AFRICAN DEVELOPEMENT BANK GROUP



**RESILIENCE, FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY SUPPORT**

**PROJECT IN KEMO AND OUAKA PREFECTURES (PARSANKO)**

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

APPRAISAL REPORT

*Date: June 2020*

|  |  |  |  |  |
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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

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**RDGC/AHAI/PGCL**

January 2021

Translated Document

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**CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS**(July 2020)

UA 1 = CFAF 805.86

UA 1 = USD 1.38

UA 1 = EUR 1.23

USD 1 = CFAF 585.78

FISCAL YEAR

1 January - 31 December

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 metric tonne

1 kilogramme (kg)

1 metre (m)

1 millimetre (mm)

1 kilometre (km)

1 hectare (ha)

= 2 204 pounds

= 2.20pounds

= 3.28 feet

= 0.03937 inch

= 0.62 mile

= 2.471 acres

**ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ACDA ADF AfDB ANDE AVEC BTP CAR CEP/FEP CNPM CSP EPI ERR FAO FNEC GAFSP GAM GIS HDI ICRA IEC ILO IPC  MADR MESA MTR NDC NGO OHADA ONASEM PADECAS PAPG2 PASTAC-PEJA | Central African Agricultural Development Agency  African Development Fund  African Development Bank  National Livestock Development Agency  Association Villageoise d'Epargne et de Credit (Village Savings and Loan Association)  Public Works and Civil Engineering  Central African Republic  Farmer/Farm or Field School  Joint National Steering Committee  Country Strategy Paper  Environmental Performance Index  Economic Rate of Return  Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  National Federation of Central African Stockbreeders  Global Agriculture and Food Security Program  Global Acute Malnutrition Rate  Geographic Information System  Human Development Index  Central African Agricultural Research Institute  Information, Education, Communication  International Labour Office  Integrated Phase Classification  Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development  Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health  Mid-Term Review  Nationally Determined Contribution  Non-Governmental Organization  Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa  National Seeds Office  Savannah-based Agricultural Value Chains Development Support Project  Seed Programme Support Project - Phase 2  Project to Support Value Chains Development and Youth Entrepreneurship Promotion in the Agricultural and Agribusiness Sectors |
| PMU PNACC PO  PPP  PREPAS PREVES  PSAN RCPCA REPROSEM RFP  SAM  TFP  UAM  WB  WFP | Project Management Unit  National Climate Change Adaptation Plan  Producers Organization  Public-Private Partnership  Project to Revive Agro-pastoral Production in the Savannah  Project for Reviving Food Crop and Small Livestock Production in the Savannah  Food and Nutrition Security Policy  Central African Republic National Recovery and Peace-building Plan  Seed Producers Network  Request for Proposals  Severe Acute Malnutrition Prevalence  Technical and Financial Partner  Million Unit of Account  World Bank  World Food Programme |

PROJECT INFORMATION SHEET

Client Information

**BORROWER :** Central African Republic

**EXECUTING AGENCY:** Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Financing Plan

Source of Financing

ADF

GAFSP

GAFSP AfDB

GAFSP FAO

Government and Beneficiaries

Amount

UA 8 million

UA 11.16 million

UA 10.08 million

UA 1.08 million

UA 2.22 million

Instrument

ADF Grant (PBA) GAFSP Grant USD 13.9 million

USD 1.5 million Own resources

UA 21.38 million

TOTAL COST

ADF Key Financing Information

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grant currency | UA |
| Interest rate type | (Not applicable) |
| Tenor | (Not applicable) |
| Grace period | (Not applicable) |
| Repayments | (Not applicable) |
| Interest rate | (Not applicable) |
| Base rate | (Not applicable) |
| Lending margin | (Not applicable) |
| Funding margin | (Not applicable) |
| Maturity premium | (Not applicable) |
| Front-end fee | (Not applicable) |
| Commitment fee | (Not applicable) |

Timeframe- Main Milestones(expected)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Concept Note Approval | April 2020 |
| Project Approval | December 2020 |
| Signature of the Grant Protocol Agreement | December 2020 |
| First Disbursement | April 2021 |
| Completion Date | December 2025 |
| Closure/Last Disbursement Date | June 2026 |

PROJECT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Project Overview**: over the past decade, the Central African Republic’s economy has depended largely on the agricultural sector. Despite the devastating effects of the socio-political and security crisis between 2013 and 2015 on the agro-pastoral sector, resulting in profound farming system dysfunctions, the sector has accounted for 51.2% of GDP, 64% of export values, 70.4% of active jobs and more than 75% of national food consumption. Public advisory support and research services have not been spared and have virtually ground to a halt. In addition, CAR, like other countries in the world, is facing a growing COVID-19 virus contagion and major challenges of providing maximum protection and medical care to its citizens, while reducing the risk of severe food and nutrition insecurity. Furthermore, the decline in food production coupled with the increase in the country’s population has led to a rapid and substantial rise in food imports (about CFAF 70 billion/year), particularly for the country’s main towns. Against this backdrop, the Government has continued to prioritize actions to enhance productivity and increase agricultural and livestock production to revive the economy, increase rural incomes and improve the population's food and nutrition security.

To address this situation, the Resilience, Food and Nutrition Security Support Project in the Prefectures of Kemo and Ouaka (PARSANKO) seeks to increase agro-pastoral production and improve access to basic services. It comprises three components, namely: (i) Support for Agro­pastoral Production; (ii) Support for Community Initiatives; and (iii) Project Management. It will also contribute to mitigating the potential effects and impacts of COVID-19 in the target prefectures as well as enhancing women’s and youth empowerment. Therefore, project beneficiaries will be encouraged to widely adopt best agricultural practices through a significant increase in access to agricultural services. The intensification of beneficiaries’ agro­pastoral production will also be facilitated by developing or rehabilitating production infrastructure and easing access to factors of production. The incomes of beneficiaries will be improved by increasing and enhancing the value of the surplus production ensuing from innovations in production, but also in the processing and storage of produce and better organization of marketing. Livelihoods and resilience to climate change will be built by scaling up resilience funds, promoting better nutrition, improving access to drinking water, health and employability, especially for young people and women.

PARSANKO, which is estimated to cost UA 21.38 million in total (USD 29.51 million), will be implemented over a five-year period from 2021jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Labour Office (ILO) which will respectively support agro-pastoral production and community initiatives. The main objective of the project is to provide direct support to 500 women’s and youth enterprises and groups. It also seeks to provide assistance to some 47 050 beneficiary households in Kemo and Ouaka Prefectures, representing 279 300 people, particularly households facing a crisis and in need of assistance, including food, and those affected by COVID-19, through agricultural inputs and access to water. Indirect beneficiaries are estimated at about 241 000 people. The economic analysis carried out shows that the project will have an economic rate of return (ERR) of 20.9%.

**Needs assessment:** PARSANKO stems from the top priorities of the Central African Government’s National Recovery and Peace-building Plan (RCPCA) which seeks to revive the economy, increase rural incomes and improve the population’s food and nutrition security by enhancing agricultural and livestock production and rural productivity. The project will help to address the challenges and issues identified in the agricultural sector, namely: (i) a reduction in agricultural productivity due to the 2013-2015 crisis which is not yet over; (ii) the non­mastery or lack of efficient systems of production adapted to the capacity of farmers; (iii) lack of factors of production (inputs, farm implements, animal health, etc.); (iv) limited opportunities for developing agro-pastoral products; (v) imports of large quantities of food products; (vi) endemic youth unemployment; (vii) generalized disintegration of agricultural sub-sectors; (viii) dysfunctional and inefficient local public services; (ix) lack of access to basic services by the population; and (x) negative impacts of COVID-19 on the agricultural sector and low standards of living of the rural population. This situation has resulted in: (i) a high level of food insecurity: 1.6 million people (35% of the population) are severely food insecure; (ii) global acute malnutrition prevalence of 7.1% and global chronic malnutrition rate of 37.7%; and (iii) poverty incidence of 72%.

**Bank’s value added:** this joint Bank and Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) operation aimed at improving the food and nutrition security of the rural population and mitigating the potential negative impact of COVID-19 is fully justified. CAR’s post­conflict reconstruction requires substantial funding for the implementation of development activities which are expected to complement emergency operations. PARSANKO’s activities are consistent with Pillar I of CAR’s Country Strategy Paper (CSP), “Support for agricultural development and economic infrastructure in support of social inclusion”, and Pillar II, “Strengthening institutional capacities and governance”. It is also fully aligned with the Bank’s Strategy for Agricultural Transformation in Africa 2016-2025 and Ten-Year Strategy (2013­2022), as well as the COVID-19 Rapid Response Facility, particularly the Feed Africa Response to COVID-19.It is consistent with the Jobs for Youth in Africa Strategy 2016-2025 as well as the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan 2018-2025 which aims to improve the population’s nutrition status. It will contribute to achieving 2 of the Bank’s 5 strategic priorities, namely “Feed Africa” and “Improve the quality of life for the people of Africa”. Hence, PARSANKO will enable the Bank to strengthen its portfolio in the agricultural development sub-sector which already includes the Savannah-based Agricultural Value Chains Development Support Project (PADECAS) co-financed with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Project to Support Value Chains Development and Youth Entrepreneurship Promotion in the Agricultural and Agribusiness Sector (PASTAC- PEJA). It will help to extend the achievements of these projects to two new prefectures bordering their impact areas, that is Kemo and Ouaka Prefectures.

**Knowledge management:** PARSANKO will, in synergy with the various ongoing projects financed by other TFPs, help to build on the lessons learned from an approach that promotes community initiatives to support inclusive and sustainable agricultural sector development. In this context, PARSANKO will experiment, on a pilot basis: (a) new technologies for increasing productivity; (b) inclusive financing mechanisms; and (c) support for youth entrepreneurship in agricultural sub-sectors. All these operations will constitute useful experiences for the Bank in the Central African Republic and generate valuable knowledge for the agricultural sector and the promotion of strategic agricultural value chains in the country and elsewhere in Africa.

RESULTS-BASED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

*Country and Project Name:* Central African Republic - Resilience, Food and Nutrition Security Support Project in Kemo and Ouaka Prefectures (PARSANKO) *Project Goal:* Contribute to improving the food and nutrition security of the rural population in Kemo and Ouaka Prefectures.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **RESULTS CHAIN** | **PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**  **Indicator (including CSI) BtneliBii** | | **Target** | **MEANS OF VERIFICATION** | **RISKS /MITIGATION MEASURES** |
| **IMPACT** | The resilience of the vulnerable rural population is improved. | Poverty rate  Prevalence of severe acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months (SMART survey)  Rate of severe food insecurity (IPC) | 72%  2.1 %  35% | 60% in 2030  <2% in 2030  25 % in 2030 | CAR’s planning statistics MADR Reports Mid-term review Completion Report Specific surveys FAO, WFP, OCHA, UNICEF, etc.  surveys |  |
| **OUTCOMES** | Outcome 1: Increased agricultural and livestock production (\*) | Rate of increase in average rural household incomes Rate of increase in cassava and maize yields Additional agricultural production:   * Plant (tonnes/year) * Livestock (tonnes/year   Rate of access to improved agricultural services | TBD  TBD  TBD  TBD  TBD | 15% in 2025 40%  69 500  7 500  30% | Periodic progress reports  Specific surveys  Sector and national statistics | **Risks**   1. Socio-political instability and insecurity in the country 2. Spread ofthe COVID-19 pandemic and its health, economic   and social impacts   1. Weak ownership of project achievements 2. Absence and inefficiency of public technical services in the   project impact area and weak operational capacity of infrastructure management and maintenance committees  **Mitigation measures**   1. Permanent dialogue between the Government and armed   groups, with the support of TFPs to restore peace.   1. Implementation of a plan to mitigate the effects and impacts   ofCOVID-19.   1. Involving and building the capacity of project partners and   stakeholders.   1. Building the capacity of public technical services involved   and establishing/training/institutionalizing project infrastructure management committees. |
| Outcome 2: Improved access to basic services by rural households | Additional drinking water supply rate  Dietary diversity score for children (%)  Average medical consultations per community health centre supported (persons/day, 40% of them women)  Additional permanent jobs, 40% ofthem for women | TBD  24%  TBD  TBD | 20% (10 000  households)  43%  20  1 500/600 |  |
| **OUTPUTS** | ***Component A: Support for Agro-pastoral Production*** |  |  |  | Periodic progress reports  Specific surveys  Sector and national statistics | **Risks**   1. Low level of ownership of the project approach by   households, especially farmers and stockbreeders.   1. Households are reluctant to adopt best nutrition practices. 2. Harsh climatic conditions. 3. Weak capacity of service providers to implement project activities.   **Mitigation measures**   1. Participatory and concerted approach of the project and   promotion of economic activities.   1. Measures to improve access to food (school canteens, best   nutrition practices, access roads, supply of inputs, etc.) and to sanitary services are envisaged under the project (drinking water and sanitary facilities), as well as sensitization on best |
| Output 1.1.1: Producers organization (POs) structured and professionalized  Output 1.1.2: Farmer farm or field schools (CEP/FEP)/Best practice sheets exploited  Output 1.1.3: Improved access to  agricultural services  Output 1.2.1: Transhumance livestock infrastructure rehabilitated/constructed  Output 1.2.2: Irrigation areas  (IAs)developed | * + 1. Number of PO unions structured and professionalized     2. Number of CEP/FEPs established/Number of sheets   exploited   * + 1. .1 Number of additional local agricultural service operators installed     2. .2 Rate of access to animal draught /mechanized cultivation     3. Number of infrastructure rehabilitated/constructed (sanitary basins and water points)     4. Surface area of IAs(ha) rehabilitated (40% of them for   women and young entrepreneurs) | TBD  TBD/TBD  TBD  TBD  TBD  TBD | 30  750/30  400  40%  40  375 |
|  | Output 1.2.3: Feeder roads rehabilitated/ | 1.2.3 Number ofkilometres of feeder roads rehabilitated | TBD | 300 |

Sub-component 2.3:

Sub-component 1.2:

Sub-component 1.3:

Sub-component 1.4:

Sub-component 2.1:

Sub-component 2.2:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| constructed  Output 1.2.4: Rural enterprises and | 1.2.4 | Number of enterprises and women’s and youth groups | TBD | 500 |  | food and nutrition practices.  3. Dissemination of climate | change adaptation measures |
| women’s/youth groups supported to  develop products.  Output 1.2.5: Batch of equipment and development infrastructure financed | 1.2.5 | supported  Number of batches of equipment  distributed/development infrastructure built (30% of them for women) | TBD/TBD | 100/50 |  | (irrigation, selected seeds, new farming techniques, etc.).  4. Involvement of international partners (ILO, FAO, WFP, etc.) in the implementation of some activities. | |
| ***Component B: Support for Community Initaves***  Output 2.1.1 Resilience funds are  operational  Output 2.1.2 Functional literacy (50% of participants women)  Output 2.2.1 Supported schools/pupils benefiting from school canteens  Output 2.2.2 Drinking water points rehabilitated or constructed | 2.1.1  2.1.2  2.2.1  2.2.2 | Number of resilience funds operational  Number of people taught to read and write (50% ofthem women)  Number of schools/pupils (40% ofthem girls) benefiting from school canteens  Number ofdrinking water points constructed | TBD  TBD  TBD/TBD  TBD | 750  10 000  85/17 000  200 |  |  |  |
| Output 2.2.3 Health centres built and equipped  Output 2.3.1 Training package tailored to relevant sector trade needs  Output 2.3.2: Senior officers and employees trained in employability  Output 2.3.3 Capacity of private sector service entities built | 2.2.3  2.3.1  2.3.2  2.3.3 | Number ofcommunity health centres functional  Number of job benchmarks and training curricula prepared/adapted  Number of additional senior officers and employees (30% ofthem women) trained in employability  Number of private sector entities supported | TBD  TBD  TBD  TBD | 5  20  75  5 |  |  |  |
| **Components/Activities** | | | | | **Resources** | | |

Component A: UA 11.680 million

Component A. Support for Agro-pastoral Production

Sub-component 1.1:

Improvement of Access to Agricultural Services (applied research, structuring of POs, farmer farm or field schools for the adoption of best agro-pastoral practices, access to factors of production, animal health, training and support for the deployment of agricultural extension officers)

Development of Production Infrastructure (irrigated areas, feeder roads, livestock infrastructure and training centre)

Development of Agro-pastoral Products (grouped storage, processing group/cooperative and trade facilitation)

FAO Technical Assistance (start-up support, development of approaches and tools, training, and monitoring and evaluation)

**Component B. Support for Community Initiatives**

Scaling up of Resilience Funds (village savings and loan associations, functional literacy and agricultural advisory scheme) Promotion of Nutrition, Access to Water and Health Centres (school canteens, nutrition education and vegetable gardens, drinking water points and community health centres)

Support for the Development of Rural Entrepreneurship and Improvement of Employability (adaptation of training services to the needs of rural sector trades, support to youth and women’s enterprises and groups and support for the establishment of a micro­finance institution (MFI) in the project impact area)

**Component C:** Project Management/Coordination (start-up workshop, procedures manual, logistics, coordination, management and monitoring and evaluation)

**Component B:** UA 5. 856 million

**Component C:** UA 3.844 million

**Total:** UA 21.380 million

(\*) Given the COVID-19 health crisis, it was difficult to gather data on the baseline situation on the ground. The data will remain undetermined (TBD) at project start up (Year 1). Consequently, the target values of outcomes and outputs indicate the net value of project interventions.



PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Description** | 2020 | 2021 | | | | 2022 | | | | 2023 | | | | 2024 | | | | 2025 | | | | 2026 | |
| T4 | T1 | T2 | T3 | T4 | T1 | T2 | T3 | T4 | T1 | T2 | T3 | T4 | T1 | T2 | T3 | T4 | T1 | T2 | T3 | T4 | T1 | T2 |
| 1. | Board approval |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. | Signature of Grant Protocol Agreement |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. | Grant effectiveness |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. | First disbursement |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. | Launching of project |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. | Signature of agreements with project implementation partners and service providers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7. | Building the capacity of project implementing agencies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8. | Implementation of activities to intensify the production and organization of POs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9. | Works execution (feeder roads, irrigation areas, health centres, various infrastructure, etc.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10. | Implementation of community initiatives |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11. | Promotion of rural entrepreneurship to support the sub-sectors prioritized |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12. | Development of trade partnerships and enhancement of agro-pastoral production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. | Conduct of audits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14. | Mid-term review |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15. | Completion of activities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16. | Supervision and monitoring of project activities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17. | Completion report |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18. | Closure in June 2026 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION OF BANK GROUP MANAGEMENT TO THE BOARDS OF DIRECTORS CONCERNING A PROPOSAL TO AWARD AN ADF GRANT AND A GAFSP GRANT TO THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC TO FINANCE THE RESILIENCE, FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY SUPPORT PROJECT IN KEMO AND OUAKA PREFECTURES (PARSANKO)**

**Management submits the following report and recommendation concerning a proposal to award a UA 8 million ADF Grant and a USD 13.9 million (UA 10.08 million) GAFSP/AfDB Grant to the Central African Republic to finance PARSANKO.**

1. **STRATEGIC THRUST AND RATIONALE**
   1. General Country Context
      1. ***Political context:*** the 2013-2015 crisis sparked off the most serious security, political and humanitarian crisis in CAR’s history, resulting in losses of many human lives, mass displacements of the population, losses of rural community and private sector assets as well as numerous infringements of human rights. The return to constitutional order, marked by the holding of presidential elections in February 2016 backed by the international community, has not actually put an end to the crisis. Only 40% of the territory is controlled by the State. However, the presence of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)[[1]](#footnote-2)helps to maintain some stability in the country. In February 2019, a peace and reconciliation agreement was signed between the Government and 14 armed groups under the auspices of the African Union (AU), following talks held in Khartoum (Sudan). This led to the formation of a new Government. These protracted negotiations lasting many years have weakened and hampered economic and social recovery.
      2. ***Economic context:*** The Central African Republic’s economy is experiencing slow recovery in the wake of the recession caused by the 2013-2015 crisis. The real GDP growth rate was 4.5% in 2019, up from 3.8% in 2018 and less than1.0% in 2014. Growth was boosted by recovery in various sectors such as logging, agriculture, public works and civil engineering and mining. Efforts to improve fiscal policy helped to achieve a positive budget balance of about 2.4% of GDP in 2019, compared with 1.0% in 2018. The Central African Republic’s economy depends heavily on the agricultural sector which accounts for 51.2% of GDP, 64% of exports and 70.4% of jobs. However, the sector meets only 75% of national food consumption needs. Since the country is not food self-sufficient, it spends approximately CFAF 70 billion per annum on food imports. Yet, the country's agro-ecological conditions are very conducive to farming and stockbreeding. The agro-pastoral potential which is estimated at 15 million hectares of arable land and 16 million hectares of grazing land is still under-tapped. The country also has vast expanses of forest.
      3. Since 14 March 2020, CAR has also been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. As of 6 August 2020, the number of confirmed COVID-19 cases was 4 620, with 1 641 recoveries and 59 deaths. Mitigation measures such as the closure of schools and businesses have further aggravated the country’s social and economic fragility, especially for women (increase in violence and reduction in incomes). The spread of the pandemic in CAR could negatively affect the peace process and national reconstruction. It has led to a decrease in agricultural production and disrupted the supply chain which depends on cross-border trade, given the importance of imports which represent 80% of total needs, 20% of them food.
      4. ***Social context:*** CAR’s Human Development Index (HDI) is 0.38, ranking it in the second last position in the world (188th out of 189 countries) and underscoring the numerous challenges to be met in terms of social indicators. From May to August 2020, which corresponds to the lean season, it is estimated that 2.1 million people (or45% of the country’s population) face severe acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above), despite planned food aid. The prevalence of global chronic malnutrition[[2]](#footnote-3) (GCM) is very high (37.7%) and the same is true for the rate of global acute malnutrition (GAM) which is 7.1% and of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) which is2.1%. Sixty percent of the population is less than 25 years old and about 58% of jobseekers are aged between 20 and 29. These young people face massive unemployment with very few job opportunities (more than 87% of young people are unemployed). About 59% of the population lives in rural areas where women and young people are either employed or seek employment but are generally excluded from the collective community decision-making process. They have very limited access to land and livestock, and social inequalities are very high, especially in the rural areas affected by armed conflicts. Women represent 53.7% of the workforce. More women than men are illiterate and 80% of women aged between 15 and 49 have not had access to education.
   2. Project Linkages with Country Strategy and Objectives

The Central African Republic National Recovery and Peace-building Plan (RCPCA 2017-2021) adopted in October 2016 seeks to lay the foundations for sustainable and inclusive economic and social development, in particular through the restoration and extension of the authority of the State throughout the national territory and massive public investment, to consolidate peace. Pillars II and III of this plan focus on agricultural development; infrastructure support for social inclusion; and institutional capacity building and strengthening of governance. PARSANKO is also in harmony with the National Agricultural Investment and Food and Nutrition Security Programme (PNIASAN) and the National Employment and Vocational Training Policy framework document. Its objectives and activities are perfectly in line with RCPCA’s priorities and fit into the two pillars of CAR’s Country Strategy Paper (CSP) for the 2017-2021 period, namely: (i) Agricultural development and infrastructure support for social inclusion; and (ii) Institutional capacity building and strengthening of governance.

* 1. Rationale for Bank Involvement
     1. The Central African Republic’s economy is largely dependent on the agricultural sector (farming, stockbreeding, fishing, hunting and forestry) which has been badly hit by the 2013-2015 socio-political and security crisis, resulting in a profound dysfunction of farms. Local public advisory support and research services have not been spared and remain limited in terms of manpower requirements and operational capacity despite the efforts of the Government[[3]](#footnote-4). Agro­pastoral production decreased by 58% in 2014, compared with the pre-crisis level. Despite a slight increase in recent years, production is still very insufficient, particularly as the country’s rapid population growth increases food needs which are often met by food imports intended for the country’s main towns, including the capital (about CFAF 70 billion per annum spent on food imports). Poor smallholder farmers as well as displaced and decapitalized households returning to their villages face great challenges in rebuilding and improving their living conditions. They need substantial support for many years in the form of seed money but, above all, in the form of technical and social support. The yields[[4]](#footnote-5) of the main agro-pastoral production are very low due to the poor mastery of farming techniques or lack of efficient production systems adapted to the capacity of farmers. In addition, rural areas are very isolated, factors of production are not readily available, the availability and efficiency of public services in rural areas are limited, etc. This has led to widespread food insecurity with: (i) 1.6 million[[5]](#footnote-6) people (35% of the population) considered severely food insecure; (ii) a global acute malnutrition rate prevalence of 7.1% and a chronic malnutrition rate of 37.7%[[6]](#footnote-7); and (iii) a poverty incidence of 75%[[7]](#footnote-8).
     2. . Since March 2020, CAR has been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The spread of this epidemic could, in the short and medium term: (i) jeopardize economic recovery (decline in mining exports and sub-regional economic opportunities); (ii) weaken agricultural product marketing chains; (iii) limit the supply of agricultural inputs and food aid; and (iv) ruin sources of income and health and security conditions. Thus, the health crisis would spiral into a food crisis exacerbating poverty. The Bank’s operation to improve the food and nutrition security of the rural population by increasing agro-pastoral production and improving access to basic services, as well as mitigating the potential impact of COVID-19 is perfectly justified. The post-conflict reconstruction of CAR requires substantial funding for development actions extending beyond emergency humanitarian operations. PARSANKO will enable the Bank to consolidate and strengthen its agricultural development portfolio already comprising the Savannah-based Agricultural Value Chains Development Support Project (PADECAS) and the Project to Support Value Chains Development and Youth Entrepreneurship Promotion in the Agricultural and Agribusiness Sector (PASTAC-PEJA), in collaboration with IFAD which is financing the Project to Revive Agro-pastoral Production in the Savannah (PREPAS). This new Bank financing, which is supplemented by that of GAFSP, will help to extend the achievements of the above-mentioned projects to two new neighbouring prefectures. The Government of CAR endeavours to promote complementarity between the activities financed by various TFPs (AfDB, IFAD, WB, EU and FAO) and seeks to extend them to new prefectures to ensure the harmonious and inclusive development of the country’s rural areas and to make them more secure.
     3. PARSANKO will build on the two CSP pillars by supporting the transformation of the agriculture sector in CAR. It will stimulate investment in the sector and promote the national private sector and youth employment by matching training to employment and fostering the emergence of micro-, small- and medium-size enterprises (MSMEs) which will contribute to improving the employability of young people in the sector. Its skills development activities as well as its emphasis on the rural economy underscore the project’s link with the Brazzaville Forum organized by the Bank in February 2019, in collaboration with the ILO. PARSANKO is also in line with the Bank’s Strategy for Agricultural Transformation in Africa 2016-2025 and the COVID-19 Rapid Response Facility, particularly the Feed Africa Response to COVID-19. It is also consistent with the Human Capital Strategy (2014-2018) which is being extended, the Jobs for Youth in Africa Strategy 2016-2025, the Gender Strategy and the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan 2018-2025 which aims to improve the population’s nutrition status. It will contribute to achieving 2 of the Bank’s High 5s, namely “Feed Africa” and “Improve the quality of life for the people of Africa”. Furthermore, the project’s orientations are in keeping with the Bank’s Ten- Year Strategy (2013-2022), particularly the objective to achieve green and inclusive growth by involving producers and cooperatives in private initiative, as well as with the orientations of the Bank’s new Agricultural Sector Strategy which prioritizes the development of value chains, the private sector and public-private partnerships.
  2. . Aid Coordination

In CAR, international aid is the main source of financing for Government programmes. Hence, aid coordination has been strengthened under the RCPCA 2017-2021 by setting up an RCPCA Technical Secretariat to monitor the implementation of TFP commitments. The Bank, through its Country Office in CAR (COCF), played a key role in putting this mechanism in place. PARSANKO was prepared in close collaboration with the other partners operating in the agricultural sector (IFAD, WB, EU and FAO) to ensure complementarity with their operations. PARSANKO will be an important opportunity to foster synergy with TFP operations to promote value chains and the employability of young people and women. In addition, ILO and FAO have been selected as technical partners for its implementation. Furthermore, the PADECAS, PREPAS and PRADAC Joint National Steering Committee (CNPM) will PARSANKO nationwide and ensure its operational supervision.

Table 1: Partners’ Operations in the Rural Sector

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sector or Sub-sector\*** | **Scope** | | |
| **GDP** | **Exports** | **Jobs** |
| Agriculture and Rural Development | 51.2 % (\*) | 64% (\*) | ~ 70.4 % (\*\*) ~ |

Stakeholders - Annual Public Expenditure (CFAF billion) \*\*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Government | Donors | Amounts |
| CFAF 4.14 billion\* | AfDB | CFAF 14.3billion (2018-2021) |
| World Bank | CFAF 15.1 billion (2017-2021) |
| IFAD | CFAF 33.9billion (2018-2021) |
| FAO | CFAF 2.5 billion |
| EU | CFAF 13 billion |
| UNDP | CFAF 3.0 billion |
| GAFSP | CFAF 11.3 billion |
| Others | CFAF 0.8 billion |

Level of Aid Coordination

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Existence of thematic working groups | Yes, established under the RCPCA |
| Existence of a comprehensive sector programme | Yes, (i) the PNIASAN; (ii) Regional Agricultural Development Programmes; (iii) 2016-2018 Agricultural Recovery Roadmap; (iv) 2017-2021 Livestock Roadmap. |
| AfDB’s role in aid coordination | Active member (not leader) |
| Sources: (\*) BEAC; (\*\*) MADR; (\*\*\*) Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. | |

1. **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**
   1. . Project Objectives and Components
      1. ***Objectives:*** the project’s overall objective is to contribute to improving the living conditions and resilience of vulnerable rural populations. Its aim is to contribute to improving the food and nutrition security of rural populations in Kemo and Ouaka Prefectures. Its specific objective is to increase and diversify agro-pastoral production and improve access to basic services.
      2. ***Project components:*** PARSANKO comprises three main components, namely: (a) Support for Agro-pastoral Production; (b) Support for Community Initiatives; and (c) Project Management. It seeks to enhance the autonomy of women and young people actively engaged in the agricultural sector and to have recourse to FAO technical assistance to build the capacity of the actors involved in project implementation and to ensure rapid project start-up.
      3. The project will also contribute to mitigating the potential impact of COVID-19 in the project impact area through various activities: (i) promotion of access to drinking water and healthcare; (ii) distribution of factors of production vouchers to vulnerable families; (iii) provision of access to economic diversification opportunities;(iv) building local capacity in the harvesting, processing, storage and marketing of agricultural products in local markets and Bangui; (v) improvement of access to agricultural extension and animal health services; and (vi) improvement of food security by increasing and diversifying agricultural production and improving nutrition control.

