting to USD 20.7 billion - FAOSTAT, 2020). The country's ambition is to achieve a 7.5% average annual growth in agricultural GDP and a 13.1% average annual increase in processed agricultural products over the period 2016-2025 (PNIA II), which will require significant investments, estimated at XOF 11.9 trillion over the period 2018-2025 (PNIA II). The loan and grant resources earmarked for this project will help finance efforts aimed at achieving the three strategic objectives of PNIA II, namely: (i) developing agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries (ASPF) value-added; (ii) strengthening environmentally and climate-friendly ASPF production systems; and (iii) generating inclusive green growth to ensure the population's well-being.

C. *Bank's Value Added*

The 2PAI-Nord project contributes to the implementation of the Bank's Ten-Year Strategy 2013-2022, through its High 5s No. 2 (Feed Africa 2016-2025), No. 3 (Industrialize Africa 2016-2025) and No. 5 (Improve the quality of life for the people of Africa). It is aligned with Pillar 2 of the Country Strategy Paper (CSP 2018-2022) which aims at developing agro-industrial value chains, for inclusive and sustainable growth. The project is aligned with the Bank Multisectoral plan for nutrition 2018-2025, the Bank Gender strategy 2021-2025 and the Action plan of the Bank on Climate Change 2016-2021. The 2PAI-Nord project will consolidate the Bank's agricultural portfolio (19% of the current portfolio of 38 operations, worth a total of UA 1,906.6 million in commitments) through better targeting of areas that are vulnerable but have high potential for the production and processing of agricultural products, and for generating increased value added. The Bank has the expertise to support the preparation and implementation of agro-industrial poles based on the experience gained in several countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, DRC, Senegal, and Togo) where it has developed this type of transformative project.

D. *Knowledge Building*

The 2PAI-Nord project will carry out a baseline and end-of-project assessments based on field surveys. The assessments will be used to build a reliable gender-disaggregated database for measuring the project's outcome and output indicators. This work will be carried out by firms recruited on a competitive basis and supervised by MEMINADER. A geo-referenced map will be produced to provide information on the sites of the facilities and infrastructure constructed, including by the private sector. The project will capitalise on and facilitate the dissemination of this knowledge, particularly on climate-resilient technological innovations, youth and women's inclusion mechanisms, agricultural product marketing opportunities, agro-climatological information systems and private-public partnerships (PPPs). The project implementation system will include mechanisms for communication of and capitalization on project results, knowledge generation for the benefit of OPAs/SMEs/GFs, and participatory evaluation. The project will support MEMINADER and the Delivery Unit in conducting specific studies and evaluations on strategic issues. Lastly, the results of the M&E system will be capitalised on and shared through digital platforms and other analytical reports, consultation meetings and experience sharing organised at various levels.

Results-Based Framework for 2PAI-Nord, Côte d'Ivoire

RESULTS-BASED FRAMEWORK						
A	PROJECT INFORMATION					
I PROJECT NAME AND SAP CODE: Agro-Industrial Pole Project in the North (2 PAI-Nord), Côte d'Ivoire. SAP: P-CI-AA0-030			I COUNTRY/REGION: Côte d'Ivoire (West Africa)			
I PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE: Reduce poverty in rural areas , reduce the country's dependence on food imports, and increase export of agricultural products with a comparative advantage						
I ALIGNMENT INDICATOR(S): Agricultural labour productivity (USD), net agricultural trade balance (USD/year), and share of global value of targeted agricultural products processed in Africa increased						
B	RESULTS MATRIX					
RESULTS CHAIN AND DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS		CMR/ADOA INDICATOR	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	BASELINE (2020)	TARGET AT COMPLETION (2026)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
1. I OUTCOME STATEMENT 1: SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PROCESSED LOCALLY HAS INCREASED						
Outcome indicator 1.1: Annual value of food products per capita: (i) imports (rice); and (ii) exports (mango & cashew nuts)		□	Euro/ capita	(i) 41.44; (ii) 0.82 & 27.4	(i)31; (ii) 5 & 40	Baseline and end-of-project survey reports
Outcome indicator 1.2: Processing rate of ASPF products: (i) rice (incl. % fortified), ii) maize (incl.% fortified), (iii) cashew nuts, (iv) mango,		□	Percentage	(i) 65%; (ii) 25%; (iii) 7%; (iv) <1% ;	(i) 90%; (ii) 40%; (iii) 21%; (iv) 5%;	Baseline and end-of-project survey reports
Outcome indicator 1.3: Cumulative amount of additional private investment (PI) catalysed by agribusiness		□	Euro million	0	+200	Baseline and end-of-project survey reports
I OUTCOME STATEMENT 2: INCOMES AND FOOD SECURITY OF TARGET HOUSEHOLDS IMPROVED						
Outcome indicator 2.1: Food and nutrition security rate of households targeted by the project		□	Percentage	22% ¹	32%	Baseline and end-of-project survey reports
Impact indicator 2.2: ASPF productivity (in t/ha): (i) Irrigated rice (double cropping); (ii) Maize (double cropping); (iii) Market gardening		□	Tonne/ Ha	(i) 7; (ii) 2.4; (iii) 15	(i) 12; (ii) 8; (iii) 25	Idem
Outcome indicator 2.3: No. of jobs created /enhanced (of which 50% for women and 60% for young people): (i) direct and (ii) indirect		□	Number	(i) 0; (ii) 0	(i) 25,000; (ii) 45,000	Idem
I OUTPUT STATEMENT 1: CONDITIONS FOR ATTRACTING PRIVATE INVEST. IN THE AGRO-INDUSTRY ARE PUT IN PLACE						
Output Indicator 1.1: No. of PAI development programme Delivery Units in place		□	Number	0	1	Ministerial instrument establishing the CAS
Output Indicator 1.2: No. of majority privately-owned structures for the management of (i) Hubs; and (ii) CAS set up and operational		□	Number	(i) 0; (ii) 0	(i) 1; (ii) 5	Project progress reports
Output Indicator 1.3: No. of relevant State structures strengthened; (i) research centres, (ii) training structure and (iii) advisory support; (iv) management / maintenance of AHA; and (iv) agricultural equipment certification centres		□	Number	0	(i) 1; (ii) 2; (iii) 1; (iv) 5	Project progress reports
Output Indicator 1.4: No. of digital platforms enabling access to agro-industrial stakeholders' services established and functional		□	Number	0	1	Project progress reports
Output Indicator 1.6: Additional volume of financing provided to the ASPF sector by FIs: (i) BIs; (ii) MFIs (including through the FDCV)		□	Number	(i) 0; (ii) 0	(i) XOF 4 billion; (fi) XOF 2 billion	Project progress reports
I OUTPUT STATEMENT 2: MARKETING CAPACITY BUILDING IS OFFERRED TO ACTORS IN THE TARGET VALUE CHAINS						
Output Indicator 2.1: Size of developed areas-ha (i) Agro-industrial parks-PAI; (ii) Aggregation and service centre-CAS		□	Hectare	(i) 0; (ii) 0	(i) 150; (ii) 100	Project progress reports
Output Indicator 2.2: Additional processing capacity installed (x 1,000 t/year): (i) Rice; (ii) Maize; (iii) Mango; (iv) Cashew nuts; (v) Shea; (vi) Meat		□	Tonnes/ year	(i) <10; (ii) <5; (iii) <2; (iv) <3; (v) 0.4; (i) 2	(i) 90; (ii) 30; (iii) 10; (iv) 10; (v) 1; (vi) 5	Project progress reports
Output indicator 2.3: Additional capacity of storage/ cold storage installed (x1000 tons): i) cereals; ii) perishable products			tons	i)0; i) 0	i) 15; ii) 4.5	Idem
Output Indicator 2.4: Length of rural roads rehabilitated (km)		□	Km	0	1200	Project progress reports

¹ Report on the analysis of the nutritional situation in Côte d'Ivoire (2015)

RESULTS CHAIN AND DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS	CMR/ADOA INDICATOR	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	BASELINE (2020)	TARGET AT COMPLETION (2026)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
Output Indicator 25: Additional No of farmers with access to the services provided by (i) the Agro-Industrial Park/ CAS; (ii) Incubation Centres	□	Number	(i) 0; (ii) 0	(i) 10,000; (ii) 1,000, including 30% for women	Project progress reports
Output Indicator 2.6: Additional No. of farmers with access to (i) agricultural services; (ii) fruit fly control services; (iii) input financing	□	Number	(i) 0; (ii) 0; (iii) 0	(i) 4,000; (ii) 300; (iii) 3,000, of which 30% are women	Project progress reports
■ OUTPUT STATEMENT 3: THE CAPACITY OF ACTORS IN THE AGRO-SYLVO-PASTORAL AND FISHERIES SECTOR IS IMPROVED					
Output Indicator 3.1: No. of dams (B) rehabilitated (and capacity in Mm ³): (i) hydro-agricultural dam; (ii) pastoral dam	□	Number (Volume: Mm3)	(i) 0; (ii) 0	(i) 6 (40); (ii) 10 (1)	Semi-annual project progress reports
Output Indicator 3.2: Area developed/ rehabilitated (in ha): (i) Irrigated area (PI) ; (ii) PPI	□	Hectare	(i) 0; (ii) 0	(i) 8,000 (15% to women); (ii) 200 (80% to women)	Project progress reports
Output Indicator 3.3: No. of fish ponds fed by the Natiokobadara dam rehabilitated (including the No. allocated to women)	□	Number	0 (0)	55 (17), of which 50% to women	Project progress reports
Output Indicator 3.4: Additional No. of farmers with access to (i) agricultural insurance; (ii) land-use rights	□	Number	(i) 0; (ii) 0	(i) 3,000; (ii) 2,000 of which 30% is allocated to women	Project progress reports
Output Indicator 3.5: No. of hectares of orchards rehabilitated/established: (i) mango trees; (ii) cashew trees; (iii) shea		Hectare	(i) 0 ; (ii) 0 ; (iii) 0	(i) 5,000; (ii) 5,000; (iii) 1,000	Project progress reports
Output indicator : 3.6: Additional No. of households with access to basic services: (i) Water supply; (ii) Roads; (iii) Improved stoves	□	Number	(i) 0; (ii) 0; (iii) 0	(i) 30,000; (ii) 50,000; (iii) 10,000	Project progress reports
Output Indicator 3.7: No. of affected persons displaced/ compensated/ resettled		Number	(i) 0	(ii) <200	RAP performance report
Output Indicator 3.8: Number of OPAs/SMEs/GFs) of the agricultural sector trained in (i) management; (ii) agricultural techniques; (iii) processing	□	Number	(i) 0; (ii) 0; (iii) 0	(i) 200; (ii) 300; (iii) 300	Project progress reports
■ OUTPUT STATEMENT 4: A PROJECT COORDINATION AND MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IS ESTABLISHED					
Output Indicator 4.1: No. of documents submitted and approved on time: (i) Procurement plan (PP); (ii) Procurement audit reports; (iii) Financial audit reports		Number	(i) 0; (ii) 0; (iii) 0	(i) 5; (ii) 5; (iii) 5	Bank supervision reports
Output Indicator 4.2: No. of documents submitted and validated: (i) AWPB; (ii) Progress reports; (iii) Baseline and end of project surveys		Number	(i) 0; (ii) 0; (iii) 0	(i) 5; (ii) 10; (iii) 2	Bank supervision reports

Provisional Project Implementation Schedule

Year	2022				2023				2024				2025				2026				2027	
Quarter	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
Initial Activities																						
<i>Loan and grant negotiation and approval</i>																						
<i>Signing of the loan agreements and the grant protocol</i>																						
<i>Fulfilment of conditions precedent to implementation and first disbursement of the grant and loan</i>																						
<i>Publication of General Procurement Notice</i>																						
Start-up Activities																						
<i>Appointment and establishment of the project management team</i>																						
<i>Project launch mission (with preparation of the 1st annual work programme and budget)</i>																						
<i>Manual preparation of the project implementation procedures and manual</i>																						
A/ Support for the private sector and institutions in charge of agro-industrial development																						
<i>Establishment of an Orientation and Strategic Oversight Office for the development programme of the 9 PAIs</i>																						
<i>Implementation of a marketing strategy for PAI-Nord with local and foreign investors</i>																						
<i>Procurement of equipment for the Structures in charge of Quality, Standards and Metrology</i>																						
<i>Formulation/implementation of the (private) Hub and CAS management system</i>																						
<i>Rehabilitation and equipment of research institutions (CNRA) and equipment of training centres (University of Korhogo, ESA, etc.) and advisory support (ANADER) and operational support</i>																						
<i>Strengthening and extension of the agricultural insurance scheme</i>																						
B/ Strengthening of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries value added and marketing																						
<i>Capacity building for marketing actors</i>																						
<i>Recruitment of construction companies</i>																						
<i>Execution of works on structuring infrastructure, the Hub, mini-hub and CAS</i>																						
<i>Supervision of the technical studies and control of works.</i>																						
C/ Sustainable improvement of agro-pastoral and fisheries productivity																						
<i>Capacity building for farmers, stockbreeders and fish farmers</i>																						
<i>Recruitment of small and medium-sized enterprises and small and medium-sized industries</i>																						
<i>Rehabilitation of hydro-agricultural dams and irrigated areas</i>																						
<i>Rehabilitation of about 10 agro-pastoral micro-dams and 55 fish ponds</i>																						
<i>Rehabilitation/expansion and equipping of small market gardening areas</i>																						
<i>Implementation and monitoring of the ESMFP, ESMP, PMP, RAP and FF</i>																						
<i>Supervision of the technical studies and control of works.</i>																						
D/ Coordination, management and monitoring-evaluation																						
<i>Development of the financial, administrative and accounting management system</i>																						
<i>Procurement of furnishings, office equipment and rolling stock</i>																						
<i>Coordination and management, and monitoring and evaluation</i>																						
<i>Annual audit reports</i>																						
<i>Mid-term review</i>																						
<i>Completion report</i>																						

**MANAGEMENT HEREBY SUBMITS THIS REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION TO THE
BOARDS OF DIRECTORS OF THE BANK GROUP CONCERNING THE PROPOSED AWARD
OF LOANS TO THE REPUBLIC OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE FOR THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL POLE
PROJECT IN THE NORTH (2 PAI-NORD)**

Management submits this report and its recommendation concerning the proposed award of an **AfDB loan of Euro 42.0 million, an ADF loan of EUR 12.0 million and an Africa Growing Together Fund (AGTF) loan of EUR 33.6 million** to the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire to finance the activities of the 2PAI-Nord project.

I. STRATEGIC THRUST AND RATIONALE

1.1 Project Linkages with Country Strategy and Objectives

1.1.1 The Agro-Industrial Pole Project in the North (2PAI-Nord) is fully in line with four pillars of Côte d'Ivoire's National Development Plan (PND 2021-2025), namely: (i) Pillar 1 – Acceleration of the structural transformation of the economy through industrialization and the development of industrial Poles; (ii) Pillar 2 - Human capital development and employment promotion; (iii) Pillar 3 – Private sector development and investment; and (iv) Pillar 5 - Balanced regional development, environmental preservation, and fight against climate change. The NDP 2021-2025, which aims to make Côte d'Ivoire an emerging country by 2030, confirms the position of the project which constitutes the second Bank-financed agro-industrial pole project, after the Bélier Region Agro-Industrial Pole Project (2PAI-Bélier), approved in 2017.

1.1.2 At the sector level, the project is one of the nine (9) Integrated Agricultural Development Poles (PAIs) included in the Second Generation National Agricultural Investment Programme (PNIA.II 2018-2025), a programming framework for public and private investments intended to stimulate growth, reduce poverty by half, and achieve "zero hunger" by 2025. It aims to bring about the **structural transformation of the agricultural sector** through three strategic objectives: (i) *development of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries-ASPF value added*, in particular through the development of agro-industrial hubs, and aggregation and service centres (CAS); (ii) *Strengthening of the productivity of environmentally friendly ASPF chains* (irrigated and market gardening perimeters, agro-forestry plantations, productive and resilient technologies, etc.); and (iii) *inclusive growth, ensuring the integration of the population (including women and young people)*.

1.2 Rationale for Bank Intervention

1.2.1 The agro-industrial sector remains an important link in the country's development strategy. Agriculture is an essential sector of Côte d'Ivoire's economy and the primary means of subsistence for two-thirds of households. It accounted for 21.4% of GDP on average over the period 2010-2019. The agricultural sector is one of the main job providers, employing more than 5 million people, 33% of whom work in non-food agriculture. However, although the country is a leading world producer of cocoa and cashew nuts, it processes only 30% and 10% respectively of these commodities. This low processing rate explains the meagre share of the industrial sector in GDP, at 21.2% in 2019 (compared with 19.1% of GDP in 2016). The focus on cash crops (coffee, cocoa, etc.) leads to a high dependence on food imports (rice, corn, meat, etc.). Thus, agricultural production continues to be highly extensive, poorly mechanised due to land problems, and characterized by inadequate financing and support systems for SMEs and young agripreneurs. Agricultural production is also vulnerable to climatic hazards. In addition, the extensive production of cash crops (coffee, cocoa, rubber and oil palm) leads to deforestation and a decrease in forest cover. Lastly, the limited accessibility of production areas results in significant post-harvest losses, which reduce farmers' income.

