AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND



EMERGENCY FOOD PRODUCTION PROJECT (PPAU)

COUNTRY: GUINEA

APPRAISAL REPORT

Date: November 2022

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AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND



REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

EMERGENCY FOOD PRODUCTION PROJECT (PPAU)

RDGW/AHAI/COGN DEPARTMENTS

November 2022

Translated Document

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Curre	ency Equivalents, Fiscal Year, Weights and Measures, Acronyms and Abbreviati	ons,
Proje	ct Information Sheet, Results Framework	. i to iii
I –	STRATEGIC THRUSTS AND RATIONALE	1
1.1.	Major Development Constraints	1
1.2.	Project Linkage with Country Strategies and Objectives	2
1.3.	Rationale for Bank Intervention.	2
1.4.	Aid Coordination	2
II –	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	3
2.1.	Project Objectives and Components	
2.2.	Theory of Change	
2.3.	Technical Solutions Adopted and Alternatives Explored	
2.4.	Project Type	
2.5.	Estimated Project Cost	
2.6.	Project Target Area and Beneficiaries	
2.7.	Participatory Approach to Project Identification, Design and Implementation	
2.8.	Bank Group Experience and Lessons Reflected in Project Design	
2.9.	Key Performance Indicators	8
III –	PROJECT FEASIBILITY	9
3. 1.	Economic and Financial Performance	
3.2.	Environmental and Social Impact	9
IV –	PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	10
4. 1.	Implementation Arrangements	10
4.2.	Monitoring	11
4.3.	Governance	11
4.4.	Sustainability	12
4.5.	Risk Management	
4.6.	Knowledge-Building	12
V -	LEGAL FRAMEWORK	
5.1.	Legal Instrument	
5.2.	Conditions for Bank Intervention	12
VI.	RECOMMENDATION	13

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Theory of Change
Annex 2: Results Monitoring Plan
Annex 3: Risk Assessment Matrix
Annex 4: SAH EX-VITRO Seed Multiplication Technology for Cassava
Annex 5: Seed Specifications

Annex 6: Fertilizer Management Mechanism Annex 7: Technical Note on the E-Voucher

Annex 8: Detailed Project Costs

Annex 9: Project Appraisal and Implementation Schedule

Annex 10: Fragility and Resilience Assessment

Annex 11: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Annex 12: Environmental and Social Compliance Note (ESCON)

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(September 2022)

USD 1 = UA 0.76844 UA 1 = USD 1.30134

UA 1 = GNF 11 207.80820

FISCAL YEAR

1 January - 31 December

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

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

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADF : African Development Fund

AEFPF : African Emergency Food Production Facility

AfDB : African Development Bank

ANASA : National Agricultural and Food Statistics Agency

CSP : Country Strategy Paper

DNA : National Directorate of Agriculture

DNAPA : National Directorate of Food and Livestock Production
 DNPV-DS : National Directorate of Plant Protection and Stored Produce

GDP : gross domestic product GMS : Gender Marker System GoG : Government of Guinea

IITA : International Institute of Tropical AgricultureIRAG : Guinean Institute of Agronomic Research

N-P-K : nitrogen-phosphorus-potassium

OM : organic matter

OPV : open pollinated varieties

PATAG-EAJ : Support Project for the Transformation of Guinean Agriculture and Youth

Agricultural Entrepreneurship

PNIASAN : National Agricultural Investment and Food and Nutrition Security Plan

PPAU : Emergency Food Production Project

SERPROCA: Rural Promotion and Agricultural Extension Service

SME : small- and medium-size enterprise

TAAT : Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation

TFP : Technical and financial partner

PROJECT INFORMATION SHEET

Client Information

BORROWER/DONEE : Republic of Guinea

EXECUTING AGENCY: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

Financing Plan

Source of Financing	Amount (UAM)	Instrument
ADE	9.98	Loan
ADF	7.68	Grant
Government of Guinea	1.73	
TOTAL COST	19.39	

ADF lending terms

	Lending term	Maturity (years)	Grace period (years)	First period (years)	Amorti- zation rate	Second period (years)	Amorti- zation rate	Service charge (%)	Commit- ment fee (%)	Interest rate (%)	Concessionality (%)
ADF-only	Regular: 40/10	40	10	10	2.0%	20	4%	0.75	0.50	0	61%

- The amortization rate is not an interest rate but just how the principal amount is amortized over time.
- The service charge is an annual rate applied each 6-month with an Actual/365 day count convention
- The commitment fee starts accruing 120 days from signature and is paid same date as the service charge and repayments.

Timeframe – Main Milestones (expected)

Project Approval	November 2022
Effectiveness	November 2022
Completion	30 June 2024
Closure of the loan and grant	December 2024
Last Disbursement	April 2025

RESULTS MATRIX

EMERGENCY FOOD PRODUCTION PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

LIVIER	JENCI FOOD I RO	DUCTIONTRO	JECI RESULTS F	KAMEWOKK					
A PROJECT INFORMATION									
PROJECT NAME AND SAP CODE: EMERGENCY FOOD PRODUCTION PROJECT (PPAU)									
SAP CODE: P-GN-A00-009									
COUNTRY: GUINEA									
■ PROJECT GOAL: Contribu	te to the increase of	production and p	productivity in the p	roject area.					
■ PROJECT ALIGNMENT	(a) Country's goal:	the Republic of	Guinea has adopted	a 2040 Vision for	a prosperous and				
WITH THE COUNTRY	emerging Guine	emerging Guinea by 2040 that ensures a high-level of well-being for its people and protects							
AND AEFPF:	the interests of f	uture generations							
	(b) Alignment with	AEFPF: (i) Incre	ase in the productivit	y of the main crops	; and (ii) Building				
			al sector and improve	ment of the food and	l nutrition security				
		e segments of the							
	(c) Alignment indic								
			tivity of agricultural l		mer)				
	<u> </u>	dicator 2: Cereal	yields (tonne/hectare));					
B RESULTS MA	ATRIX	 	TADOREAR		l				
RESULTS CHAIN AND DESCRIPTION OF	UNIT	BASELINE	TARGET AT COMPLETION	MEANS OF	FREQUENCY				
INDICATORS	UNII	[2020/2021]	[Q1 2024]	VERIFICATION	OF REPORTING				
OUTCOME 1: Production is	increased		[Q1 2024]						
OUTCOME INDICATOR	increaseu.								
1.1: Additional production	Tonnes	Rice: 0	Rice: 71 429	Agricultural					
production	1011105	Maize: 0	Maize: 57 000	survey report	Annual				
		Cassava: 0	Cassava: 12 000	SERPROCA					
		Yam: 0	Yam: 7 200	and ANASA					
		Potato: 0	Potato: 6 250						
OUTCOME INDICATOR				Agricultural	Biannual				
1.2 : Additional beneficiary	Number	Men: 0	Men: 25 000	survey report					
farmers		Women: 0	Women: 10 750	SERPROCA					
				and ANASA					
OUTCOME A D 1 41 4	• • •								
OUTCOME 2 : Productivity OUTCOME INDICATOR	is increased.	T		1	Ι				
2.1: Increase in yields	Tonnes/ha	Rice: 1.5	Rice: 2.5	Crop yield per					
2.1. Iliciease III yields	1 Offices/fla	Maize: 1	Maize: 2.5	square metre	Annual				
		Cassava: 8	Cassava: 12	•					
		Yam: 8	Yam: 18	SERPROCA					
		Potato: 10	Potato: 15	and ANASA					
OUTPUT 1: Increased use of	certified seeds and g	ood quality fertil	lizer.						
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.1:									
Additional certified seed to	Tonne	Rice: 0	Rice: 2 000	SERPROCA	Biannual				
producers	Tonne	Maize: 0	Maize: 750	and ANASA					
	Cuttings	Cassava: 0 Yam: 0	Cassava: 20 000	Reports					
	Yams (seedlings)		Yam: 3 200 000						
	Seed potatoes (tonne)	Potato: 0	Potato: 500						
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.2:	(tollie)								
Additional fertilizers supplied	Tonne	NPK: 0	NPK: 4 845	SERPROCA	Biannual				
to producers	Tomic	Urea: 0	Urea: 3 185	and ANASA	Diamila				
1		OM: 0	OM: 3 570	Reports					

OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.3: Orders issued through ICT-	Number	0	170 000	SERPROCA and ANASA	Biannual			
based platforms				Reports				
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.4: Climate-resilient varieties disseminated	Number (climate-resilient varieties)	0	15	SERPROCA and ANASA Reports	Annual			
OUTPUT 2: Farmers using ag	ricultural best pract	tices (ABP).						
OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.1 : Additional planted surface area (ABP)	На	0	63 286	MAER crop season/agricultura l survey report and Joint Agricultural Sector Review (RCSA).	Biannual			
OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.2: ICT-based applications for distribution of inputs and dissemination of ABPs	Number	0	1	SERPROCA Report	Biannual			
OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.3: Producers trained in agricultural best practices, including climate services	Number	Men: 0 Women: 0	Men: 1155 Women: 495	SERPROCA's training report	Biannual			
OUTPUT 3: Policy reforms are initiated in the inputs sector								
OUTPUT INDICATOR 3.1: Strategy for sustainable access to improved inputs available.	Number of policy/reform documents validated	0	1	Copies of validated policies/reforms	Annual			

Executive Summary

The COVID-19 crisis and the war in Ukraine have had negative impacts on Guinea's agricultural sector, resulting in skyrocketing input and staple food prices. To mitigate the effects of price increases, the Government prepared a support plan for the 2022 crop year which involves the procurement and distribution of inputs (rice and maize seeds and fertilizers) to farmers. This operation will contribute to implementing the Government support plan by procuring and distributing: 2,000 tons certified seeds of climate-resilient varieties of rice; 750 tons of maize; 50 tons of hybrid rice; 10 tons of hybrid maize; 20,000 cassava cuttings; 3,200,000 seedlings of yams; 500 tons of potato; 4,845 tons of complex N-P-K fertilizer; 3,185 tons of urea and 3,570 tons of organic fertilizer. This project will generate additional production estimated at 71,429 tons of rice, 57,000 tons of maize, 12,000 tons of cassava, 7,200 tons of yam and 6,250 tons of potato.

Improving rice, maize and tuber production will significantly contribute to reducing food insecurity and poverty among the population, particularly women and the most vulnerable in society, as well as food imports and the trade deficit. The project will cover the entire national territory and directly benefit approximately 35 750 farmers, at least 30% of them women farmers, and 1 650 livestock farms, including those owned and managed by women. The indirect beneficiaries are estimated to be 71,500 farmers and 3,300 livestock breeders.

I. STRATEGIC THRUSTS AND RATIONALE

1.1. Major Development Constraints

✓ Analysis of the impact of the Russian-Ukrainian crisis on the country

1.1.1. *Economic growth and outlook:* The economy is resilient and the outlook is favourable (see Table 1) despite the global recessionary environment caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russian-Ukrainian crisis. GDP growth is estimated at 6.0% in 2021, slightly lower than in 2020 (7.0%). It is projected to average 5.3% over the 2022-2023 period..