Table 2: Description of Project Components

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Components** | **UAM** | **Description** |
| ***Component A: Support for Agro-pastoral***  ***Production*** | 11.680 | The crops targeted by Component A are: (a) for plant production: maize, cassava, groundnuts, paddy rice, sesame, cowpeas and market garden products; and (b) for livestock production: poultry, pigs and small ruminants (goats and sheep).   * 1. Improvement of access to agricultural extension services to promote the large-scale adoption of best farming practices and intensify farming and stockbreeding by: (i) implementing a Central African Agricultural Research Institute (ICRA) programme comprising 30 research and development themes; (ii) structuring and professionalizing 30 producer organization unions;(iii) establishing partnership with agricultural and commercial services to install 5 000 young producers; (iv) ensuring the operationalization of 750 CEP/FEPs by ACDA, ANDE and NGOs (at project start-up), organized into groups set up to undergo a 3-year training course and apply the skills developed;(v) training and deploying 150 senior officers and employees on the ground (ACDA, ANDE and ONASEM, as well as prefectural agricultural and livestock services);(vi) installing 400 new local agricultural service operators at the local and community levels (extension of coverage of the “voucher” system, input shops, seed and seedling producer groups, local craftsmen producing farm implements, and community animal health workers); and (vii) providing support to the Prefectural Chamber of Agriculture.   2. Development of production infrastructure to support the development of efficient production systems by:(i) developing 375 hectares of irrigation areas for market gardening and rice cultivation and training users;(ii) rehabilitating and/or building 40 stockbreeding facilities; (iii) rehabilitating 300 kilometres of rural roads to facilitate the evacuation of agricultural products; (iv) rehabilitating and equipping the CTDR training centre in Grimari.   3. Development of agro-pastoral products to promote innovations in the processing, storage and marketing of products by:(i) providing training in practices that help to limit post-harvest losses in the CEP/FEP/POs and constructing 50 grouped storage facilities;(iii) subsidising 75 centres or IGAs to develop products; and (iii) providing support for the marketing of agro-pastoral products.   4. Use of FAO technical assistance (to support Component 1 and Sub-component 2.1) to: (i) facilitate project start-up; (ii) develop approaches and tools; (iii) train and coach trainers; (iv) contribute to establishing and operationalizing the monitoring and evaluation system; (v) support the promotion of innovations; and (vi) facilitate the articulation of PARSANKO’s operations with those of agricultural emergencies. |
| ***Component B:***  ***Support for***  ***Community Initiatives*** | 5.856 | * 1. Scaling up of 750 resilience funds to improve household livelihoods and build their resilience to climate change. Besides the CEP/FEP programme presented in 1.1, this activity includes: (i) the operationalization of 750 Village Savings and Loan Associations (AVECs) and establishment of a partnership with a microfinance institution (MFI); (ii) literacy education for 10000 people; and (iii) training and support for 150 community facilitators in thematic discussions, participation in agricultural sub-sectors, best practice exchange visits, hygiene and health, and the setting up of 300 listening and discussion groups (DIMITRA-type) to strengthen community solidarity.   2. Promotion of nutrition and access to water and health: the aim is to improve people’s nutrition awareness and access to better nutrition, particularly for children, drinking water and better hygiene conditions, and to improve health facilities by:(i) operationalizing 85 school canteens provided with local items for 17 000 schoolchildren, setting up 150 vegetable gardens in 85 schools, and providing nutrition education for women; (ii) rehabilitating or constructing 145 drinking water points and generalizing the use of improved latrines; and (iii) building and equipping five community health centres, and training community management committees of the various facilities.   3. Support for the development of rural entrepreneurship and improvement of employability by: (i) using ILO technical assistance to develop and adapt training in entrepreneurship to the needs of rural sector trades (updating of 20 job benchmarks and training programmes; training of trainers in the use of CREE, GERME, TREE and COOP tools; building the capacity of business development counsellors);(ii) providing support to youth and women’s enterprises and groups (forging of partnership with the NGO known as KYBS for the setting up of 500 agricultural enterprises, support for 400 service and non-agricultural enterprises by the ILO); and (iii) providing support for the setting up of an MFI (SOFIA Credit) in the project impact area and development of financial partnership. |
| ***Component C:***  ***Project Management*** | 3.844 | * 1. Coordination: coordination will be carried out by Project Management Unit teams and the two prefectural branches. It includes providing management support, paying the salaries and performance bonuses of the teams and covering their equipment and operating costs.   2. Monitoring and evaluation and knowledge management: this sub-component will concern data collection, processing and analysis and performance assessment, and the capitalization and dissemination of best practices, as well environmental and social monitoring and auditing. |

* 1. Technical Solutions Adopted and Alternatives Explored
     1. PARSANKO will adopt an approach that serves as a relay for emergency activities based on support for community initiatives (Component B) by providing support for agricultural development (Component A) so as to sustainably improve the cohesion and resilience of rural communities, the agricultural development framework (capacity to plan and implement operations), production and productivity, as well as rural incomes and, eventually, to eliminate the need for emergency assistance within a few years. In addition, it will build the capacity of producer groups, local economic operators and decentralized government services in the agricultural and livestock sectors to provide key services to producers.
     2. Project beneficiaries will be able to adopt best agricultural practices on a large scale through better access to agricultural services organized around farmer farm/field schools and appropriate and adapted innovation proposals. The development of production infrastructure and convenient access to factors of production will also enable them to intensify their agro-pastoral production. Depending on their needs, their livelihoods and resilience to climate change will be enhanced by scaling up resilience funds, promoting nutrition and access to water and healthcare. To improve the incomes of beneficiaries, the project will promote innovations concerning the development of production surpluses and improved marketing mainly by developing rural entrepreneurship, particularly for women and young people, that will improve their employability.

Table 3: Project Alternatives Explored and Reasons for their Rejection

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Alternatives** | **Brief Description** | **Reasons for Rejection** |
| Integrated Rural  Development Project | A rural development  project encompassing all sub-sectors | A traditional rural development project that is not based on growth sub­sectors and is non-market-related will have limited effects on the incomes and employability of young people and women. |
| Development of  stockbreeding as a  dominant sector | Focus on intensive  stockbreeding (imported breeds, close veterinary monitoring, cultivation of fodder, etc.) | Most stockbreeders cannot afford veterinary treatment and intensive feeding. The option is not also in tune with available human and institutional capacities. |
| Planning at council  level | Prioritization of activities based on a council  development plan | Planning at council level is very important, but time-consuming. It could delay the implementation of development activities. First, it involves restructuring the local branches of the Central African Agricultural Development Agency (ACDA) and the National Livestock Development Agency (ANDE) that will partner with council services. |

* 1. Project Type

PARSANKO is an investment operation financed with the Bank’s ADF window and GAFSP resources. At this stage, the project approach is the most appropriate to ensure the achievement of outcomes and the effective and efficient use of the resources allocated to the project which, by the way, will build on the achievements of other TFP operations in the sector.

* 1. Project Cost and Financing Arrangements
     1. The total project cost (including physical contingencies and price escalation), net of taxes and customs duties, is estimated at USD 29.505 million, or UA 21.380 million, of which USD 6.762 million (UA 4.00 million)in foreign exchange and USD 22.743 million (UA 16.480 million) in local currency. Provisions of about 3% and 6% of the base cost respectively have been applied for physical contingencies and price escalation. The project cost is summarized in Tables 4 and 5 below.

Table 4: Estimated Project Cost by Component

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **COMPONENT** | **(USD ‘000)** | | | **(UA ‘000)** | | | **%**  **F.E.** | **% Base Cost** |
| **L.C.** | **F.E.** | **Total** | **L.C.** | **F.E.** | **Total** |
| 1. Support for Agricultural Production | 11 259 | 3 346 | 14 605 | 8 159 | 2 424 | 10 583 | 11.3 | 49.5 |
| 2. Support for Community Initiatives | 5 550 | 1 831 | 7 381 | 4 021 | 1 328 | 5 349 | 6.2 | 25.0 |
| 3. Project Management | 3 864 | 1 091 | 5 955 | 2 800 | 790 | 3 590 | 3.7 | 16. 8 |
| BASE COST | 20 673 | 6 268 | 26 941 | 14 980 | 4 542 | 19 522 | 21.2 | 91.3 |
| Physical Contingencies | 597 | 200 | 797 | 433 | 144 | 577 | 0.7 | 2.7 |
| Price Escalation | 1 473 | 295 | 1 768 | 1 067 | 214 | 1 281 | 1.0 | 6.0 |
| **TOTAL PROJECT COST** | **22 743** | **6 762** | **29 505** | **16 480** | **4 900** | **21380** | **22.9** | **100.0** |

Table 5: Project Cost by Expenditure Category

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES** | **(USD ‘000)** | | | **(UA ‘000)** | | | **%**  **F.E.** | **% Base Cost** |
| **L.C.** | **F.E.** | **Total** | **L.C.** | **F.E.** | **Total** |
| **Investment** | 11 259 | 3 346 | 14 605 | 8 159 | 2 424 | 10 583 | 11.3 | 49.5 |
| 1. WORKS | 5 550 | 1 831 | 7 381 | 4 021 | 1 328 | 5 349 | 6.2 | 25.0 |
| 2. EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS  AND VEHICLES | 3 864 | 1 091 | 5 955 | 2 800 | 790 | 3 590 | 3.7 | 16. 8 |
| 3. SERVICES | 4 100 | 1 332 | 5 432 | 2 971 | 965 | 3 936 | 4.9 | 20.2 |
| **Operating Cost** | 3 740 | 911 | 4 651 | 2 710 | 660 | 3 370 | 3.4% | 17.3% |
| **Base Cost** | 20 673 | 6 268 | 26 941 | 14 980 | 4 542 | 19 522 | 21.2 | 91.3 |
| Physical Contingencies | 597 | 200 | 797 | 433 | 144 | 577 | 0.7 | 2.7 |
| Price Escalation | 1 473 | 295 | 1 768 | 1 067 | 214 | 1 281 | 1.0 | 6.0 |
| **TOTAL PROJECT COST** | **22 743** | **6 762** | **29 505** | **16 480** | **4 900** | **21 380** | **22.9** | **100.0** |

* + 1. The project will be financed by a UA 8.0 million (USD 11.04 million) ADF grant and a UA 11.16 million (USD 15.40 million) GAFSP grant respectively representing 37.4% and 52.2% of the project cost, net of taxes and customs duties (see Table 6 below, Annex 5 and Appendix V). The GAFSP grant is contributed by the AfDB (UA 10.08 million, or USD 13.9 million) and FAO(UA 1.08 million, or USD 1.5 million).The counterpart contribution of the Government/beneficiaries is estimated at UA 2.22 million (USD 3.07 million), representing 10.4% of the project cost, excluding the technical assistance provided by FAO. The Government will defray part of the operating cost (salaries of PMU specialists) as well as provision for the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The expenditure for the different project components will be executed according to the schedule presented in Table 7.

Table 6: Sources of Financing

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sources of Financing** | **(USD ‘000)** | | | **(UA ‘000)** | | | **%**  **Total** |
| **L.C.** | **F.E.** | **Total** | **L.C.** | **F.E.** | **Total** |
| ADF | 6 112 | 1 888 | 8 000 | 8 435 | 2 605 | 11 040 | 37.4 |
| GAFSP - Investment (AfDB) | 7 899 | 2 183 | 10 081 | 10 902 | 3 012 | 13 914 | 47.2 |
| GAFSP - Technical Assistance (FAO) | 821 | 225 | 1 076 | 1 133 | 351 | 1 44 | 5.0 |
| Government and Beneficiaries | 1 648 | 575 | 2 223 | 2 223 | 794 | 3 067 | 10.4 |
| **TOTAL** | **16 480** | **4 900** | **21 380** | **22 743** | **6 762** | **29 505** | **100.0** |

Table 7: Expenditure Schedule by Component (amounts in UA ‘000)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Components** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** | **2025** | **TOTAL** |
| Support for Agro-pastoral Production | 1 14 | 2 760 | 4 377 | 2 830 | 529 | 11 680 |
| Support for Community Initiatives | 697 | 1 949 | 2 449 | 705 | 56 | 5 856 |
| Project Management | 828 | 846 | 798 | 69 | 683 | 3 844 |
| **TOTAL** | **2 709** | **5 555** | **7 624** | 4 224 | 1 268 | 21 380 |

* 1. . Project Target Area and Beneficiaries
     1. PARSANKO’s impact area covers Kemo and Ouaka Prefectures located in the transition zone between the eastern part of the country, which is still dealing with a serious emergency and an insecurity situation, and the western part, which is conducive to the implementation of development operations. It covers a surface area of 67 104 square kilometres, that is 10.7% of the national territory. It has a substantial agro-pastoral potential but is somewhat isolated due to lack of maintenance of the rural road network. At present, the farm acreage ranges between 0.5 and 1.5 hectares per farm and the main agro-pastoral production in the area that will be covered by the project comprises cassava, groundnuts, maize, rice, plantain, sweet potatoes, sesame, cowpeas, market garden produce, fruit trees, poultry, pigs and small ruminants. However, due to the poor mastery of farming techniques and use of inappropriate equipment, yields of the main crops are very low[[8]](#footnote-9).The transhumance livestock production system (Fulani and Bororo),which is the traditional cattle breeding system used in the area, has been disrupted by the 2013-2015 crisis followed by frequent conflicts between farmers and graziers.
     2. The IPC survey carried out during the period from September 2019 to April 2020 revealed that 253 503 people, representing 48.7% of the population of the project impact area (520 456 inhabitants[[9]](#footnote-10)) face acute and severe food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and +). The project will enable Kemo and Ouaka Prefectures to emerge from a situation of insecurity and emergency and progress towards a vibrant and endogenous agricultural development process. Prior to the 2013­2015 crisis, these prefectures were considered as the breadbaskets of the Central African Republic. PARSANKO will also enable the Bank to build synergy with PADECAS and PREPAS and to replicate their achievements in these new prefectures
     3. Regarding beneficiaries, the project will provide direct support to 500 women/youth enterprises and groups, particularly young, budding or established agricultural entrepreneurs. It will also provide assistance to 47 050 beneficiary households, representing 279 300 people (farmers/stockbreeders, youth/women agricultural and non-agricultural entrepreneurs) in Kemo and Ouaka Prefectures, particularly households facing a crisis and in dire need of assistance, including food (IPC3),households affected by COVID-19 through agricultural input kits and access to water, young people and women without land or livestock, families classified under IPC1&2, particularly those hosting displaced people in production basins. Indirect project beneficiaries are estimated at about 241 000 people.
  2. . Participatory Approach for Project Identification, Design and Implementation
     1. PARSANKO was designed based on the GAFSP document prepared by the Government with the support of FAO, through a participatory approach including two consultation missions with local stakeholders and working sessions with technical and financial partners. Many field visits were made to potential project sites. In July 2020, consultations were held with the beneficiary population during the preparation of the environmental and social management framework (ESMF).All these missions helped to organize a number of discussion meetings with the representatives of territorial administrative services and the technical ministries concerned, groups and cooperatives, civil society, women’s groups, the private sector, NGOs, farmers/stockbreeders, processing operators and traders, village committees and development partners. However, in view of the COVID-19 pandemic, aspects relating to the prioritization of some activities (irrigation areas, livestock infrastructure, input shops, etc.) are still to be fine-tuned with the beneficiaries on the ground during the launching workshop.
     2. The support to be provided by the project will be based on the needs identified by producer organizations (existing associations and cooperatives, CEP/FEP and Resilience Fund) the development of which is the entry point of the project. Project partners, namely ICRA, ACDA, ANDE, ONASEM, FNEC, FAO, ILO, WFP and NGOs, have been identified as key actors in the achievement of project objectives. They are also expected to play a key role in the provision of agricultural services, the delivery of some services to the project as well as the enhancement and marketing of production surpluses. Thus, the project includes activities aimed at mobilizing and developing youth and women’s enterprises and groups to enhance their vitality and build their capacity to meet their needs. The setting up of a sound communication system under PARSANKO and the use of a participatory approach during its implementation will guarantee its ownership by local stakeholders.
  3. Bank Group Experience and Lessons Reflected in Project Design
     1. The Bank’s portfolio is being implemented within an unstable political context and a fragile security and health environment characterized by the occupation of about 60% of the country’s territory by armed factions, and by the COVID 19 pandemic. As of 31 March 2020, the Bank’s active portfolio in CAR comprised 14 (10 national and 4 regional) projects for a total amount of commitment of UA 117.91 million (USD 160.36 million). There are only two projects in the agricultural sector worth UA 9.27 million. These are the Project to Support Value Chains Development and Youth Entrepreneurship Promotion in the Agricultural and Agribusiness Sector (PASTAC-PEJA) which was approved in August 2017 for UA 0.99 million and the Savannah­based Agricultural Value Chains Development Support Project (PADECAS) approved on 22 October 2018 for UA 8.25 million. The CSP mid-term review carried out in July 2019 considered the portfolio performance to be, on the whole, satisfactory with an aggregate score of 3.2 on a scale of 1 to 4, an average disbursement rate of 29.51%, and no problem project. However, the portfolio performance is hampered by recurrent problems including: (i) difficulties in fulfilling conditions precedent to disbursement of loan resources and obtaining the first disbursement on time; (ii) procurement delays which adversely affect the overall rate of disbursement; (iii) low project ownership by stakeholders; and (iv) inadequate monitoring and evaluation arrangements.
     2. PARSANKO’s design takes into account the main lessons learned from the implementation of agricultural sector projects such as: (i) the need to set up a project management unit (PMU) with the necessary expertise (procurement, financial management, monitoring and evaluation, agro-pastoral production and basic rural services) and that is operational at project start-up;(ii) recourse to FAO technical assistance during the first three years of project implementation to kick-start the project, support the development of inclusive approaches and appropriate implementation tools, as well as build the capacity of the project actors; (iii) the identification of recovery activities which are vital to the population and should be launched immediately. They concern in particular basic infrastructure, the improvement of children’s food and nutrition security and/or the economy to quickly improve beneficiaries’ income levels. These activities will improve the adhesion of target groups to the project and help to test and strengthen community management and maintenance entities which ensure the sustainability of project achievements.
  4. Key Performance Indicators

The key project impact indicators are: (i) the average income of rural households will increase by at least 15%; (ii) the prevalence of severe acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months will be less than 2%, and the rate of severe food insecurity will drop by 10%.At the end of the project (in terms of outcomes), PARSANKO will contribute to increasing and diversifying agricultural production by increasing cassava and maize yields by 40%, producing 69500 and 7500 tonnes of additional plant and livestock production, respectively, and improving the level of access to agricultural extension services by 30%.It will also help to improve the access of households to basic services, particularly drinking water for 10000 new households, to enhance the food diversity of children whose dietary diversity score will increase by 19 points, to create 1500 new jobs, at least 40% of them held by women, and to strengthen the health infrastructure so as to conduct no less than 20 medical consultations per day in each of the five newly constructed health centres. Details on the impact, outcome and output indicators are presented in the results-based logical framework. To inform the indicators, a monitoring and evaluation system will be put in place upon project start-up. It will include Bank supervision missions and periodic progress reports to inform on the progress made in achieving indicators.