1.2.2 The project is in line with the Country Strategy Paper (CSP 2018-2022), especially Pillar 2 which aims at developing agro-industrial value chains, and with the Regional Integration Strategy Paper 2018-2025. It is aligned with three of the Bank's High 5 priorities, namely (i) Feed Africa; (ii) Industrialize Africa; and (iii) Improve the quality of life for the people of Africa. Thus, the project will contribute to the achievement of the goals of the AfDB's Feed Africa Strategy 2016-2025: (i) contribute to the end of poverty; (ii) end hunger and malnutrition; (iii) make Africa a net food exporter; and (iv) move Africa to the top of export-orientated value chains where it has comparative advantage. It will contribute to the implementation of the Bank's Industrialization Strategy for Africa 2016-2025, particularly its priority 5 "Develop efficient industry clusters". Lastly, the project is aligned with the three pillars of the Bank's Gender Strategy 2021-2025: (i) Empowering women through access to finance and markets; (ii) Accelerating employability and job creation; and (iii) Increasing women's access to social services through infrastructure. Lastly, the project is part of the Bank's Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan 2018-2025, and the Bank Action plan on Climate change 2016-2021.

1.3 Aid Coordination

1.3.1 **Technical and financial partners' (TFPs') coordination mechanisms are structured in two blocks.** The first is the National Coordination and Financing Mechanism, which ensures Government leadership in aid coordination, centralization of aid data, alignment with national priorities, and improvement of national public procurement and financial management systems. The second block is the TFP consultation mechanism (DC-PAD), which makes it possible to define common guidelines for discussions with the Government, and to reach agreement on capacity-building activities, as well as harmonize their operations for greater effectiveness. This block is based on the work of thematic or sectoral groups. The Bank actively participates in all three levels of the DC-PAD, namely the Ambassadors and Heads of Mission Consultative Framework, the Heads of Cooperation Committee, and the Thematic Groups, including the one on agriculture. Lastly, the Bank and the Government are signatories to the March 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and subsequent agreements (Accra and Busan).

1.3.2 In Côte d'Ivoire, official development assistance reached USD 14.048 billion (at current prices) over the period 2009-2019, peaking in 2012 at USD 2.9 billion (*source: oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline*). The table below shows the main amounts, by source of financing, committed by the various technical and financial partners (TFPs).

Sector or sub-sector		Importance (in 2020)		
		GDP	Exports	Workforce
Agriculture and Rural Development		26.5%	36.9%	66%
Stakeholders - Annual Public Expenditure (in XOF)**				
Government (2015-2020 average)	Donors	(2015-2020 averages)		
XOF 152,867,175,390 (6% of total expenditure)*	IsDB	2,415,253,400		
	IDA	127,343,957,260		
	IFAD	2,845,992,140		
	AfDB	24,421,884,840		
	EU	52,567,934,600		
	AFD	50,000,000		
	OPEC Fund	60,000,000,000		
	EBID	18,000,000,000		
	FAO	189,213,400		
Aid Coordination Level				
Existence of thematic working groups		[Yes, set up under PNIA].		
Existence of a comprehensive sector programme		[No, a prepared NIPA with a detailed Investment Plan		
AfDB's role in aid coordination		Member (not leader)		
(*) Sources: Detailed investment plan for the implementation of the PNIA, MINADER, 2021				
(**) Source: DPPF, MINADER, 2021				

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.0 The overall objective of the project is to help increase the country's food and nutrition security, reduce its dependence on food imports and increase exports of agricultural products that have a competitive advantage. The specific objectives are to: (i) increase private investment, particularly in the processing of targeted agricultural products (rice, maize, meat/fish, cashew nuts, mango and shea); (ii) facilitate access to markets for agro-pastoralists by providing infrastructure, structuring the sector and building capacity; (iii) increase the agro-pastoral sector's productivity by upgrading hydro-agricultural facilities, facilitating access to agricultural inputs and services, and improving community resilience.

BOX 1: A FEW LESSONS FROM THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SAPZs IN RMCs

The operational priorities of the Bank's Medium-Term Strategy 2013-2022 include the need to 'Feed Africa', 'Industrialise Africa' and 'Improve the quality of life for the people of Africa. The flagship 'Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones' (SAPZs) programme, which combines these three key objectives, has witnessed the approval of eight of its projects between 2017 and 2021 (Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, DRC, Senegal, and Togo).

The first lessons derived from their implementation are as follows: (i) Right from the project formulation phase, it is essential that the needs of all segments of the targeted value chains be taken into account (public and/or private sector); (ii) In the selection of priority sectors, account should be taken of the needs of the domestic and external markets, and of the need to ensure the inclusion of vulnerable groups, in particular women and young people, mainly by capturing niche markets (market garden produce, shea butter, non-timber forest products, etc.); (iii) it is necessary for industrial platforms (Hub and CAS) to be specialised in order to ensure proper vertical and horizontal integration of the segments of each agro-industrial chain; (iv) OPAs/SMEs/GFs should be offered capacity building (technical, managerial and financial) in order to ensure that part of the growth generated by large-scale investment benefits them, in terms of increased wealth and employment; (v) SAPZs require strong leadership from the highest authorities in order to ensure the implementation of the necessary reforms for private investment and the full coordination of multi-sector activities (agriculture, energy, transport, ICT, etc.); (vi) it is essential that environmental and social impacts be taken into account from the stage of feasibility studies onwards in order to limit E&S risks and ensure ownership of the project.

2.1 Project Components

2.1.1 The project is expected to last five years and is based on four components: (a) Support to the private sector and institutions in charge of agro-industrial development; (b) Strengthening of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries value added and marketing; (c) Sustainable improvement of agro-pastoral and fisheries productivity; and (d) Coordination, management and monitoring and evaluation.

2.1.2 On the conceptual plan: During the feasibility study, the project was designed according to the following principles: i) targeting of sectors with national market potential (rice, corn, meat) or international (cashew, mango, shea); ii) improving agricultural production basins in the targeted area; iii) the interest of the private sector (including national) to invest.

2.1.3 On the operational plan: Two components were deemed necessary to be implemented to ensure the success of the 2 PAI-North, namely: the public component already considered by the project and the private component whose prerequisites and support facilities are already integrated into the project.

2.1.3.1 The public component will be implemented by the State through the Project Executing Agency to facilitate private investment; these include the construction of infrastructure for the main Hub and the ATCs, the rehabilitation of dams and irrigated scheme, and the construction of other rural infrastructure (roads, storage warehouses, etc.). Actions to strengthen the capacities of public services, communities and actors in the targeted sectors will be financed by the project to improve their performance. The expertise of BNETD is required to provide technical assistance to the contracting authority (ATMO) to the Executing Agency (including the project coordination team) in the establishment of public infrastructure for the project.

2.1.3.2 The private component will be financed in whole or in part by the private sector, including (i) the large private sector which will mobilize the necessary funds from own funds and from financial investors, and for which specific measures are already planned with the project (establishment of an agro-industrial platform, operationalization of the incentives provided by the Investment Code, support for sectors to secure the supply of raw materials, etc.); (ii) SMEs / Producers organization / Women associations which can rely on mechanisms to facilitate access to non-financial (CI-PME Agency) and financial (FDCV, etc.) services. This private component will integrate the implementation of industrial, logistics and service units, particularly within the Hub and ATCs, under the responsibility of the future Operating and Management Company (SEG). SEG will be a limited company and the majority of capital will be held by the private sector (tenant companies, financial investors and members of inter-professional organizations) and will include public investors (AGEDI, local authorities and central government). The management of the SCE will be entrusted to an international strategic partner to be recruited competitively, who will be responsible for: i) developing the business plan of the Hub and the ATCs and investing in them; ii) facilitate the arrival of other private investors; and iii) manage, maintain and recover costs (rentals, royalties, and services). An international TA firm will be recruited to assist MEMINADER (including COVS and project coordination team), and other competent State services (AGEDI, FODI, CEPICI, CGECI, etc.) in the implementation of the private component.

Components	Cost in EUR M	Description of the Components
A/ Support to the private sector and institutions in charge of agro-industrial development	26.59	<p>A1/ Supporting the mobilization of private investment in A-I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to the Strategic Guidance and Supervision Board of development plan of the 9 PAIs: studies (benchmark, incentives etc.), multi-sector coordination, strategic investor, observatory, etc. Development and implementation of a strategy for mobilizing private funding for the PAI-Nord project (fairs, fora, road-show, etc.) Assistance to one-stop shops (Hub & CAS): land security, business creation, tax and customs services, licensing, certifications, etc. Support for the formulation/implementation of the (private) management system of the Hub (AGEDI, CEPICI, etc.) and CAS (MEMINADER, ACI-PME, etc.): training, business plans, assistance for the structuring of PPPs, etc. Capacity building for entities in charge of Quality, Standards and Metrology (laboratory and computer equipment)
		<p>A2/ Improving the delivery of non-financial services to A-I actors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation and equipment of research institutions (CNRA), training centres (University of Korhogo, ESA, etc.) ; Study and capacity building for the University of Korhogo Implementation of a digital platform for accessing agricultural services Strengthening of the incubation system for 1,000 young graduates and non-graduates (in collaboration with ESA and University of Korhogo)
		<p>A3/ Improving the delivery of financial services to A-I actors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforcing the Value Chain Development Fund (FDCV), in possible partnership with the Nigeria Risk Sharing Facility (NIRSAL), for the benefit of SMEs/SMIs/OPA/OPFs (line of credit, guarantee fund, etc.) Implementation the facility dedicated to ag-mechanisation (BIDC) Strengthening of the Agricultural Insurance System Support in terms of the introduction of agricultural insurance products and the monitoring of agro-meteorological information Training of financial institutions in the project area in agricultural risk management, innovative credit instruments, credits, monitoring,

Components	Cost in EUR M	Description of the Components
B/ Strengthening agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries value added (ASPF) and marketing	117.46	<p><i>B1/ Strengthening Market Access Infrastructure</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the Sine-Matiali Hub (100 ha): VRD (roads, DWS, energy, etc.), administrative block (including one-stop shop) and residential block, services block (lab, maintenance centre, etc.), socio-collective infrastructure block (school, health centre, nursery, etc.), industries block, green areas, etc. • Construction of 5 aggregation and service centres-CAS (Bouncily, Dabakala, Ferkessédougou, Katiola and Tioroniaradougou) on 125 ha: silos, service blocks (training rooms, restaurant, etc.), administrative blocks (offices, training room, etc.), social block (crèche, school, etc.), etc. • Rehabilitation of farm roads (1,000 km) and construction of storage facilities for farmers' organizations (10) and livestock markets (4) • Control and supervision of marketing infrastructure works: Hub, mini-Hub, CAS, stores, rural tracks and cattle markets
		<p><i>B2/ Building the capacity of marketing actors</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the establishment of and/or capacity building for Inter-professional entities of key value chains (rice, maize, mango, cashew, shea, meat) • Training, incubation and post-training support for targeted beneficiaries • Capacity building for value chains actors (M/F): OPA, suppliers, aggregators, logisticians, processors, service providers, exporters, etc. • Provision to women's group (GPFs) of specific value chains (shea, mango, etc.) with small adapted equipment (for picking, transport, production, processing, etc.) • Establishment of an information and access platform for ASPF services (inputs, mechanization, storage, climate information, financing, etc.)
C/ Sustainable improvement of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries productivity (ASPF)	82,54	<p><i>C1/ Upgrading agro-pastoral and fisheries production infrastructure</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of hydro-agricultural dams (6) and irrigated areas (about 5,000 ha, of which more than 15% for women) • Rehabilitation of 10 agro-pastoral dams (watering points and market gardens) • Rehabilitation/expansion and equipment of small market gardening areas (200 ha, of which 80% are allocated to women) • Rehabilitation of 55 fish-ponds (30% for women) along the Natiokobadara dam and provision of equipment (hatchery and feed factory) • Control and supervision of ASPF infrastructure works • Support for the establishment and operationalization of a sustainable management and maintenance system for hydro-agricultural infrastructure and equipment
		<p><i>C2/ Capacity building for farmers, herders and fish farmers</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building of the organisational, technical and management capacities of agro-pastoralists' and fish farmers' OPAs/GPFs; • Support to producers of quality seeds and plant material: Certified seeds (rice, maize, etc.) and grafted plants (mango, cashew, etc.) • Support for the renewal of mango and cashew orchards and shea plantations (including those run by women) • Provision of part of the agricultural inputs needed for the first year of production (rice, maize, market gardening, fish farming, livestock production) • Procurement of resources and products for controlling fruit flies and other pests (Pest control and monitoring) • Field famers schools development (10)
		<p><i>C3/ Building community resilience</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of alternative sources of energy to fossil fuels among the actors in the sector (IEC) and support to households through the procurement of 10,000 improved stoves • Improvement of access to drinking water (mixed human-powered pumps-HPPs, mini-networks, etc.) and to community sanitation • Construction, equipment and support of school canteens (including micro-gardens)

Components	Cost in EUR M	Description of the Components
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for sustainable pasture management and mechanisms for prevention/management of conflicts between farmers and herders Establishment of a system for monitoring food security and watching climate change and its effects Implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Pest Management Plan (PMP) and Functional Framework (FF), and conduct of their environmental and social compliance audits Nutrition training, cooking demonstration, integrated “resilient household” approach, skills and practice survey/ basic community diagnosis, Nutrition-Health Plan (school canteens, market gardens, IEC, etc.) Preparation/implementation of community development plans, training of leaders (M/F), formulation/ implementation of pilot micro-projects (Saemaul Foundation)
D/ Coordination, management and M&E	13.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical, operational and financial coordination of project activities Reinforce the institutional capacity of national services that have responsibility in the project Administrative, accounting and financial management and auditing Procurement of goods, works and services Internal and external monitoring and evaluation of the project, information and communication

2.2 Technical Solutions Adopted and Alternatives Explored

2.2.1 The 2PAI-Nord project aims at contributing to the transformation of the agro-industrial sector, with a view to promoting inclusive agricultural growth that would reduce poverty and food imports and generate employment. Thus, PNIA 2018-2025 plans to set up nine "integrated agro-industrial poles", through public-private partnership. For the 2PAI-Nord, the physical agro-industrial architecture planned for the targeted chains (rice, maize, mango, cashew nuts, animal and fisheries products) will include (i) a central hub with services (roads and various utilities, electricity-including green energy, solar lightening, sanitation facilities, one-stop shop, etc.) to accommodate the main industrial units and related services (logistics, services, etc.); (ii) five aggregation and service centres (CAS) that will be used for storage, secondary packaging and primary processing sites for agricultural products; iiià six dams, irrigation schemes (5,000 ha), agropastoral dams (20), gardening for better adaptation to climate changes. This system will be supplemented, with the support of the competent State services, by improving the access of SMEs/SMIs and PO to technology (quality plant material, inputs, etc.), knowledge (technical, organizational, management, etc.), physical infrastructure (access roads, warehouses, etc.), financing (FDCV) and ICT (digital platform, etc.). This arrangement will be accompanied by the establishment of the Construction and Operation Company, which will be in charge of the construction and operation of the Hub and CAS, the implementation of the five PPP sub-projects and support for the mobilization of the private investment (PI), in conjunction with the other competent State services (CEPICI, AGEDI, CI-PME, Directorate of Domestic Trade, etc.).

Table 2.2: Alternatives Explored and Reasons for Rejection

Alternative Solution	Brief Description	Reasons for Rejection
Implement a conventional agricultural productivity improvement project	Financing the development of dams, irrigated areas, and capacity building activities for producers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural productivity remains low, vulnerable to climate change and difficult to market because the products are unprocessed Food imports continue to rise and export potential is not fully exploited The State cannot support the investments required for the industrial processing of agricultural products
Promote the establishment of private enterprises that can invest in all segments of the value chain	Securing access to land, offering tax and customs facilities and incentives to enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given the risk of conflict in the event of land dispossession, this solution is ruled out

Alternative Solution	Brief Description	Reasons for Rejection
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given the number of households living off agriculture, it is not socially acceptable for the private sector to take their place

2.3 Project Type

PAI-Nord is a public investment project that aims at sustainably increasing agricultural productivity in the targeted value chains (rice, maize, mango, cashew nuts, animal and fisheries products) and to create favourable conditions for increased private investment in these chains, especially in the processing of agricultural products, the supply of inputs, service delivery and marketing.

2.4 Project Costs and Financing Arrangements

2.4.1 The total project cost is estimated at EUR 240 million (XOF 157.4 billion), exclusive of taxes and customs duties. This cost comprises EUR 164 million (XOF 107,5 billion) in foreign currency and EUR 76 million (XOF 50billion) in local currency. The cost estimates were based on prices in effect in September 2021. Provision has been made for physical and financial contingencies, representing 3% and 2% of the base cost respectively, based on local and international inflation rates. The tables below provide a summary of the project cost by component and sources of financing.