Table 1: Key Macroeconomic Indicators of Guinea (% of GDP)

-	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^(e)	2021(e)	2022 ^(p)	2023(p)
GDP growth rate	10.3	6.4	5.6	7.0	6.0	5.4	5.1
Per capita GDP growth rate	7.6	3.6	2.8	3.5	2.9	2.1	3.0
Inflation (%)	8.9	9.8	9.5	10.6	12.6	12.9	11.2
Budget balance (% GDP)	-2.2	-1.2	-0.5	-2.9	-2.1	-1.7	-1.9
Current account balance (% GDP)	-6.7	-21.3	-12.5	-13.7	-4.0	-11.1	-9.8
Gross reserves (in months of imports)	2.6	3.3	4.7	3.8	4.1	2.4	n/a

Source: AfDB Statistics Department; estimates (e) and projections (p) based on the authors' calculations

- 1.1.2. *Monetary policy and inflation:* The monetary policy of the Central Bank of the Republic of Guinea (BCRG) is still characterized by price and exchange rate stabilization, but with targeted support for economic recovery. Inflation is expected to inch up from 12.6% in 2021 to 12.9% in 2022 before declining to 11.2% in 2023, due to rising freight and fuel costs, and imported inflation on consumer goods, affecting the poorest and threatening food security. However, external pressures on prices are partially offset by the appreciation of the Guinean franc, the early repayment of BCRG advances by the government, and its non-dependence on bank refinancing.
- 1.1.3. *Risks:* The strategic and operational risks identified during the preparation of CSP 2018-2022 persist or have been exacerbated by the internal and external shocks faced by the country, necessitating the adoption of mitigation measures (cf. Annex 3).

✓ Analysis of the impact of the crisis on agricultural, food and nutrition security

1.1.4. The COVID-19 pandemic and the current Ukrainian crisis have adversely affected agricultural production as well as food security for people living in rural and urban areas. The implementation of restrictive COVID-19 measures has led to poor sales and the rotting of a portion of fresh produce (vegetables, tubers and fruits), resulting in a substantial loss of income for producers and a sharp increase of more than 30% in the prices of these products in urban centres. This crisis jeopardizes food security, particularly for poor families. The March 2022 Harmonized Framework (HF) data on food insecurity in the country show that 3,549,277 people (or 31.8% of the population) are in the stressed phase, 982,982 people (or 8.8%) in the crisis phase, and 9,197 people (0.1%) in the emergency phase of food insecurity. The comparison of these results with the March 2021 situation analysis shows that 2,426,628 people (or 21.83% of the population) were in the stressed phase, while 453,942 people (or 4.08%) in the crisis phase of food insecurity. These figures show a significant decline in the country's food and nutrition security between March 2021 and March 2022.

✓ Social impact analysis

1.1.5. The most vulnerable households, which are still struggling to recover from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, are hard hit by the Ukrainian crisis as the prices of staple products, including cereals and fuel, have skyrocketed. Rising fertilizer prices are also expected to further weaken rural smallholder farmers and their families, reducing their incomes and putting them at risk of food insecurity. The actions envisaged under this emergency project target this segment of the population in order to mitigate the effects of all these successive crises. According to the National Harmonized Framework Report (March 2022), the analysis of risk-prone areas and food and nutrition insecure people classified five of the eight regions studied in the minimal phase and three in the stressed phase.

1.2. Project Linkage with Country Strategies and Objectives

1.2.1. The project is consistent with the Guinea-African Development Bank Partnership Framework. Specifically, it is in harmony with the National Agricultural Investment and Food and Nutrition Security Plan (PNIASAN 2018-2025), particularly its programmes, namely: (i) Increasing the Productivity of Main Crops; (ii) Improving Access to Growth Markets and Structuring Key Agricultural Sector Value Chains; (iii) Building the Resilience of the Agricultural Sector and Improving the Food and Nutrition Security of Vulnerable People; (iv) Developing Human Capital and Promoting Young People, Women and Men Involved in the Agricultural Sector.

1.3. Rationale for Bank Intervention

1.3.1. This operation is in keeping with the Bank's CSP (2018-2022) for Guinea whose second focus area is the development of agricultural and industrial value chains. The proposed operation is perfectly in line with the objectives of the Bank's "Feed Africa" strategy. The project is also consistent with the AfDB's 2022-2026 Strategy for Addressing Fragility and Building Resilience in Africa. The actions proposed are consistent with the three pillars of the African Emergency Food Production Facility (AEFPF). Furthermore, the Bank has an indisputable comparative advantage in designing emergency operations to mitigate the impact of exogenous shocks. The Africa Food Crisis Response (AFCR) in 2008 and the Feed Africa Response to COVID-19 (FAREC) are two examples of the Bank's response to previous food security crises. The Bank's support will focus on strengthening farmers' capacities and support services in good agricultural practices (GAP) and will result in an increase in food production and productivity and thus improve the food security of the Guinean population.

1.4. Aid Coordination

1.4.1. The Government has improved aid coordination by establishing consultation mechanisms, but inter-ministerial coordination still needs to be strengthened. In addition to the existing Coordination and Consultation Strategic Framework (CCF) between the GoG and TFPs, a Technical Monitoring Committee (TMC) was formed to strengthen inter-sector coordination and Thematic Dialogue Groups (TDGs) bringing together the representatives of TFPs and the GoG at the sector level. A six-member Multi-donor Executive Committee (COMEX), composed of bilateral and multilateral partners including the AfDB and having a rotating chairmanship, was formed. The World Bank has chaired the COMEX since June 2022, with the AfDB as first Alternate Vice-Chair.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Objectives and Components

Objectives

2.1.1. The overall project objective is to contribute to improving the food and nutrition security of the rural population, particularly women and young people, by developing the rice, maize and tuber (cassava, yam and potato) sub-sectors.

Component 1: Improving Access to Certified Seeds and Advisory Support

Context and challenges

2.1.2. The edapho-climatic conditions in Guinea offer great potential for the cultivation of a very wide range of crops to ensure the country's food and nutrition security and contribute to its sustainable development. Despite this potential and the investment efforts made by the Government and private sector, production is still unable to meet the ever-increasing food needs of the population in a sustainable manner. Yields have not changed significantly in recent years. Cropping methods have scarcely changed. The promotion of new farming practices remains highly localized. Improved seeds are used in less than 8% of the planted surface area and 7 kilogrammes of fertilizer are used per hectare per year on average. The absence of a functional rural credit system prevents the use of inputs.

4 Measures taken so far by the Government

2.1.3. The Government adopted a support plan worth GNF 70 billion for the 2022 crop year which entails procuring and making available 300 tonnes of rice seeds and 125 tonnes of maize seeds to farmers (fertilizer quantities are presented in paragraph 2.1.7 below). These quantities, however, do not meet all of the needs of farmers who require approximately 2,000 tonnes of rice seeds and 1,500 tonnes of maize seeds.

Measures supported by the project to improve access to certified seeds and advisory services

2.1.4. The following activities will be implemented: (i) <u>procurement of foundation seeds</u>: 50 tonnes of rice seeds, 10 tonnes of maize seeds, 20,000 bundles of cassava cuttings, 3,200,000 seed yams and 500 tonnes of seed potatoes; (ii) <u>procurement and distribution of hybrid seeds</u>: 50 tonnes of rice and 10 tonnes of maize seeds; (iii) <u>procurement of certified climate-resilient seeds</u>: 2,000 tonnes of rice and 750 tonnes of maize seeds; and (iv) <u>Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT) programme assistance</u> (see details in Annex 4, paragraph 1.3.4); (v) <u>conversion of crop residues for livestock feeding</u>; (vi) <u>technology transfer and agricultural extension services</u> including climate information for producers in 344 districts. While implement the project, the Government will benefit from technical assistance from the Bank's TAAT program for the supply of rice, maize and cassava seeds, capacity-building and support in the establishment of the SAH unit (see Annex 4).

Expected outcomes

2.1.5. The expected outputs/outcomes of the implementation of activities under this component are the improvement of the production and productivity of the rice, maize and tuber sub-sectors through

the identification and dissemination of adapted agricultural innovations, particularly the use of high-yield seed varieties that are resilient to climate change. Regarding production, the estimated volumes are: 71,429 tonnes of rice, 75,000 tonnes of maize, 12,000 tonnes of cassava, 7,200 tonnes of yam, and 6,250 tonnes of potato. The effects of the crisis on producers and SMEs are mitigated through support initiatives that improve their resilience and incomes. Similarly, self-sufficiency in rice, maize and tubers is ensured by increasing yields and output, the residues of which are used to feed animals and boost livestock productivity. Lastly, the project will facilitate the setting up of a sustainable system for disseminating technologies that enable farmers to access agricultural extension services and climate information.

Component 2: Improving Access to Fertilizer

4 Context and challenges

2.1.6. Guinea's agriculture is traditional and family-oriented. It is characterized by a very low fertilizer use rate of about 7 kg/ha. As a result, cultivated area productivity is low, particularly for food crops. The quantity of fertilizers made available to farmers by the State increased from 20,000 tonnes in 2011 to around 32,000 tonnes in 2021, against a national requirement estimated at 150,000 tonnes. Fertilizers are provided to farmers mainly by the State at a subsidized price of GNF 135,000 per 50-kilogramme bag (NPK and urea). However, since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, difficulties in supplying fertilizers and lack of State subsidies have led to a hike in prices. The price of a 50-kilogramme bag of NPK and urea has risen from GNF 135,000 (subsidized price) between 2017 and 2020 to more than GNF 450,000 in 2022. The Russia-Ukraine crisis has exacerbated this upward trend in input prices. The price of a tonne of urea has risen from USD 600 to USD 1,550 and that of a tonne of NPK from USD 400 to USD 1,450.

4 Measures taken so far by the Government

2.1.7. As indicated above (paragraph 2.1.3), the Government adopted a support plan for the 2022 crop year which entails procuring and making available to farmers 15,000 tonnes of fertilizers (NPK and urea), 40 litres of foliar fertilizers and 100 tractors. This plan will allow for the procurement of large quantities of fertilizer which will be sold to producers at subsidized prices. The price of a 50 kg bag of fertilizer is currently subsidized at GNF 450,000, compared to GNF 600,000-700,000 on the market. To improve access to fertilizer, the government has taken other measures such as exempting customs duties on imports of inputs at subsidized prices (30%), which are distributed to the most vulnerable producers through an electronic platform set up with the support of bilateral donors.

Measures supported by the project to improve access to fertilizer

2.1.8. To increase fertilizer use and boost rice, maize and tuber crop production, a support activity aimed at providing fertilizers to producers at shared cost will be implemented. To that end, 4845 tonnes of N-P-K, 3185 tonnes of urea, and 3570 tonnes of organic matter (OM) will be procured and made available to farmers and support services. The fertilizer supply will be subsidized in accordance with the Government's subsidization arrangements (30% of the cost price borne by the State). The fertilizers will therefore be sold to producers at 70% of their cost price. The operation's support entails backing up the Government's efforts to make inputs available to vulnerable communities at a subsidized price. The inputs will be distributed in accordance with the subsidy provisions put in place by the Government by strengthening the existing electronic platform.

Expected outcomes

2.1.9. The use of chemical fertilizers and organic manure will significantly improve the yields of target crops. The expected outcomes are: an increase in rice yields from 1.5 tonnes to 2.5 tonnes; maize yields from 1 tonne to 2.5 tonnes; cassava yields from 8 tonnes to 12 tonnes; yam yields from 8 tonnes to 18 tonnes; and potato yields from 10 tonnes to 15 tonnes. Other expected outcomes are: an increase in food crop production (see paragraph 2.1.5); improvement in food security; and capacity-building for farmers and support services.

Component 3: Improving Governance and Implementing Agricultural Sector Public Policies

Context and challenges

2.1.10. Guinea's agricultural sector is not resilient to climate shocks and disruptions in input and output markets. The COVID-19 crisis and the war in Ukraine have had negative impacts on the sector, resulting in rising input and food prices that are out of the reach of most households, particularly those headed by women. This weakens production facilities and food security, and reduces the incomes of impoverished farmers. The lack of mechanisms for sharing and managing climate risks in a highly vulnerable agro-climatic context limits access to credit and the use of more productive and resilient technologies.