1. **PROJECT FEASIBILITY**
   1. Economic and Financial Performance
      1. The economic and financial analysis is based on the impacts of the key activities

implemented to intensify production, extend the crop area, improve rural infrastructure and services, enhance production and promote rural entrepreneurship. Economic and financial performance will concern the operating results of the main crops and livestock selected (cassava, maize, groundnuts, rice, banana, sesame, pigeon pea, market garden produce, poultry and small ruminants) based on eight agricultural and livestock production system models. Four non- agricultural activity (rural roads, small processing unit, agro-pastoral product harvesting centres, and local craftsmen/service providers) models are also considered. Ultimately, the project will help to (i) extend the crop area by 13 925 hectares, (ii) increase annual food production marketed in a peak year by 69 448 tonnes (5 042 tonnes of maize, 4 347 tonnes of groundnuts, 240 tonnes of rice, 692 tonnes of sesame, 16 275 tonnes of market garden produce, 35 333 tonnes of cassava, 2 902 tonnes of bananas and 4 617 tonnes of fruits) and 7 523 tonnes of backyard flock products (2 413 tonnes of local poultry and 5 110 tonnes of mutton and goat); (iii) yield a monthly profit of about CFAF 50 123, CFAF 271 645 and CFAF 442 365 respectively for small product processing units, collection centres and handicraft units for the production of farm tools and implements. These outcomes are expected to help to improve food security, reduce the incidence of poverty in the project impact area and enhance local dynamics.

* + 1. Concerning profitability, the project presents a satisfactory economic rate of return (ERR) of 20.90% and a net present value (NPV) of CFAF 19548 million at an opportunity cost of capital of 12%. A one-year delay in profit generation or a 10% decrease with respect to the baseline scenario would reduce the ERR to 19.94% and 19.06% respectively, that is well above the discount rate. A simultaneous variation in costs and profits of 10% would yield an ERR of 19%. All scenarios show robust results. Furthermore, in all hypothetical scenarios, the ERR remains higher than the opportunity cost of capital. The economic and financial analysis is presented in detail in the annexes.
    2. Other unquantified economic benefits include: (i) the upstream and downstream effects of additional income for service providers (NGOs, enterprises, suppliers and consulting firms), producers, traders and processing operators most of whom are women;(ii) the reduction in foreign exchange costs thanks to a significant drop in food product import bill;(iii) the impact on wealth creation in the country due to an increase in GDP induced by the creation of additional value added. The project’s socio-economic benefits for households will include: (i) better nutrition for vulnerable groups (children, women of childbearing age and the elderly);(ii) a reduction in the medical bill, a reduction in the hardship faced by the agricultural workforce, particularly women, and the improvement of livelihoods;(iii) the provision of drinking water to 10 000 additional households; and (iv) the creation of 1 500 additional permanent jobs, at least 40% of them for women. Employment through youth and women entrepreneurship will reduce unemployment in the project impact area and increase the incomes of the most vulnerable segments of the population.

Environmental and Social Impact

**3.2**

* + 1. The project is classified under Category 2 according to the Bank’s environmental and social safeguards policies in view of the nature of the investments to be made whose expected negative impacts range from low to moderate. Since the sites of the infrastructure to be constructed are not well known at this juncture, the Central African Republic prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) which was reviewed and approved by the Bank. It was published by the country in the Official Gazette and then posted by the Bank on its website on 29 September 2020, in keeping with the integrated social safeguards (ISS) and national regulatory requirements. During ESMF preparation, public consultations were held (16-27 July 2020), in accordance with national regulations and Bank requirements. All stakeholders were involved in the consultations. The concerns of and actions suggested by local communities were reflected in project design.
    2. During the construction phase, the main environmental and social risks and impacts identified at this juncture concern losses of habitat and plant cover during the marking of rural roads, the construction of irrigation schemes and social infrastructure, the risks of erosion and soil, water and air pollution, the destruction of buildings, the risk of occupational and traffic accidents, social conflicts due to the non-recruitment of members of the local population, sound nuisances, the production of waste, particularly biomedical veterinary waste, etc. The expected negative impacts during the operation phase are post-harvest waste, possible pollution by inputs and pesticides, and dust emissions due to heavy traffic on rural roads. Concerning positive impacts, project activities are expected to generate benefits in terms of improved smallholder farmer productivity, feeder roads and post-harvest infrastructure, development of and access to national and regional markets, increased incomes, improved living conditions for women, job creation and poverty reduction.
    3. The main infrastructure that will be constructed under sub-projects will be subject to prior environmental and social assessment. No population resettlement is envisaged at this juncture. A specific ESIA/ESMP and, eventually, an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) will be carried out/prepared once the sites to be developed are identified. The environmental and social impact assessment will concern the rehabilitation of rural roads and construction of irrigation schemes and facilities. The reports thereof will be examined, validated and published, in accordance with national regulations and Bank requirements. The Environmental and Social Management Framework Plan (ESMFP) prepared includes the environmental and social management procedure including subsequent resettlement (for which compensation will be paid by the Government of the Central African Republic), sub-projects and a provision for the conduct/design and implementation of the specific ESIA/ESMP, an ARAP, where applicable, and the monitoring and evaluation of the ESMF, as well as the complaint management mechanism. The conduct of the assessment and preparation of management plans will be a Grant condition.
    4. Besides the specific ESMP measures identified for each activity, the project implementing entity will ensure that: (i) vulnerability and gender aspects and the effective participation of relevant actors are taken into account; (ii) a complaints management mechanism (CMM) is set up; (iii) a monitoring and evaluation system that includes the protection of the physical and social environment is established;(iv) a waste collection, sorting and management system is established; (v) measures to enhance positive environmental and social impacts of the project such as the use of alternatives to reduce and recycle waste are adopted; and (vi) environmental and social clauses are included in bidding documents and the contractor’s Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) Plan is approved prior to the effective commencement of works. The cost of implementation of the ESMFP and ARAP, as well as the Complaints Management Mechanism (CMM) and annual environmental and social audits is estimated at CFAF 699 500 000. It will be borne by the project. It is presented in detail in Annex B-8.
    5. The PMU, project owner, contractors, control mission and all national entities involved in project implementation will be responsible for ESMFP implementation. To this end, and considering the project owner’s weak capacity, an environmental and social specialist will be recruited within the PMU. This specialist will, among other things, help to build the project owner’s capacity in monitoring ESMP implementation. Actions to build the capacity of other key actors are also envisaged. Lastly, the environmental and social specialist of the PMU will coordinate the preparation of periodic reports and the conduct, upon project start-up, of the annual environmental and social compliance audit, in keeping with Bank requirements.
    6. ***Climate change adaptation:*** according to the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index, CAR is ranked among the countries most vulnerable to climate change. As part of the on-going Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) Project, the following technologies have been selected for the agricultural and food security sectors: (i) simplified cultivation techniques (SCT) for the production and dissemination of improved maize seed varieties; (ii) the drip irrigation system for the production of market garden produce (tomatoes, carrots, etc.); and (iii) heat therapy for the treatment of cassava cuttings to eliminate the mosaic virus (report on the identification and prioritization of technologies for climate change adaptation). Agro-sylvo-pastoral areas are vulnerable to low rainfall, dystrophy, drought, bush fires, soil degradation and seasonal diseases. To mitigate climate risks, PARSANKO will finance the construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply points and irrigation infrastructure, support the use of high quality seeds from selected varieties adapted to changing climatic conditions, finance the construction of storage facilities, and build the knowledge and capacity of local community actors to enable them to adapt to new climatic conditions and cope with climate risks through training in new resilience techniques and preparing them for climate change emergencies. Furthermore, baseline data will be provided for incorporation into management plans so as to improve the protection of the catchment area and/or strengthen the resilience of ecosystems and improve land management to reduce climate risks.
    7. ***Gender issues:*** in the project impact area, women and young people are actively engaged in agricultural and livestock production activities in other segments of value chains, especially processing and marketing. However, they are often excluded from community decision-making and control bodies and have very limited access to lucrative crops, livestock and land. They have limited land use rights and, above all, no land titles, even customary ones. Hence, PARSANKO will ensure greater gender equity and equality, promote the genuine participation of women and young people in decision-making bodies and help to improve their autonomy and professional integration. It will guarantee them equal access to basic infrastructure and training and capacity building entities. Youth and women’s groups and enterprises will especially be prioritized, enabling them to develop their potential and improve their status in their families and lineages. Women, men and young people will be integrated in a cross-cutting manner using a methodological approach that reflects the concerns of the different categories of beneficiaries in the project impact area. An inclusive and participatory approach will be used to ensure that women and young people are represented at all times and that they contribute and benefit equitably from project outcomes.
    8. The project will also adopt a gender transformative approach combining an integrated

package of services for women that focuses particularly on: (i) the construction of agricultural and dairy product markets run mainly by women/young people; (ii) the improvement of access to drinking water to reduce the burden of the daily chores of women; (iii) access to energy-saving and gender-sensitive technologies (threshers and strippers); (iv) equitable access to training, decision-making processes, financing mechanisms, production facilities and social protection; and (v) the setting up of a monitoring and evaluation system based on sex-disaggregated data and gender-related indicators to be identified. A holistic approach is envisaged to raise awareness among actors at all levels (individual, family, council, regional and national) on the participation of men and women in entrepreneurship in the agricultural and livestock sectors. The project will organize gender-specific IEC campaigns to this end. Consultations and partnerships will be established with the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment, Family and Child Protection and NGOs operating in the domain of gender mainstreaming. About USD 9.15 million (38% of the budget of Components A and B) has been allocated specifically for gender activities. PARSANKO is classified under Category 2 according to the Bank’s Gender Marker System.

* + 1. Health and nutrition: according to the 2017 National Food Security Survey (ENSA), food insecurity affects mainly refugee households, internally displaced households and returnee households, with the prevalence of food insecurity of 83%, 69% and 66% respectively. It is most pronounced among households headed by women in rural areas, with low levels of education, without livestock and that survive on precarious activities. The prevalence of chronic malnutrition among under-fives, the rate of global acute malnutrition (GAM) and the prevalence of severe malnutrition (SAM) are 38%, 7% and 2.1% respectively. These alarming figures are due mainly to (i) a poor dietary diversity; (ii) poor hygiene and sanitation conditions; (iii) very limited access to drinking water; and (iv) very low rate of exclusive breastfeeding.
    2. Major actions are envisaged by the project to improve food and nutrition security, which is considered as a priority. The project will support the food crop component and also promote diversification and the introduction of stockbreeding. Therefore, it will enable households to improve their animal protein and vegetable and fruit intake, particularly through market gardening. Such diversification will improve the nutrition status of women and children and contribute to reducing mortality and morbidity in the project impact areas[[10]](#footnote-11). The project will also implement nutrition training/awareness raising activities for the beneficiary population with a view to promoting the adoption of best nutrition practices. All nutrition-sensitive activities such as water/sanitation sector activities will also indirectly contribute to improving the population’s nutrition status. Furthermore, CAR is one of the countries in the world that are “least prepared” to deal with the COVID-19 epidemic and where the improvement of access to primary health care remains a major challenge (one person in two is in need of humanitarian aid and 70% of health services are provided by humanitarian organizations).Access to health facilities remains very limited due mainly to the distance to, cost and quality of health services. Hence, the construction of health centres and the supply of drinking water by the project will help to improve the health of the population.

1. **PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**
   1. Implementation Arrangements
      1. ***Implementation arrangements:*** the project will be implemented under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR) and attached to the Minister’s Cabinet. Its management structure will include a Project Management Unit (PMU) comprising a National Coordination based in Bangui and two branches based in Sibut and Bambari, the capitals of the prefectures concerned, to ensure the monitoring of project activities. Its staff will be recruited with the support of PADECAS prior to the launching of the project through a transparent bid invitation procedure, acceptable to the Bank. The central management structure will be composed of: (i) the National Coordinator; (ii) the Administrative and Financial Officer (PADECAS’ Officer); (iii) Component 1 Officer; (iv) Component 2 Officer; (v) the Targeting, Gender and Inclusion Specialist; (vi) the Environmental Specialist; (vii) the M&E Officer; (viii) the Procurement Specialist; (ix) the Accounting Officer; and (x) support staff. This management body will work closely with MADR’s technical services. The two prefectural branches will be housed in the premises of the decentralized services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Each branch will comprise (i) a Branch Head; (ii) a Technical Supervisor; (iii) an Assistant Accounting Officer; (iv) a Secretary; and (v) a Driver. The senior staff of the PMU will be selected on a competitive basis through a competitive bidding process, after the Bank’s no­objection opinion. A report on the assessment of bidders and a proposal by the Government will be sent to the Bank for approval. The Coordinator of the PMU will sign a performance contract with the MADR, renewable every two years based on project monitoring and evaluation indicators. The other PMU staff members will sign performance-based contracts with the Coordinator renewable yearly. To build the capacity of the PMU in project implementation, International Technical Assistance in procurement will be recruited (see ToR in Volume 2).
      2. The PMU will be responsible for the technical, administrative, financial and accounting management of all project activities, including those that will be implemented by other entities involved in the project. As such, it will, in particular: (i) prepare annual work programmes and budgets (AWPBs) and procurement plans (PPs); (ii) prepare procurement files and payment requests; (iii) forge partnerships; (iv) prepare the manual of administrative, financial and accounting procedures; (v) organize meetings of the Joint National Steering Committee (CNPM); (vi) monitor the implementation of project activities; (vii) prepare quarterly project implementation status reports; and (viii) prepare project annual audits. Technical assistance under Sub-component 1.4 will be implemented in keeping with FAO procedures. The FAO will apply its procedures in its capacity as project technical supervision entity. This will be the subject of a separate document.
      3. The implementation of activities proper will be entrusted to entities under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development such as ICRA, ACDA, ONASEM, ANDE and FNEC, as well as to partners (ILO, FAO, WFP, etc.) and service providers to be recruited in accordance with the procedure agreed between the Government and the Bank. The service providers are works contractors, suppliers of goods, firms and individual consultants for studies, TA and audits, and implementation partners for agricultural advisory schemes and nutrition. The regional services of the ministries concerned will be closely involved in the monitoring and acceptance of the facilities to be built. In addition, to accelerate project start-up, the Bank will, at the request of the Government, recruit a procurement specialist for a six-month period using its own funds. The specialist’s duty will be to assist the Government in setting up the PMU, preparing biding documents (BDs) and requests for proposals (RFPs) for the initial contracts, as well as analysing and negotiating related contracts (technical assistance, rehabilitation of PMU premises, procurement of vehicles, computer hardware and furniture, and recruitment of the consultant responsible for preparing the administrative, financial and accounting procedures manual).
      4. ***Monitoring of activities:*** PARSANKO will be placed under the supervision of the MADR which will be the contracting authority and, hence, will be responsible for steering interactions with other sector ministries and TFPs. It will coordinate external monitoring and evaluation missions and joint supervision missions with the Bank. The Joint National Steering Committee (CNPM), shared by the PADECAS and PREPAS and now PARSANKO, will be responsible for the organization of consultations at the national level. The functions of this Committee will be to ensure the operational supervision of the project, including : (i) to examine and approve Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWPBs), (ii) to monitor project implementation; (iii) to ensure the consistency and planning of eligible activities; (iv) to review annual implementation report and ensure that the activities of the three projects are consistent with national policies; (v) to assess the impact of project outcomes; (vi) to identify opportunities for and constraints on improving project outcomes; and (vii) to ensure that the techniques and methodology used comply with project objectives and various relevant sector policies. It will, as and when necessary, make random visits to project sites. The CNPM will be chaired by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development or his representative. It will meet at least twice a year and its secretarial services will be provided by the National Coordinator. It will comprise representatives of the various stakeholders of PARSANKO (the technical ministries concerned, private operators, beneficiaries and NGOs) and representatives of POs and civil society.
      5. In all prefectures, consultations will be carried out by Prefectural Consultation Committees (PCCs) set up by decision of the Minister of Agriculture on the recommendation of the National Project Coordinator. Each prefectural committee will comprise the representatives of (i) prefectural services; (ii) key project operators; (iii) POs; (iv) beneficiaries (rural communities, including women and young people); (v) municipal councils; and (vi) any other resource persons. The committee will validate the planning of activities and investments in the prefecture and supervise their implementation to strengthen the alignment, harmonization, ownership and consistency of operations. It will meet every quarter to review the progress of activities in the various priority areas selected and make recommendations to facilitate implementation. Its secretarial services will be provided by the Head of the PARSANKO branch in the prefecture. This decentralized mechanism will contribute to better informing local actors, promoting an inclusive approach and resolving the problems faced.
   2. Procurement Arrangements
      1. ***Applicable procurement policy and framework:*** all procurement of goods, works and consultancy services financed with Bank resources will be done in accordance with the Procurement Policy for Bank Group-funded Operations(AfDB Procurement Policy), October 2015 edition and in accordance with the Procurement Methods and Procedures described in the Bank Group’s Operations Procurement Manual. Details of procurement implementation (system, cost, schedule, method, review type) agreed between the Borrower and the Bank are described in Technical Annex B.7.
      2. ***Procurement implementation:*** project procurement will be carried out by a procurement specialist of the Project Management Unit to be recruited through international competitive bidding. This specialist will be recruited as soon as the project commences to carry out procurement activities as defined in Technical Annex B7 with the support of a Procurement Assistant to be recruited. Since GAFSP financing resources are disbursed only in dollars, all contracts to be awarded under this funding will be denominated in USD.
      3. ***Procurement risk and capacity assessment (PRCA)*:** to take the specificities of the project into consideration, the Bank assessed: (i) risks at the national, sector and project levels; and (ii) the capacity of the executing agency. The results of these assessments concluded that the risk level for procurement is high and made it possible to determine that all project procurements will be carried out according to the Bank’s system, subject to the application of the mitigation measures proposed in paragraph 7.9 of Annex B7. All procurements, the execution of infrastructure works and the recruitment of service providers envisaged within the framework of the implementation of the project will be carried out in accordance with the “Procurement Framework for Bank Group-funded Operations”, October 2015 edition, and the provisions to be set out in the Financing Agreement, in keeping with the Procurement Methods and Procedures described in the Bank Group’s Operations Procurement Manual. Details of procurement implementation (system, cost, schedule, method, review type) agreed between the Borrower and the Bank are described in Technical Annex B.7. In addition, a draft Procurement Plan (PP) based on the Bank’s standard procurement plan, will be prepared by the PMU, particularly the Procurement Officer to be recruited before the commencement of the project. The PP will serve as a dashboard for monitoring the execution of major contracts.