Table 2.3: Summary of Project Costs by Components and Sub-Components

PROJECT COMPONENTS		(XOF Million)			(EURO Million)			% F.E	%CB
		L.C.	F.E.	Total	L.C.	F.E.	Total		
	A. SUPPORT TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND INSTITUTIONS IN CHARGE OF AGRO-INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	9,560.50	7,479.50	17,040.00	14.57	11.40	25.98	44	11
	Support for mobilisat. of private invest in agribusiness	320.50	4,149.50	4,470.00	0.49	6.33	6.81	93	3
	Improvement of non-fin sce delivery to agribus actors	287.50	2,722.50	3,010.00	0.44	4.15	4.59	90	2
	Improvement of fin sce delivery to agribus actors	8,952.50	607.50	9,560.00	13.65	0.93	14.57	6	6
	B. STRENG. OF ASPF VAL. ADDED AND MARKETIN	18,094.00	54,511.00	72,605.00	27.58	83.10	110.69	75	48
	Building of market access infrastructure	18,094.00	46,011.00	64,105.00	27.58	70.14	97.73	72	43
	Capacity-building for marketing actors	-	8,500.00	8,500.00	-	12.96	12.96	100	6
	C. SUSTAIN. IMPROVE. OF ASPF PRODUCTIVITY	14,581.25	37,303.75	51,885.00	22.23	56.87	79.10	72	35
	Upgrading of the ASPF production infrastructure	8,375.50	21,814.50	30,190.00	12.77	33.26	46.02	72	20
	Capacity-building for farmers. herders and fish farmers	2,452.50	4,997.50	7,450.00	3.74	7.62	11.36	67	5
	Building the resilience of communities & FOs	3,753.25	10,491.75	14,245.00	5.72	15.99	21.72	74	9
	D. COORDINATION, MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING AND EVALUATION	5,623.59	2,992.31	8,615.90	8.57	4.56	13.13	35	6
	TOTAL BASE COST	47,859.34	102,286.56	150,145.90	72.96	155.93	228.89	68	100
	Physical Contingencies	745.81	2,184.10	2,929.91	1.14	3.33	4.47	75	3
	Financial Contingencies	1,320.58	3,027.53	4,348.11	2.01	4.62	6.63	70	2
	TOTAL PROJECT COST	49,925.73	107,498.19	157,423.92	76.11	163.88	239.99	68	105

Table 2.4: Summary of Project Costs by Expenditure Category

LIST OF GOODS & SERVICES		(XOF Million)			(EUR Million)		
		L.C.	F.E	Total	L.C.	F.E	Total
A. . WORKS		25,387.42	60,486.28	85,873.70	38.70	92.21	130.91
	Infrastructure	2,768.10	8,235.59	11,003.68	4.22	12.56	16.77
	Construction & Rehabilitation	22,619.32	52,250.70	74,870.02	34.48	79.66	114.14
B. GOODS		5,061.79	9,421.54	14,483.33	7.72	14.36	22.08
	Vehicles	87.16	260.84	348.00	0.13	0.40	0.53
	Equipment	4,974.63	9,160.70	14,135.34	7.58	13.97	21.55
C. SERVICES		2,754.18	37,072.09	39,826.27	4.20	56.52	60.71
	Training	1,856.95	3,407.96	5,264.91	2.83	5.20	8.03
	Technical Assistance	-	20,974.93	20,974.93	-	31.98	31.98
	Studies	192.39	571.71	764.10	0.29	0.87	1.16
	Services Contractuels	635.70	12,015.38	12,651.09	0.97	18.32	19.29
	Audit	69.14	102.11	171.25	0.11	0.16	0.26
D. MISCELLANEOUS		12,320.00	-	12,320.00	18.78	-	18.78
E. STAFF		3,210.00	-	3,210.00	4.89	-	4.89
F. OPERATION		1,192.34	518.28	1,710.62	1.82	0.79	2.61
Total PROJECT COSTS		49,925.73	107,498.19	157,423.92	76.11	163.88	239.99

Table 2.5: Schedule of Expenditure by Component (EUR Million)

PROJECT COMPONENTS	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Total
A. SUPP TO PRIV. SECT. & INST CHARGED WITH AGRIBUS DEVT	5.48	5.79	8.99	5.12	1.20	26.58
Support for the mobilisation of priv. investment in agribusiness	3.08	1.13	1.25	0.99	0.70	7.15
Improvement of non-fin scc delivery to agribusiness actors	1.90	1.07	0.84	0.60	0.41	4.82
Improvement of financial scc delivery to agribusiness actors	0.50	3.59	6.90	3.53	0.10	14.62
B. STRENGTHENING OF ASPF VALUE ADDED AND MARKETING	10.83	43.57	36.80	19.00	7.13	117.34
Building of market access infrastructure	8.42	40.81	33.99	16.15	4.23	103.61
Capacity-building for marketing actors	2.41	2.77	2.81	2.85	2.89	13.73
C. . SUSTAINABLE IMPROVEMENT OF ASPF PRODUCTIVITY	29.99	28.14	17.34	3.72	3.36	82.55
Upgrading of the ASPF production infrastructure	15.01	20.62	12.42	-	-	48.05
Capacity-building for farmers. herders and fish farmers	4.18	2.01	2.05	2.08	1.70	12.02
Building the resilience of communities & farmers' organisations	10.80	5.51	2.87	1.64	1.66	22.48
D. COORDINATION, MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING AND EVALUATION	5.52	1.98	1.98	2.00	2.04	13.52
Coordination and Project Management	3.16	1.81	1.82	1.83	1.92	10.54
Institutional Aspects and Governance Bodies	2.36	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.12	2.98
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	51.82	79.48	65.11	29.84	13.73	239.99

2.4.2 The project cost by source of financing is as follows AfDB loan: EUR 42.00 million; ADF loan: EUR 12.00 million; AGTF: EUR 33.60 million; OPEC: EUR 51.80 million; EBID.1: EUR 42.60 million; EBID.2: EUR 30.00 million; Saemaul Globalisation Foundation (SGF): EUR 6.00 million; and (iii) Government counterpart funding (EUR 22.10 million).

Table 2.6: Summary of Project Costs by Source of Financing

SOURCES OF FINANCING	(XOF Million)			(EUR Million)			%
	L.C	F.E	Total	L.C	F.E	Total	
AfDB Loan	8,262.56	19,279.30	27,541.85	12.60	29.39	41.99	17.5
ADF Loan	2,361.46	5,510.06	7,871.52	3.60	8.40	12.00	5.0
AGTF	6,614.11	15,432.92	22,047.02	10.08	23.53	33.61	14.0
Saemaul Foundation	1,180.73	2,755.03	3,935.76	1.80	4.20	6.00	2.5
EBID.1 ²	8,362.43	19,512.34	27,874.78	12.75	29.75	42.49	17.7
EBID.2 ³	5,903.64	13,775.16	19,678.80	9.00	21.00	30.00	12.5
OPEC	10,192.78	23,783.16	33,975.94	15.54	36.26	51.80	21.6
State of Côte d'Ivoire	10148.77	4349.47	14,498.25	15.47	6.63	22.10	9.2
TOTAL	53,026.48	104,397.45	157,423.92	80.84	159.15	239.99	100.00

² EBID 1: Structured financing from EBID's own funds

³ EBID 2 : Line of credit from Eximbank of India (administered by EBID)

Table 2.7: Summary of Project Costs by Component and Donor (EUR Million)

PROJECT COMPONENTS	AfDB	ADF	AGTF	OPEC	SGF	EBID 1	EBID 2	State	TOTAL
A. SUPP TO PRIVATE. SECT & AGRIBUSINESS	8.73		6.06			0.24	6.97	4.09	26.09
Supp for the mobili of priv. invest in the Agribus	2.25		1,33					3.3	7.15
Improvement of non-fin sce deli to agribus actors.	2.30		1,47					0.77	4.81
Improvement of fin sce delivery to agribus actors	4.18		3,26			0.24	6.97	0.02	14.63
B. STRENG. OF ASPF VAL. ADD & MARKETING	18.78		15.43	31.14		19.09	19.78	13.5	117.72
Building of market access infrastructure	16.34		13.51	29.74		19.09	19.78	2.72	103.62
Capacity-building for marketing actors	2.44		1.92	1.4				10.78	13.84
C. SUSTAIN. IMPRO. OF ASPF PRODUCTIVITY	14.34		11.99	20.53	6	23.17	3.25	2.91	82.19
Upgrading of ASPF production infrastructure	2.50		2.05	19.4		23.17	0.31	0.6	48.05
Cap.-building for farmers, herders & fish farmers	4.39		4.06		0.33		2.94		12.01
Building the resilience of communities & POs	7.45		5.88	1.13	5.67			2.31	22.48
D. COORDINATION, MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING AND EVALUATION	0.15	12.00	0.12	0.22				1.5	13.99
Institutional Aspects and Governance Bodies		2.35						0.59	2.97
Coordination and Project Management	0.15	9.65	0.12	0.22				0.91	10.53
TOTAL PROJECT COST	42	12	33.6	51.89	6	42.5	30	22.1	239.99

2.4.3 Co-financing. The bulk of the planned infrastructure activities will be financed, for the most part, from the resources of the Bank, the OPEC Fund, EBID and the Africa Growing Together Fund (AGTF). The Bank will finance the capacity-building component, the facilitation of access to finance, technology and knowledge, compensation/resettlement of affected persons and project coordination and management. The resources of the Saemaul Globalization Foundation (SGF) will be reserved solely for building the capacity of agro-pastoralists and communities in participatory planning, local development and implementation of priority micro-projects.

2.5 Project Area and Beneficiaries

2.5.1 The intervention area of 2PAI Nord covers the Bagoué, Hambol, Poro and Tchologo regions, representing an area of about 83,014 km², or 26% of the country's surface area, and is home to about 2.16 million people, or 9.4% of the population. Economic activities in the four regions are dominated by agriculture and animal husbandry, which account for an average of 60-65% of economic activities. The industrial sector is largely undeveloped and revolves around the processing of agro-industrial products. The key value chains in the area are maize (52% of national production), rice (24% of national production), cereals, cotton (68% of national production), cashew nuts (31% of national production), and mango.

2.5.2 The 2PAI-Nord project will directly benefit about 400,000 people (51% of women and 50% of young people) by increasing incomes, reducing unemployment and underemployment, and improving food and nutrition security.

The population indirectly affected is estimated at 1.2 million people (51% women and 50% youth). The project should promote an increase and diversification of agricultural products, the creation of 25,000 direct jobs and 45,000 indirect jobs in its area of intervention (PIA), the increase in the availability of processed agricultural products, the sustainable improvement of incomes and quality of life of the beneficiary population, especially women, the creation of MSMEs, 30% of which are women.

2.6 Participatory Approach to Project Identification, Design and Implementation

2.6.1 The project's feasibility studies were carried out in a participatory manner, involving broad consultations with stakeholders and beneficiaries during the pre-feasibility and feasibility phases, notably through surveys, public consultations (two per region), focus groups and targeted interviews, including with women and young people. Thus, the public-private partnership approach advocated

through the PAIs was widely discussed with value chain actors, notably private sector operators, farmers' organizations and civil society. Moreover, the Bank adopted a *participatory and inclusive approach* during the preparation and appraisal missions, by involving stakeholders from the various segments of the targeted value chains (mango, cashew, shea, rice, maize, animal and fisheries products). During the preparatory mission carried out *in situ*, interviews were held with local communities and beneficiaries, in the presence of prefectural authorities, local authorities (regional councils and city councils), regional technical departments, customary authorities, professional agricultural organisations (OPAs), and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). This work was continued during the appraisal mission held virtually with all relevant actors of the public sector (ministries, specialised agencies, etc.) and those of the private sector (companies, employers, banks, consular chambers, etc.), including the project owners (women and young people included). This highly participatory and inclusive approach will be pursued during project implementation through the Steering Committee, the Delivery Unit set up within the line ministry, the regional consultation frameworks, the agro-industrial inter-professions and the actors present along the targeted value chains.

2.7 Bank Group Experience and Lessons Reflected in the Project Design

As at 30 September 2021, the portfolio comprised 41 operations, with commitments of UA 1,989.2 million, including: (i) 23 national projects representing UA 1,165.3 million; (ii) 7 regional operations for UA 231.0 million; and (iii) 11 private sector operations for UA 592.9 million. The breakdown of the current portfolio shows a predominance of the transport sector (41.7%), and the following ranking for the other sectors: energy (22.7%), agriculture (18.4%), governance (8.3%), social (4.8%), finance (2.1%), and water and sanitation (2.1%). According to the results of the portfolio review conducted in January 2021, the portfolio performance is satisfactory overall, with a score of 3 on a scale of 1 to 4, an overall disbursement rate of 41.6%, and no aged or at-risk projects. The main challenges facing the portfolio are: (i) the difficulty in mobilising national counterpart funding in time; (ii) the lack of good quality technical studies; (iii) the Bank's delay in issuing no-objection notifications; (iv) the high rate of flagged projects dropped from 50% in March 2021 to 29% in September 2021; (vi) the poor understanding of Bank procedures; and (vii) the low capacity of local consultants and enterprises.

The lessons from the 2PAI-Bélier project were taken into account in the formulation of 2PAI-Nord,

BOX 2: THE BELIER REGION AGRO-INDUSTRIAL POLE PROJECT, 2PAI-BELIER

On 25 January 2017, the Bank approved the first Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) project, or 2PAI-Bélier, for a total amount of UA 97 million, of which the Bank contributed UA 80 million. The achievements of 2PAI-Bélier include the rehabilitation of 1,116 ha of rice-growing areas; the development of 105.3 ha of market gardening areas; the reprofiling of 542 km of rural roads; the construction or rehabilitation of 25 improved village water supply systems; the extension of two drinking water supply networks; the renovation of 100 human-powered pumps; the construction of 50 boreholes equipped with human-powered pumps; and the construction of 15 schools provided with school canteens. The human-powered water infrastructure has significantly reduced the time spent fetching water by 46,000 households, and particularly women. Moreover, 554 young agripreneurs were trained and 43 incubated in agricultural production, product processing and service delivery. In total, 11 POs were offered capacity building and 17 seed producers supported. The construction of rural markets and grouping centres is underway. Land tenure security is effective on 11 sites. In total, the disbursement rate of AfDB financing was about 36% as at 30 September 2021.

However, the project has experienced delays due to slow procurement procedures, difficulties in meeting the deadlines for the studies and the coronavirus pandemic. Accordingly, the Bank has given its no-objection for the extension of the deadline for the last disbursement for the project by 18 months to enable the completion of (i) the rehabilitation of dams and irrigated areas; (ii) the development of the Yamoussokro agro-industrial hub (not included in the approved Project Appraisal Report - PAR); (iii) the setting up of the Value Chain Development Fund; (iv) the settlement of trained and incubated young people; and (iv) the mobilization of private investment (not included in the approved PAR).

especially through the following measures: **(i)** feasibility studies (technical, financial, economic, social, environmental) of the infrastructure (dams, irrigated areas, hub and Agricultural Processing Centre – CAS) have already been carried out thanks to the Project Preparation Facility (PPF) and the 2PAI-Bélier project; **(ii)** the development of an agro-industrial hub and CAS will be financed by the project; **(iii)** these feasibility studies have made it possible to characterize the potential markets,

private investment incentives, and the capacity-building needs of actors in agricultural value chains; (iv) a **Delivery Unit** will be set up, managed by the Prime Minister's Office, to assume "the role of guidance and strategic supervision of the 9 PAIs and the harmonization of multi-sector operations, including for the private sector component"; (v) a technical assistance (TA) firm will be recruited to support the project in implementing PPP and private sector sub-projects; (vi) The number of agreements and contracts will be limited in order to shorten the long lead times.

2.8 Key Performance Indicators

2.8.1 The key performance indicators to be monitored are indicated in the results framework. These are the impact indicators: (i) rural poverty rates; (ii) value of food imports; (iii) agro-industrial contribution sector to GDP; outcome indicators: (i) annual value of food products per capita (rice for imports and mango/cashew nuts for exports, processing rate of ASPF products, (ii) cumulative amount of private investment (PI) catalyzed by agribusiness, (iv) annual income level of households targeted by the project, (v) food and nutritional security rate of households targeted by the project, (vi) additional number of direct/indirect decent jobs created/enhanced, disaggregated by gender; output indicators: (i) surface area developed (Hub, Aggregation and Services Centres-CAS), (ii) number of dams rehabilitated (hydro-agricultural dams, pastoral dams, fish farms), (iii) irrigated area rehabilitated/developed with full water control; (iv) increased ASPF productivity (in t/ha) for irrigated rice and maize; and (v) number of farmers having valid agricultural-land use rights. In addition, the number of producers and SMEs that have adopted climate-smart agricultural practices and are complying with food safety and hygiene rules and standards. The project will monitor the degree of women's involvement in decision-making bodies and the rate of women's access to developed land. The project's environmental and social performance will be measured by the level of implementation of the planned management and mitigation measures.