4 Measures taken so far by the Government

2.1.11. Since 2015, Guinea has implemented a seed policy to promote sustainable agriculture. The country took part in the drafting of the ECOWAS Seed Regulations. However, implementing the national seed policy and the ECOWAS-WAEMU-CILSS Harmonized Regional Seed Regulations has not been easy. The country also has four seed processing centres with a total processing capacity of about 2,400 tonnes. Concerning fertilizer sector governance, the country has adopted the ECOWAS Policy on Regulation. The challenge now is to harmonize and operationalize these various policies and to prepare a reference input sector governance document. Similarly, to ensure efficiency, transparency and traceability of input subsidies, the Government of Guinea conducted a pilot phase of the electronic subsidy system called E-subsidy (e-VOUCHER) and electronic extension (e-Extension). The process of setting up the electronic platform was completed in 2017 and 177,171 farms are currently registered for all crops (see Annex 7).

Measures supported by the project to address food security challenges

2.1.12. The project will support the setting up of a multi-stakeholder Task Force with a 30% female representation to: (i) conduct a situation analysis and assess the strengths and weaknesses of the current system of input supply to producers; (ii) define measures and make recommendations for improving access to inputs, including specific recommendations for access by women farmers and entrepreneurs to quality inputs and agricultural best practices; (iii) conduct a feasibility study for the establishment of an agricultural/climate microinsurance mechanism; and (iv) strengthen and expand nationwide use of the e-VOUCHER digital platform for input distribution.

Expected outcomes

2.1.13. The project is expected to make recommendations and propose strategies for the setting up of a sustainable input supply system and an agricultural/climate microinsurance mechanism. Constraints on the development of input marketing channels will be identified and recommendations to remove them made; a strategy for easy and sustainable access to inputs will be developed and validated; and an input access mechanism will be operationalized. A feasibility study on the establishment of an agricultural/climate microinsurance mechanism will be conducted to inform future actions aimed at developing microinsurance services for the benefit of farms and agricultural SMEs that are highly vulnerable to the vagaries and risks of the weather. Expansion of the digital platform will allow for the enrolment of at least one million agricultural households and at least one input distributor per district and also facilitate the dispatch of electronic vouchers to the various stakeholders.

Component 4: Project Coordination and Management

2.1.14. This component aims at coordinating the actions of the project in order to ensure its effective implementation: administrative and financial management, planning and monitoring-evaluation of the project.

Table 2.1: Project Components

Component	Cost in UA million	% of total cost	Component Description
Improving access to certified seeds and advisory support	7,66	39,5%	Procurement and distribution of 50 tonnes of foundation rice seeds, 10 tonnes of foundation maize seeds; 50 tonnes of hybrid rice seeds and 10 tonnes of hybrid maize seeds; 20,000 bundles of cassava cuttings, 500 tonnes of yam (3,200,000 seed yams) and 500 tonnes of seed potatoes; 2,000 tonnes of certified rice seeds and 750 tonnes of certified maize seeds; conversion of crop residues for livestock feeding; ensuring technology transfer and providing agricultural advisory services to producers in 344 districts; establishing a revolving inputs credit system; production and dissemination of emergency agro-climatic information to all agricultural input beneficiaries.
Improving access to fertilizer	9.88	50.9%	Procurement and distribution of 4845 tonnes of N-P-K, 3185 tonnes of urea and 3570 tonnes of organic matter.
Improving governance and implementing agricultural sector public policies	0.34	1.8%	(i) prepare a situation analysis and assess the strengths and weaknesses of the current system of input supply to producers; (ii) define measures and make recommendations for improving access to inputs, including specific recommendations for access by women farmers and entrepreneurs to quality inputs and best farming practices; and (iii) conduct a feasibility study for the development of agro-climatic insurance services.
Project coordination and management	1,51	7,8%	Administrative and financial management, monitoring-evaluation, audit, support the strengthening of the e-VOUCHER digital platform for input distribution.
Total	19.39	100%	

2.2 Theory of Change

2.2.1 This emergency project will boost the production of the main food crops (rice, maize, cassava, yam and potato). The project will contribute to increasing yields and production by facilitating farmers' access to improved seeds and fertilizers and building their capacity, thereby helping to meet the food needs of beneficiaries and enabling them to sell a portion of their production to meet other vital household needs. The theory of change is predicated on the assumptions that: (i) inputs are available on the international market; (ii) extension and agro-climatic advisory services are provided to the operation; (iii) there is political will to implement necessary reforms; (iv) funds are provided on time; and (v) inputs are distributed on time in an equitable and transparent manner.

2.3 Technical Solutions Adopted and Alternatives Explored

2.3.1. The technical solutions chosen are predicated on the adoption of the improved farming techniques recommended within the scope of this project. There are also plans to import some improved high-yielding seed varieties adapted to the edaphoclimatic conditions of Guinea.

2.4 Project Type

2.4.1. This is a national investment operation financed with ADF (loan and grant) resources.

2.5 Estimated Project Cost

2.5.1. The total project cost is estimated at UA 19.39 million (GNF 219.065 billion). The project will be funded by a UA 9.98 million ADF loan, a UA 7.68 million ADF grant and a counterpart contribution in kind, estimated at UA 1.73 million (GNF 19.545 billion), from the Guinean Government. The tables below show the breakdown of project costs by component, expenditure category and financing source. The details are provided in Annex 8.

Table 2.5.a: Estimated Project Cost by Component

Components	Cost (in	Total Cost (in	
Components	Local Currency	Foreign Exchange	UA million)
Component 1: Improving access to certified seeds and advisory support	7.09	0,57	7,66
Component 2: Improving access to fertilizer	-	9.88	9.88
Component 3: Improving governance and implementing agricultural sector public policies	0.31	0.03	0.34
Component 4: Project coordination and management	1,50	0,01	1,51
Total	8,90	10,35	19,39

Table 2.5.b: Estimated Project Costs by Expenditure Category (in UA million)

Components	2023	2024	Total
Component 1: Improving access to certified seeds and advisory support	6,13	1,53	7,66
Component 2: Improving access to fertilizer	7.90	1.98	9.88
Component 3: Improving governance and implementing agricultural sector public policies	0.28	0.06	0.34
Component 4: Project coordination and management	1,22	0,29	1,51
Total	15.53	3.86	19.39

Table 2.5.c: Estimated Project Costs by Expenditure Category and Financing Source (in UA million)

Expenditure	Fir	TOTAL			
category	ADF Loan ADF Grant		GVT	IOIAL	
Works	-	0.29	-	0.29	
Goods	9.98	4.12	-	14.10	
Services	-	1,65	1,65	3,30	
Operational costs	-	1,62	0,08	1,70	
TOTAL	9.98	7.68	1.73	19.39	

2.6. Project Target Area and Beneficiaries

2.6.1. The project will cover the entire national territory. Project beneficiaries will be identified by the decentralized technical services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. It will directly benefit about 35,750 farmers, at least 30% of them women farmers, and 1650 livestock farms, including those owned and managed by women. The indirect beneficiaries are estimated to be 71,500 farmers and 3300 livestock breeders.

2.7 Participatory Approach to Project Identification, Design and Implementation

2.7.1. During project design, various national technical entities and technical and financial partners were consulted. During project implementation, a participatory and inclusive approach involving all stakeholders (technical services, producer organisations, women's and youth groups, civil society, private sector, TFPs, etc.) will be adopted through the decentralized services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

2.8 Bank Group Experience and Lessons Reflected in Project Design

2.8.1. Since 1974, the Bank has been assisting the Republic of Guinea in its development efforts. It has financed many agricultural and rural development projects that have helped to improve the living conditions of rural men and women, while also developing technical and organizational approaches tailored to local contexts. The outcomes of these operations have been satisfactory. Lessons from previous similar operations such as the COVID-19 pandemic (FAREC), as well as those from periodic reviews of the entire project portfolio in Guinea, have been incorporated into the design of this emergency operation. These include the use of the advance procurement procedure for key contracts and existing and efficient PMU services in order to minimize the delay in start-up and improve the quality of projects at entry but also the involvement of local authorities and decentralized services in the choice of project sites. This approach is expected to enhance the appropriation of the project by the beneficiaries, to ensure the sustainability project's achievements.

2.9 Key Performance Indicators

2.9.1. The key indicators that will be monitored are: (i) yields in kg/ha; (ii) output in tonnes; (iii) number of producers using high-yield varieties; and (iv) quantity of seeds and fertilizers distributed. The Bank will also build the capacity of the Gender and Equity Service within the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock such that it can collect baseline data, at mid-term and at completion of the project, that can be used to assess its impact on women farmers.

III. PROJECT FEASIBILITY

3.1 Economic and Financial Performance

3.1.1. The emergency project intends to boost the production of the main food crops (rice, maize, cassava, yam and potato). The project will contribute to increasing yields and production by facilitating farmers' access to improved seeds and fertilizers and building their capacity, thereby helping to meet the food needs of beneficiaries and enabling them to sell a portion of their production to meet other vital household needs. The project will produce an additional 143,500 tonnes of rice, 57,000 tonnes of maize, 10,000 tonnes of cassava, 4,000 tonnes of yam and 5,000 tonnes of potato. This will increase the supply of food products and undoubtedly contribute to stabilizing their prices. The recovery and reinjection of 70% of input costs into the procurement and supply of inputs subsidized to the tune of 30% in subsequent years will contribute to maximizing the project's economic impact.

3.2 Environmental and Social Impact

- 3.2.1. **Environmental impact:** In accordance with Article 25 of Decree No. D/2019/PRG/SGG promulgating Law No. L/2019/0034/AN of 4 July 2019, the project is not subject to any environmental impact assessment due to the absence of physical activities in all its components. However, given that project activities will focus on seed and chemical fertilizer distribution, there is a risk that pesticides will be used for pest control. As a result, using these chemical inputs to boost yields may pose a low to moderate risk of soil and water pollution in production basins. The project is therefore classified under Category 2 of the Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS). A Pest and Pesticide Management Plan (PPMP) will be developed during project implementation, specifically prior to the distribution of seeds and fertilizers to farmers.
- 3.2.2. **Social impact:** The positive project impacts will be to: (i) protect the Guinean people from rising food prices; (ii) improve the people's living conditions; (iii) ensure the food security of the people in general and vulnerable groups in particular; and (iv) diversify and increase the people's production and incomes. However, the project will have low to moderate risks and negative impacts, particularly: (i) health risks resulting from the consumption of contaminated water or plant products; and (ii) risk of conflicts arising from the distribution and sale of inputs or selection of beneficiaries.
- 3.2.3. **Environmental and social compliance:** The Project is classified under Category 2 of the Bank's Integrated Safeguards System. PATAG-EAJ's Project Management Unit (PMU), which will oversee the day-to-day coordination of project activities, includes an Environmental Officer who will oversee the implementation of the project's PPMP. The PMU will regularly prepare and share quarterly reports on the implementation of the project's environmental and social measures with the Bank, as well as ensure the conduct of an annual environmental and social compliance audit in December of the year audited for the duration of the project. The Environmental and Social Compliance Note (ESCON) in Annex 12 confirms that the project complies with the Bank's environmental and social requirements before approval. The said requirements are reflected in the Financing Agreement.
- 3.2.4. Climate change and green growth: The project is classified under Category 2 of the Bank's Climate Safeguards System, which means that it is vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Climate risks such as insufficient rainfall, excessive heat, flooding, soil salinization (particularly in lowlands that have great potential for rice cultivation), spread of crop diseases and pests, could

adversely affect the project. Accordingly, the project's interventions will be accompanied by the production and massive dissemination of agro-climatic information in order to guarantee the expected results of facilitating access to inputs. Being an emergency operation, the interventions will have to be oriented mainly towards areas with favourable climatic conditions or benefiting from water control infrastructures. The project will also support a feasibility study on the establishment of an agricultural micro-insurance mechanism as a risk management and climate change adaptation strategy in the agricultural sector.