4.3

Financial Management

* + 1. ***Financial management arrangements:*** fiduciary responsibility for the implementation of the project will lie with the Central African Republic, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR). Given the weaknesses identified in the national public finance management system, it was agreed that a parallel project financial management system be used for development projects, for the time being. At present, the project executing agency, that is the MADR, is implementing PADECAS funded by the AfDB through a project implementation unit with an appropriate financial management system. The system consists of multi-project accounting software, a manual of administrative, accounting and financial procedures and a competent team. Therefore, PARSANKO’s financial management will be based on this system which will be strengthened by recruiting an accounting officer assigned specifically to the new project and tasked with updating the manual of procedures to incorporate the specificities of PARSANKO. An assistant accounting officer will be recruited in each decentralized entity.
    2. The PADECAS Manual of Administrative, Accounting and Financial Procedures clearly describes the procedures and methods for posting accounting entries. It will be updated to incorporate the specificities of PARSANKO. The Administrative and Financial Officer (AFO) in charge of supervising and validating the transactions posted by the Accounting Officer will ensure accounting control. Documents, especially supporting documents, will be properly filed and preserved in a secure records room.
    3. ***Disbursement arrangements:*** disbursements under the project will be done pursuant to the provisions of the Disbursement Handbook in force at the Bank. The disbursement methods proposed for the project are: (a) the special account method (for operating expenses, capacity building activities, and the management of certain partnership agreements) and (b) the direct payment method for the payment of works, goods and service contracts. Special accounts (one account for ADF resources and another for GAFSP resources) will be opened under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. The special accounts will be opened in the name of PARSANKO, in local currency, with financial institutions acceptable to the Bank. All project expenditure supporting documents (irrespective of funding) will be filed and kept in a secure location, in accordance with the law. Such supporting documents must be available and accessible for review/verification/auditing by periodic Bank supervision, external audit and internal audit missions.
    4. ***Audit arrangements:*** pursuant to the general conditions of the Bank, an annual audit of financial statements will be performed by an independent audit firm which will be recruited on a competitive basis. MADR’s PMU will be responsible for recruiting the independent audit firm with the support of the Project Procurement Specialist and Administrative and Financial Officer. The selection of the firm will be done according to Bank procedures. The auditor’s terms of reference will comply with the model in force at the Bank and submitted for the latter’s approval. The contract with the auditor will not exceed three years and the acceptance by the Bank of the first audit report will be a prerequisite for the auditor to continue his work. The scope of the audit will cover all project activities, irrespective of the sources of funding. Audit reports shall be transmitted to the Bank six months after the end of the financial year at the latest.

4.4 Project Monitoring and Evaluation

* + 1. The monitoring-evaluation (M&E) mechanism, considered as a decision-making tool, will be based on the project’s results-based logical framework and include internal and external monitoring. It will be complemented by the three main tools to be developed right from project start-up, namely: (i) an M&E manual that defines the terms and conditions and responsibilities for collecting and aggregating data; and (ii) a computerized M&E system that facilitates data processing and generation of progress reports. These tools will take into account the GAFSP M&E plan. A geographic information system (GIS) will be included in the M&E system; and (iii) the baseline situation needed to inform the initial level of key project indicators and compare the set objectives throughout the project duration which are useful for any final and ex-post evaluation. Given the COVID-19 health crisis, it was difficult to gather basic date on the ground to set the initial key indicators. Consequently, the target values of outcomes and outputs retained in the logical framework show the net variation following project interventions compared to the baseline situation. Strengthening M&E by establishing all these mechanisms will help to address the weaknesses identified in the M&E of on-going projects. In addition, the M&E system will be participatory and will provide, on a regular basis, relevant information on performance and impact indicators (sex-disaggregated) and the implementation of planned activities as well as the ESMFP and specific ESMPs.
    2. The M&E Officer will coordinate internal and permanent monitoring under the authority of the National Project Coordinator within the PMU, in collaboration with the actors involved in project implementation and all relevant stakeholders. The Bank’s Field Office in Bangui (COCF) will participate in the monitoring of project implementation by providing needed assistance in terms of procurement and disbursement procedures and financial management. Generally, the MADR coordinates external monitoring and evaluation missions, in conjunction with the relevant sector ministries, to complement the close monitoring missions carried out by the COCF and the two half-yearly supervision missions conducted by the Bank. The M&E mechanism should help to edit: (i) for implementation monitoring: quarterly, half-yearly and annual reports, including the key performance indicators and key dashboards to be produced for each activity, product and component; (ii) for impact assessment: the analysis of outcome and impact surveys, annual reports, the internal mid-term and completion reports providing information on the level of achievement of project outcome and impact indicators; (iii) other monitoring and evaluation reports will be produced during the conduct of specific surveys and periodic adjustments; and (iv) for mid-term and project completion supervision and evaluation missions: aide-memoires will be produced at the end of each joint supervision and evaluation mission. Project performance will be assessed with respect to its impacts and outcomes on gender, employment, incomes, food security, agricultural production, access to drinking water, etc.
    3. ***Indicative project implementation schedule:*** the project will be implemented over a period of five (5) years beginning from January 2021. The indicative project implementation schedule is as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Activities** | **Date/Period** | **Responsible Entity** |
| Appraisal | July 2020 | AfDB/GVT |
| Negotiations | 23 October 2020 | GVT/AfDB |
| AfDB Board of Directors | 15 December 2020 | AfDB |
| Signature of Financing Agreement | December 2020 | AfDB/GVT |
| Effectiveness and first disbursement | January/April 2021 | GVT/AfDB |
| Launching | May 2021 | AfDB/GVT/PIU |
| Implementation of operational activities | 2021 to 2025 | PIU/GVT/Service Providers |
| Mid-term review | 4th quarter of 2023 | AfDB/GVT/PIU |
| Project completion date | 31 December 2025 | PIU/GVT/AfDB |
| Completion report | March 2026 | AfDB/GVT |
| Project closing date | 30 June 2026 | PIU/GVT/AfDB |

4.5 Governance

* + 1. The multi-sector good governance challenges (agriculture, livestock, etc.) to be tackled include lengthy timeframes and transparency in procurement, the establishment of a reference framework for planning investments, transparency in the financial management of facility maintenance associations and impediments to the implementation of sub-regional and regional

policies. However, although the country is no longer ranked among the 10 most corrupt countries in Africa and despite the slight progress achieved since 2016, the management of public resources and the level of corruption in the country (153rd out of 180 countries in 2019) require that greater attention should be paid to procurement mechanisms. The Bank’s country fiduciary risk assessment carried out in April 2020 indicates that the country fiduciary risk is high, particularly in budget programming and procurement due to a non-functional institutional framework, and lack of redress mechanisms and public procurement audits.

* + 1. As part of project implementation, it will be necessary to strengthen local institutions and improve citizen control through increased involvement of civil society and producer organizations. In addition, mitigation measures and governance bodies and mechanisms have been selected to ensure transparent and efficient management of Bank resources. These include: (i) enhancing the governance of budgetary resources through the involvement of the CNPM in monitoring operational and fiduciary management aspects; (ii) adopting adequate financial management and audit arrangements (§ 4.1.7);(iii) recruitment of international technical assistance for fiduciary (procurement) aspects; and (iv) all project procurements will be done in accordance with Bank rules and procedures.
  1. Sustainability

The strong motivation of beneficiaries observed during field missions is a factor of the sustainability of and participation in all activities and in the maintenance of the basic infrastructure already existing or to be built / rehabilitated. In line with the Government’s determination to promote the development of the agricultural and livestock sectors in a coherent and orderly manner, the infrastructure and equipment to be put in place will be managed on a community basis. Therefore, the project will ensure the setting up, training and formalization of associations/groups for the various facilities. The facility management committees to be set up will be institutionalized to ensure the sustainability and judicious use of the facilities built. At the same time, the managerial capacity of all the entities concerned will be strengthened to enable them to eventually grow into autonomous enterprises capable of developing value chains in promising agricultural and livestock sub-sectors. Project activities will also help to lay the bases for the promotion of entrepreneurship in small food production cooperative societies. Building capacity in entrepreneurial culture, business management, the organizational dynamics of beneficiary groups and the management and maintenance of facilities would promote the emergence of MSMEs by taking into account technical, financial and organizational dimensions and fostering inclusive and responsible growth. The combination of all these forms of support will further guarantee the sustainability of project achievements, while maintaining the momentum created beyond the project’s lifespan. The project will also provide significant support to many sector ministries and entities under their supervision, the private sector, training institutions, the banking sector and NGOs to enable them to support the direct project beneficiaries, thereby ensuring a high level of sustainability of project achievements.

* 1. Risk management

Given CAR’s fragility and security, health and climatic conditions, the achievement of PARSANKO’s objectives will be impeded by security, institutional and climatic risks. The table below presents the main risks and mitigation measures envisaged***.***

Table 8: Risk Analysis

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Risks** | **Mitigation Measures** | **Level** |
| Socio-political instability and insecurity in the country | Permanent dialogue between the Government and armed groups with the support of TFPs to restore peace. | High |
| Spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and its health, economic and social impacts. | Implementation of a COVID-19 effect and impact mitigation plan. | Moderate |
| Low ownership of project achievements. | Involving and building the capacity of project partners and stakeholders. | Moderate |
| Absence and inefficiency of public technical services in the project impact area and ineffectiveness of project infrastructure management and  maintenance committees. | Building the capacity of the relevant public technical services and setting up/training/institutionalizing project infrastructure management and maintenance committees. | Moderate |
| Low level of adherence of households, especially farmers and stockbreeders, to the approach of the project. | Adoption of the project’s participatory and concerted approach and promotion of economic activities. | Moderate |
| Households are reluctant to adopt best feeding practices | Measures to improve access to food (school canteens, best feeding practices, feeder roads, etc.) and to health services (drinking water and health facilities) and sensitization on best food and feeding practices are envisaged by the project. | Moderate |
| Harsh climatic conditions | Dissemination of climate change adaptation measures (irrigation, selected seeds and new farming techniques). | Moderate |
| Weak capacity of service providers in implementing project activities | Involvement of international partners (ILO, FAO, WFP, etc.) in the implementation of some activities. | Moderate |

* 1. Knowledge Building and Management

A knowledge management and innovation promotion action plan will be developed at project start-up to back up the monitoring and evaluation system. Adequate monitoring and evaluation of project activities, products, outcomes and impacts will lay the foundations for knowledge management that will be leveraged by capitalizing on and sharing the experiences acquired and knowledge developed under the project. The project will pay special attention to the large-scale dissemination of innovations. It will experiment new technologies with a view to increasing productivity through the use of selected seeds adapted to climatic conditions, in collaboration with research centres, and make available to farmers and their organizations mechanization tailored to the size of their farms to enable them to produce enough food for on-farm consumption and sale in local and even national markets. The project will finance innovative micro-projects, especially for young people and women to improve their level of empowerment and enable their integration into the labour market. In addition, the project will, with ILO support, promote innovative activities to enhance the employability of young people and women and build the capacity of stakeholders. Furthermore, PARSANKO will pay special attention to communication, sensitization and dissemination of information through various communication channels, especially on cross-cutting issues promoted by the project such as food and nutrition security, gender mainstreaming and youth promotion, and climate change adaptation. The project will

organize information events such as thematic seminars, trade fairs, poster production, newsletters, comic strips, radio broadcasts, films, website, etc.

1. **LEGAL FRAMEWORK**
   1. Legal Instrument

The project will be financed through two instruments which will be the subject of two separate grant protocol agreements, namely: (i) an ADF Grant; and (ii) a GAFSP Grant.

* 1. Conditions for Bank Intervention
     1. Conditions precedent to effectiveness of the two grants: effectiveness of the two grants shall be subject to the signature of the protocol agreement of each grant.
     2. Conditions precedent to first disbursement: in addition to effectiveness of each grant, the first disbursement of grant resources shall be subject to fulfilment by the Donee, to the Bank’s satisfaction, of the following conditions:

1. Provide the Bank with evidence of establishing the Project Management Unit (PMU) and recruiting the following key staff members whose respective qualifications and terms of reference would have been considered acceptable to the Bank: (i) within the PMU National Coordination in Bangui: (a) Coordinator; (b) Accounting Officer; (c) Procurement Specialist; and (d) Administrative and Financial Officer; and (ii) within each of the PMU branches located in Sibut and Bambari: an Assistant Accounting Officer (§4.1.1).
2. Provide the Bank with a copy of the order issued by the MADR to extend the mandate of the Joint National Steering Committee of PADECAS and PREPAS to PARSANKO (§4.1.4).
   * 1. Other conditions: the Borrower shall in addition: (i) transmit to the Bank for approval, no later than six months after the first disbursement of the resources of both grants, the PADECAS Manual of Administrative, Accounting and Financial Procedures updated to incorporate the specificities of PARSANKO; (ii) transmit to the Bank for approval, no later than three months after the first disbursement of the resources of both grants, the Project Implementation Team Coordinator’s performance contract; and (iii) undertake to implement the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and to provide, in a form acceptable to the Bank, quarterly reports on the status of its implementation.
     2. ***Conditions for Bank intervention:*** project implementation shall be subject to the following E&S requirements: (i) submission of ESIAs with site-specific ESMPs prepared in accordance with the ESMF and the Bank’s Safeguards Policies, considered satisfactory to the Bank in substance and in form; (ii) submission of satisfactory evidence of approval and publication of the said ESIAs/ESMPs by the Borrower’s competent national authority, as well as inclusion of E&S requirements in BDs and contracts prior to the commencement of works on the road sections concerned; and (iii) for lots involving resettlement, in addition to the aforementioned condition, the Borrower shall, prior to the commencement of works, submit an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) considered satisfactory to the Bank in substance and in form and evidence of its validation/publication (by the Borrower’s competent national authority), payment of compensation to and, where applicable, resettlement of affected persons as well as evidence of establishing a Complaints Management Mechanism.
   1. **Compliance with Bank Policies:** The project complies with all applicable Bank policies.
3. RECOMMENDATION

Management recommends that the Boards of Directors approve the proposal to award a UA 8 million ADF grant and a USD 13.9 million (UA 10.08 million) GAFSP grant to the Central African Republic for the purpose and under the conditions set forth in this report.