III. PROJECT FEASIBILITY

3.1. Economic and Financial Performance

3.1.1 The project is designed to upgrade agricultural production and enhance the processing the produce from viable value chains. The upgrading of agricultural production covers such agricultural products as mango, cashew nuts, maize, shea, market garden produce (tomato, onion, pepper and okra), breeding of small ruminants (sheep, poultry and pigs) and fish farming. The processing of agricultural products will concern mango, cashew nuts, rice and shea. The calculation of the benefits was based on an estimate of additional outputs that would be generated by the project combined with effects of an increase in the sown land surface area as a result of the developments and the technology package adopted. The analysis considered the characteristics of the farms in the "without-project" and "with-project" scenarios, and the trend of the technical level illustrated by the factsheets. More precisely, the project benefits stem from: (i) the increase in productivity (mango, cashew nuts, rice, shea, maize, livestock and fish); (ii) the increase in the productivity and surface area of crops; and (iii) the increase in the income of young people and SMEs benefiting from the project's technical and financial support. For each model, the "without-project", "with-project" and "additional" scenarios were defined. These without-project and with-project scenarios reflect the current practices and the progress that the project will bring out, including: hydro-agricultural developments, dissemination of improved and resilient agricultural and livestock practices, support in terms of equipment, management, and operating techniques for small-scale agricultural services and processing/conservation enterprises run by women and young people.

3.1.2 **Financial analysis:** Many of the above spinoffs are not tradable or even tangible, and therefore do not lend themselves to financial performance analysis based on existing markets. Under these circumstances, it was not considered appropriate to include them in a quantitative analysis, based on a production model or profit-making approach. However, it was possible to carry out a cost/benefit model analysis of the agricultural production models (FARMOD) of the main products

selected for this project, namely mango, cashew nuts, shea, maize, rice, fish and poultry models. Thus, the financial analysis revealed: (i) a financial impact of over XOF 36 billion per year from the 5th year of operations expected over 20 years, according to the same type of operations and the life of the investments. This implies that the financial benefits of the project over the operating period exceed the cost of the investments needed to finance it; (ii) a cost/benefit of 2.03, implying that the benefits are greater than the investment costs; (iii) an internal rate of return of 24.39%, which is higher than the opportunity cost of capital (the capital cost of financial resources for investments in the project), estimated at 12%. Based on these results, it may be concluded that the project has a profitability profile that justifies the investment cost financially.

3.1.3 Economic analysis: The economic analysis was carried out based on a comparison between the "without-project" and "with-project" scenarios of the production models presented in the financial analysis. The analysis used the reference price method, that is, prices under economically efficient conditions, according to the "Pareto" optimum. In this model, tradable goods, that is to say, goods that can be traded outside the country, are considered. Under these conditions, the reference prices of these products (economic prices) are evaluated based on the *ex-ante* balance of these products that makes it possible to obtain export parity prices at farm gate. In addition, the project has an economic rate of return (ERR) of 21.12% and a net present value (NPV) of XOF 315 billion at an opportunity cost of capital of 12%. These results are deemed satisfactory in light of the project activities. The assumptions and detailed calculation of the financial and economic analyses are presented in Volume 2. Based on the realistically defined assumptions, the project's economic rate of return (ERR) is estimated at 24.39%, with a cost/benefit ratio of 2.28. Thus, the overall profitability of the project may be considered satisfactory, based on these results.

ERR (baseline scenario):	24.39%	NPV amount:	XOF 315 billion
IRR (baseline scenario):	22.12%	NPV amount:	XOF 230 billion

3.1.4 Sensitivity analysis. The sensitivity tests conducted based on the reduction in production prices were used to measure the stability of the financial and economic performance indicators. Thus, the tests show prices would need to be lowered to 40.15% (break-even point) to wipe out the additional benefits generated at the financial and economic levels respectively, with IRR and ERR equal to the opportunity cost of capital, i.e. 12%. This test shows that the project profitability profile is robust, although it was not performed on all endogenous values in the model. However, the price variable is of paramount importance, given that is the only aspect that eludes the control of the project management and operation. The summary of the sensitivity analysis is presented in the annex to this report.

3.2 Environmental and Social Impact

3.2.1 Environmental Impact

3.2.1.1 Most of the investment sub-projects are classified in the high- or substantial-risk category, in accordance with Decree No. 96-894 of 8 November 1996 to lay down the rules and procedures applicable to environmental impact assessments of development projects. Some of the activities planned under Components B and C will involve land acquisition, and physical and economic displacement of people. Other activities will be concentrated in ecologically sensitive areas (protected areas, etc.). Therefore, the project is classified under **Category 1** as per the requirements of the national legislation and the Bank's Integrated Safeguard System (ISS).

3.2.1.2 The impacts of the project are specific to each sub-project and to each area and site where the sub-projects are located. **The main adverse environmental risks and impacts** associated with the planned project infrastructure include: (i) water and soil contamination/pollution by the activities and other dangerous products stored, handled or used and by the waste generated in the centres (animal droppings, agricultural waste, veterinary waste, etc.); (ii) proliferation of waste (packaging

material, expired products, etc.) generated by the use of veterinary products and agricultural inputs (fertilisers, chemical pesticides, etc.) and the risks associated with them (soil contamination/pollution, risks of intoxication of people and animals); (iii) risk of fire on CAS and hub sites and in collection centres; (iv) destruction/loss of plant cover, including wildlife habitats; (v) low replenishment of water courses located downstream of dams and failure to meet the needs of the communities using them (agricultural activities, livestock farming, fishing, drinking, etc.); (vi) health risks (water-borne diseases, poisoning, etc.); and (vii) risk of drowning (especially of children) in the water reservoirs.

3.2.1.3 The Borrower has prepared eighteen (18) budgeted safeguards instruments under the project for the management and mitigation of the identified risks and impacts. These instruments have been cleared by the Bank, disclosed by the Borrower and then by the Bank after authorization by the Borrower. They comprise the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the Process Framework (PF), the Pest Management Plan (PMP), five (5) Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) for the Hydro-Agricultural Developments (AHAs) (Niellé 2, Nabyon/Kaffiné, Bamorivogo, Débkokaha and Tindara) disclosed by the Borrower on 13 July 2021; five (5) Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) and five (5) ESIAs for five CAS in five localities (Ferkessédougou, Boundiali, Tioniaradougou, Dabakala and Sinematiali), disclosed by the Borrower on 29 September 2021 for the RAPs and 15 October 2021 for ESIAs. These 18 instruments were disclosed by the Bank on ISTS on 27 October 2021 with the authorization of the Borrower as attested by Letter No. 0695/MEMINADER/DGPSP/DPPF/BCK/awac of 29 September 2021. The Borrower shared with the Bank Ministerial Orders No. 00243, No. 00244 and No. 00245 of 26 August 2021 approving the ESMF, the Pest Management Plan (PMP) and the Process Framework (PF), issued by the Ministry in charge of environment. *The Borrower shall start works of sub-projects, that are subject to environmental and social assessment (ESIA, PAR, etc.), only upon the Bank's no objections issued after verification of compliance with the requirements of national legislation and the ISS.*

3.2.1.4 The total cost of implementing the environmental and social measures-ESMs- (excluding resettlement) amounts to XOF **4,248,704,453**, of which XOF 650,000,000 is allocated to the FF, XOF 1,180,000,000 to the PMP, XOF 253,875,000 to the five environmental and social management plans (ESMPs) of the AHAs (XOF 52,200,000 for B04 [Kouto/Tindara], XOF 32,225,000 for h-13 [Niakara/Kaffiné-Nabyon], XOF 58,550,000 for t01 [Ferkessédougou/ Dékokaha], XOF 55,150,000 for t10 [Ferké/Bamory-vogo], XOF 55,750.000 for t11-2 [Ouangolo/ Niellé 2]), and XOF 2,164,829,453 for the five CAS ESMPs (XOF 313,284,486 at Ferkessédougou, XOF 334,620,264 at Boundiali, XOF 308,000,000 in Ganon, XOF 204,021,378 at Dabakala and XOF 1,004,903,589 at Sinematiali). This budget is incorporated into the project cost and includes provisions for: (i) the implementation of the environmental and social measures - ESMs (FF, PMP and ESMP); (ii) the implementation of safeguards instruments for sub-projects whose localities are not yet known; (iii) the implementation of the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM); (iv) the annual environmental and social performance audits; and (v) the environmental and social monitoring of the project, including the fee related to the services of the National Environment Agency (ANDE).

3.2.1.5 The Project Coordination Team (PCT) will have an environmental safeguards specialist and a social and gender safeguards specialist to monitor the implementation of the ESMs. ANDE will carry out environmental inspections in accordance with national regulations. As soon as the financing becomes effective, the Borrower will ensure that the project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is effectively operational and that all stakeholders are informed of the existence of the GRM, in particular the potentially affected populations living in the project's area of influence. Following the first disbursement, the Borrower will prepare a monthly ESMs implementation report and a monthly RAP implementation report that describes the progress in implementing the measures, the challenges encountered, and solutions adopted to efficiently overcome such challenges. It will prepare an annual environmental and social performance audit of the project by December of each year. At the end of the resettlement process of each sub-project, the Borrower will prepare a completion audit of the

relevant RAP. All these reports and audits will be submitted to the Bank for review and approval. The audits to be carried out by independent consultants will be included in the procurement, and so also will the consultants needed to develop instruments for the sub-projects whose location is not yet known. The project M&E system will include monitoring of project impacts and ESMs.

3.2.2 Social Impact

The project's main risks and negative social impacts will be: (i) risk of conflicts between the local residents and operators of the hubs and CAS due to the nuisances generated by the planned activities; (ii) risk of conflicts between the hub and CAS management bodies and the beneficiaries; (iii) risk of farmer-herder conflicts at the dam sites; (iv) risk of increased banditry (thefts, assaults, etc.) in the areas where the hubs and CAS are located. However, the construction of the hubs, and Agricultural Processing Centre (CAS) could generate employment for the local population. The same holds true for the rehabilitation of dams and irrigated areas. The 2PAI-Nord project will directly benefit about 400,000 people (51% of women and 50% of young people) by increasing incomes, reducing unemployment and underemployment, and improving food and nutrition security. The project will indirectly benefit an estimated 1.2 million people (51% of women and 50% of young people). It is also expected to increase and diversify agricultural products, create 25,000 direct jobs and 75,000 indirect jobs in its impact area, increase the availability of processed agricultural products in rural and urban areas, improve the incomes and quality of life of the beneficiary population, especially women, and lead to the creation of MSMEs, 40% of which are owned by women.

3.2.3 Involuntary Resettlement

3.2.3.1 Irrigation schemes, aggregation and services centres (ASC) and other project investments will require the acquisition of land, the involuntary physical/economic resettlement, and restriction of the populations' access to some means of livelihood. To mitigate this impact, the Borrower has prepared one Process framework (PF) and five (5) RAPs for ASCs. These six already budgeted instruments were reviewed, approved and published by the Bank and Borrower on 13 July 2021 for the PF and on 29 September 2021 for the five RAPs. Other RAPs will be prepared and published once the sub-project sites are known.

3.2.3.2 The five approved ASC-related RAPs indicate **603 project affected persons (PAP)** (8 at Ferkessédougou, 151 at Boundiali, 1 at Ganon, 6 at Dabakala and 437 at Sinematiali). **The total cost of resettlement due to the 5 ASCs is CFAF 2,099,683,718** (CFAF 280,956,486 in Ferkessédougou, 315,630,264 in Boundiali, 250,000,000 in Ganon, 229,501,378 in Dabakala and 1,023,595,590 in Sinematiali) including CFAF 1,822,829,718 to cover compensation and CFAF 276,85,000 other resettlement costs (restoration of livelihoods, audits, GRM, monitoring). **The Borrower has requested the Bank to include the total cost of compensating 603 PAPs estimated at CFAF 1,822,829,718** (CFAF 254,284,486 in Ferkessédougou, 265,620,264 in Boundiali, 250,000,000 in Ganon, 156,021,378 in Dabakala and 896,903,590 in Sinematiali) included in the Bank financing. For each CAS, the Borrower commits that works will commence only when the execution of resettlement process is completed and evidence of PAPs compensation are shared with the Bank.

Table 2.7: Resettlement Costs Linked to the Establishment of ASCs

RAP of CAS of	Total PAP	Total Affected Households	Total Resettlement Amount (CFAF)	Amount of Draining Land and Crops (CFAF)	Other Resettlement Costs included in Fund Resources (CFAF)
Boundiali	151	15	315,630,264	265,620,264	50,010,000
Ferkessédougou	8	8	280,956,486	254,284,486	26,672,000
Ganon	1	1	250,000,000	250,000,000	0
Sinématiali	437	35	1,023,595,590	896,903,590	126,692,000
Dabakala	6	6	229,501,378	156,021,378	73,480,000
TOTAL	603	65	2,099,683,718	1,822,829,718	276,854,000

3.2.3.3 The cost of the PF is CFAF 650,000,000, included as part of the in the Fund resources. Following the first disbursement, the Borrower will prepare monthly RAP and PF implementation reports. Following the execution of each sub-project's resettlement, the Borrower will prepare a RAP completion audit by independent consultants. All these periodic reports and annual E&S performance audits will be submitted to the Bank for review and approval.

3.2.3.4 *The project preparation met all the requirements of the ISS and national legislation. All the above-mentioned E&S aspects are reflected in the Financing Agreements, including: additional studies and/or dated conditions, systematic and diligent reporting of incidents during works, and prompt management of complaints during the project's lifecycle.*

3.2.4 Climate Change and Green Growth

The project is classified as Category 2 under the Bank's climate safeguard system, meaning that the project is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The project can be affected by climate risks like insufficient rainfall, excessive heat, proliferation of crop diseases and pests, and flooding. Indeed, Côte d'Ivoire's climate has varied significantly since the 1950s with dry spells alternating with periods of excessive rainfall in time and space. Thus, the capacity of FOs, SMEs and communities will be built in climate change adaptation and climate risk management. The project will also promote water management through the construction of hydro-agro-pastoral infrastructure in order to cope with water deficits. The project will focus on promoting index insurance, climate-smart agricultural practices such as agroforestry, water/soil conservation works, as well as support the production, dissemination and use of agro-meteorological information. In terms of mitigation, the project will promote alternative sources of energy (solar, biogas, grid, etc.), playing a key role in microclimate regulation and carbon sequestration.

3.2.5 Gender

Women make up the bulk of the agricultural sector's workforce, but the vast majority lack access to land. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, only 320 out of the 3,923 land certificates issued in rural areas in 2015 were held by women (8.2%). For inputs, in 2016, women farmers used 1.9 times less fertiliser and 1.7 times less pesticides than men, and also have problems accessing technical innovations, professional training and financing. Feasibility studies have allowed for defining specific actions for women, including: (i) capacity-building in priority sectors (rice, shea butter, mango, market gardening) through the production, storage, processing, packaging and marketing of agricultural products; (ii) facilitation of their access to production/processing equipment, inputs (shea butter, dried mango, etc.) and financing; (iii) distribution of improved stoves to women and securing of their land; (iv) update and implementation of the Gender Action Plan in the agro-industrial sub-sector, etc. In addition, the representatives of women's organisations will be involved in all project management structures to enhance their economic empowerment. Thus, the project is classified as GMS II. A gender analysis, action plan and detailed budget are attached as annex. Finally, to closely

monitor the project activities, outputs and outcomes, a PCT will comprise a Gender Expert and the Steering Committee membership will include the Ministry of Women and Gender.

3.2.6 Nutrition and Health

The project's nutritional component will promote good food, nutrition and hygiene practices within groups and communities. It will facilitate their access to adequate food in quantitative and qualitative terms. In this regard, the project will support the multi-sector nutrition programme through awareness and capacity-building activities targeting communities. The project interventions concern: (i) nutrition education, awareness-raising, communication for behaviour change; (ii) training of community nutrition and health agents in nutrition, and support for the training of 40 women's groups supporting the *Foyers d'Apprentissage et de Réhabilitation Nutritionnelle* (Nutrition Apprenticeship and Rehabilitation Centre, FARN) on food processing and child nutrition monitoring; (iii) procurement of equipment for women processors; (iv) conduct of the Knowledge Aptitude and Practice (KAP) survey/basic community diagnosis on nutrition; and (v) training of women on the nutrition component. The project will ensure that fortification is integrated with agricultural processing for targeted products such as maize. Project interventions will help to ensure food and nutrition security in the region by increasing agricultural output and household incomes and promoting foods with high nutritional value.

3.2.7 Skills Development and Youth Employment

3.2.7.1 Young people make up the bulk of the labour force in Côte d'Ivoire (63% in 2016). However, they bear the brunt of unemployment and under-employment, which reduces their contribution to the country's economic growth. The rate of youth unemployment rises with their level of education. In 2019, the average youth unemployment rate (15-35 years) was 9.6% against 12.2% for young secondary school leavers and 17.1% for higher education graduates. The mission did not obtain statistics on the absorption rate of graduates of the Agro-pastoral Management Institute of the Korhogo-based Péléforo Gon Coulibaly University (UPGC), but learned during various meetings that most students would like to set up their own business after their studies. This drive will be encouraged under 2PAI-North through incubators, and technical and financial support. A specific study will be carried out on the existing incubators (including that of *Ecole Supérieure d'Agronomie* (Advanced School of Agronomy – ESA, and that of UPGC) to meet the specific needs of young people (graduates and non-graduates). Around 1,000 of them will go through an incubator: 800 at UGPC and its partner structures in the project area and 200 at ESA.