- 3.2.5. **Gender equality and women's empowerment:** The project is classified under the **Gender Outcomes (GEN II)** Category of the Bank's Gender Marker System (GMS). It is consistent with Pillar 1: Empowering women through access to finance and markets of the Bank's Gender Strategy 2021-2025. It will benefit no less than 10 750 women farmers out of a total of 25 000 farmers. Furthermore, in keeping with the approach defined in the Guide to Empowering Women Entrepreneurs in Transition Processes in Africa, the project will seek to strengthen and build the resilience of the fertilizer and seed market in the long term in order to support gender-sensitive demand, supply and institutional support.
- 3.2.6. **Opportunities for building resilience:** The Bank's new Strategy for Addressing Fragility and Building Resilience in Africa underscores the importance of building institutional capacity, improving community resilience by reducing gender and rural-urban disparities, empowering young women and men, and supporting private sector development. This operation will contribute to promoting sustainable private sector development by diversifying the agricultural sector, providing means of livelihood and ensuring a more equitable distribution of resources in rural areas. It will seek to foster the entrepreneurial spirit by laying special emphasis on young people and women-owned businesses.

IV. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Implementation Arrangements

- 4.1.1. **Implementation provisions:** The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock will act as the Project Executing Agency through the existing Project Management Unit (PMU) which is currently implementing the Bank-funded Support Project for the Transformation of Guinean Agriculture and Youth Agricultural Entrepreneurship (PATAG-EAJ). The PATAG-EAJ Project Management Unit will be responsible for the day-to-day coordination of activities. It comprises, among others, a Coordinator, a Procurement Expert, an Administrative and Financial Officer (AFO), a Monitoring and Evaluation Expert, an Environmental Officer and an Accountant. The PMU will conclude agreements with IRAG, DNA, SERPROCA, DNPV-DS, DNAPA and IITA under the Bank's TAAT programme. Details of the agreements are presented in **Annex 13** (attached document) on procurements.
- 4.1.2. **Procurement:** Analysis of Guinea's existing¹ procurement system rated the risk level as "substantial" with several points of concern as well as a lack of clear provisions to deal with the

.

¹ A new system came into effect on 1 September 2020 (but still lacks several implementing instruments to ensure effective implementation) and should be re-evaluated after an implementation period that is long enough to guarantee understanding of the practices.

emergency effectively and satisfactorily. It was therefore decided that the Bank's procurement system should be used for all procurements, excluding operating expenses, which will be subject to the provisions of the Implementing Agency's procedure manual.

- 4.1.3. Goods and consultancy services financed by the Bank under the project will be procured in accordance with the Procurement Framework for Bank Group Financed Operations, October 2015 Edition, the provisions set out in the Financing Agreement and the detailed terms and conditions available in Annex 14 (attached) which call for a flexible approach taking into account the urgent nature of the operation.
- 4.1.4. **Financial management:** The financial management of the PPAU will be carried out under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAGEL) through the PATAG-EAJ PMU currently being implemented, composed of the Coordinator, the Administrative and Financial Manager (RAF) and the Accountant. These PMU/PATAG-EAJ staff will be reinforced by an accounting assistant to be recruited on a competitive basis. The PPAU will follow the budgetary procedure in force at MAGEL for the preparation before the beginning of each year of the annual budgeted work program (AWWP) to be submitted to the Steering Committee and the Bank for approval. Internal control will be based on the manual of administrative, financial and accounting procedures currently being finalized at PATAG-EAJ. This control system will be supported by the MAGEL General Inspectorate (IGMAGEL), which will have to integrate the operations carried out under the PPAU into its programmes of activities. The PMU/PATAG-EAJ will maintain the budgetary, general and analytical accounts of the PPAU using its TOM2PRO version 2 accounting system. This must first be configured to take into account the specificities of the PPAU and to ensure the regular production of periodic financial monitoring reports and annual financial statements to be submitted to external audits. Details are attached.
- 4.1.5. **Disbursement:** The Bank's resources will be disbursed in accordance with the provisions of the Disbursement Handbook using the direct payment method, the special account method; and the reimbursement method.
- 4.1.6. **External audit:** The external audit of the project will be carried out by an independent audit firm, recruited on a competitive basis and in accordance with the terms of reference for external audits of investment projects financed by the Bank.

4.2. Monitoring

4.2.1. The main monitoring/evaluation and management tool of the project is its results framework, indicators and targets. The PATAG-EAJ Project Management Unit, which includes a monitoring/evaluation specialist, will ensure the internal monitoring/evaluation of the project. The Strategy and Development Bureau (BSD) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock will be responsible for the external monitoring and evaluation of the project. The Gender and Equity Service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock will be equipped to assess the project's contribution to gender equality and women's empowerment, in keeping with its gender action plan.

4.3 Governance

4.3.1. Guinea's political, economic and social governance indicators remain modest, despite the progress made in recent years. The country's poor performance with regard to governance and the fight against corruption is generally associated with a higher incidence of political and institutional

uncertainties. Corruption Perceptions Index trends show that despite some slight improvements over the past five years, the perception of corruption remained virtually unchanged over the 2013-2017 period. Guinea is ranked 148th out of 180 countries with an average score of 25 compared to the regional average of 34.

4.4 Sustainability

4.4.1. PPAU's main concern is to ensure sustainability. This is reflected in the choice of input investments and policy reforms to establish a sustainable input supply system, particularly by providing financial support to the Agricultural Development Fund in order to facilitate access to inputs in the medium and long term. Similarly, the involvement of the decentralized services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in project implementation will help to enhance the sustainability of project outcomes after completion.

4.5. Risk Management

4.5.1. The potential risks identified during PPAU implementation and the attendant mitigation measures are summarized in the table in Annex 3.

4.6. Knowledge-Building

4.6.1. The actions envisaged under PPAU that will foster better knowledge management and knowledge-building include: (i) developing local expertise in technical innovations; (ii) disseminating new production techniques; (iii) setting up demonstration units and disseminating farming best practices; (iv) raising awareness and disseminating information through various communication channels; and (v) strengthening women's leadership in input and fertilizer sector governance.

V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

5.1. Legal Instrument

The legal instrument to be used is a Loan Agreement and a Grant Protocol of Agreement that will be signed between the Republic of Guinea and the African Development Fund.

5.2. Conditions for Bank Intervention

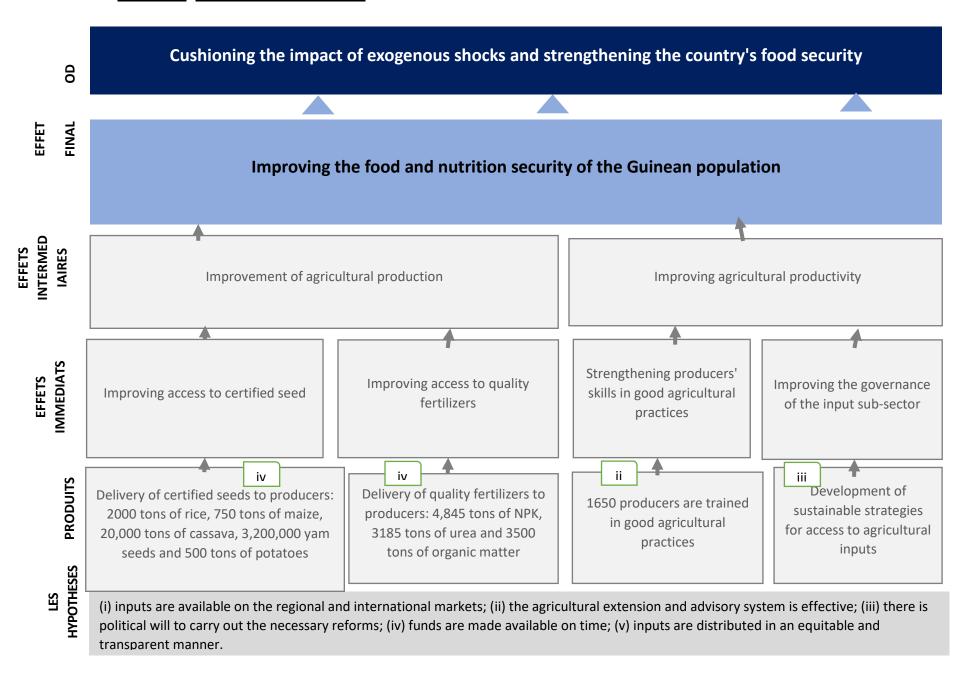
- (a) <u>Effectiveness</u>: The effectiveness of the ADF loan shall be subject to fulfilment by the Borrower of the conditions set forth in Section 12.01 of the General Conditions Applicable to ADF Loan, Guarantee and Grant Agreements. The effectiveness of the ADF grant shall be subject to the signing by the Donee and the Fund of a Protocol of Agreement.
- (b) <u>Conditions precedent to first disbursement</u>: In addition to the respective entry into force of the financing agreements, the first disbursement will be conditional on the submission to the Fund of proof of the extension to the PPAU of the mandate of the PATAG-EAJ Implementation Unit.

(c) Other commitments: environmental and social safeguards: The Donee/Borrower shall undertake to: (i) submit an assessment of the specific environmental and social impacts of the handling and use of pesticides and other chemicals ("Pest and Pesticide Management Plan" – "PPMP"); (ii) submit within 30 days of receipt of funds, evidence of approval of the PPMP by the relevant national authorities and the Bank and publication of the PPMP by the Donee/Borrower and the Bank; (iii) prepare and submit to the Bank quarterly reports on the implementation of the PPMP; (iv) refrain from taking any action that would prevent or impede the implementation of the PPMP; (v) cooperate fully with the Bank in the event where project implementation or a change in the project scope leads to the unanticipated displacement and/or resettlement of people, and undertake not to commence any work in the project-affected area unless all project-affected persons (PAPs) in those areas have been compensated and/or resettled in accordance with a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to be prepared by the Recipient.

VI. RECOMMENDATION

Management recommends that the Board of Directors should approve the award of a loan not exceeding UA 9.98 million and a grant not exceeding UA 7.68 million to the Republic of Guinea, under the African Emergency Food Production Facility (AEFPF), to assist the population affected by soaring prices and declining production, under the terms and conditions set forth in this report.