1. **Socio-economic Indicators**

Republique Centrafricaine

**INDICATEURS SOCIO-ECONOMIQUES COMPARATIFS**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Repubiiqu , Pays en**  **e Afrique**  **Annee , Afrique Develop-**  **Centrafrica Centale**  **, pement** | |  | | | | |
| **Indicateurs de Base**  Superficie ('000 Km2) 2019 623 5 365 30 067 94 797 |  | **R** | **IB par Ha** | **bitant $E** | **U** |  |
| Populaton totale (millions) 2019 4,7 142,3 1 306,3 6 384,0  Populaton urbaine (% of Total) 2019 42,5 46,3 43,3 50,3  Densite de la population (au Km2) 2019 7,6 27,1 44,5 69,2  Revenu national brut (RNB) par Habitant ($ EU) 2019 520 924 1 843 5 102  Participation de la Population Active \*- Total (%) 2019 72,0 67,0 63,2 60,7  Participation de la Population Active \*\*- Femmes (%) 2019 64,4 63,1 54,6 45,8  Rapport de Masculinite (hommes pour 100 femmes) 2019 98,3 100,0 99,8 107,1  Indice de developpement humain (rang sur 189 pays) 2018 188 ... ... ...  ■P.o.pu.l.a.t.o.n. .yiygnt en\_ dessous .de. .1,90. $ .par.. J our.. (%) .2.0.0.7.-.1..8. 66,3 56,1 .3.5,6 1.1,9. | 2500  2000 |  | „ i-i |  |  |  |
| 1500  1000  500  0 | **-fir** | **i i** | **i i 1** | **1** | 1 |
| **OOOOOOOO gIRpaaeCeal.e** *AP—* | | | | r 2019 |
| **Indicateurs Demographiques** | |  | | | | |
| Taux d'accroissement de la populaton totale (%) 2019 1,7 3,0 2,7 1,2 | |  | | | | |
| Taux d'accroissement de la populaton urbaine (%) 2019 2,9 4,2 3,6 2,3  Populaton agee de moins de 15 ans (%) 2019 43,9 45,0 40,6 27,6  Populaton agee de 15-24 ans 2019 22,0 19,4 19,3 16,4 |  | **Taux de croissance demographique (%)** | | | | |
| Populaton agee de 65 ans et plus (%) 2019 2,8 2,9 3,5 7,2  Taux de dependance (%) 2019 87,7 91,8 78,7 54,6  Populaton feminine de 15 a 49 ans (%) 2019 23,4 22,8 24,2 25,2  Esperance de vie a la naissance - ensemble (ans) 2019 53,3 59,7 63,5 70,8  Esperance de vie a la naissance - femmes (ans) 2019 55,5 61,2 65,3 73,0 | 0.3 -|  0.3 •­  0.2 •­  0.2 •­  0.1 •­  0.1 -­  0.0 •- |  |  | | | - - |
|  | | |
|  | | | | |
|  | | | | |
| Taux brut de natalite (pour 1000) 2019 35,1 39,0 33,0 20,2 |  | | | | |
| Taux brut de mortalite (pour 1000) 2019 12,0 9,5 8,0 7,3 |  | | | | |
| Taux de mortalite infantle (pour 1000) 2018 84,5 64,6 48,7 31,3  Taux de mortalite des moins de 5 ans (pour 1000) 2018 116,5 88,6 70,2 42,0  Indice synthetique de fecondite (par femme) 2019 4,6 5,4 4,4 2,6 | **□ o o o** | | 2018  2017  2016 s  2015  2014 | | |
| Taux de mortalite maternelle (pour 100000) 2017 829,0 559,8 432,3 230,0 |  |  | |  | | |
| Femmes utilisant des methodes contraceptves (%) 2019 26,2 25,5 39,1 61,7 | |  | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | |
| **Indicateurs de Sante et de Nutrition**  Nombre de medecins (pour 100000 habitants) 2010-18 7,2 8,9 33,4 121,8  Nombre d'infirmieres et sages-femmes (pour 100000 habitants) 2010-18 20,6 78,0 107,8 240,8  Naissances assistees par un personnel de sante qualifie (%) 2010-18 40,0 69,7 62,9 79,4 |  | **Esperancee de vie a la naissance (ans)** | | | | |
| 70 -- |  | | | | |
|  | | | | |
| Personnes utlisant au moins des ser. de base en eau potable (% Po 2016 46,3 48,1 66,3 87,7 | 60 •­  50 •­  40 •­  30 •­  20 •­  10 •- | \_ \_ \_ - ■ ■ | | | | |
| Personnes utlisant au moins des ser. de base d'assainissement (% 2016 25,3 23,5 40,3 68,5  Pourcent. d'adultes de 15-49 ans vivant avec le VIH/SIDA 2018 3,6 1,7 3,4 ... | \_ ■— | | | | |
|  | | | | |
|  | | | | |
| Incidence de la tuberculose (pour 100000) 2018 540 0 287 5 202 3 154 0 |  | | | | |
| Enfants vaccines contre la tuberculose (%) 2018 74,0 80,6 81,4 84,9  Enfants vaccines contre la rougeole (%) 2018 49,0 71,7 76,1 85,2  Insuffisance ponderale des moins de 5 ans (%) 2010-17 23,5 21,9 17,5 14,5  Prevalence de retard de croissance 2010-17 40,7 39,2 34,0 23,6 |  | | | | |
| 0 | **8 8 8** | | 2018  2017  S  2016  2015  2014 | | |
| Prevalence de la malnutriton (% de pop.) 2017 59,6 25,39 18,49 12,3 |  | |
| Depenses de sante courantes (en % du PIB) 2017 5,8 4,0 5,6 5,4 | |  | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | |
| **Indicateurs d'Education** | |  | | | | |
| Taux brut de scolarisation au (%) | |  | | | | |
| Primaire - Total 2010-19 102,0 104,4 100,1 103,6  Primaire - Filles 2010-19 89,4 101,5 98,1 102,4  Secondaire - Total 2010-19 17,1 45,2 52,4 71,9  Secondaire - Filles 2010-19 13,8 36,9 50,3 71,4  Personnel enseignant feminin au primaire (% du total) 2010-18 19,1 34,0 48,6 62,9  Alphabetsme des adultes - Total (%) 2010-18 37,4 70,2 66,9 84,0  Alphabetsme des adultes - Hommes (%) 2010-18 49,5 79,3 70,8 88,2  Alphabetsme des adultes - Femmes (%) 2010-18 25,8 61,2 60,0 79,8  Depenses.publiques .dfeducation ( % \_ du PIB) 2.0.10-18 1,1 .2,4 4,7 .4.,0.. |  | **Tau** | **x de morta (Pour** | **ite infantil 000 )** |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100­  80 -  60 -  40 -  20 - | **-** | **r -** | — |  | — |
| Terres arables (en % de la superficie totale) 2016 2,9 4,0 8,0 11,4  Terres agricoles (% superficie des terres) 2016 8,2 20,4 38,2 38,3  Forets (en % pourcentage de la superficie totale) 2016 35,6 46,6 13,2 31,9  Emissions du CO2 par habitant (tonnes metriques) 2014 0 1 0 2 1 2 3 5 |  | [ 2000 | 2013 |  2012  2008 | •  ■ **- s**  2015 '  2014 |  | 2018 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Source : Base des donnees du Departement des Statistiques de la BAD;

*derniere mise a jour:*

Octobre 2020

BanqueMondiale WDI; ONUSIDA; UNSD; OMS, UNICEF, PNUD, Rapports nationaux

Notes: n.a. Non Applicable; ... : Donnees non disponibles. \* Participation a la population active, total (% de la population totale agee de 15+) \*\* Participation a la population active, femmes (% de la population feminine agee de 15+)

1. **Bank’s Active Portfolio in CAR (June 2020)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **IATI Identifier** | **Sector** | **Name** | **Commitment in UA** | **Approval Date** |
| [46002-P-CF-](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-K00-008)  [K00-008](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-K00-008) | [Multisector](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VSectorProject/show/K) | [Administration and Non](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-K00-008)*[-](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-K00-008)* [State](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-K00-008)  [Actors Capacity Building Project](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-K00-008) [(PRECANE)](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-K00-008) | 1 000 000 | 27 March 2019 |
| [46002-P-CF-](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-A00-003)  [A00-003](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-A00-003) | [Agriculture and](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VSectorProject/show/A)  [Rural Development](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VSectorProject/show/A) | [Savannah-Based Agricultural](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-A00-003)  [Value Chains Development](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-A00-003)  [Support Project (PADECAS)](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-A00-003) | 8 280 000 | 22 Oct. 2018 |
| [46002-P-CF-](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-IE0-006)  [IE0-006](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-IE0-006) | [Social](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VSectorProject/show/I) | Additional Grants to the Support Programme for the Reconstruction of Grassroots Communities- Phase I | 6 239 997 | 2 May 2018 |
| [46002-P-CF-](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-GB0-002) [GB0-002](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-GB0-002) | [Communication](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VSectorProject/show/G) | [Central Africa Backbone (CAB)](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-GB0-002) [Project - CAR Component](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-GB0-002) | 13 216 000 | 15 Dec. 2017 |
| [46002-P-CF-](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-AA0-011)  [AA0-011](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-AA0-011) | [Agriculture and](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VSectorProject/show/A)  [Rural Development](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VSectorProject/show/A) | Project to Support Value Chains Development and Youth  Entrepreneurship Promotion in the Agricultural and Agribusiness  Sector (PASTAC-PEJA) | 998 523 | 8 Aug. 2017 |
| [46002-P-CF-](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-E00-009)  [E00-009](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-E00-009) | [Water](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VSectorProject/show/E) Supply and Sanitation | [First Sector Sub-Programme for](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-E00-009) [Drinking Water and Sanitation in](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-E00-009) [Bangui and Surrounding Rural](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-E00-009) [Areas -Additional Project in](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-E00-009)  [Mambere-Kadei, Nana-Mambere](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-E00-009) [and Ouham Prefectures](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-E00-009) | 3 923 300 | 5 Dec. 2016 |
| [46002-P-CF-](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-IE0-004)  [IE0-004](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-IE0-004) | [Social](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VSectorProject/show/I) | Support Programme for the  Reconstruction of Grassroots  Communities - Phase I | 15 015 465 | 24 June 2015 |
| [46002-P-CF-](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-E00-005)  [E00-005](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-CF-E00-005) | [Water](https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VSectorProject/show/E) Supply and Sanitation | First Sector Sub-Programme for Drinking Water Supply and  Sanitation in Bangui and Four Prefectures | 9 762 411 | 24 Oct. 2012 |

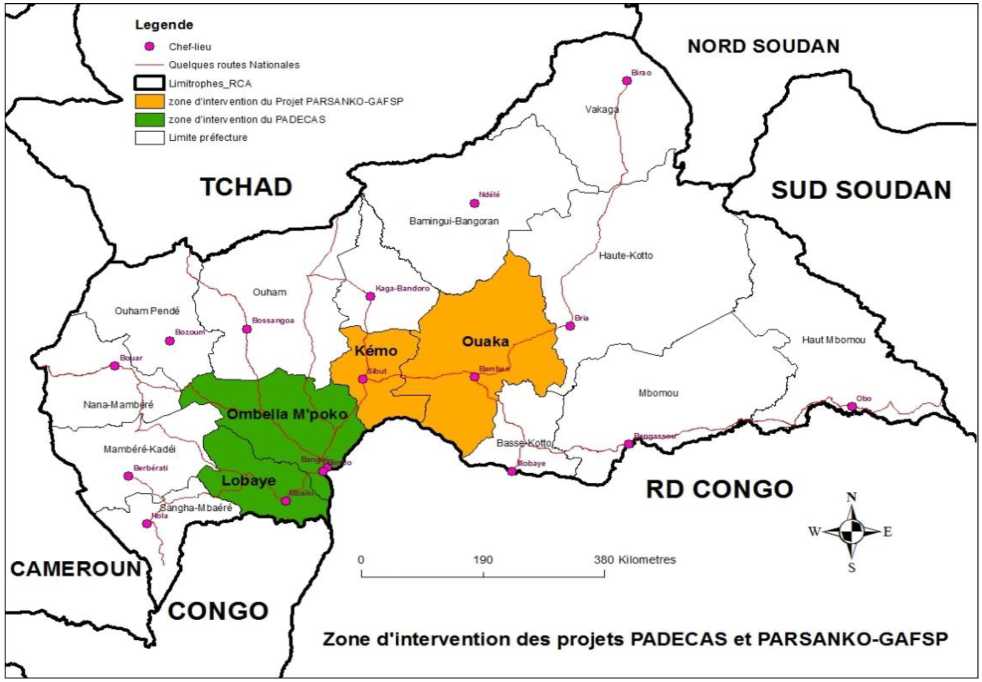
1. Main Agricultural Projects Funded by Development Partners

The Central African Republic (CAR) is a very fragile state in a post-conflict situation. Most of the country’s technical and financial partners (TFPs) are still investing mainly in the rehabilitation of infrastructure and emergency distribution of food to vulnerable populations. However, many of them are now designing or launching new intervention strategies, programmes and projects geared towards sustainable development by seeking complementarities with emergency humanitarian assistance. Such is the case of the Resilience, Food and Nutrition Support Project in Kemo and Ouaka Prefectures (PARSANKO) and the Savannah-Based Agricultural Value Chains Development Support Project (PADECAS) which is already under implementation. The on-going operations of the key TFPs are described below.

1. The African Development Bank **(AfDB)** is financing two operations in the agricultural sector, namely: the Savannah-Based Agricultural Value Chains Development Support Project (PADECAS) and Studies on the Design of the Project to Support Value Chains Development and Youth Entrepreneurship Promotion in the Agricultural and Agribusiness Sector (PASTAC-PEJA). PADECAS, which is worth USD 31.22 million, is co-financed by the AfDB to the tune of USD 11.68 million (37.4%), IFAD (through PREPAS) for USD 18 million (57.7%) and the Government of the Central African Republic for USD 1.53 million (4.9%). It complements the IFAD-funded Project to Revive Agro-pastoral Production in the Savannah (PREPAS) and comprises three components, namely: (i) Development of Agricultural and Livestock Sub-sectors; (ii) Institutional Support to the Agricultural Sector; and (iii) Project Coordination and Management. The project runs from 2019 to 2023 and covers the Lobaye, Ombella-Mpoko and Ouham-Pende Prefectures. It targets about 60 000 households and more than 500 000 direct beneficiaries.

The development objective of PASTAC-PEJA, whose cost is estimated at UA 998 523, is to contribute to transforming CAR’s agriculture by developing value chains in promising sub-sectors and supporting young agricultural entrepreneurs in developing thriving businesses. Specifically, the project aims to (i) prepare a Strategy for the Transformation of CAR’s Agriculture and Promotion of Youth Entrepreneurship in the Agricultural and Agrobusiness Sectors (STAC-PEJA); and (ii) formulate an implementation support project (PASTAC-PEJA) for Bank financing. During the design of this pilot project, the prefectures of Mambere-Kadei and Sangha-Mbaere in the south-western part of CAR were selected as target areas.

1. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is financing the Project to Revive Agro-pastoral Production in the Savannah (PREPAS) in the three prefectures of Nana-Mambere (Bouar and Baoro), Ouham (Bozoum and Bossemptele) and Ombella-M’Poko (Yaloke). The project’s development objective is to strengthen the socio-economic development framework and revive crop and livestock production using approaches that take climate change into account. It targets about 30 000 households[[11]](#footnote-12) and 240 000 beneficiaries. IFAD’s financing is USD 25.0 million, corresponding to 86.1% of the total project cost comprising two successive allocations of USD 12.4 million (2016-2018) and USD 12.6 million (2019-2021) respectively. The Government and the beneficiaries will contribute the rest of the financing.
2. The World Bank (WB) is financing the Agriculture Recovery and Agribusiness Development Project (PRADAC) in Ouham and Ouham-Pende Prefectures, Bamingui-Bangoran, Vakaga and Bangui and its environs and Bambari and its environs. The objective of PRADAC, which is worth USD 25 million, is to increase the agricultural productivity of smallholder farmers and promote micro, small- and medium-size agro-industrial enterprises, as well as provide a rapid and effective crises and emergency response. It has four components, namely: (i) Development of Production Infrastructure and Competencies for Agriculture and Rural Entrepreneurship; (ii) Improvement of Public Infrastructure; (iii) Project Management; and (iv): Contingency Response. The main project beneficiaries are 20 000 small farm households in peri-urban areas, about 40 micro-, small- and medium-size agribusinesses, and 600 farmers groups (associations or cooperatives).
3. The European Union (EU) intervenes mainly through the Bekou Trust Fund to finance its projects in the Central African Republic. This instrument links emergency aid to rehabilitation and development and, thus, avoids the disruption and fragmentation of responses provided. The EU is financing more than 15 projects in CAR in 2020 (food aid, emergency shelter, access to health care, water, hygiene and sanitation, short-term livelihoods as well as agricultural support, education and protection) for a total of EUR 22.7 million (CFAF 14.24 billion).To respond to the country’s growing humanitarian needs and additional fragility created by the Coronavirus pandemic, it is providing a supplementary contribution of EUR 5 million (CFAF 3.29 billion).
4. The World Food Programme **(WFP)** organizes the procurement of maize (Baoro) for school canteens and “food for work” or “cash for work” actions, particularly for the maintenance of agricultural feeder roads (labour-intensive work). It also provides cash transfers to refugees, displaced persons, returnees and host communities affected by the crisis. In addition, the WFP implements a comprehensive food supplementation programme to prevent moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-23 months, and provides a package of services to prevent and treat malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition and in pregnant and lactating girls and women.
5. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations **(FAO)** is implementing many projects, some of which cover the prefectures where PARSANKO will be implemented, within the framework of the implementation of its Country Programming Framework (CPP). The lessons learned from the projects, particularly regarding the identification and targeting of the beneficiaries of kits distributed, as well as the supply of seeds and farm implements, will be very useful in fine-tuning PARSANKO’s operating strategy. The projects include:
6. The OSRO/CAF/903/UK project financed by the Department for International Development (DFID) to the tune of USD 6048000 for the 2019-2023 period. The objective of this project is to contribute to restoring and strengthening the livelihoods and resilience of 48 500 vulnerable farm households affected by the resurgence of political and security crises in some regions of the Central African Republic, through the revival of agricultural production: distribution of inputs directly to 17 000 households; provision of vouchers to 25 000 households for the purchase of inputs of their choice through input fairs; and development of “Cash for Work” activities to strengthen Village Savings and Loan Associations (AVECs).
7. The UNJP/CAF/019/PBF project financed to the tune of USD 1500000 for a period of 18 months (December 2019 to May 2021), to “strengthen the rehabilitation and reintegration of women and girls through climate change resilient agriculture for peace and reconciliation in post-conflict CAR”. The direct beneficiaries of this project are 1 000 households.
8. The TCP/CAF/3702 project for USD 200 000 and lasting 18 months (December 2019 to May 2021) to “support the resilience of transhumant pastoral women by reviving the dairy sub-sector and the local processing of milk and cattle dairy products for about 500 women by organizing and training women milk processing operators in best milk processing practices; setting up cheese units; and promoting the resilience fund “CdR” approach within groups.
9. The TCP/CAF/3705 project which seeks to "support the improvement of the integrated fisheries and fish farming value chain in the Central African Republic". This project which is financed by FAO for a total amount of USD 265 000 from 2020 to 2021 aims to restore and strengthen the production and processing capacity of 300 fishermen and 400 fish farmers; strengthen the conservation and marketing capacity of 300 fishmongers; and promote techniques of integrating market gardening activities with fish farming among 400 fish farmers. The direct beneficiaries of this project are 1 000 households.
10. The TCP/CAF/3706 project whose objective is to “support for the integrated development of growth agro-pastoral value chains for the economic reintegration of vulnerable youth in post-conflict situations in the Central African Republic”, financed by FAO at a total cost of USD 303 000. This project aims to facilitate the creation of conditions for introducing a local agribusiness model by developing value chains that will improve food and nutrition security and the economic integration of young people. The project will directly benefit 1 000 unemployed vulnerable young people (50% men and 50% women) in targeted areas (Bossangoa, Sibut, Bangui and its environs). The main domains concerned are market gardening, pig breeding units, and agricultural product processing units.



1. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMPLIANCE NOTE (ESCON)[[12]](#footnote-13)

A. Basic Information

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Title**: Resilience, Food and Nutrition Security Support Project in Kemo and Ouaka Prefectures (PARSANKO) | | | | **Project SAP code**: P-CF-AAO-010 |
| **Country**: CAR | **Lending Instrument**[[13]](#footnote-14): DI^FIOCLOBSO GU|Z| RPA|Z:i EFEI RBF|Z:| | | | |
| **Project Sector**: AHAI | | **Task Team Leader**: Laajli KHALED | | |
| **Appraisal date**: 30 Sept-5th October 2020 | | | **Estimated Board Date**: November 2020 | |
| **Environmental Safeguards Officer**: xxx | | | **Social Safeguards Officer**: Patrice HORUGAVYE | |
| **Environmental and Social Category**: 2 | | | **Operation type**: SO KI NSO □ PBO | |
| **Is this project processed under rapid responses to crises and emergencies?** | | | | Yes □ No KI |
| **Is this project processed under a waiver to the Integrated Safeguards System?** | | | | Yes □ No KI |

**B. Disclosure and Compliance Monitoring**

B.1. Mandatory disclosure

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Environmental Assessment/Audit/System/Others (specify: ESMF)** | |
| Was/were the document (s) disclosed ***prior to appraisal?*** | Yes KI No KINA □ |
| Date of "in-country" disclosure by the borrower/client | September 29th, 2020 |
| Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose | September 29th, 2020 |
| Date of disclosure by the Bank | September 30th, 2020 |
| **Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Others (specify:** | ) |
| Was/were the document (s) disclosed ***prior to appraisal?*** | Yes □ No Una KI |
| Date of "in-country" disclosure by the borrower/client | NA |
| Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose | NA |
| Date of disclosure by the Bank | NA |
| **Vulnerable Peoples Plan/Framework/Others (specify:** | ) |
| Was/were the document(s) disclosed ***prior to appraisal?*** | Yes □ No □ NA KI |
| Date of "in-country" disclosure by the borrower/client | NA |
| Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose | NA |
| Date of disclosure by the Bank | NA |
| **If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why: NA** | |

B.2. Compliance monitoring indicators

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies? | Yes KI 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 KI No □ NA □ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Is the total amount for the full resettlement of affected people, as integrated in the total project cost, effectively been mobilized and secured? | Yes □ No KI NA □ |
| Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies? | Yes KI No □ NA □ |
| Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents? | Yes KI No □ NA □ |

**C. Clearance**

Is the project compliant to the Bank’s environmental and social safeguards requirements, and to be submitted

to the Board? Yes £3 No □

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Prepared by:*** | ***Name*** | ***Signature*** | ***Date*** |
| Environmental Safeguards Officer: | - |  |  |
| Social Safeguards Officer: | Patrice HORUGAVYE | 6 Oct. 2020 |
| Task Team Leader: | Laajli KHALED | 9 Oct. 2020 |
| ***Submitted by:*** |  | | |
| Sector Director: | Martin FREGENE |  | 12/10/2020 |
| ***Cleared by:*** |  | | |
| Director SNSC: | Maman-Sani ISSA |  | 12/10/2020 |

1. Project Costs and Sources of Financing

Central African Republic

Support Project for Strengthening Resilience and Food and Nutrition Security in the Prefectures

Table 1.1. Improvement of access to agricultural services Contingencies exluded

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Detailed Costs**  (\*) Including Contingencies | **Unit** | **Quantities** | **Unit Cost Unit Cost** | | **(US$)** | **Expenditures by Financiers (US$)** | | | |
| **Total** | **(CFAF)** | **(US$)** | **Total (\*)** | **Government** | **BAD** | **GAFSP** | **Beneficiaries** |
| **I. Investment Costs** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **A. Applied research (ICRA)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lot of technical equipment for research | lumpsum | 1 | 4,955,500 | 8,500 | 9 043 | 0 | - | 9 043 | - |
| Establishment of an *in vitro culture laboratory* | lumpsum | 1 | 23,320,000 | 40,000 | 43 683 | - | - | 43 683 | - |
| Preparation/printing of technical factsheets | lot | 13 | 2,040,500 | 3,500 | 50 161 | 0 | - | 50 161 | - |
| Setting up of field trials | lumpsum | 550 | 116,600 | 200 | 124 528 | 0 | - | 124 528 | - |
| Production of pre-base seeds and other plant material | lumpsum | 5 | 17,490,000 | 30,000 | 168 275 | 0 | - | 168 275 | - |
| Office equipment | lot | 3 | 583,000 | 1,000 | 3 192 | 0 | - | 3 192 | - |
| IT equipment | lot | 3 | 1,166,000 | 2,000 | 6 383 | 0 | - | 6 383 | - |
| All-terrain vehicle | unit | 1 | 24,486,000 | 42,000 | 44 684 | - | - | 44 684 | - |
| M Motorcycle | unit | 6 | 1,749,000 | 3,000 | 19 150 | - | - | 19 150 | - |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 469 100 | 0 | - | 469 100 | - |
| **B. PO structuring** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Service provider in PO training, structuring, leadership, and coaching (NGO or CF) | year | 3 | 23,200,000 | 39,794 | 127 809 | - | - | 127 809 | - |
| Training w orkshop for ACDA/ANDE leaders and employees | session | 42 | 1,020,250 | 1,750 | 79 614 | - | - | 79 614 | - |
| PO action plan preparation and monitoring w orkshop | session | 30 | 1,020,250 | 1,750 | 56 980 | - | - | 56 980 | - |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 264 402 | - | - | 264 402 | - |
| **C. Sales and agricultural department with Palme d'Or umbrella company** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **1. Supervision equipment** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motorcycles for moving around | unit | 2 | 650,045 | 1,115 | 2 373 | - | 2 373 | - | - |
| **2. Equipment for clearing** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Caterpillar Bulldozer | unit | 1 | 63,000,000 | 108,062 | 114 967 | - | 114 967 | - | - |
| Wheel-loader (950F or 960FD bucket) | unite | 1 | 63,000,000 | 108,062 | 114 967 | - | 114 967 | - | - |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 229 934 | - | 229 934 | - | - |
| **3. Tillage equipment** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural tractors with accessories | unit | 3 | 32,800,000 | 56,261 | 179 568 | 0 | 179 568 | - | - |
| **4. Inputs and marketing** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Breaking of 10,000 ha. of land | ha | 10 000 | 8,745 | 15 | 167 499 | 0 | - | - | 167 499 |
| Truck collection of products | lumpsum | 12 | 19,433,333 | 33,333 | 461 467 | 0 | - | - | 461 467 |
| Input supply organisation and logistics | lumpsum | 5 | 20,405,000 | 35,000 | 196 320 | 0 | - | - | 196 320 |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 825 287 | 0 | - | - | 825 287 |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 1 237 161 | 0 | 411 874 | - | 825 287 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Central African Republic  Support Project for Strengthening Resilience and Food and Nutrition Security in the Prefectures  Table 1.1. Improvement of access to agricultural services  **Detailed Costs**  (\*) Including Contingencies | **Unit** | **Quantities** | **Contingencies exluded** | | **(US$)** | **Expenditures by Financiers (US$)** | | |
| **\_ Unit Cost (CFAF)** | **Unit Cost \_ (US$)** |
| **Total** | **Total (\*)** | **Government** | **BAD** | **GAFSP Beneficiaries** |
| **D. Farner field schools (FFS)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Start-up support service provider | lumpsum | 5 | 2,915,000 | 5,000 | 25,623 | - |  | - 25,623 - |
| Logistics for training of trainers workshop/a | session | 5 | 3,498,000 | 6,000 | 31,426 | - |  | - 31,426 - |
| FFS sensitisation and organisation w orkshop | session | 23 | 583,000 | 1,000 | 24,571 | 0 |  | - 24,571 - |
| Initial allocations of equipment, implements, inputs and revolving fund per FFS /b | FFS | 750 | 233,200 | 400 | 336,438 | 0 |  | - 336,438 - |
| Technical delegates (TD) training and retraining workshop | FFS | 200 | 87,450 | 150 | 32,558 | 0 |  | - 32,558 - |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 450,616 | 0 |  | - 450,616 - |
| **E. Training and deployment of field officers and workers (ACDA, ANDE)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **1. ACDA** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All-terrain vehicle for prefectural branches | unit | 2 | 24,486,000 | 42,000 | 89,368 | - |  | - 89,368 - |
| Technical equipment for w orkers | lot | 80 | 100,000 | 172 | 15,038 | 0 |  | - 15,038 - |
| Office materials for ACDA workers | lot | 80 | 583,000 | 1,000 | 87,672 | 0 |  | - 87,672 - |
| Motorcycle | unite | 40 | 1,749,000 | 3,000 | 129,359 | 0 |  | - 129,359 - |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 321,437 | 0 |  | - 321,437 - |
| **2. ANDE** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All-terrain vehicle for prefectural branches | unite | 2 | 24,486,000 | 42,000 | 89,368 | - |  | - 89,368 - |
| Technical equipment for w orkers | lot | 45 | 100,000 | 172 | 8,456 | 0 |  | - 8,456 - |
| Office materials for ANDE w orkers | lot | 45 | 583,000 | 1,000 | 49,296 | - |  | - 49,296 - |
| Motorcycle | unit | 25 | 1,749,000 | 3,000 | 81,061 | - |  | - 81,061 - |
| Products for veterinary pharmacies | lot | 20 | 583,000 | 1,000 | 21,903 | 0 |  | - 21,903 - |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 250,083 | 0 |  | - 250,083 - |
| **3. Common to ACDA and ANDE** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rental/rehabilitation of joint offices in municipalities and prefectural branches | number | 20 | 10,000,000 | 17,153 | 374,950 | - |  | - 374,950 - |
| IT equipment for prefectural branches | lot | 4 | 2,000,000 | 3,431 | 14,599 | - |  | - 14,599 - |
| Office materials for prefectural branches | lot | 4 | 583,000 | 1,000 | 4,256 | - |  | - 4,256 - |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 393,804 | - |  | - 393,804 - |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 965,324 | 0 |  | - 965,324 - |