3.2.7.2 For skills development, the mission noted significant gaps along value chains. In fact, the competitiveness of agricultural products is seriously limited by quality issues at the level of production and processing. The advisory support offered to producers falls short of expectations, but also State-subsidised seeds and other inputs always arrive late and delivered at the wrong address. In addition to capacity-building activities planned for agro-pastoralists and other priority value chain stakeholders, the project will establish a funding access mechanism, comprising (i) the extension of the value chains development fund-VCDF (line of credit, guarantee fund, etc.) already implement by 2 PAI-Belier project for producers and SMEs, and (ii) a specific earmarked fund for mechanisation intended to facilitate access to finance (with BIDC).

3.2.8 Fragility and Resilience

3.2.8.1 An overview of CRFA 2020 (Country Resilience and Fragility Assessment) indicates that the country faces moderate fragility in all 7 dimensions, with capacity to address some of them. Thus, the country shows a strong capacity to act on economic policy effectiveness and access to public services. However, special attention is required for three dimensions: justice, security and social cohesion, and three sub-dimensions: "polarisation based on identity groups", "poverty" and "insecurity in neighbouring countries". Special provisions have been made to address insecurity,

poverty and risks of social exclusion in the project area. Although calm and high growth rates have returned with calls for national reconciliation, the Ivorian population is increasingly impoverished and the social fabric remains fragile in the north and west of the country and for certain groups (youth and women). Efforts must be continued to achieve lasting reconciliation, renewed social cohesion and inclusive growth – the guarantee of stability and prosperity. Finally, the Government has adopted a National Social Protection Strategy for the 2016-2020 period, which must be taken into account in the project design.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Implementation Arrangements

4.1.0 The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER) will be the Project Executing Agencyⁱ. A Project Coordination Team (PCT) will be established within the General Directorate of Planning, with its main office based in Korhogo. It will be responsible for coordinating, inspecting and monitoring project activities.

4.1.1 Institutional Arrangements

4.1.1.1 Steering: The project will have a National Steering Committee, to be chaired by a representative of MEMINADER, the Executing Agency. It will bring together one representative from each of the following Ministries and structures: (i) the Ministry of the Plan and Development; (ii) the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; (iii) the Ministry in charge of Economy and Finance; (iv) the Ministry in charge of the Budget; (v) the Ministry of Trade and Industry; (vi) the Ministry in charge of Road Infrastructure; (vii) the Ministry in charge of Energy; (viii) the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development; (ix) the Ministry in charge of the Family, Women's Affairs and Children; (x) the Ministry in charge of Animal and Fishery Resources; (xi) the Ministry in charge of Youth Promotion and Employment, and Civic Service; (xii) the General Confederation of Enterprises of Côte d'Ivoire; (xiii) the Women's Organisations Group for Gender Equality; (xiv) the representatives of each value chains (mango, rice, maize and butter nuts) and (xv) the representatives of Local Authorities of the Project area. The Steering Committee will be chaired by the representative of MEMINADER and the technical secretariat managed by the DGPSP General Directorate for Planning and Project Monitoring and Evaluation of the said ministry.

BOX 3: DELIVERY UNIT OF THE COTE D'IVOIRE IADP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (MEMINADER)

Agro-industrial sector development remains crucial for the country's development as inscribed in NDP 2021-2025 and the agriculture sector structural transformation strategy mentioned in PNIA.III 2018-2021, which aimed to establish nine integrated agro-industrial development poles (IADP).

The strategic importance of IADPs requires that a Delivery Unit be established under the Ministry of Agriculture Office (MEMINADER). Its role will be to (i) define strategic guidelines for the nine IADPs; (ii) coordinate multi-sector interventions; (iii) take appropriate decisions to facilitate the mobilisation of private investment in the agro-industrial sector; and (iv) ensure strategic oversight for programme implementation and outcomes. The Delivery Unit, established by decision of the MEMINADER, will have an internal Technical Committee managed by the Ministry in charge of Agriculture and composed of focal points appointed by the Ministries and structures concerned. This Committee will implement major initiatives for IADP development (strategic studies and reviews, selection of strategic investor, establishment of the agro-industrial hub and platform management structure, road-shows, incentives and facilities, etc.).

An international consultancy firm will be recruited on a competitive basis to support the Delivery Unit, the project oversight body and PCT to: (i) conduct certain studies; (ii) prepare contract specifications and ensure the quality control of other strategic studies; (iii) prepare and support key events for investment promotion in IADPs; (iv) monitor and assess the outcomes and impacts of the IADP development programme; and (v) prepare instruments necessary for decision-making.

4.1.1.2 Project Coordination Team (PCT). Its staff will comprise a Coordinator, an Administrative and Financial Officer (AFO), a Chief of operations, a Monitoring-Evaluation Expert (MEE), two Procurement Experts (PE), a Rural Engineer, a Civil engineer, an Agro-Industry Expert, an Animal

and halieutic Production Expert, a investment and financing Sector Expert, an Environmental Safeguard Expert, a Social Safeguard and Gender Expert and Support Staff. The PIU will oversee a regional branch office (Katiola) whose staff will comprise: A Chief Agronomist, branch head; ; an Agro-Pastoral Sub-Sectors Specialist; ; and Support Staff. The key staff will be recruited on a competitive basis and will sign performance contracts with the Executing Agency.

4.1.1.3 Regional Consultation Frameworks (RCF): An RCF will be set up in each of the four regions covered by the project to harmonise various development bodies' interventions, conduct arbitration as appropriate to anticipate/manage conflicts and ensure regional balance in project activity targeting. Each RCF will be chaired by the Region's *Préfet* and its technical secretariat managed by the Regional Director for Agriculture. A ministerial order will be signed to that effect.

4.1.1.4. Technical Committee: A technical committee will support the project coordination team in the activities of loan effectiveness and project implementation followed by the recruitment of the coordination team, etc.). It will be composed of members of MEMINADER (DGPSP (DPPF, DEP) DGDRE, the technical departments of the ministries in charge of youth employment and animal and fishery resources and technical advisers of the ministries in charge of the Budget and the Economy and of Finance. The duration of operation of this committee must not exceed two (02) years after the signing of the Financing Agreements. Travel costs and attendance allowances for members of this committee will be covered by the counterpart of the 'State.

4.1.1.5 Associated Bodies: The project will establish agreements with specialised structures to carry out or monitor tasks that fall within their remit. Agreements will be signed with the following structures in particular: (i) AGEDI/FODI for land tenure security, establishment/management of the agro-industrial hub and CTAs; (ii) the Cote D'Ivoire-SME Agency, to support the non-financial services of SMEs/PAOs/OPFs; (iii) DRSSFD for operationalisation of FDCV; (iv) BNETD for ATMO of infrastructure; (v) CGCI/ CEPICI/CC for mobilisation of private investment; (vi) AGEROUTE for road rehabilitation works; (vii) ANADER for advisory support to PAOs/OGFs and agricultural extension; (viii) ANDE for environmental and social safeguards; ix) ADERIZ for the development of rice farming; x) CNRA for the production of pre-basic/staple crops (rice, maize) and stakeholder capacity-building in the production of certified seeds and grafted seedlings (mango, cashew and shea); and (xi) the University of Korogho/INP-ESA, for training /incubation / guidance of youth.

4.1.2 Procurement Arrangements

4.1.2.1 All goods, works, consultancy and other services financed from the Bank's resources will be procured in accordance with the Procurement Policy (PP) for Bank Group-Financed Operations (Bank Procurement Policy), October 2015 version, and the provisions of the Financing Agreements. Pursuant to this policy and following the assessments made, it has been agreed that: (a) The goods and works listed in paragraph B.4.2.1 (a) of Annex B.4 will be procured using the country's public procurement system; (b) the procurement methods and procedures set out in the Bank's procurement framework ("Bank's system") will be used for some goods and works, but for all intellectual services. The goods, works and services to be procured under the Bank's system are listed in paragraph B.4.2.1 (b) of Annex B.4.

4.1.2.2 Indeed, the Bank's assessment of the country's public procurement system – which is based on WAEMU community directives and monitored by the WAEMU Observatory – concluded that the system is satisfactory overall. The assessment was supplemented by a review of the contract, the Executing Agency and the project, which led to the conclusion that goods, works and non-complex, low-value, non-consultancy services can be procured pursuant to the country's public procurement regulations, particularly the Public Procurement Code and its implementing decrees, and using the country's standard bidding documents.

4.1.2.3 Bank Reservations: The use of the National System for grouped transactions improves efficiency seen in the following: (i) Executing Agency's sound ownership of the PP system to be used; (ii) time saved in the absence of the second control (after that of national entities) i.e. the Bank's *ex ante* review. However, the Bank reserves the right to request the Borrower to revert to use of the Bank's System if: (a) the legal public procurement framework were to change into a system not satisfactory to the Bank; (b) the Executing Agency failed to comply with provisions in force; or (c) the special safeguards regarding the use of the national system, described in the PAR Technical Annexes were not respected.

4.1.2.4 Organisation of Procurement Implementation: Project procurements will be coordinated by the Executing Agency represented by the Ministry's Procurement Unit.

The latter will be represented for this component by MINADER's PM unit. A Project Coordination Team (PCT) will be set up and will include two procurement specialists whose recruitment will be subject to the Bank's prior approval. The two procurement specialists will be composed of a project procurement officer appointed from among government officials after a call for applications, while the second procurement expert will be recruited as an procurement consultant for the project. The two procurement officers, whose terms of reference will be complementary, will work under the direct supervision of the project coordinator.

4.1.2.5 Government intends to apply for the **Advance Procurement Action** (APA) procedure for the following activities: (i) recruitment of key PCT staff; (ii) procurement of office furniture, logistics and IT equipment; and (iii) development of a project procedures manual and procurement of accounting software. The corresponding request and PP for contracts to be awarded via APA should reach the Bank latest before Board presentation of the project. The details and modalities of the PP will be developed in the Project Appraisal Report's Technical Annexes.

4.1.3 Financial Management Arrangements

4.1.3.1 The existing financial management system was assessed during project appraisal, via a form shared by the Bank. The assessment covered the line Ministry, the Project Coordination Team (PCT) and institutions involved in project implementation. It will be used to define arrangements to be made under the project. SYSCOHADA will be used for the project, while the PFM system will, to the extent possible, be used for aspects related to financial flows and internal control.

4.1.3.2 The PCT will manage project finances through the Administrative and Financial Officer (AFO), Accountant and Accounts Clerk. The PCT will (i) participate in executing agency's procurement processes (PP); (ii) procure various equipment (rolling stock, IT equipment) in order to ensure economies of scale; (iii) recruit an audit firm to audit project accounts; (iv) produce quarterly progress reports; (v) carry out recruitment and monitor IEC activities; and (vi) ensure the project's financial management. **The Procedures Manual** (PM) will be developed by an individual consultant recruited on a competitive basis to work out the details of the functional relationship between the parties. The PM shall define the role and responsibilities of each structure.

4.1.3.3 Fund will be disbursed in accordance with Bank rules and procedures. A special account will be opened in a commercial bank to receive part of the ADF loan resources. Three disbursement methods will be used: (i) the special account, for recurrent and other minor ADF expenses; (ii) direct payment, to settle goods, works and services contracts and agreements of AfDB and AGTF funds; and (iii) reimbursement method, for expenses charged to AfDB but settled with national counterpart resources with the Bank's prior agreement. The Bank will advance fund into the special account based on the Annual Work Programme and Budget (AWPB), as approved by the Bank. The State counterpart contribution will be included in the State budget.

4.2 Project Monitoring-Evaluation

4.2.1 The PIU will establish an internal monitoring and evaluation system for the physical and financial monitoring of project components, sub-components and expenditure categories. An attribute/geographical database with key native indicators and others determined by stakeholders and partners will be created. Quarterly and annual activity reports will be produced, highlighting particularly the implementation progress and outcomes of various project components using the performance indicators contained in the results framework. A participatory monitoring and citizen control mechanism is also planned in line with the accountability principle advocated by results-based management.

4.2.2 External monitoring and evaluation will be performed by the Directorate of Evaluation and Projects (DEP), working closely with other technical ministries and the Ministry of Economy and Finance and budget (MEF). The baseline study will be conducted by a private consultant, recruited accordingly. Joint supervision missions will be organised by the Bank with the co-financiers, the Borrower and the Project Executing Agency. A final review and evaluation are planned to draw lessons and build on the project's achievements.

Table 9: Project Implementation Schedule

MILESTONES	PERIOD	RESPONSIBILITY
Negotiation	October 2021	Borrower/Bank
Board approval	November 2021	Bank
Signature of AfDB and ADF Loan Agreements	December 2021	Borrower/Bank
Fulfilment of conditions for AfDB and ADF loans effectiveness	January 2022	Borrower
Fulfilment of conditions for first disbursement	March 2022	Borrower
Implementation of activities	March 2022 to December 2026	Project Coordination Team/Borrower
Mid-Term review	November 2024	Bank/Borrower
Submission of programme audit report	Mid-June every year	Borrower
Closing date of activities	March 2027	Borrower
Last disbursement	June 2027	Bank

4.3 Governance

4.3.1 The country has seen an overall improvement in governance, which should be consolidated with the new cycle of reforms adopted by Government. Based on the Ibrahim Index of African Governance, Côte d'Ivoire ranks among the countries that have made the best qualitative leap from 44th place in 2012 to 18th place in 2020 out of 54 countries. The country's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) score improved significantly from 130th position in 2012 out of 174 countries to 104th out of 180 countries in 2020. The US-based Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Initiative's governance indicators moved from red to green in the 2011-2016 period, exception for the political rights indicator. Similarly, the Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) governance dimension rose from 3.1 in 2012 to 4.02 in 2020, with other CPIA indicators showing positive trends in the same period. Under 2PAI-North, rural land governance will be promoted through a land certification process to benefit male and female farmers. Also, transparent measures will be applied in the selection of beneficiaries with full participation of farmers' representatives. Similarly, a participatory monitoring and citizen control mechanism is planned, in line with the accountability principle advocated by results-based management.

4.4 Sustainability

4.4.1 The 2PAI-North was formulated based on a participatory inclusive approach to ensure sound beneficiary ownership of investments. Sustainability rests on climate change adaptation measures

such as dam rehabilitation, irrigation extension, improved access to agricultural insurance and dissemination of agro-climatic information. To facilitate ownership and sustainability, the PCT will establish collaboration agreements with competent structures to support actors along value chain segments. For these structures to fully play their role, they will be supported under specific agreements to be concluded with PCT and covering their fields of specialisation needed by the project: land tenure security, improving the agro-industry investment ecosystem, environmental and social safeguards, public-private partnership, investment promotion, certification, etc. Using the "*agricultural value chain*" approach will help to integrate all the value chain components and facilitate inter-stakeholder relations, access to non-financial/financial services, quality services with the establishment of a digital platform and the incubation of project promoters. The sustainability of project interventions will also be guaranteed by effectively involving the local private sector, financial institutions and businesses in the "cluster or aggregation" model so as to achieve the long-term viability of young agricultural entrepreneurs and their access to finance and markets.

4.5 Risk Management

4.5.1 The potential risks and mitigation measures identified were reflected in the project. The main risks identified include the following (see Annex):

- **Risks linked to the private sector's possible reticence** to invest in a region far away from the capital and main ports: This risk will be mitigated by the establishment of the Delivery Unit; the development works of the agro-industrial Hub and five Aggregation and Services Centre (ASC); the privatised management of industrial platforms; and investment incentives to encourage private investors.
- **Risks induced by climate change** in the region, with effects on declining agricultural output of key sub-sectors: these risks will be mitigated by the rehabilitation of dams (6) (6) and irrigated areas (5,000 ha); the rehabilitation of pastoral dams; the promotion of climate-resilient species; and climate information, to name but a few.
- **Social and environmental risks** induced by the identified project impacts: these risks have been largely captured thanks to the preparation, approval and publications of 18 instruments formulated during the project preparation process. The amounts required have been included in resources allocated by the Bank.
- **Security risks** noted in these regions which border Burkina Faso and Mali, especially in terms of possible infiltration by terrorist groups and armed band attacks: appropriate measures have been by Government which plans to take further steps to secure the agro-industrial hubs and CTAs.

4.6 Knowledge Building

4.6.1. The 2PAI-North Project will prepare a baseline situation based on field surveys to build a reliable gender-disaggregated database to measure project outcome and impact indicators. A geo-referenced map will be produced to provide information on the sites of facilities, infrastructure and other activities carried out. Impact assessment studies will be carried out by competent firms and the results will be fed into the database in order to build on and manage the knowledge acquired. In the field of WASH, the project will develop works maintenance skills, build resilience to climate change and disseminate innovative actions that promote local know-how, including that of women. Mechanisms for capitalising and communicating project outcomes, procedures for adding value along value chains, and participatory reviews will be built into the M&E system. MINADER will be supported in studies related to IADP development, the results of which will be used to improve investment programming. Finally, the results of the M&E system will be disseminated and shared via digital platforms, reports, consultation meetings and experience-sharing settings at different levels.

V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

5.1 Legal Instrument

5.1.1 To finance the project, an AfDB Loan Agreement, AGTF Loan Agreement and an ADF Loan Agreement will be signed between the Bank and/or the Fund and the Republic of Côte D'Ivoire.