ANNEX 1: THEORY OF CHANGE



ANNEX 2: RESULTS MONITORING PLAN

A. Alignment Indicators			
Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Source	Reference and targets
Productivity of agricultural labour (\$ per farmer)	This indicator measures not only productivity gains, but also changes in the influence of the environment on productivity.	MAGEL statistics Surveys	Reference (2022) : ND Target (2024) : ND
Yield per hectare	This indicator measures productivity per hectare of arable land for each of the crops considered. It indicates efforts made to increase productivity by using fertilizers such as nitrogen fertilizer, potassium carbonate and phosphates.	MAGEL statistics Surveys	Refernce (2022): Rice: 1.5; Maize: 1; Cassava: 8; Yam: 8; Potato: 10 Target (2024): Rice: 2.5; Maize: 2.5; Cassava: 12 Yam: 18; Potato: 15

B. Outcome and Output Indicators (Performance Indicators)

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Collection Responsible B	Responsible Entity	Frequency	Planning for results		
Thureator rame	Definition/Description	Method Responsible Entry		requency	2022	2023	2024
Additional production	This indicator measures the additional production induced by the project (situation with project)	Agricultural survey report SERPROCA and ANASA	SERPROCA and ANASA	Annual	0	Riz: 35 714,5 Maïs: 28 500 Manioc: 6000 Igname: 3600 Pomme de terre: 3125	Riz: 35 714,5 Maïs: 28 500 Manioc: 6000 Igname: 3600 Pomme de terre: 3125
Additional beneficiary farmers	This indicator measures the number of farmers who have used selected seeds of the targeted crops	Progress reports	IRAG SERPROCA	Biannual	0	17,875, at least 30% of them women	35,750, at least 30% of them women
Yield (kg/ha)	This indicator measures the productivity trends of the crops envisaged with respect to the baseline situation	Survey	SERPROCA ANASA	Annual	Rice: 1.5 Maize: 1 Cassava: 8 Yam: 8 Potato: 10	Rice: 2.5 Maize: 2.5 Cassava: 12 Yam: 18 Potato: 15	Rice: 2.5 Maize: 2.5 Cassava: 12 Yam: 18 Potato: 15
Additional certified seed to producers	This indicator measures the amount of seeds distributed to producers.	Progress reports	SERPROCA ANASA	Biannual	0	Rice: 1600 T Maize: 600 T Cassava: 16000 Yam: 2560 000 Potato: 400	Rice: 400 T Maize: 150 T Cassava: 4000 Yam: 640 000 Potato: 100
Additional fertilizers	The indicator is calculated as the total weight of fertilizers distributed to producers.	Progress reports	SERPROCA and ANASA	Biannual	0	NPK : 3876 Urée : 2548 M.0 : 2856	NPK : 969 Urée : 637 M.0 : 714

supplied to producers							
(Tonne) Orders issued through ICT-based platforms	This indicator measures the number of input vouchers issued through the digital platform e-VOUCHER	Progress reports	SERPROCA et ANASA	Biannual	0	136 000	34 000
Climate-resilient varieties disseminated	This indicator measures the number of climate-resilient seed varieties (rice, maize, cassava, yam and potato) that will be popularized to producers as part of the project.	Progress reports	SERPROCA et ANASA	Annual	0	12	3
Additional planted surface area (ABP)	This indicator measures the additional area seeded to rice, maize, cassava, yam and potato as a result of the project.	MAER crop season/agricultural survey report and Joint Agricultural Sector Review (RCSA).	DNA	Biannual	0	50 629	12 657
Producers trained in agricultural best practices, including climate services	This indicator measures the number of producers trained in good agricultural practices	Training report	SERPROCA	Biannual	0	1320	330
ICT-based applications for distribution of inputs and dissemination of ABPs	This indicator is linked to the activity of strengthening and extending at national level the e-VOUCHER digital platform for the distribution of inputs	Progress reports	SERPROCA	Annual	0	1	1
Strategies or sustainable access to improved inputs available.	This indicator measures the level of commitment of the Guinean government to implementing policy reforms in the input sector	Copies of validated policies/reforms	BSD	Annual	0	1	4

ANNEX 3: RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX

Table: Risks and Mitigation Measures

Risk Category	Risk Description	Rating	Mitigation Measure	Responsible Entity
COUNTRY'S POLITICAL AND GOVERNANCE CONTEXT	Lack of consensus at the national level and with ECOWAS on the duration of transition, its roadmap and the electoral process	L	The acceptance of an ECOWAS- appointed mediator by stakeholders augurs well for the removal of constraints.	Government
MACROECONOMIC	 Persistence of COVID-19, possible resurgence of EBOLA and continuation of the Russian-Ukrainian crisis Weak catalytic effect of public investment on the private sector and agroindustrial processing zones (APZs) 	M	 The health, social, economic and fiscal measures of the National COVID-19 Control Strategy (NCS 2020-22) could mitigate the crisis. Government's commitment to the diversification of sources of growth. Conduct of a prudent debt policy, resulting in a moderate risk of external debt overhang. Budget consolidation, reduction of poorly targeted subsidies, ongoing digitization of revenue services to improve domestic revenue collection. Conduct of tax audit of strategic sector enterprises (mining, banking, finance and ICT). 	Government
SECTOR STRATEGIES AND POLICIES	Lack of a transparent input supply system capable of making quality inputs available	L	Strengthening and expanding the use of the e-VOUCHER Digital Input Distribution Platform will contribute to improving transparency in input distribution.	Government, PMU
TECHNICAL DESIGN OF THE OPERATION	Limited participation of women because of decision-making bodies at the community level	M	Conduct awareness campaigns on a regular basis. To work in close collaboration with community organizations	AfDB, Government

Risk Category	Risk Description	Rating	Mitigation Measure	Responsible Entity
	that prevent them from taking part in project activities.			
FIDUCIARY AND VALUE FOR MONEY	Delay in commitment of project resources related to procurement timeline Delay in finalizing the manual of administrative and financial procedures of the project	L	 Use of an existing management unit (PATAG PMU) to manage the project; Define the appropriate acquisition methods and anticipate acquisitions and recourse to Advance Acquisition Actions Accelerate the Bank's notice of no objection on the draft manual of administrative and financial procedures prepared and transmitted by the PATAG PMU 	PMU, AfDB
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL	Climate change adversely affects agricultural productivity as well as all outcomes and outputs.	M	Use of improved climate-smart seeds and awareness of climate-smart farming techniques	Government /AfDB/ TAAT / IRAG
CAPACITY OF IMPLEMENTING ENTITY	Work overload of the PATAG- EAJ PIU designated to manage this project	L	Recruitment of a Procurement Assistant and an Accounting Assistant to support PATAG PMU.	PMU, AfDB

ANNEX 4: SAH EX-VITRO SEED MULTIPLICATION TECHNOLOGY FOR CASSAVA

The SAH technology has been adopted as a rapid, innovative, disease-free and high-throughput cassava propagation system in Nigeria and many African countries. The technology is cost-effective and has been used to obtain a significant volume of planting material from improved varieties within the framework of the breeding programme for research or germplasm exchange between countries. However, the unprecedented global crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant negative impact on SAH operations and on the availability of tissue culture material from genetic resource centres.

Meanwhile, the demand for food is rising, resulting in a growing demand for cassava planting material, roots and other cassava-based food products. As a result, an innovative system for scaling up SAH plant production is required to meet demand for first-generation seeds while also reducing hunger and malnutrition. To that end, efforts have resulted in the setting up of a small greenhouse system for SAH propagation and the use of nodal cuttings to generate foundation stocks for the conduct of SAH operations. The system has significantly increased monthly plantlet production to about 40,000, up from 20,000 with the in-vitro SAH system which requires a laboratory.

The nodal cutting technique and the SAH greenhouse system are less expensive and less complicated, and the seedlings adapt perfectly to greenhouse conditions without fluorescent lighting and air conditioning. The system can accelerate the propagation of first-generation seeds. It is commercially viable and technically feasible for partners and private seed production enterprises in any African country.

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

- The production capacity is three times that of the laboratory facility method.
- It is a low-cost production method because it does not require electricity or air conditioning.
- The method allows for an increase in the number of technicians, and the greenhouse can be expanded more easily and at a lower cost than the laboratory method.

Expected outcomes of the new innovative plant propagation method

- Improvement of crop productivity in rural farming systems;
- Strengthening of the capacity of stakeholders in the use of the rapid planting material multiplication technique;
- Increase in opportunities for agro-industry in rapid cassava propagation (cassava plantlet production) in rural areas.

<u>Greenhouse design and installation</u>: The TAAT Cassava Compact will support the national cassava programme and the Seed Production Agency in the procurement and installation of the SAH

greenhouse. It will also supervise experts in setting up facilities and purchasing the consumables needed for the successful production of SAH seedlings. The greenhouse will have a surface area of 600 square metres and produce 1,200,000 seedlings per annum.



Greenhouse installed for SAH production



SAH seedlings in the greenhouse ready for delivery to farms



SAH seedling farm

Training

<u>Training of technicians</u>: TAAT Cassava Compact experts will train the technicians that will work in SAH facilities through workshops, technical notes, and training/field trips. The technicians will work under the supervision of the National Cassava Programme (IRAG) or the Seed Production

Agency. Seminars and workshops will be held for SERPROCA extension officers in order to disseminate/promote the new innovative method of cassava propagation among seed production enterprises, private investors, NGOs and other bodies so as to improve/adopt the technology and increase the availability of imported cassava seed varieties for distribution to farmers throughout the country. TAAT Cassava Compact will design training modules and organize two group training sessions for technicians (20) and extension officers from each site. This will be followed by a 12-month continuous individual on-site training. Technicians will be trained in the rapid greenhouse propagation method, greenhouse maintenance, planting techniques, irrigation techniques, farm maintenance, harvesting and the storage of cassava stems. Technical manuals will be prepared in local languages, printed and distributed to technicians and extension officers as training materials to enable them to train seed production enterprises, private investors, NGOs and other bodies.

<u>Data collection and technology supervision and surveillance</u>: IRAG will, with the assistance of TAAT Cassava Compact experts, collect field data regularly through surveys aimed at obtaining vital information on the ease of using the technology and the technical challenges faced by technicians, extension officers and other users. The data will be useful in providing feedback to and enabling TAAT to quickly identify gaps, additional support and knowledge transfer required to ensure the successful and generalized adoption of the technology for rapid cassava seedling propagation across the country.

<u>Training of farmers</u>: TAAT Cassava Compact experts will assist technicians, the National Cassava Programme, the Seed Production Agency, NGOs and other bodies in organizing various training sessions for stakeholders in order to build their capacity in the use of the new cassava seedling rapid propagation method. The training will be provided based on the gaps identified by various stakeholders. It will include both theoretical principles and practical demonstrations on the ground. The training content will vary depending on the target group category, as follows:

Farmers learn best by observing and doing/practising what they have observed. Farmers will be organized into groups for the conduct of field trips and demonstrations. Trial greenhouses and farms will be organized and programmed for each farmer group, followed by discussions with technicians and researchers. Farmers should be able to observe how innovative techniques are used in the greenhouse installed on the demonstration site in order to visualize the new techniques to be adopted. Farmers could also learn from other pioneer farmers who have made strides in using innovative techniques.

TAAT Cassava Compact experts will organize training twice a year for 50 farmers per training session in different locations, in collaboration with IRAG's National Cassava Programme. The first training session will be held at the start of the crop year to prepare for the upcoming crop year and to analyse the challenges of the previous crop year. The second training session will be held during the harvesting of cassava cuttings to analyse the results obtained.

Farmers using the SAH technology will be registered and organized to train seed producers for peer and commercial farming. Data on farmers in need of cassava cuttings or SAH materials will be collected on a regular basis and recorded on the TAAT Cassava Business Connector (https://taat-cbc.org/) and the IITA Seed Tracker (https://seedtracker.org/cassava/) for continuous seed supply, trade and follow-up.

<u>Communication</u>: TAAT Cassava Compact will, in collaboration with SERPROCA, produce videos about the technology that will be dubbed into various local languages. The videos will be used as broadcast material on television. The media (radio and television) are effective tools for farmer training because they have wide coverage. The media will disseminate the use of new techniques, and a suitable broadcast time will be agreed upon in order to attract a larger audience. IRAG and TAAT Cassava Compact experts will write TV scripts and prepare radio programmes. Posters and leaflets in relevant languages will be produced, displayed and distributed to district and sector headquarters across the country.