5.2 Conditions Associated with the Bank and Fund Intervention

The granting of the AfDB, AGTF and ADF Loan (The Loans) shall be contingent on the fulfilment of the following conditions:

5.2.1 Conditions Precedent to Loan Effectiveness

The effectiveness of the Loan shall be subject to the Borrower fulfilling, to the satisfaction of the Bank/Fund, the conditions set out in Section 12.01 of the General Conditions Applicable to Loan Agreements and Guarantee Agreements of the Bank/Fund (Sovereign Entities).

5.2.2 Conditions Precedent to First Disbursement of Loan Resources

In addition to the effectiveness of the Loan Agreements, in line with provisions of Section 5.2.1 above, the obligation of the Bank/Fund to make the first disbursement of the Loan resources shall be subject to the Borrower fulfilling the following condition to the satisfaction of the Bank/Fund:

- (a) Provide evidence to the Bank/Fund of the recruitment of the key PCT staff, namely the National Coordinator, the Administrative and Financial Officer, the Procurement Expert, the Monitoring-Evaluation Officer and the Accountant. The qualifications and experience of such staff shall have been previously determined to be satisfactory by the Bank/Fund.

5.2.3 Conditions Precedent to Disbursements for Resettlement Works

Subject to the provisions of Section 5.2.1 and 5.2.2 above, the Bank's and the Fund's obligation to disburse for works involving resettlement is subject to the Borrower's fulfillment, to the satisfaction of the Bank, of the following additional conditions:

- (a) Submission of a works and compensation schedule prepared in accordance with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and the Bank's requirements in form and substance satisfactory to the Bank detailing: (i) each zone of civil works under the Project, and (ii) the time frame for compensation and/or resettlement of all Project affected persons (PAPs) in respect of zone area; and
- (b) Submission of satisfactory evidence that all Project affected persons (PAPs) in respect of works in a given zone have been compensated and/or resettled in accordance with the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), the RAP and /or the agreed works and compensation schedule and the Bank's requirements, prior to the commencement of such works in such zone and in any case before the PAPs' actual move and/or taking of land and related assets; or
- (c) In lieu of paragraph (a) and (b) above, submission of satisfactory evidence indicating that the resources allocated for the compensation and/or resettlement of PAPs have been deposited in a dedicated account in a bank acceptable to the Bank or remitted to a trusted third party acceptable to the Bank, where the Recipient can prove, to the satisfaction of the Bank that, compensation and

/or resettlement of PAPs in accordance with paragraph (a) and (b) above could not be undertaken fully or partially, because of the following reasons:

- (i) the identification of the PAPs by Recipient is not feasible or possible;
- (ii) ongoing litigation involving the PAPs and/ or affecting the compensation and/or resettlement exercise; or
- (iii) any other reason beyond the control of the Recipient, as discussed and agreed with the Bank.

5.2.4 Commitment

The Borrower undertakes, to the satisfaction of the Bank and Fund, to:

(i) develop and submit to the Bank/Fund, not later than six (6) months after the loans become effective, the final version of the administrative, financial and accounting procedures manual, covering all project management cycles; (ii) set up, not later than six (6) months after the first loan disbursement, a multi-project and multi-item integrated management system to ensure that the budgetary, analytical and general accounting modules are kept; (iii) submit to the Bank/Fund for approval, not later than three (3) months after the loans become effective, the partnership agreements signed with AGEDI, the CI-SME Agency, BNETD, and the MFI Directorate respectively; and (iv) recruit the second procurement specialist not later than six (6) months after the first loan disbursement.

5.3 Compliance with Bank Policies

5.3.1 The project complies with all Bank Group policies.

VI. RECOMMENDATION

The Bank's Management **recommends that the Boards of Directors approve:**

- i). **the proposal to grant to the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire an AfDB loan of EUR 42 million, an AGTF loan of EUR 33.6 million and an ADF loan of UA 10 million to finance the Agro-Industrial Pole Project in the North (2 PAI-CI) under the conditions set out in this report; and**
- ii). **the Bank Group's management of the OPEC Fund loan to the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire for the project, in the amount of USD 60 million.**

Annex I: Cote d'Ivoire's Socio-Economic Indicators
Côte d'Ivoire
Selected Macroeconomic Indicators

Indicators	Unit	2010	2015	2016 [✓]	2017 [✓]	2018	2019 (e)	2020 (p)
National Accounts								
GNI at Current Prices	Million US \$	24 434	34 375	35 496	36 167	40 111	...	...
GNI per Capita	US\$	1 190	1 480	1 490	1 480	1 600	...	...
GDP at Current Prices	Million US \$	24 885	33 131	35 297	38 054	43 007	45 259	50 201
GDP at 2010 Constant prices	Million US \$	24 885	33 963	36 671	39 495	42 431	45 573	48 875
Real GDP Growth Rate	%	2.0	8.8	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.2
Real per Capita GDP Growth Rate	%	-0.3	6.1	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.6
Gross Domestic Investment	% GDP	13.4	20.1	17.7	17.3	19.8	21.3	22.2
Public Investment	% GDP	9.7	6.7	7.3	7.4	7.0	6.7	7.0
Private Investment	% GDP	3.7	13.4	10.4	9.9	12.8	14.6	15.3
Gross National Savings	% GDP	15.3	19.5	20.2	21.1	23.6	27.1	28.1
Prices and Money								
Inflation (CPI)	%	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.5
Exchange Rate (Annual Average)	local currency/US\$	495.3	591.4	593.0	580.9	555.2	584.1	585.4
Monetary Growth (M2)	%	20.0	15.6	7.8	12.1	18.2	...	...
Money and Quasi Money as % of GDP	%	27.2	26.6	26.9	28.5	31.2	...	...
Government Finance								
Total Revenue and Grants	% GDP	18.1	20.0	20.0	20.4	19.9	19.9	19.8
Total Expenditure and Net Lending	% GDP	20.0	22.8	24.0	24.9	23.9	23.0	22.8
Overall Deficit (-) / Surplus (+)	% GDP	-1.8	-2.8	-4.0	-4.5	-3.9	-3.1	-3.0
External Sector								
Exports Volume Growth (Goods)	%	-7.7	-2.7	-7.4	13.5	-3.1	6.5	7.8
Imports Volume Growth (Goods)	%	18.6	24.4	3.7	10.1	8.8	5.4	7.9
Terms of Trade Growth	%	16.5	22.8	13.8	-2.7	-0.2	2.5	0.0
Current Account Balance	Million US \$	465	-201	-414	-1 046	-2 023	-1 748	-1 901
Current Account Balance	% GDP	1.9	-0.6	-1.2	-2.7	-4.7	-3.9	-3.8
External Reserves	months of imports	4.0	3.2	2.9	3.2	4.1	...	...
Debt and Financial Flows								
Debt Service	% exports	12.4	10.3	13.0	13.8	14.9	15.9	16.4
External Debt	% GDP	66.8	40.7	39.4	44.2	47.8	49.4	48.0
Net Total Financial Flows	Million US \$	697	1 817	824	1 933	...	...	...
Net Official Development Assistance	Million US \$	845	653	616	827	...	...	...
Net Foreign Direct Investment	Million US \$	339	494	577	973	913	...	...

Real GDP Growth Rate, 2008-2020

Inflation (CPI), 2008-2020

Current Account Balance as % of GDP, 2008-2020




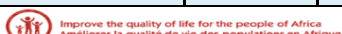
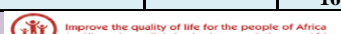

Source : AfDB Statistics Department: African; IMF: World Economic Outlook, October 2019 and International Financial Statistics, October 2019;
AfDB Statistics Department: Development Data Portal Database, January 2020, United Nations: OECD, Reporting System Division.

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





Last Update: January 2020

Annex II : Bank's Ongoing Portfolio in Côte d'Ivoire – 30 September 2021





1. NATIONAL PROJECTS

Sector / Operation		Approval Date	Amount Approved (M UA)	Amount Disburse (M UA)	Disbur Rate	Closing Date
ENERGY 						
1	Power Transmission and Distribution Networks Reinforcement Project (PRETD) - AfDB	16-Nov-16	115.7	43.7	38.2%	30-Nov-22
2	Project to Improve Access to Electricity in Rural Areas (PAEMIR) AfDB	7-Nov-18	35.3	14.7	41.7%	31-Dec-23
3	Grid Reinforcement and Rural Electrification Project - (PROSER) AfDB	25-Mar-20	52.3	0.1	0.3%	31-Dec-22
Sub-total			203.3	58.5	28.8%	
AGRICULTURE 						
4	Agro-Industrial Pole Project in Bélier Region (2PAI-BELIER)- AfDB ADF (Loan) ADF (Grant)	25-Jan-17	54.0	22.7	42.4%	30-June-24
		25-Jan-17	26.0	5.5	21.3%	30-June-24
		25-Jan-17	3.4	1.4	42.6%	30-June-24
5	Value Chains Development Project in Indénié – Djuablin Region (PDC-ID) - NTF	21-Oct-16	4.0	0.9	22,1%	31-Dec.22
6	Strengthening of Small-holders and Women’s Livelihoods and Resilience in N’ZI Region ADF GAFPS	11-Nov-20	2.0	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-24
		11-Nov-20	8.4	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-24
7	PPF- Blue Economy Development Project	09-Aug 21	1.0	0.0	0,0%	31-Dec.22
Sub-total			98.8	30.6	30.9%	
TRANSPORT 						
8	Abidjan Urban Transport Project (PTUA) - AfDB GEF	16-Dec-16	200.0	63,5	32.4%	31-Dec-23
		16-Dec-16	5.0	0.2	4.9%	31-Dec-23
9	Abidjan Urban Transport Project (PTUA)–Phase 2 -AfDB	16-Oct-18	277.5	42.1	15.4%	31-Dec-23
10	Air Côte d’Ivoire Project - AfDB ADF (Guarantee) ADF (Loan)	8-Nov-17	42.7	42.7	100%	31-Dec-23
		8-Nov-17	14.2	0.00	0%	31-Dec-23
		8-Nov-17	3.6	2.1	39.9%	31-Dec-23
11	Border Zone Access Roads Project (Phase1- Bondoukou-Soko-Sampa) ADF (Loan) AfDB	7-Dec-18	11.0	0.5	0.1%	22 May 23
		7-Dec-18	8.6	0.0	0%	22 May 23
Sub-total			561.7	151.1	25.7%	
GOVERNANCE 						
12	Industrial Sector Competitiveness Improvement Support Project (PARCSI) - ADF	30-Sept-15	10.0	7.1	71.1%	30-Nov-21
13	Economic and Financial Management Support Project (PAGEF) ADF (Loan) ADF (Grant) TSF (Loan) TSF (Grant)	30-Mar-17	6.6	2.7	40.9%	31-Dec-22
		30-Mar-17	0.2	0.1	66.3%	31-Dec-22
		30-Mar-17	9.6	3.4	35.3%	31-Dec-22
		30-Mar-17	0.03	0.03	100%	31-Dec-22
14	Cocoa Sub-sector Rehabilitation Support Project - ADF	11- Dec. 18	5.0	0.1	2.7%	31-Dec-22
15	Economic and Social Reforms Support Project- AfDB	26-Nov-19	62.6	62.6	100%	31-Dec-21
16	Project to Support the Implementation of the Inclusive Services Development Programme	08-Nov-19	9.4	5.7	60.9%	31-Dec-21
17	COVID-19 Response Support Programme (PARC) - AfDB	08-June-20	62.6	62.6	100%	31-Dec-21
18	Improvement of Services to Industries Project in CI (PASI-CI)- TSF-MIC	30-Nov-20	0.25	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-21
Sub-total			164.9	144.3	87.2%	
WATER & SANITATION 						
19	Liquid Waste Management and Employment Promotion Support Project in Bouake and Katiola -AWF	4-Sep-13	1.1	0.9	86.6%	31-Sept-21
20	Improvement of Non Community Sanitation Services (PASAAU) - AWF	4-Apr-19	0.8	0.0	0.0%	30 June 23
21	Project to Improve Sanitation and the Living Environment in the Autonomous District of Abidjan (PAACA) 6AfDB	15-Sept-21	40.0	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-25
Sub-total			41.9	0.9	1.9%	
SOCIAL 						
22	Support for the Management of the Private Vocational and Technical Training System	13-Apr-17	0.4	0.1	23,4%	30-Dec-22
23	Support Project to Government’s Social Programme (PSGouv) - AfDB	16-Dec-19	94.3	0.2	0.1%	31-Dec-22
Sub-total			94.7	0.3	0.3%	
TOTAL			1165.3	385.7	31.1%	

2. REGIONAL PROJECTS

Sector / Operation		Approval Date	Amount Approved (M UA)	Amount Disbursed (MUA)	Disbursement Rate	Closing Date
AGRICULTURE/ENVIRONMENT 						
1	Integrated Development and Climate Change Adaptation in the Niger Basin Programme (PIDAC/BN)-ADF	7-Nov-18	5.0	0.2	3.2%	31-Dec-24
	EU-PAGODA -Grant	7-Nov-18	1.2	0.2	12.7%	31-Dec-24
	Green Climate Fund (GCF)- Grant	7-Nov-18	3.8	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-24
	Green Climate Fund (GCF)- Loan	7-Nov-18	0.7	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-24
	Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) -Grant	7-Nov-18	1.9	0.1	5.8%	31-Dec-24
	Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) - Loan	7-Nov-18	4.5	0.1	2.6%	31-Dec-24
	Sub-total		17.1	0.5	2.3%	
ENERGY 						
2	CLSG-Interconnection - CI-Transco -ADF	6-Nov-13	26.2	19.6	74.6%	31-Dec-22
3	CLSG - WAPP- Cote d'Ivoire - ADF	6-Nov-13	0.7	0.7	100%	31-Dec-21
4	CLSG - Projet d'électrification rurale - ADF	6-Nov-13	6.1	4.3	69.8%	31-Dec-21
	Sub-total		33.0	24.6	74.5%	
TRANSPORT 						
5	Road Development and Transport Facilitation Programme – Mano River Union (PARFT/UFM) – ADF (Initial Loan)	18-Dec-14	42.6	20.7	48.6%	31-Dec-23
	ADF (TSF)	18-Dec-14	22.8	11.7	48.8%	31-Dec-23
	ADF (Additional loan)	3-June-15	31.2	15.2	48.6%	31-Dec-23
6	Road Development and Transport Facilitation Project on the Bamako-Zantiebougou- Boundiali-San Pedro - Boundiali-Kani Road Corridor AfDB	26-Nov-15	42.3	27.0	63.7%	31-May-23
	ADF	26-Nov-15	30.0	13.2	44.0%	31-May-23
	EU-PAGODA (Grant)	26-Nov-15	10.8	0.0	0.0%	31-May-23
	WAEMU (Grant)	26-Nov-15	1.0	0.3	30.0%	31-May-23
	Sub-total		180.6	87.9	43.2%	
SOCIAL 						
7	Coding for Employment Programme (Rockefeller Foundation)	29-May-18	0.28	0.1	35.7%	28-May-23
	Sub-total		0.28	0.1	35.7%	
TOTAL			231.0	113.5	48.9%	

3. PRIVATE SECTOR OPERATIONS

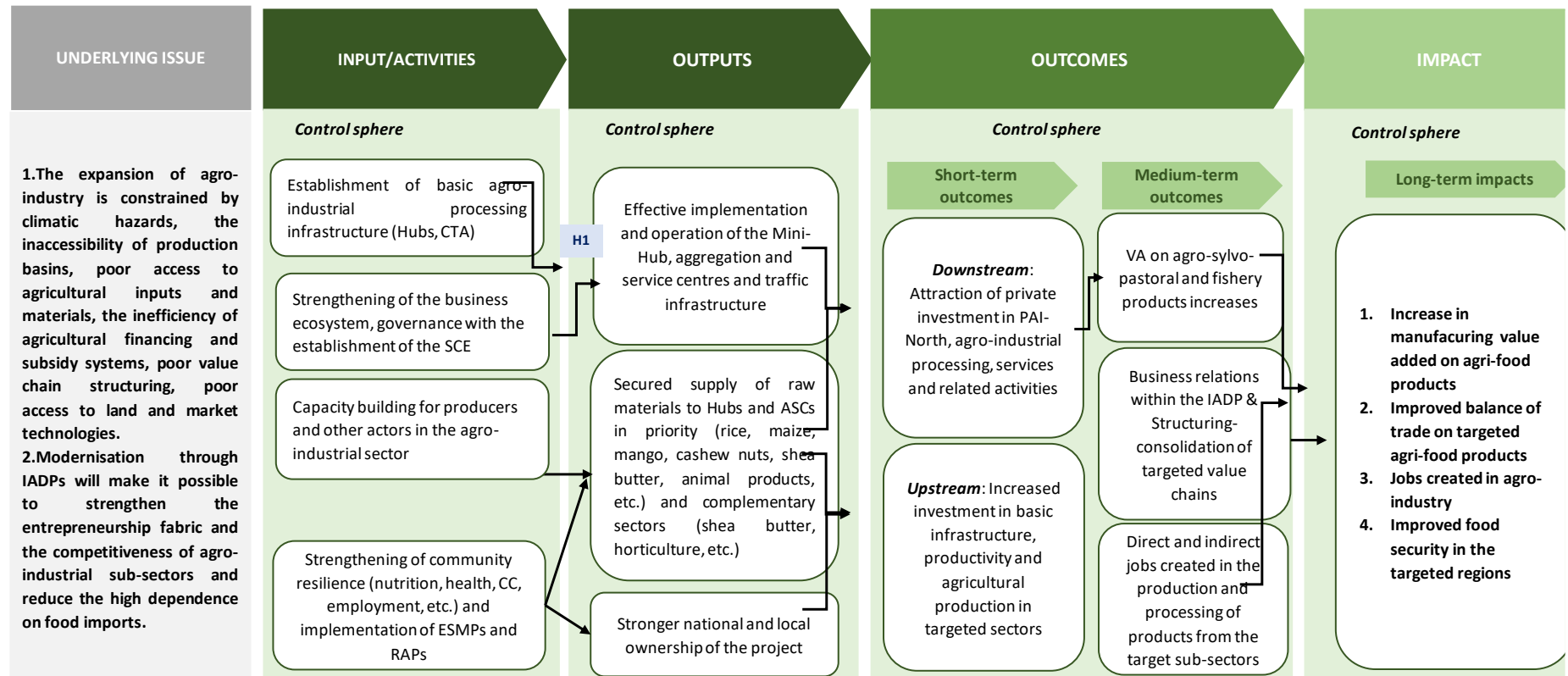
Sector / Operation		Approval Date	Amount Approved (MUA)	Amount Disbursed (MUA)	Disbursement Rate	Closing Date
AGRICULTURE 						
1	SUCDEN - Cacao- Raw Materials Financing Mechanism - AfDB	4-June-19	83.4	83.4	100%	30 Sept. 22
	Phase 1	4-June-19	83.4	83.4	100%	30 Sept. 22
	Phase 2	4-June-19	83.4	0.0	0.0%	30 Sept. 22
	Sub-total		250.2	166.6	66.7%	
ENERGY 						
2	Power Plant Extension Project (CIPREL)- AfDB	24-July-13	41.4	41.4	100%	13-Aug-28
	TSF	24-July-13	3.5	0.0	0%	13-Aug-28
3	AZITO Power Plant Expansion Project - AfDB	19-Dec-12	25.4	25.4	100%	27-Feb-20
4	Singrobo 44MW Hydropower Plant Project - AfDB	6-Dec-17	42.5	0.0	0%	30-Apr-23
5	Zola Energy Côte d'Ivoire Pay-As-You-Go Solar Home Systems - AfDB	13-Jun-18	4.0	0.0	0%	01-Jan-23
6	Expansion of AZITO IV Combined Cycle Gas Power Plant - AfDB	4-June-19	28.9	20.5	72.7%	31-Dec-35
8	Atinkou 390MW Combined Cycle Gas Power Plant (CIPRELV) - AfDB	4-June-19	68.8	0.0	0%	01-Jan-23
	Sub-total		214.5	87.3	40.7%	
TRANSPORT 						
8	Air Côte d'Ivoire Project Private - AfDB	8-Nov-17	35.1	0.0	0%	19-Jan-23
9	Henry Konan Bédié Toll Bridge - BAD	1-Mar-12	46.3	46.3	100%	28-June-27
	FAT	4-Nov-15	2.8	0.0	0%	28-June-27
10	Riviera Toll Bridge Stand By - BAD	1-Mar-12	2.1	2.1	100%	28-June-27
	FAT	4-Nov-15	0.3	0.0	0%	28-June-27
	Sub-total		86.6	48.4	56.0%	
FINANCE 						
11	Line of credit NSIA Bank Côte d'Ivoire- AfDB	22-Sept-21	41.7	0.0	0%	31-Dec- 25
	Sub-total		41.7	0.0	0%	
TOTAL			593.0	302.4	51.0%	
GRAND TOTAL (1+2+3)			1989.2	801.6	40.3%	

Annex III: Key Sub-Sector Projects Financed by Other TFPs

Project Name	Period Covered	Intervention Amount	Objective of Intervention	Operational Areas
FRENCH DEVELOPMENT AGENCY				
Support for the development of fish farming sectors	2019-2022	EUR 2.6 million	The project aims to promote the development of agro-ecological family fish farming for commercial purposes in Côte d'Ivoire	National
WORLD BANK				
Agri-Food Sector Development Project (AGRIFOOD)	2021-2027	USD 250 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the sector's business environment Create conditions for improving agricultural productivity (cassava, horticulture, and aquaculture) Support the processing and marketing of agricultural produce 	National: South Côte d'Ivoire (Abidjan, San Pedro, Bouaké)
INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT				
Agriculture Sub-Sectors Development Support Programme, PADFA	2017-2025	USD 72.52 million (including UAD 19 million from OPEC Fund)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Develop agricultural products through: i) improved marketing of rice, vegetables and mango; and (ii) fewer post-harvest losses and processing of agricultural products; Sustainable improvement of market-oriented production, through (i) improvement of the yields and quality of agricultural produce; and (ii) bottom-top structuring of PAOs 	National : 32,500 vulnerable households from Bagoué, Proro, Tchologo, Hambol and Gbeka regions, and 4,200 non-agricultural households
UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION				
Professionalisation of youth and promotion of agricultural jobs in Côte d'Ivoire	2019-2021	USD 0.7 million	Build the capacity of unemployed youth through professional impregnation and field experience in agricultural entrepreneurship as a means of sharpening their technical, entrepreneurship and practical skills.	National
US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA)				
Cashew nut sector support project	2019-2024	USD 47.3 million	The project will support the improvement of the competitiveness of the cashew nut sector through: (i) better access to information for stakeholders (FOs, SP decision-makers); (ii) improved policy and regulatory framework; (iii) stakeholder capacity-building; (iv) facilitation of access to equipment and inputs; and (v) support to the private sector seedling producers and input suppliers	Regional (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria)

Annex IV: Change Theory of 2 PAI-North Project (CI)

COTE D'IVOIRE – AGRO-INDUSTRIAL POLE PROJECT IN THE NORTH, 2 PAI-NORTH



Assumptions:

H1: The governance model of agro-industrial hubs and platforms is secured through adaptation of legal instruments following the study planned for this purpose.

Annex V: 2 PAI-North Monitoring-Evaluation Plan

A. Indicator Alignment								
Indicator		Definition/ Description	Source	Reference and Targets (if possible)				
Agricultural labour productivity (USD) has increased		<i>Productivity per worker</i>						
The net agricultural trade balance (USD/year) increased		<i>Differential between exports and imports</i>						
The share of overall value of targeted agricultural products processed in Africa has increased		<i>Ratio between agricultural products processed in Africa and those processed elsewhere</i>		Reference (date): Target (date):				
B. Outcome and Output Indicators (<i>performance indicators</i>)								
Indicator		Definition/ description	Collection Method	Responsibility for Collection	Reporting Frequency	Results Planning		
						DATE 1	DATE 2	DATE X
I. Outcome Indicators								
1.1 Annual value of food products per capita: (i) imports (rice); and (ii) exports (mango and cashew)		Annual value of food imports and exports per capita	National statistics	Ministry of Economy	Annually	Year 1	Year 2	Year 5
1.2 : Processing rate of: i) rice (dt % fortified), ii) maize (dt % fortified), iii) cashew nuts, iv) mango, v) shea; vi) animal and fishery products		Volume of product processed to required standards versus total volume produced		MEMINADER	Annually	Year 2	Mid-term	End of project
1.3 : Cumulative amount of additional private investment catalyzed by agribusiness in the project area		USD amount of cumulative agribusiness investments in the project area	Surveys	AGEDI	Annually	Year 2	Mid-term	End of project
1.4 Food and nutrition security rate of targeted households			Households surveys	MENINADER		Year 1	Mid-term	End of project
1.5 ASPF productivity (in T/Ha): (i) Irrigated rice (double cropping); (ii) Maize (double cropping); (iii) Vegetables			Agricultural statistics	MEMINADER	Per season			
1.6 No. of jobs created/strengthened (incl. 50% women and 60% young people): (i) direct and (ii) indirect			Surveys	MEMINADER	3 times during the project period	Year 1	Mid-term	End of project
II. Output Indicators								
2.1 No. of Delivery Units of the IADP development programme established		This prospective Delivery Unit should bring together all sectors (public and private actors)	Information gathering	PCT	Quarterly	30 April 2022		
2.2 No. of structures with majority private equity for management of (i) Hubs and (ii) CAS established and operational		This is the Industrial Hubs management and operating company	Information gathering	PCT/ AGEDI	Quarterly	30 April 2022		
2.3 No. of competent State structures strengthened (i) research centres, (ii) training structures and (iii) advisory support; (iv) HAWs management/maintenance			Information gathering	PCT	Quarterly	30 April 2022		

Indicator	Definition/ description	Collection Method	Responsibility for Collection	Reporting Frequency	Results Planning		
					DATE 1	DATE 2	DATE X
2.4 No. of digital platforms of access to services of agro-industrial actors established and functional	Platform allowing access by computer, smartphone, ordinary phone			Quarterly	30 April 2022		31 December 2026
2.5 Additional volume of financing to the PHA sector by FIs: (i) IB; (ii) MFIs (especially with FDCV)		Monitoring sheets	MINFIN	Annual	30 April 2022		31 December 2026
2.6 Area of serviced areas-ha (i) Agro-industrial parks-PAI; (ii) Aggregation and service centre-CAS		Monitoring sheets	PCT	Quarterly	30 April 2022		31 December 2026
2.7 Additional processing capacity installed (x1000 T/year): i) Rice; ii) Maize; iii) Mango; iv) Cashew; v) Shea	Annual industrial processing capacity of agricultural raw materials	Monitoring sheets	PCT	Quarterly	30 April 2022		31 December 2026
2.8 Length of rehabilitated rural tracks (Km)	Rehabilitated rural tracks that are passable all year round	Monitoring sheets	PCT	Quarterly	30 April 2022		31 December 2026
2.9 Additional number of farmers accessing services of i) Agro-Industrial Park/ CAS; ii) Incubation Centres		Monitoring sheets	PCT/ SCE	Quarterly	30 April 2022		31 December 2026
2.10 No. of dams (B) rehabilitated (capacity in mm3): (i) irrigation dams; (ii) pastoral dam	Dams rehabilitated by the project (number and storage capacity)	Monitoring sheets	PCT	Quarterly	30 April 2022		31 December 2026
2.11 Areas developed/rehabilitated (in ha) : (i) PI ; (ii) PPI	Irrigated areas rehabilitated in hectares	Monitoring sheets	PCT	Quarterly	30 April 2022		31 December 2026
2.12 No. of fish-farming ponds fed by the Natiokobadara dam rehabilitated (including those allocated to women)		Monitoring sheets	PCT	Quarterly	30 April 2022		31 December 2026
2.13 Additional number of farmers having access to (i) agricultural services; (ii) means to fight the fruit fly; (iii) inputs financing; (iv) agricultural insurance; (v) land use rights	Additional number of farmers having access to inputs and services required	Monitoring sheets	PCT	Quarterly	30 April 2022		31 December 2026
2.14 No. of hectares of orchards rehabilitated/ established: (i) mango; (ii) cashew; (iii) shea	Area of agroforestry plantations rehabilitated/established	Quarterly	PCT	Quarterly	30 April 2022		31 December 2026
2.15 Additional number of households with access to basic services: (i) ADW; (ii) tracks; (iii) improved stoves	Households' access rate to basic social services	Quarterly	PCT	Quarterly	30 April 2022		31 December 2026
2.16 Number of PAPs displaced / compensated / resettled	Number of PAPs compensated and resettled	Quarterly	PCT	Quarterly	30 April 2022		31 December 2026
2.17 Number of farmers' PAOs/ SMEs/ GFs trained in (i) management; (ii) agricultural techniques; iii) processing		Quarterly	PCT	Quarterly	30 April 2022		31 December 2026

Annex VI: Risk Analysis Matrix and Mitigation Measures for 2 PAI-North

RISK CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION OF RISK	RATING	MITIGATION MEASURES	RISK MANAGEMENT (responsible for risk monitoring)
COUNTRY POLITICAL GOVERNANCE CONTEXT	Lack of interest from the private sector (PS) could limit investment	Moderate	The private sector will be consulted during project appraisal and the future COS will be actively involved in PS mobilisation; (ii) the planned infrastructure (AI parks, CAS, HAS, and roads) will facilitate private investment	AfDB/Project implementation entity
ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS	Climate change (CC) and harmful human practices degrade natural resources (NR)	High	Developing irrigation and promoting sustainable, climate-resilient agricultural practices and agro-pastoralists' access to agricultural insurance will mitigate the impacts of CC.	Project implementation entity
SECTOR STRATEGIES AND POLICIES	Insufficient land tenure security to protect producers and attract private investment	Moderate	The operationalisation of one-stop shops in the project area, integrating land, should solve this problem	Project implementation entity
SOCIAL RISKS	Expected benefits may be captured by a minority and mitigated by resistance to change.	Moderate	The required mitigation measures will be indicated in the ESMF, PMP, FC, ESMPs/RAPs and project communication plan.	AfDB/Project implementation entity
	Late Board approval of the project due to non-mobilisation and non-availability of PAP compensation funds covered by the Borrower	Moderate	The PAP compensation amount is known and Borrower is informed that this amount must be mobilised and available before the project goes to the Board	AfDB /Borrower
SECURITY RISKS ALONG THE NORTHERN BORDER	The risk of insecurity from terrorist groups and other armed gangs is higher in the project area, especially along the borders with Burkina Faso and Mali	Moderate	The State has taken appropriate measures to tighten security in the North of the country. Specific measures will also be taken to secure the Hub, CAS and other project infrastructure.	Borrower
CAPACITY-RELATED RISK OF EXECUTING ENTITY	Delays in project implementation due to insufficient knowledge of Bank procedures	Moderate	The PIU receives substantial institutional support and regular training	AfDB/Project implementation entity

Annex VII: Note on Waiver of the Amount of the National Counterpart Contribution

The purpose of this note is to present justifications for the request for a waiver of the amount of the national counterpart contribution to the financing of the Agro-Industrial Pole Project in the North (2 PAI-North). This priority project is part of the National Agricultural Investment Programme (PNIA.II) aimed at establishing 9 IADPs. The Ivorian Government's contribution to its financing is EUR 16.19 million, making up 7% of the total project cost. However, this is just 29.6% of the Bank's financing, which is below the recommended minimum counterpart financing of 50%, as per the Policy on Expenditure Eligible for Bank Group Financing. Under this policy, AfDB can finance more than 50% of total project costs on a case-by-case basis and up to a limit of 100%. Indeed, Cote d'Ivoire faces a difficult macroeconomic environment due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Indeed, the country's economic performance was promising prior to the pandemic, with annual growth rates averaging 7% over the 2016-2019 period and an initial growth forecast of 7.2% for 2020. Due to the pandemic, the economic growth rate slowed down to 2% in 2020. The most affected sectors are export agriculture, mining, petroleum products, agribusiness, construction, transport and trade. In addition, the financing of the health response and economic and social support plans has widened the budget deficit of 5.6% in 2020 compared to 2.3% in 2019. Thus, reducing the country's financial contribution to this project will provide Government the budgetary resources needed to implement its economic recovery programmes. Côte d'Ivoire is committed to a gradual return to a more sustainable budget deficit by 2024. This Note is based on the three criteria required by the above-cited Bank Policy, particularly with regard to cost sharing. The analysis of these criteria is summarised below.

1. Country Commitment to Development Policy Implementation

The 2016-2020 NDP, which charted the vision of a structural transformation of the Ivorian economy, has expired. The next NDP covering the 2021-2025 period, recently adopted by Government pending approval by the two Houses of Parliament, will continue to deepen that structural transformation. It aims to: (i) accelerate the structural transformation of the economy; (ii) create the conditions for strengthening social inclusion; (iii) double per capita GDP in 2030; and (iv) raise Côte d'Ivoire to the rank of upper middle-income countries by 2030. The six pillars of the 2021-2025 NDP are: (i) Accelerate the structural transformation of the economy through industrialisation and cluster development; (ii) Develop human capital and promote employment; (iii) Develop the private sector and investment; (iv) Strengthen inclusion, national solidarity and social action; (v) Work for balanced regional development, environment protection and climate change control; and (vi) Strengthen governance, State modernisation and cultural transformation.

2 PAI-Nord is in line with the priorities of the 2021-2025 NDP and is aligned with its Pillars 1, 2, 3 and 5. The main objective of the Bank support to the 2 PAI-North project is to support Government in its ambitions to increase the industrial processing of agricultural products, raise agricultural productivity, reduce food imports, increase exports of semi-finished and finished food products, and create jobs.

2. Priority Given to the Sector Targeted by Bank Assistance

The 2021-2025 NDP confirms the place of 2PAI-North in the strategy for deepening the structural transformation of the national economy, based on nine (9) Integrated Agricultural Development Poles (IADPs), in line with the strategic vision of making Côte d'Ivoire an emerging country by 2030. The 2PAI-North comes on the heels of the first IADP financed by the Bank (2PAI-Belcier). It is also part of the 2nd generation National Agricultural Investment Programme (PNIA.II 2018-2025) – a programming framework for public and private investments in the agriculture, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture and environment sub-sectors, aimed overall at stimulating sector growth in order to reduce poverty by half and achieve "zero hunger" by 2025. **The structural transformation of the agricultural sector** will ultimately be achieved through 3 strategic objectives: (i) *development of*

agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries (ASPF) value added, notably through agro-industrial hub development (Sinématiali), aggregation, primary processing and service centres (Kathiola, Boundiali, Badikaha, Dabakala and Tiorosougou); (ii) *strengthening of eco-friendly ASPF production systems* (irrigated and market gardening plots, agro-forestry plantations, access to productive and resilient technologies, etc.); and (iii) *inclusive growth, guarantor of rural development and the well-being of the population (including young people and women)*.