Detailed Budget for the Production of 1.2 million Cassava Seedlings

Cassava plantlet and seed farm management greenhouses for the production of 1.2 million cassava seedlings per annum

#	Inputs for Cassava Seed Multiplication in Greenhouses	Unit	Number of Units	Unit Price (USD)	Price (USD)
1	Construction of greenhouses	1	1	70 000	70000 .00
2	Pure seed strains of improved cassava varieties collected from research farms (bunches of cuttings)	20	100	3	300 .00
3	Procurement of materials and other consumables	1	1	18 000	18000 .00
4	Multiplication in greenhouses (on a daily basis)	1	20	100	2000 .00
5	Land rental, preparation and irrigation	A	35	2 000	70000 .00
6	Herbicide application (step 1)	A	35	50	1750 .00
7	Transplanting of seedlings	A	35	200	7000 .00
8	Fertilization	A	35	360	12600 .00
9	Pesticide/herbicide application (step 2)	A	35	125	4375 .00
10	Farm maintenance	A	35	600	21000 .00
11	Harvesting of 7–9-month-old cuttings	A	35	100	3500 .00
12	Personnel expenses for the production of cassava seedlings, farm maintenance and harvesting of cuttings (operations supervisor (1), seed farm supervisor (1), greenhouse supervisor (1), seed farm technicians (5), greenhouse technicians (4), greenhouse cleaners (3); 12 months)	month	12	13460	161520 .00

Expected Outcomes

The expected outputs/outcomes of the implementation of activities under the first component are as follows: the output and productivity of the rice, maize and tuber sub-sectors are improved through the identification and dissemination of appropriate agricultural innovations; the effects of

the crisis on producers and SMEs is mitigated through support to improve their resilience and incomes; self-sufficiency in rice, maize and tubers is achieved through the improvement of yields and output; rice, maize and cassava residues are used to improve the feeding and productivity of livestock (cattle, sheep and goats); the establishment of a sustainable system for disseminating technologies and ensuring farmers' access to agricultural advisory services is facilitated; a sustainable system for disseminating farming technologies and facilitating their access for farmers is facilitated; and a sustainable input credit system is operational.

ANNEX 5: SEED SPECIFICATIONS

Technical specifications for the procurement and distribution of certified seeds, seedlings, cuttings and climate-smart seeds in the different emergency project impact areas.

		Crops Ecologies Quantities (t) Distribution Germination Planting and				GI-	
No.	Crops	Ecologies	Quantities (t)	Areas	Rates (%)	Harvesting Dates	Cycle
1	Rice: CK90, CK801, CK450 and hybrid	Lowlands, irrigated land and plains	65 tonnes of foundation seeds, 2500 tonnes of certified seeds and 50 tonnes of	Lower Guinea, Upper Guinea, Middle Guinea and Forested Guinea	90-95	Planting: June- July Harvesting: October-	120-130 days
			hybrid seeds			November	
3	Rice: NERICA4 and CK43	Rain-fed plains and plateau	5 tonnes	Lower Guinea, Upper Guinea, Middle Guinea and Forested Guinea	90-95	Planting: May- June Harvesting: October- November	85-95 days
4	Maize: K5, K11 and Foulakabhé	Rain-fed plateau	10 tonnes of foundation seeds and 1 000 tonnes of certified seeds	Lower Guinea, Upper Guinea, Middle Guinea and Forested Guinea	92-97	Planting: May- June Harvesting: August- September	65-80 days
5	Maize: Hybrid	Rain-fed plateau	10 tonnes for 400 ha	Lower Guinea, Upper Guinea, Middle Guinea and Forested Guinea	92-97	Planting: May- June Harvesting: October- November	70-85 days
6	Cassava cuttings: Tokoumbo, 2 324, TME419	Rain-fed plateau	20 000 bundles of cuttings for 500 ha	Lower Guinea, Upper Guinea, Middle Guinea and Forested Guinea	90-97	Planting: May Harvesting: December- February	8-10 months
7	Seed yams: Kougbè, Sofrè, Tinkérin and Dioufini	Rain-fed plateau	3 200 000 seed yams for 200 ha	Upper Guinea and Forested Guinea	95	Planting: March Harvesting: February	10-12 months
8.	Seed potatoes: Nicolas, Spounta, Arnova and Mandola	Rain-fed plateau	500 0000 for 200 ha	Middle Guinea	95-97	Planting: November Harvesting: January	3 months

ANNEX 6: FERTILIZER MANAGEMENT MECHANISM

- 1. Establish an inventory of the solvent needs of each producer wishing to procure and use fertilisers in each rural district (the decentralised services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in conjunction with the chambers of agriculture will be called upon to carry out this activity).
- 2. These quantities must be aggregated at prefectural and national levels to determine the national solvent need and the basis on which the contracts will be signed.
- 3. Prepare bidding documents based on solvent demand, award of supply contracts or direct purchase by the State through cooperation agreements.
- 4. Fertiliser will be delivered to the various sites (rural prefectures and districts) in accordance with the expressed solvent needs (through a procurement procedure).
- 5. Broadcast on community radio stations the fertiliser quantities received for that crop year by the prefecture, after the product has been delivered by the operator/supplier or transporter.
- 6. Invite the mayors of the rural districts as well as two producers from each district, who will receive a mission order from the Sub-divisional Officer (*Sous-préfet*) to meet and determine the allocated share of fertiliser for each rural district.
- 7. Allocate the fertiliser to the various districts and prepare a report signed by all parties involved in the distribution.
- 8. Broadcast the quantities allocated to each rural district on community radio stations.
- 9. Set a deadline for the collection of all stock and, in the event of residual stock not collected by the beneficiary districts, invite the members of the same mechanism to re-allocate such residual stock.
- 10. The fertiliser shall be collected only upon presentation of the payment receipt issued by the Bank in the name of the district, and all collection shall be recorded in a report.
- 11. A bag of fertiliser is billed at the subsidised price.
- 12. Opening of two bank accounts (a management account and a one-way account for sales revenue).
- 13. The management fee is 1.5% of the cost of the fertiliser (or any other determined amount) to be paid into the management account.

The agricultural council will identify and support beneficiary farmers in order to better ensure and monitor the effects of the fertiliser on crop productivity.

To guarantee the outcome sought by all, this strategy can be detailed point by point, outlining the role of each stakeholder.

Composition of the fertiliser collection and monitoring committees:

• National Committee:

- Chair: The Minister or his/her representative

- Vice-Chair: National Director of Agriculture or his/her representative
- Rapporteur: BSD
- Members: CNAG, SERPROCA, ANASA, DNPV-DS, SENASOL

• Prefectural Committees:

- Chair: (the Provincial Director of Agriculture and Livestock)
- Vice-Chair: (SERPROCA)
- Secretary (Provincial Seed, Plant and Fertiliser Officer)
- Members:
 - o Farmers' organizations
 - o SENASOL
 - o ANASA
 - o CNAG
 - o DNPV-DS.

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ANNEX 7: NOTE ON THE ELECTRONIC INPUT DISTRIBUTION PLATFORM (E-VOUCHER)

Context

As part of the support to the rural sector in general and agriculture in particular, a technological and input package (fertilizer, seeds and seedlings, small and medium-sized equipment, livestock nuclei and other inputs) are transferred to producers each crop season, with the aim of strengthening farms in a context of declining soil fertility, high demand due to the demographic explosion and the rapid urbanization of the country's main cities.

To ensure the efficiency, transparency and traceability of the award of these subsidies, the Government of Guinea, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and with the technical and financial support of the World Bank Group, AFD and other TFPs, has decided to introduce the electronic fertilizer distribution system (e-VOUCHER).

These electronic tools are intended to dematerialize the provision of advisory and extension services as well as the transfer of subsidies to producers. Their implementation entails developing electronic databases of the various stakeholders (producers, distributors, agricultural service providers, etc.) and web platforms for data management, registration, information dissemination and innovation through digital tools.

For the setting-up and operationalization of the tools, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock issued an order instituting the e-Voucher in Guinea, with funding from the West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (PPAAO/WAAPP Guinea) and the Guinea Agricultural Sector Support Project (PASAG), both financed by the World Bank, and technical support of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications.

Main achievements

Results of the pilot phase

The process of setting up the electronic platform for managing public subsidies "e-VOUCHER" in Guinea took shape in 2017 with the signing of contracts and agreements with a Canadian Firm, telephone operators and the National Directorate for Information and Communication Technologies (DNTIC). The main results are as follows:

- The recruitment and training of 250 survey officers, the procurement of data collection media (tablets), the rehabilitation and equipment of a server room at the DNTIC and the procurement of various IT equipment for the technical team;
- Enrolment of producers in four (4) prefectures (Kankan, Kouroussa, Mandiana and Siguiri) for the pilot phase, followed by an extension to eight (8) prefectures (Kérouané, Dabola, Dinguiraye and Faranah) in 2019;
- 177,171 farms have been registered for all crops, 66,757 livestock farmers and 901 small-scale fishermen have been registered;

- Support to 40,000 additional producers (farmers, breeders and fish farmers) in 2020 who were affected by the PDAIG project, within the framework of the COVID-19 response plan and are enrolled in the World Bank's GEMS platform; and
- The process of supporting the producers identified through the National Agricultural and Livestock Census (RNAE) (more than one million producers) is underway, in collaboration with the DNTIC.

Subsidy Distribution Achievements 2020-2021:

As a follow-up to PAAOO/WAAPP, the Integrated Agricultural Development Project in Guinea (PDAIG) continued to implement the digital strategy for agriculture, in accordance with the Agreement on Budget Support to Guinea. Within this framework, the following activities were carried out using a targeting strategy based on the e-Voucher platform:

- PDAIG (2020 COVID Response Plan): 40,000 production kits for rice, corn, potato, market gardening, poultry and fish farming, distributed to nearly 50,000 households throughout the country (37% being women and 36% being young people)
- PDAIG (2021): 12,000 production kits for rice (278T of seed), corn (115T of seed) and potato (300T of seed), distributed to 15,675 producers in Boké, Dubréka, Dalaba, Pita, Labé, Dinguiraye, Siguiri, Mandiana and Beyla (36% being women and 35% being young people).

Outlook

The other objective assigned to this project is the extension to 7 prefectures in a first phase, then to 12 in 2020 and lastly to all the prefectures of Guinea. In 2020, the enrolment was carried out in eight (8) prefectures in addition to the 4 previous ones in the pilot zone (i.e. 12/12). Although enrolment in the additional prefectures is partial, the inclusion of data from the National Agriculture and Livestock Census will provide comprehensive data for all prefectures in Guinea.

Current Needs

- Consideration of the National Agricultural and Livestock Census (RNAE) database;
- Enrolment of input distributors and suppliers or outlets;
- Upgrade of the electronic platform allowing several stakeholders to initiate the sending of subsidies via their own session;
- Improved reporting and graphical view of the platform.

Estimated Budget

Support for the extension of digitization	USD	UA
Mobilization Expertise	78,080	60,000
Enrolment of private operators at the national level	52,054	40,000
Communication (Internet and SMS costs) - Contract with the telephone operator ORANGE	10,000	7,684
Other miscellaneous operating costs	120,000	92,316
TOTAL	260,229	200,000

Results expected within 1 year

- E-Voucher database upgraded in terms of agricultural households and input distributors
- At least one million agricultural households enrolled in the platform
- At least one input distributor per district enrolled
- Sending e-vouchers is made easier for stakeholders
- Reporting on and monitoring of recipients are facilitated

Explanation of the various steps

The producer receives an **SMS**: Ex: "You have a subsidy of: 50 kg of rice seeds with voucher number: 553783 obtainable from "TRAORE KEITA" at the Chamber of Agriculture "Telephone number: [612345678]".

- 1) The producer goes to the Supplier/Distributor and shows the received **SMS**.
- 2) The Supplier sends- VALIDATE 553783 50 to 8136.
- 3) The supplier receives a validation **SMS** "**50kg of rice seeds is valid for** ***Producer's name (tel. no.)**. Voucher **553783** is now marked as used."
- 4) The supplier delivers the product to the Producer.
- 5) The Producer receives the following SMS: "How many kg of product did you receive?"
- 6) The producer responds by sending the quantity received (i.e., 50) and the process ends.

SMS exchange:

SMS sent by e-voucher = 3

SMS sent by the Producer = 1

SMS sent by Supplier/Distributor = 1

Total: 5 per product.

ANNEX 8: DETAILED PROJECT COSTS

1	ATTILIZA O. D	LIAILL) I KOJE(<u> 1 COS15</u>									
Items	Unit	Quantity	Unit cost (USD)	Total cost (in USD)	Total cost (in UA)	Local currency (in UA)	Foreign exchange (in UA)	Projected expenditure schedule (in UA)		Expenditure categories	ADF loan (in UA)	ADF grant (in UA)	Governm ent (in UA)
						UA)	UA)	2023	2024				
Component 1: Improv	ving access to cert	ified seed and	advisory supp	oort									
Procurement of foundation seeds													
Rice	Tonnes	50	2,674	133,700	102,740	51,370	51,370	82,192	20,548	Goods	102,740		
Maize	Tonnes	10	2,570	25,698	19,747	9,874	9,874	15,798	3,949	Goods		19,747	
Cassava	bundle of cuttings	20,000	11	220,000	169,057	169,057	-	135,245	33,811	Goods		169,057	
Yam	Seedlings	3,200,000	0.15	480,000	368,851	368,851	-	295,081	73,770	Goods		368,851	
Potato	Tonnes	500	525	262,500	201,716	201,716	-	161,372	40,343	Goods		201,716	
Subtotal foundation seeds				1,121,898	862,111	800,867	61,244	689,689	172,422			·	
Procurement of hybrid seeds (imported)													
Rice	Tonnes	50	6,395	319,765	245,720	-	245,720	196,576	49,144	Goods		245,720	
Maize	Tonnes	10	4,070	40,698	31,274	-	31,274	25,019	6,255	Goods		31,274	
Subtotal hybrid seeds				360,463	276,994	-	276,994	221,595	55,399				
Procurement of certified seeds													
Rice	Tonnes	2,000	1,395	2,790,000	2,143,948	2,143,948	-	1,715,158	428,790	Goods		2,143,948	
Maize	Tonnes	750	1,628	1,220,925	938,208	938,208	-	750,566	187,642	Goods		938,208	
Subtotal certified seeds				4,010,925	3,082,155	3,082,155	-	2,465,724	616,431				
Agricultural advice (agreement with the Rural Promotion and Agricultural Extension Service (SEPROCA)	Lump sum	1	1	800,000	614,752	614,752	-	491,802	122,950	Services		384,220	230,532
Agreement with the Institute of Agronomic Research of Guinea (IRAG)	Lump sum			800,000	614,752	614,752	-	491,802	122,950	Services		242,059	372,693
Agreement with the National Directorate of Agriculture (DNA)	Lump sum			800,000	614,752	614,752	-	491,802	122,950	Services		192,110	422,642

Agreement with the National Directorate of Plant Protection and Stored Produce (DNPV-DS)	Lump sum			800,000	614,576	614,576	-	491,661	122,915	Services		61,299	553,277
Establishment of an SAH unit for the rapid multiplication of cassava in greenhouses, with a capacity of 1,200,000 plants	Lump sum	1	1	372,045	285,894	285,894	-	228,715	57,179	Works		285,894	
TAAT technical assistance (supply of rice, maize and cassava seeds; capacity-building; support in setting up the SAH unit)	Lump sum	1	1	300 000	230 532	-	230 532	184 426	46 106	Services		230 532	
Use of crop residues as livestock feed (agreement with the National Directorate of Food and Livestock Production/DNAPA)	Lump sum	1	1	600,000	461,064	461,064	-	368,851	92,213	Services		384,220	76,844
Total Component 1				9, 965, 331	7, 657, 583	7, 088, 813	568, 770	6, 126, 066	1, 531, 517				
Component 2: Improv	ving access to fertil	izer	<u> </u>										
N-P-K	Tonnes	4,845	1,050	5,087,250	3,909,246	-	3,909,246	3,127,397	781,849	Goods	3,909,246		
Urea	Tonnes	3,185	1,512	4,814,128	3,699,368	-	3,699,368	2,959,495	739,874	Goods	3,699,368		
Organic matter	Tonnes	3,570	827	2,952,390	2,268,645	-	2,268,645	1,814,916	453,729	Goods	2,268,645		
Total Component 2				12,853,768	9,877,260	-	9,877,260	7,901,808	1,975,452				
Component 3: Improv	ving governance an	d the implen	nentation of pu	blic policies in t	he agricultura	l sector, operat	ion and monitor	ing-evaluation					
Expenditures related to improved governance and policy measures	Lump sum	1	400,000	400,000	307,376	307,376	-	245,901	61,475	Operating costs		230,532	76,844
Feasibility study on the development of agro-climatic insurance services	Lump sum	1		39,040	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	Services		30,000	
Total Component 3				439,040	337,376	307,376	30,000	275,901	61,475				
Component 4: Project	t management	T	ı										
Accounting assistant	USD/month	18	1,000	18,000	13,832	13,832	-	11,066	2,766	Services		13,832	

Procurement Assistant	USD/month	18	1,000	18,000	13,832	13,832	-	11,066	2,766	Services		13,832	
Configuration of the accounting software	USD/month	1	7,000	7,000	5,379	-	5,379	5,379	-	Services		5,379	
Auditing of accounts	Lump sum	1	10,000	10,000	7,684	4,611	3,074	6,148	1,537	Services		7,684	
Development of the Pest Management Plan (PMP)	Lump sum	1	35,000	35,000	26,895	26,895	-	21,516	5,379	Services		26,895	
Support for the extension of digitalization throughout the country (e-VOUCHER)													
Mobilization of expertise	Lump sum			78,080	60,000	60,000	-	60,000	-	Services		60,000	
Various operating expenses related to digitization	Lump sum			182,188	140,000	140,000	-	112,000	28,000	Operating costs		140,000	
Various operating expenses and monitoring/evaluatio n	Lump sum	1		1,630,567	1, 252, 991	1, 252, 991	-	1, 002, 393	250, 598	Operating costs		1,385,197	
Total Component 4				1, 978, 835	1,520, 614	1,512, 161	8,453	1, 229, 567	291, 047				
1 229 567				25,236,974	19,392,832	8, 908,350	10, 484, 482	14, 303,775	3, 568, 444		9,980,000	7,680,000	1,732,832

List of Goods and Services

Expenditure categories	UA million	USD million	%
Works	0.29	0.37	1.5%
Goods	14.10	18.35	72.7%
Services	3.17	4.29	17.0%
Operation	1.70	2.22	8.8%
TOTAL	19.39	25.23	100%

Expenditure by category and by financing source (in UA million)

Expenditure	Finar	TOTAL		
categories	ADF loan	ADF grant	GVT	101712
Works	-	0.29	-	0.29
Goods	9.98	4.12	1	14.10
Services	-	1.65	1.65	3.30
Operating costs	-	1.62	0.08	1.70
TOTAL	9.98	7.68	1.73	19.39

ANNEX 9: PROJECT APPRAISAL AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

	Year	2	022		2023			20)24
	Quarter	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
0	PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES								
	Appraisal mission								
	Preparation of project documents								
	Constitution of the Country Team								
1	INITIAL ACTIVITIES		T						
	Approval of ADF Loan and ADF Grant								
	Signing of financing agreements								
	Effectiveness and fulfilment of conditions precedent to first disbursement								
2	START-UP ACTIVITIES								
	Recruitment of additional staff (Accounting Assistant & Procurement Assistant)								
	Preparation and signature of agreements with the								
	various structures								
	Preparation and signature of the technical assistance agreement with TAAT								
	Configuration of the accounting software								
	Recruitment of Consultant & Development of the PPMP								
	Installation of the SAH unit		L					T	
3	PROCUREMENT OF INPUTS								
	Procurement of seeds								
	Procurement of fertiliser								
	Distribution of inputs								
4	ACTIVITIES RELATED TO INPUT SECTOR REFORMS								
	Situation analysis of the input supply system								
	Establishment of an easy and sustainable input access mechanism								
4	MONITORING/EVALUATION ACTIVITIES				-				
	Harvest estimate survey								
	Final project evaluation								

ANNEX 10: FRAGILITY AND RESILIENCE ASSESSMENT

Guinea is endowed with natural resources capable of fuelling its economic transformation. It is rich in mineral resources such as bauxite, iron, gold and diamonds. Guinea has significant untapped agricultural potential, which could play a major role in the eradication of extreme poverty. The country's particularly favourable and varied agro-climatic conditions enable the production of a wide range of crops for local, regional and international markets. Guinea's agrifood industry represents a development and diversification priority, as the sector has the potential to create jobs and improve the livelihoods of Guineans, particularly women. At the same time, the 2020 and 2021 CRFA trend and data suggest that the country could experience acute fragility in all seven dimensions, including inclusive politics and governance, security, justice, socio-economic inclusion and cohesion, external pressures, and the environment. Furthermore, limited processing capacity and inadequate investment in agriculture prevent full exploitation of the country's assets. The Emergency Food Production Project is a crucial contribution to efforts to grapple with the main drivers of fragility and build a more resilient and inclusive society (with a specific focus on improving food security) in Guinea.

Since 2020, the fragility factors have been compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has had a devastating impact on Guinea's socio-economic situation. Above 80% of households have experienced drastic reductions in income owing to work stoppages and diminished non-work income. Vulnerable rural and womenled households were disproportionately affected. The pandemic could therefore reverse the progress recorded in poverty reduction in recent years. Furthermore, restrictive measures to contain the pandemic have further exacerbated tensions and triggered violence.

As is the case for most African countries, the war in Ukraine is affecting vulnerable households and having a cumulative impact on poverty in Guinea. Disruptions in global supply chains have resulted in higher prices of food, fuel and fertilisers. This threatens the country's food security, especially as the government has little room to manoeuvre in controlling inflation.

The weakness and inefficiency of the public sector is another major feature of Guinea's fragility. While public administration has improved over the past decade, the country remains plagued by political interference, widespread corruption and insufficient capacity.

Gender inequalities run deep. The marginalisation of young people is another enduring fragility factor. In Guinea, 75% of the population is under 35 years of age. Most of the youth are affected by poverty and marginalisation in terms of access to finance, health services and meaningful civic and political life. Only a third of Guinea's most highly educated youth secure jobs after graduation. For the rest, finding a job could take years. Limited employment opportunities and unmet daily needs have led to widespread frustration among Guinean youth. In urban areas, young men remain a volatile force, at risk of resorting to violence and being manipulated by political leaders.

The Guinean economy, which is not very diversified, is dependent on mining which generates 15% of GDP and 80% of export earnings (2017), but accounts for only 6% of total employment. This heavy dependence on the mining sector has increased vulnerability to exogenous shocks and commodity price fluctuations. It has also led to the neglect of more labour-intensive sectors, notably agriculture and manufacturing. The agricultural sector employs more than 50% of the working population and accounts for about 20% of GDP. The sector remains highly traditional, with subsistence farming accounting for 90% of production. Agro-industrial activity is hampered by various obstacles and poorly structured value chains. The agricultural sector is highly unattractive to private entrepreneurs and young workers.

Opportunities for private sector development are limited. Apart from the extractive industries, Guinea has a poorly developed manufacturing sector, mainly focused on food processing, resource-based industries, manufactured goods, and beverages. The Guinean private sector concentrates in the informal sector, which accounts for 42% of GDP. The implementation of the business environment framework remains a challenge. Moreover, private sector development continues to face many obstacles, including lack of secure land titles, poor access to finance, unskilled labour, and dependence on the state.

Inadequate implementation of environmental policies hampers efforts to combat climate change and preserve the environment. Spill-over effects from conflicts in neighbouring countries risk undermining Guinea's internal peace and stability. Cross-border tensions have had a significant impact on Guinean territory in recent decades. The country's contribution to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) exposes it to threats from terrorist groups operating in the Sahel. Guinea is also experiencing surges in drug trafficking and human trafficking.