3. Country's Budget Situation and Debt Level

Budget Situation: Over the 2016-2019 period, public finance management was marked by efforts to increase public revenue (+8.7% on average) and control public expenditure (+4.7% on average), which helped to contain the budget deficit at 2.9% of GDP on average. Total revenue (including grants) accounted for 14.9% of GDP on average, versus 17.8% of GDP for expenditure and net loans. However, the low tax burden (11.9% of GDP against a WAEMU standard of 20%) – which was aggravated by the rebasing of GDP in 2020 – is one of the main weaknesses of fiscal policy and points to the need to deepen fiscal reforms.

These sustained efforts were rolled back by the COVID-19 pandemic. Financing of health response plans (CFAF 95.9 billion) and economic, social and humanitarian support (CFAF 1,700.9 billion) led to a higher budget deficit which rose from 2.3% in 2019 to 5.6% of GDP in 2020, financed mostly by project/programme loans, the regional financial market and other foreign exchange operations. Revenue and grants stood at CFAF 5,289.2 billion in 2020, a 2.5% increase compared to their 2019 level. Total expenditure and net loans amounted to CFAF 7 255.1 billion, an increase of 22.1% compared to 2019. The successful new one (1) billion Eurobond issue in the midst of the health crisis (November 2020), with maturity of over 10 years and yield of 5%, helped to finance the budget deficit, and also redeem three existing Eurobond series. In February 2021, Government engaged another 850 million Eurobond issue with maturity of over 10 years and a 4.3% yield – the highest ever recorded by the country on international markets. The budget deficit is expected to remain at its 2020 level of 5.6% of GDP, to continue financing the emergency COVID-19 economic and social support plan. However, it will gradually fall to the WAEMU standard (3% of GDP) in 2024, thanks to greater efforts to mobilise internal resources and check operating expenditure.

Public Debt: Côte d'Ivoire's return to capital markets, following the external debt relief obtained when it reached the completion point of the HIPC initiative in June 2012, has led to a gradual increase in the stock of total public debt, which rose from CFAF 4,679.6 billion in 2012 to CFAF 17,676.1 billion (USD 32 668.4 million) at end-March 2021 (i.e. 46.7% of GDP). This increase reflects the financing needs of the 2016-2020 NDP public investment programme on the one hand, and the impact of COVID-19 on the other. Indeed, the debt ratio rose from 38.8% in 2019 to 46.7% in 2020, an increase of almost 9 points in one year. The public debt is expected to increase to 49.4% of GDP in 2021 and to remain at an average of 50.6% of GDP in 2022-2023. These levels remain below the WAEMU standard (70% of GDP).

The latest Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) conducted by the IMF in December 2020 concluded that Côte d'Ivoire is at moderate risk of debt distress over the period 2020-2040, for both external and total public debt, but has limited shock absorption capacity. Due to weak domestic resource mobilisation, the external debt service to revenue ratio has increased, thus affecting resilience to negative shocks. With USD instruments accounting for nearly a quarter of outstanding debt, fluctuations in the EUR/USD rate are a factor of vulnerability. It is noteworthy that Côte d'Ivoire participates in the G20 Debt Service Suspension Initiative. The country's potential savings under this initiative are estimated by the World Bank at USD 361.3 million (or 0.6% of GDP) over the May 2020 to December 2021 period.

4. Conclusion

Given current budgetary constraints, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire has not been able to disburse all resources earmarked as counterpart contribution for the project, although much was done recently in that regard. This situation not only hampers the implementation of projects, but also adversely affects the portfolio performance. In this context, reducing the country's counterpart contribution to this project will allow Government the fiscal space necessary to implement its development programmes to support inclusive growth.

In light of the foregoing, a waiver of the 50% payment by Côte d'Ivoire in the framework of the financing of the Agro-industrial Pole in the North Project (2 PAI-Nord) is requested.

Annex VIII: General Presentation of IADP Programme in Côte d'Ivoire

Through PNIA II, Côte d'Ivoire is proposing a vision of sustainable, competitive agriculture that creates equitably-shared wealth in Côte d'Ivoire. This vision has a dual stake: the coordinated development of the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sector; and the positive impact of this development on the environment and society as a whole. Specifically, PNIA II focuses on achieving three strategic objectives: (i) the development of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries value added; (ii) strengthening of eco-friendly agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries production systems; and (iii) work for inclusive growth, guarantee rural development and the well-being of the population. To achieve this, five key implementation principles have been adopted: (i) Strengthening of governance structures relating to planning, programming and monitoring-evaluation of sector policies and investments; (ii) Greater integration of business needs, to encourage private participation and the development of entrepreneurship in the sector; (iii) Better vertical integration allowing for greater synergy between research, production and processing activities; (iv) Better horizontal integration allowing for more coordination between the agricultural and related sectors - particularly in the environmental and social sectors; (v) Better territorial integration, to better capture the specificities of each region of Côte d'Ivoire.

PNIA II will be an opportunity to promote better territorial integration through the implementation of the Agropole concept throughout the country. The vision for the Ivorian Agropoles consists of eco-friendly "agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries investments, founded on the potential of territories, the needs of the populations, and benefiting all stakeholders".

The **agropole concept** addresses the central issue of the transformation of Ivorian agriculture, using an approach where the private sector plays a leadership role, while the public sector works to put in place incentives to attract private investors to developed and serviced agro-industrial parks and CAS. This is an integrated, innovative, pragmatic and inclusive approach targeting all agricultural value chains (AVC) and wealth creation segments on which the efforts of all other sectors concentrate, thus contributing to successful agricultural development. These include in particular, the industrial, transport, energy, water and ICT sectors. Companies that are part of this agropole are independent companies that operate within the same geographical area. Their objective is to improve their performance in their respective markets. To do this, they group themselves to achieve economies of scale and benefit from positive externalities by pooling infrastructures and services: roads, electricity, communication, storage, packaging, by-product use, effluent treatment, logistics and transport, laboratory facilities, etc. In the agropole, they benefit from bulk-buying and selling opportunities, training courses, research and development, extension services, etc. Thus, multiple agro-industrial functions such as storage, packaging, end-processing, marketing and distribution take place there. Support enterprises and social infrastructure are also present in the agropole. It also features other development partners' interventions, in the systematic search for complementarity and need to generate synergy.

In Côte d'Ivoire, the agropole concept is based on five key thrusts:

- a localised agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries transformation strategy that takes into account local realities;
- the definition of zones focused on prioritised sectors at national and local level (by selecting food crops, cash crops, and animal/fish sectors in each zone);
- a concentration of facilities and services related to these value chains in each defined areas;
- a strong involvement of the private sector and local communities; and

- an approach matching that defined for the competitive national-level economic clusters.

In total, nine agropoles were pre-identified at the national level. The areas were defined based on agro-ecological, administrative and infrastructure network criteria; and sectors prioritised based on social impact, economic impact and future potential. The strategic objectives of PNIA II have been broken down into six investment programmes, representing investments of CFAF 4,325.4 billion over the 2018-2025 period:

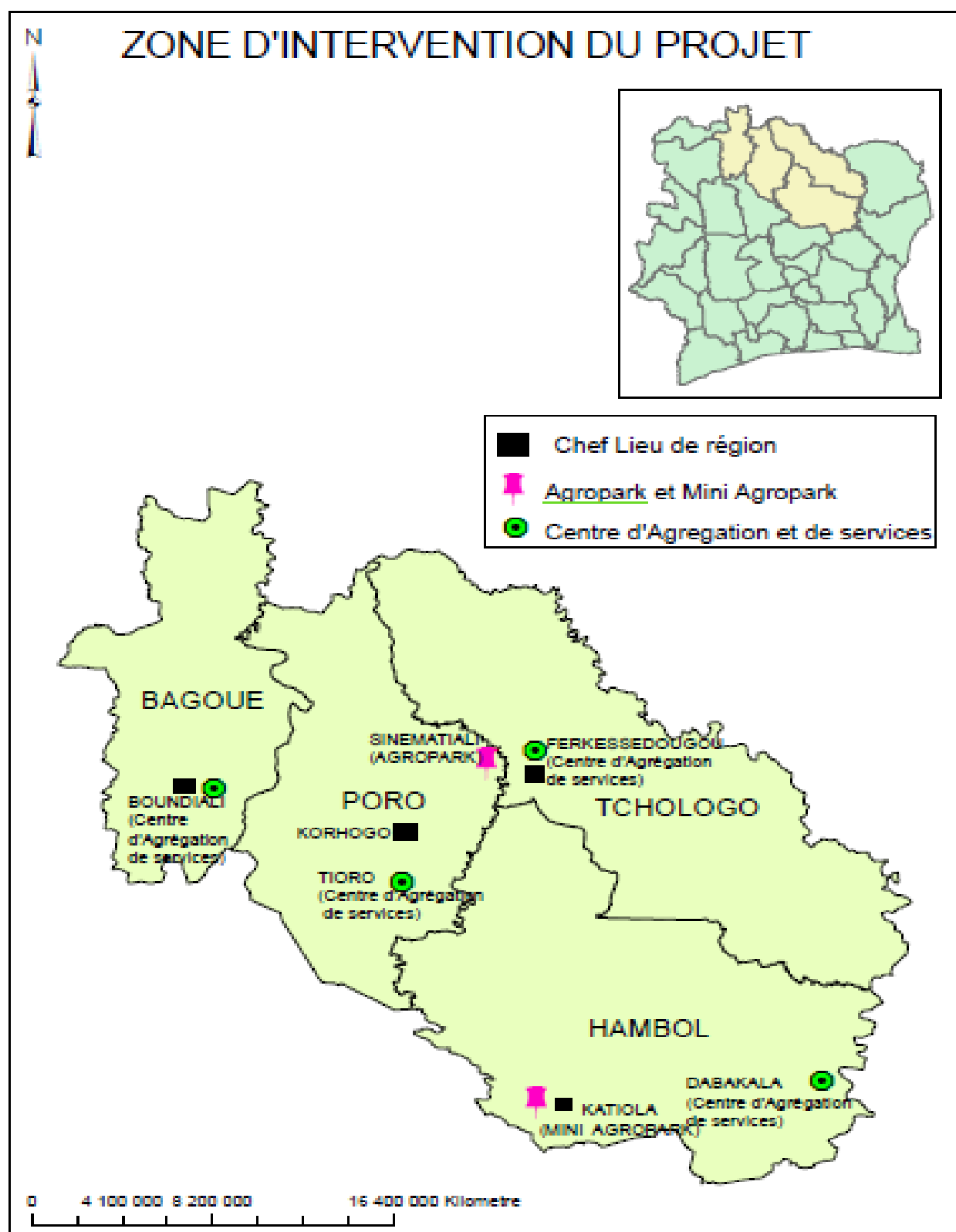
Key Functions Opened by Companies of the Agropole.

- (i) ***Agricultural input suppliers and service provider functions:*** These companies integrate a range of services upstream of production, such as agricultural input suppliers, equipment/machinery suppliers, service providers, training and research centres. As concerns production, they rely on all production actors in the area concerned (small-holders, medium and large-scale farmers), whether or not organised in an agricultural producers' organisation (APO), and who wish to benefit from the services and commercial outlets offered by the agropole.
- (ii) ***Aggregation, logistics and storage functions.*** The agropole represents a set of services and infrastructures: (i) In terms of services, a set of transporters, quality services, an IT platform for information on quantities and market prices, etc.; (ii) Agro-industrial parks (AIDP) and aggregation and service centres (ASC) spread across the area to offer an adequate network in relation to the production basins. These IADPs and ASCs are government-led rural development initiatives that not only facilitate inclusive rural development, but also serve as a link to the agropole in terms of raw material supply. Farmers and farmers' organisations supply their produce and receive agricultural inputs. In ASCs, agricultural products are collected, sorted, stored and may undergo a first processing before being transported to the processing module (regional or central module). For most farmers, departmental platforms are the main point of contact with commercial agricultural value chains.
- (iii) ***Processing functions.*** The agropole is mainly focused on the development of modules (Hub, mini-Hub and ASC). The hubs and mini-hubs not only bring together a number of services, but also have storage and processing facilities and serviced space creating the right conditions for private entrepreneurs wishing to join the agropole network to set up shop. In addition to their key functions, hubs also offer small-scale financial services to farmers as well as basic social services. The larger Central Hub is the heart of the agropole. It has state-of-the-art infrastructure and various technical, financial, and social services. The general infrastructure of hubs include *inter alia* roads, electricity, water, communications, drainage, sewerage, sewage treatment plant, effluent treatment plant, storm sewers, rainwater harvesting and fire-fighting facilities. The specialised infrastructure will include cold storage units, quality control laboratories, quality certification centres, raw material warehouses, controlled and modified atmosphere warehouses, central processing centres, etc. In addition, agropole infrastructure will focus on environmental sustainability. The key components of the hubs are: (i) training and capacity-building of rural populations; (ii) dissemination of market information; (iii) advisory and support services to agriculture; (iv) agro-processing; and (vi) supply chain management of agricultural products.
- (iv) ***Logistics, packaging and marketing functions.*** Clustering also (i) provides the critical mass necessary for the efficient provision of services such as environmentally friendly recycling and waste disposal, which are difficult to provide to widely-dispersed enterprises; (ii) enables Government to better introduce and monitor targeted incentive schemes to promote agro-industrial growth; and (iii) reduces overall cost of production by reducing post-harvest

losses, transport and energy costs, while ensuring higher yields through high quality yields, off-season availability, better traceability and increased productivity.

- (v) ***Innovation, trainers/technology transfer functions.*** Another key feature of agropoles, and particularly the core module, is the dissemination of innovation. Agropoles facilitate vertical and horizontal linkages between resident firms, as well as between firms and facilitating organisations, such as government support institutions, development partners and research institutes. By disseminating knowledge, skills and innovation, the agropole via its platforms and modules will contribute to the overall upgrading of the agro-industrial sector and enable national enterprises to be more competitive regionally and globally. The benefits accruing to farmers and small-scale processors will ensure better quality products from farm to fork. Also, a larger proportion of the population will be integrated into commercial agricultural value chains.

Annex IX: Map of Project Area in Cote d'Ivoire



ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMPLIANCE NOTE (ESCON)



AFRICAN DEVELOPPEMENT BANK GROUP

A. Basic Information⁴

Project Title: Agro-Industrial Pole in the North (2 PAI-NORD)		Project "SAP code": P-CI-AA0-030
Country: Côte d'Ivoire	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: AHFR (Agricultural finance and rural development)	Task Team Leader: KANE MAMADOU	
Appraisal date: 12-30/06/2021	Estimated Approval Date: 17/11/2021	
Environmental Safeguards Officer: Cheumani Noudjieu Charlotte		
Social Safeguards Officer: Sonou Agossou Sabas		
Environmental and Social Category: 1	Date of categorization: 25/03/2021	Operation type: SO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSO <input type="checkbox"/> PBO <input type="checkbox"/>
Is this project processed under rapid responses to crises and emergencies?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Is this project processed under a waiver to the Integrated Safeguards System?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

B. Disclosure and Compliance Monitoring

B.1 Mandatory disclosure

Environmental Assessment/Audit/System/Others (specify: 01 ESMF, 01 PMP, 01 PF et 10 ESIA)	
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	ESMF, PMP, PF and 05 ESIA of AHA: 13/07/2021 05 ESIA of CAS : 15/10/2021
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose	29/09/2021
Date of disclosure by the Bank	27/10/2021
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Others (specify: 05 RAP of CAS)	
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	29/09/2021
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose	29/09/2021
Date of disclosure by the Bank	27/10/2021
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]
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: NA.	

B.2. Compliance monitoring indicators

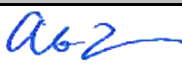

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Have costs related to environmental and social measures, including for the running of the grievance redress mechanism, been included in the project cost?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Is the total amount for the full implementation for the Resettlement of affected people, as integrated in the project costs, effectively mobilized and secured?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>

C. Clearance

Is the project compliant to the Bank's environmental and social safeguards requirements, and to be submitted to the Board?
Yes ☒ No ☐

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

⁵ **DI**=Direct Investment; **FI**=Financial Intermediary; **CL**=Corporate Loan; **BS**=Budget Support; **GU**=Guarantee; **RPA**=Risk Purchase Agreement; **EF**=Equity Financing; **RBF**=Results Based Financing.

<i>Prepared by:</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>
Environmental Safeguards Officer:	Cheumani Noudjieu Charlotte		November 1 st , 2021
Social Safeguards Officer:	Sonou Agossou Sabas		November 1 st , 2021
Task Team Leader:	KANE MAMADOU		November 01, 2021
<i>Submitted by:</i>			
Sector Director:	ATSUKO TODA		November 02, 2021
<i>Cleared by:</i>			
Director SNSC:	ISSA MAMAN-SANI		November 03, 2021