Regional disparities, particularly between urban and rural areas, are undermining Guinea's territorial integration. In the past, rural communities—made up of almost 90% of the country's poor—have been neglected. Access to public services in rural areas is extremely poor and uneven, fuelling inter-community tensions.

The Bank's new Strategy for Addressing Fragility and Building Resilience emphasises the need to build institutional capacity, improve community resilience by reducing gender and rural-urban disparities, empower youth and support private sector development. There is a need to increase support to the agriculture sector. Clearly, development based on an integrated value chain approach is essential to ensure food security, employment and economic diversification that builds resilience to exogenous shocks. Agriculture is a key sector for youth and women's employment in that it can contribute to improved livelihoods in rural areas. Harnessing the sector's enormous untapped potential can help Guinea to strengthen its development and emerge from fragility.

This project will contribute to sustainable private sector development, through diversification of the agricultural sector, creation of livelihoods, and a more equitable distribution of resources to rural areas. Emphasis will be placed on strengthening entrepreneurship, with a particular focus on youth and women-owned enterprises, while accelerating the growth of domestic value chains, creating local wealth, and enabling economic opportunities. The programmes will also stimulate investment through financial and non-financial support to local businesses and SMEs in vulnerable areas. Above all, the project will strengthen policies and institutions that will improve Guinea's long-term food security, the sustainability of the agricultural sector and economic and social inclusion. Efforts to involve non-relevant stakeholders in beneficiary consultations and feedback will increase citizens' contribution to decision-making on key activities in the country.

ANNEX 11: GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Gender analysis

According to the National Gender Policy Document, as revised in 2017 in the agricultural sector, women face several obstacles, such as, insufficient investment in agricultural production activities; poor access to productive resources (land, inputs, modern equipment, technology, training, work resources, market, etc.); inadequate consideration of the gender aspect in the evaluation of agriculture-related development programmes and projects; and insufficient technology/techniques for the production, marketing and processing of agricultural and para-agricultural products. Women are also up against persistent socio-cultural constraints, the poor structuring of their groups and limited access to economic opportunities and financing structures.

According to the 2016 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), more than 75% of women live in rural areas and account for 53.3% of the agricultural labour force. The vast majority of female farmers are illiterate. Rural women are predominantly subsistence farmers who receive no remuneration for their labour (78.5% of them have a family helper status). They cannot control the resources generated by the crops, even though they contribute a considerable amount of labour. They spend about 80% of their working time on agricultural tasks that have benefited little from new technologies. Women's economic activities in agriculture are cereal cultivation, tuber cultivation, market gardening, harvest and processing of nuts and seeds, etc. The average working day is 17 hours—about 10 hours devoted to agriculture, and seven to domestic tasks.

Regarding division of labour in the sector and particularly production, women play a large role in soil preparation, sowing, weeding and harvesting. In the forest region, the gender parity is starker in soil preparation. In maritime Guinea, women are responsible for transplanting and weeding in the mangrove rice farms. In Upper Guinea, where rice cultivation using animal-drawn implements has developed, women are in great demand for weeding. In addition to the family farms, women and their organisations are involved in their own farms, and are at the forefront of processing and marketing. Thus, women collectors and steamers abound. These women buy up most of the rice marketed by producers and steam it before hulling it.

Project impact on the promotion of gender equality and/or women's empowerment

The project will be based on the mapping of women engaged in agriculture, which the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock initiated in September 2022 to select the women producers who will benefit from seeds and fertiliser under the emergency project. The goal is to have at least 30% to 50% of women producers benefiting from the operation. Also, following the "Relaunch" approach of the Guide to Empowering Women Entrepreneurs in Transition Processes in Africa, the project will work to strengthen and sustain the resilience of the fertiliser and seed market over the long term in a way that simultaneously supports gender-sensitive demand, supply, and institutional support. The project will thus enable: (i) female producers to access fertilisers and seeds that will reposition them for improved productivity and competitiveness; (ii) female and male seed suppliers to access financial and non-financial services that can support them in the technical, organisational and financial sustainability of a gender-sensitive and shock-resilient supply; (iii) institutions, particularly the Gender and Equity Department within the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, to conduct gender-sensitive monitoring and measurement of impacts; the Agricultural Development Fund (FODA), to provide gender-sensitive financial services; and the Rural and Agricultural Advisory Promotion Service (SERPROCA), to provide gender-sensitive non-financial services. These institutions will thus be able to facilitate sustainable, scalable and efficient interactions between seed and fertiliser demand and supply. Furthermore, the project envisages the participation of at least 30% of women in the task force that will be set up to discuss reforms to build seed and fertiliser sector resilience, in line with the existing seed and fertiliser policy. The selection of women will take into account their role within the cooperatives that are most representative of the turnover generated. Literacy level will not be a criterion for appointment to the task force.

PROJECT TITLE	Emergency Food Productio	Emergency Food Production Project in Guinea									
GMS CATEGORY	GEN II ²	GEN II ²									
Responsible Entity	The activities under this plan will be coordinated and monitored by the project management team.										
Component	Sub-component	Activity	Gender action	Indicator	Target	Gender mainstreaming	Budget (UA) ³				
1- Improving access to certified seed and advisory support	All	All	Establish a baseline situation to enable women farmers to have access to certified seeds and advisory support, based on the mapping initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock's Gender and Equity Department in September 2022	Outcome 2.2: Number of beneficiary farmers	Men: 25,000 Women: 10,750	Sensitive	3,159,946				
	All	All	Strengthen the provision of gender-sensitive financial and non-financial services in the fertiliser and seed market through the Gender and Equity Department	Output 1.1: Number of beneficiaries, women and men, with access to revolving input credit	Men: 300 Women: 130						
2- Improving access to fertiliser				Output 2.1: Number of producers trained in good practices	Men: 15,000 Women: 5,000	Sensitive	5,733,662				
				Output 2.2: Number of female and male farmers trained in the use of crop residues as livestock feed	Men: 1,155 Women: 495						
3- Improving governance		Expenditure on improved governance and policy measures	Ensure that 30% of the Task Force is composed of women			Responsive	172,899				
and implementation of public policies in the agricultural sector; operation and monitoring/evaluation		Various operations and monitoring/evaluation expenses	Build the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock's in gender-responsive monitoring and measurement of outcomes using the "stimulus" approach.	Output 3.1: Strategy for sustainable access to available inputs	Action plan to improve access to gender-sensitive inputs		1,152,660				
Total	The cost of the gender actio	n plan is estimated at UA 10,2	19,167 or about 52% of the pro	oject's total cost			10 219 167				

² The Bank's Gender Marker System is a project classification based on the degree to which projects contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment in their objectives, outcomes, outputs and activities. The Emergency Food Production Project's GEN II includes aspects of gender equality and women's empowerment in its main outcomes.

³ The budget is given in Units of Account (UA). The budget for this action plan is determined by the coefficient which measures the degree to which the cited activities contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment. The level of gender mainstreaming is measured on five levels:

⁻ Gender-negative: inequalities worsen in the highlighted approach to conducting the activity, by accentuating gender roles, norms and stereotypes. Coefficient 0%.

Gender-neutral/blind: gender is not considered relevant to the conduct of the activity. Gender norms, rules and dynamics are not affected, worsened or improved. Coefficient 25%.

⁻ Gender-sensitive: gender is emphasized as a means of achieving the activity's outcomes. Gender equality is promoted to give all women and men equal opportunities to succeed. Coefficient 50%.

Gender-responsive: Equity measures are considered to correct certain imbalances and achieve effective gender equality. Women, considered as the most disadvantaged group, benefit from corrective measures to bring them to par and accord them their rightful benefits from the activities. Coefficient 75%.

⁻ Gender-transformative: Gender is the focus of the activity. Inequalities are removed and transformed into vectors that promote equitable control of resources and equality in decision-making. Intersectionality factors related to age, social status, location, etc., are considered in the development and implementation of the activity in the spirit of inclusion and social justice. Coefficient 100%.

ANNEX 12: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMPLIANCE NOTE

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMPLIANCE NOTE



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP

A D T. C	- 1						
A. Basic Information		I					
Project Title: Emerge		Project "SAP code": P-GN-A00-009					
Program (EFPP-Guinea							
Country: GUINEA	Lending Instrumen	nt^5 : DI \square FI \square CL \boxtimes BS \square GU \square RPA \square EF \square RBF \square DI \square FI \square					
	CL⊠ BS□ GU□	RPA□ EF□ RBF □					
Project Sector: Agricu		Task Team Leader: Aimée BICABA					
Appraisal date: From 2		ited Approval Date: 25/10/2022					
16/09/2022							
Environmental Safegu	ards Officer: CHEU	MANI NOUDJIEU Charlotte					
Social Safeguards Offi	icer: xxxx						
Environmental and	Date:	Operation type: OS 🛛 ONS 🗌 OBP 🗌					
Social Category: 2	05/10/2022	– – –					
Is this project processo	ed under rapid	Yes⊠ No□					
responses to a crises a							
Is this project process	ed under a waiver to	Yes□ No⊠					
the Integrated Safegua	ards System?						
B. Disclosure and Co	ompliance Monitorin	g					
B.1. Mandatory Disclo	osure						
Environmental Assess	ment/Audit/System/	Others (specify): Pest Management Plan (PMP)					
Was (Were) the docu	ment(s) disclosed	Yes □ No □ NA ☒					
prior to ex ante appra	nisal?	Yes No NA NA					
Date of "in-country"	disclosure by the	[Date]					
borrower/client		[Date]					
Date of receipt, by th	e Bank, of the	[Date]					
authorization to discl	ose	[Date]					
Date of disclosure by	the Bank	[Date]					
Resettlement Action P	lan/Framework/Oth	ers (specify: N/A)					
Was (Were) the docu		Yes □ No □ NA ☒					
prior to ex ante appra		TCS NO NA Z					
Date of "in-country"	disclosure by the	[Date]					
borrower/client		[Dute]					
Date of receipt, by th		[Date]					
authorization to discl							
Date of disclosure by		[Date]					
Vulnerable Peoples Pl		rs (specify: N/A)					
Was (Were) the docu		Yes □ No □ NA ⊠					
prior to ex ante appra		105 10 111					
Date of "in-country"	disclosure by the	[Date]					
borrower/client		[Bute]					
Date of receipt, by th		[Date]					
authorization to discl		[Bute]					
Date of disclosure by		[Date]					
		e documents is not expected, please explain why: As per the provision of the					
		y paper approved by the Board, the preparation and disclosure of the E&S					
_		l. They will be prepared and disclosed in-country and by the Bank prior to the					
implementation of conc							
B.2. Compliance Moni	itoring Indicators						

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. 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.

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of environmental and social measures?	Yes 🛚	No 🗌 NA 🗌	
Have costs related to environmental and social measures, including for the running of the grievance redress mechanism, been included in the project cost?	Yes 🖂	No 🗌 NA 🗌	
Is the total amount for the resettlement of affected people, as integrated in the project cost, effectively mobilized and secured?	Yes 🗌	No 🗌 NA 🛚	
Does the project's monitoring/evaluation system includes the monitoring of environmental and social safeguards impacts and measures?	Yes 🖂	No 🗌 NA 🗌	
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower/client and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes ⊠	No 🗌 NA 🗍	
Prepared by:	Name	Signature	Date
Environmental Safeguards Specialist:	CHEUMANI NOUDJIEU Charlotte		06/10/2022
Social Safeguards Specialist:	xxxx		/
Task Team Leaders:	Aimée BICABA and Christine DOVONOU		06/10/2022
Submitted by:			
Sector Director:	Martin FREGENE	MAN YEN	06/10/2022
Approved by:			
Director SNSC:	Maman-Sani ISSA	Alonest &	06/10/20