Central African Republic

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Support Project for Strengthening Resilience and Food and Nutrition Security in the Prefectures  Table 1.1. Improvement of access to agricultural services  **Detailed Costs**  (\*) Including Contingencies | **Unit** | **Quantities** | **Contingencies exluded** | | **(US$)** | **Expenditures by Financiers (US$)** | | |
| **\_ Unit Cost (CFAF)** | **Unit Cost \_ (US$)** |
| **Total** | **Total (\*)** | **Government** | **BAD** | **GAFSP Beneficiaries** |
| **F. Support for Access to factors of production**  **1.Installation and financing plan for new local operators** |  | | | | | | | |
| Feasibility study and installation plan for new local operators | Number | 10 | 2,332,000 | 4,000 | 42,596 | - | - | 42,596 - |
| Organisation of input and agriculturial equipment fairs in rural municipalities | session | 39 | 600,000 | 1,029 | 43,706 | 0 | - | 43,706 - |
| Extension of voucher system coverage /c  **Subtotal** | beneficiaries | 25,000 | 21,587 | 37 \_ | 1,002,946  1,089,248 | -  0 | -  - | 1,002,946 -  1,089,248 - |
| **2. Input shops** |  | | | | | | | |
| Contribution to the construction/rehabilation of input shops | unit | 25 | 1,000,000 | 1,715 | 47,365 | 0 | - | 47,365 - |
| Support for the establishment and use of input shops (initial stock)  **Subtotal** | Number | 25 | 1,500,000 | 2,573 \_ | 70,991  118,356 | 0  0 | -  - | 70,991 -  118,356 - |
| **3. Seeds and seedlings** |  | | | | | | | |
| Service provider to supervise the relaunching of seed and seedling production | LS/year | 10 | 2,332,000 | 4,000 | 42,644 | - | - | 42,644 - |
| Customised nursery start-up training, | session | 7 | 1,000,000 | 1,715 | 12,757 | - | - | 12,757 - |
| Multiplier techniques for plant material in nurseries, and marketing of seedlings |  | | | | | | | |
| Equipment for establishing nurseries in villages  **Subtotal** | nursery | 25 | 1,500,000 | 2,573 \_ | 71,746  127,147 | 0  0 | -  - | 71,746 -  127,147 - |
| **4. Local artisanal manufacturers of agricultural materials** |  | | | | | | | |
| Selection and technical training (forge, w elding, iron and timber work etc.) | session | 10 | 874,500 | 1,500 | 15,973 | 0 | - | 15,973 - |
| Support for installation of trained local artisanal w orkers  **Subtotal** | LS per art. Worker | 110 | 300,000 | 515\_ | 64,071  80,045 | 0  0 | -  - | 64,071 -  80,045 - |
| **5. Community animal health workers** |  | | | | | | | |
| Training for installation of community veterinary pharmacy | lumpsum | 10 | 874,500 | 1,500 | 15,937 | 0 | - | 15,937 - |
| Specific training for community animal health worker | session | 10 | 437,250 | 750 | 7,856 | - | - | 7,856 - |
| Kit for community animal health workers | lumpsum | 100 | 100,000 | 172 | 18,834 | - | - | 18,834 - |
| Start-up stock (in medicinal products) | lumpsum | 100 | 87,450 | 150 | 16,470 | 0 | - | 16,470 - |
| Vaccination campaigns  **Subtotal**  **Subtotal** | lumpsum | 5 | 10,202,500 | 17,500 \_ | 98,160  157,258  1,572,053 | 0  0  0 | -  -  - | 98,160 -  157,258 -  1,572,053 - |
| **G. Support to prefectural chamber of agriculture** |  | | | | | | | |
| Office rehabilitation/construction | number | 1 | 58,300,000 | 100,000 | 112,223 | 0 | - | 112,223 - |
| All-terrain vehicle for prefectural branch | number | 1 | 24,486,000 | 42,000 | 47,084 | - | - | 47,084 - |
| IT equipment  **Subtotal**  **Total Investment Costs** | number | 3 | 1,166,000 | 2,000 \_ | 6,726  166,032  5,124,688 | 0  0  0 | -  -  411,874 | 6,726 -  166,032 -  3,887,527 825,287 |

Central African Republic

Support Project for Strengthening Resilience and Food and Nutrition Security in the Prefectures

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 1.1. Improvement of access to agricultural services  **Detailed Costs**  (\*) Including Contingencies | **Unit** | **Quantities** | **Contingencies exluded** | | **(US$)** | **Expenditures by Financiers (US$)** | | | |
| **\_ Unit Cost (CFAF)** | **Unit Cost \_ (US$)** |
| **Total** | **Total (\*)** | **Government** | **BAD** | **GAFSP** | **Beneficiaries** |
| **II. Recurrent Costs** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **A. ICRA applied research** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Per diem and facilitation for researchers /d | Team | 10 | 2,332,000 | 4,000 | 42,644 | - | - | 42,644 | - |
| Fees for technical workers/surveyors /e | nombre | 70 | 874,500 | 1,500 | 111,680 | 0 | - | 111,680 | - |
| Operation of researchers' team | lumpsum | 4 | 4,955,500 | 8,500 | 36,456 | - | - | 36,456 | - |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 190,780 | 0 | - | 190,780 | - |
| **B. Farmer Field Schools (FFS)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Per diem for technical delegates (TD) | NUMBER | 2,150 | 87,450 | 150 | 352,387 | 0 | - | 352,387 | - |
| **C. Training and deployment of field officers and workers (ACDA, ANDE)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **1. ACDA** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operation of ACDA field workers | lumpsum | 270 | 750,000 | 1,286 | 379,336 | - | - | 379,336 | - |
| Operation of ACDA prefectural directorates | lumpsum | 9 | 2,915,000 | 5,000 | 48,552 | - | - | 48,552 | - |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 427,888 | - | - | 427,888 | - |
| **2. ANDE** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operation of ANDE field w orkers | lumpsum | 150 | 750,000 | 1,286 | 210,932 | - | - | 210,932 | - |
| Operation of ANDE prefectural directorates | lumpsum | 9 | 2,915,000 | 5,000 | 48,552 | - | - | 48,552 | - |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 259,484 | - | - | 259,484 | - |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 687,373 | - | - | 687,373 | - |
| **D. Support for factors of production** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **1. Seeds and seedlings** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating costs of field mission (ONASEM) to support seed certification | lumpsum | 5 | 5,000,000 | 8,576 | 45,988 | 0 | - | 45,988 | - |
| **Total Recurrent Costs** |  |  |  |  | 1,276,528 | 0 | - | 1,276,528 | - |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  | 6,401,216 | 0 | 411,874 | 5,164,055 | 825,287 |

\a for 3 weeks

\b 1 training session for 40 people every 2 w eeks per group of TDs to be trained

\c procedures manual for the voucher system prepared as part of FAO TA

\d 1st year for 6 months, years 2,3,4 for 12 months. Team of 4 full-time researchers with a 200,000 F bonus per month to remain in the field.

\e First year no surveyor, years 2 to 4, an average of 20 surveyors with gross salaries of 150,000 per month for 6 months.

Central African Republic

Resilience, Food and Nutrition Security Support Project in the Prefectures of Kemo and Ouaka (PARS

Table 1.2. Development of Production Infrastructure Contingencies exluded

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Detailed Costs**  (\*) Including Contingencies | **Unit** | **Quantities Total** | **Unit Cost Unit Cost** | | **(USD) Total (\*)** | **Expenditures by Financiers (US$)** | | |
| **(FCFA)** | **(USD)** | **Government** | **AfDB** | **Beneficiaries** |
| 1. **Investment Costs**   **A. Development of irrigation areas** |  | | | | | | | |
| Technical studies and monitoring of works (including environmental impacts) | etude | 10 | 5,830,000 | 10,000 | 104 769 | - | 104 769 | - |
| Development of market garden areas (including 100 ha by the NGO, KYBS) | ha | 175 | 2,915,000 | 5,000 | 982 151 | 0 | 422 325 | 559 826 |
| Development of rice-grow ing areas | ha | 200 | 1,749,000 | 3,000 | 677 997 | 0 | 677 997 | - |
| Training of water users' associations (WUAs)  **Subtotal** | session | 10 | 1,457,500 | 2,500 \_ | 26 690  1 791 607 | -  0 | 26 690  1 231 781 | -  559 826 |
| **B. Transhumant cattle rearing infrastructure** |  | | | | | | | |
| Socio-organizer consultant (fees + work tools) | pers.mois | 18 | 2,332,000 | 4,000 | 75 017 | - | 75 017 | - |
| Construction of drinking water points | number | 25 | 5,830,000 | 10,000 | 282 110 | 0 | 282 110 | - |
| Construction of health facilities | number | 15 | 4,081,000 | 7,000 | 117 862 | 0 | 117 862 | - |
| Organization of transhumance corridor | fixed amount | 3 | 2,915,000 | 5,000 | 16 837 | - | 16 837 | - |
| Training of stockbreeders groups  **Subtotal** | session | 6 | 1,457,500 | 2,500 \_ | 16 059  507 885 | 0  0 | 16 059  507 885 | -  - |
| **C. Rural marketing roads** |  | | | | | | | |
| Technical studies and monitoring of works (including environmental impacts) | km | 300 | 87,450 | 150 | 48 281 | - | 48 281 | - |
| Construction/rehabilitation | number | 300 | 5,830,000 | 10,000 | 3 374 649 | 0 | 3 374 649 | - |
| Sensitization of mayors and municipal council services  **Subtotal** | session | 5 | 1,457,000 | 2,499\_ | 13 305  3 436 234 | 0  0 | 13 305  3 436 234 | -  - |
| **D. Construction/rehabilitation/support of the Grimari and Bambari Training Centres** |  | | | | | | | |
| Technical studies and monitoring of works (including environmental impacts) | fixed amount | 1 | 29,150,000 | 50,000 | 50 688 | - | 50 688 | - |
| Infrastructure of the CTDR of Grimari | fixed amount | 1 | 466,400,000 r | 800,000 | 886 002 | 0 | 886 002 | - |
| Furniture and equipment of the CTDR of Grimari | forfait | 1 | 58,300,000 r | 100,000 | 110 656 | 0 | 110 656 | - |
| Equipment and inputs for the youths trained at the JPN centre in Bambari  **Subtotal**  **Total** | fixed amount | 1 | 116,600,000 | 200,000 \_ | 221 312  1 268 658  7 004 385 | 0  0  0 | 221 312  1 268 658  6 444 559 | -  -  559 826 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (\*) Including Contingencies | **Unit** | **Total** | **(CFAF)** | **(USD)** | **Total (\*)** | **Government** | **AfDB** | **GAFSP** |
| **I. Investment Costs** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **A. Grouped storage** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Post-harvest loss assessment studies /a | forfait | 2 | 2,333,700 | 4,003 | 8 572 | 0 | - | 8 572 |
| Training in post-harvest loss limiting practices | session | 20 | 1,020,250 r | 1,750 | 37 719 | - | - | 37 719 |
| Community drying area ( including partnership with Faitiere Palme d'Or) /b | unite | 30 | 2,915,000 | 5,000 | 168 375 | 0 | - | 168 375 |
| Metal drying and storage silo | unite | 100 r | 87,450 r | 150 | 17 060 | - | - | 17 060 |
| Collective storage warehouse (15 with Faitiere Palme d'Or and 5 others) | centre | 20 | 8,745,000 | 15,000 | 332 251 | 0 | - | 332 251 |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 563 977 | 0 | - | 563 977 |
| **B. Processing cooperative/group** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Processing centre (cassava, groundnuts, milk, etc.) | centre | 25 | 2,915,000 r | 5,000 | 142 548 | 0 | 142 548 | - |
| Threshing and shelling machines (partnership w ith Faitiere Palme d'Or) | Unite | 10 | 750,000 | 1,286 | 13 687 | 0 | 13 687 | - |
| IGAs of youth and w omen's groups | session | 50 r | 874,500 r | 1,500 | 84 982 | 0 | 84 982 | - |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 241 216 | 0 | 241 216 | - |
| **C. Marketing of agro-pastoral products** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Marketing partnership/organization | nombre | 20 | 1,166,000 | 2,000 | 43 418 | 0 | 43 418 | - |
| Construction of collection points | centre | 30 r | 874,500 r | 1,500 | 51 181 | 0 | 51 181 | - |
| Rural market | marche | 7 | 24,084,900 | 41,312 | 329 530 | 0 | 329 530 | - |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 424 130 | 0 | 424 130 | - |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  | 1 229 323 | 0 | 665 346 | 563 977 |

Contingencies exluded

Expenditure by Financiers (USD)

Central African Republic

Resilience, Food and Nutrition Security Support Project in the Prefectures of Kemo and Ouaka

Table 1.3. Development of Agro-pastoral Products

Detailed Costs Quantities Unit Cost Unit Cost (USD

\a in collaboration with ACDA officers and technical delegates

\b including the drying area shared w ith HUSAKA 10 and community 20

Central African Republic

Resilience, Food and Nutrition Security Support Project in the Prefectures of Kemo and Ouaka (PARSANKO) Table 1.4. FAO Technical Assistance

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Detailed Costs**  (\*) Including Contingencies | **Unit** | **Quantities Total** | **Unit Cost U**  **(CFAF)** | **nit Cost \_ (USD)** | **(USD)**  **Total (\*)** | **Expenditure by Financiers (USD) \_\_GAFSP\_\_** |
| **I. Investment Costs**  **A. FAO Technical Assistance** |  | | | | | |
| Resident international expert in support of the PMU for project start-up and development of approaches and tools, etc | pers. per month | 39 | 6,996,000 | 12,000 | 495 888 | 495 888 |
| ITA for institutional support to ICRA, ACDA and ANDE | pers. per month | 3 | 4,955,500 | 8,500 | 26 819 | 26 819 |
| ITA CEP/FEP ( organization, upgrading, training of trainers, POs), structuring of POs | pers. per month | 4 | 4,955,500 | 8,500 | 35 422 | 35 422 |
| ITA Resilience Fund, AVEC, training of literacy trainers | pers. per month | 2 | 4,955,500 | 8,500 | 17 952 | 17 952 |
| ITA Coaching dev. Private and community agricultural services and voucher system | pers. per month | 2 | 4,955,500 | 8,500 | 18 202 | 18 202 |
| M&E ITA and promotion of innovations | pers. per month | 2 | 4,955,500 | 8,500 | 18 460 | 18 460 |
| National Thematic Advisor based in Sibut /a | pers. per month | 78 | 1,457,500 | 2,500 | 206 620 | 206 620 |
| National Thematic Advisor based in Bambari /b | pers. per month | 78 | 1,457,500 | 2,500 | 206 620 | 206 620 |
| Printing of guides, manuals, case studies, etc. | Number | 6 | 1,020,250 | 1,750 | 11 101 | 11 101 |
| Organization of regional and sub-regional exchange visits | visits | 2 | 4,955,500 | 8,500 | 18 202 | 18 202 |
| Four-wheel drive vehicle | unit | 3 | 24,486,000 | 42,000 | 134 052 | 134 052 |
| Motorbike | unit | 2 | 1,749,000 | 3,000 | 6 383 | 6 383 |
| Computer hardw are | batch | 5 | 1,166,000 | 2,000 | 10 639 | 10 639 |
| Office equipment  **Total Investment Costs** | batch | 5 | 583,000 | 1,000 \_ | 5 320  1 211 681 | 5 320  1 211 681 |
| **II. Recurrent Costs**  **A. FAO Technical Assistance** |  | | | | | |
| Functioning of national councillors /c | ff month | 156 | 291,500 | 500 | 82 734 | 82 734 |
| Plane ticket and per diem allow ance for missions of ITAs | mission | 15 | 2,332,000 | 4,000 | 63 625 | 63 625 |
| Drivers | pers. per month | 108 | 360,000 | 617 | 70 510 | 70 510 |
| Per diem allow ance of TA in support of the CGP (TA + driver + any companion) | days per mission | 210 | 52,470 | 90 | 19 982 | 19 982 |
| Per diem allow ance of national councillors in Bangui  **Total Recurrent Costs**  **Total** | days per mission | 450 | 43,725 | 75 \_ | 35 848  272 699  1 484 379 | 35 848  272 699  1 484 379 |

\a CEP/FEP Specialist and M&E Specialist

\b Resilience Fund Specialist and Food Safety & Nutrition Specialist

\c Compensation in the area, telephone, vehicle and motorbike maintenance, etc.

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Resilience, Food and Nutrition Security Support Project in the Prefectures of Kemo and Ouaka (PARSANKO)

Table 2.1. Scaling Up Resilience Funds

**Detailed Costs**

(\*) Including Contingencies

1. **Investment Costs**
2. **Village Savings and Loan Association (AVEC)**

Training w orkshops on financial education and management, savings and loan, commitment compliance, etc.

Setting up of a union of village savings and loan associations

**Subtotal**

1. **Functional literacy**

Service provider specialized in the training of trainers (including skills supervision and assessment)

Fees for trainers

Development and reproduction of functional literacy tools according to PARSANKO's themes

Training w orkshop for literacy trainers

Bonus for literacy teachers

Batch of teaching materials

**Subtotal**

1. **Agricultural Advisory Scheme**

Leadership training service provider and community workers /a

Training w orkshops for community w orkers /b

Training w orkshop for community w orkers /c

Bonus for active community w orkers /d

Listening and discussion group worskhop logistics put in place (type DIMITRA) /e

Sensitization campaign on hygiene and public health

Best practice inter-community excahange visits

**Subtotal**

**Total**

\a same as the one recruited in 112- PO

\b Leadership, advocacy, conflict management, gender, environment, community facility management, etc.

\c On nutrition education, participation in agricultural sub-sectors, hygiene and health, gender, environment, etc.

\d On nutrition education, participation in agricultural sub-sectors, hygiene and health, gender, environment, etc.

\e Radio, flipshart, etc. to support initiated by leaders.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Unit** | **Quantities Total** | **Unit Cost U (CFAF)** | **In it Cost (USD)** | **Expenditures by Financiers (US$) GAFSP (\*)** |
| session | 16 | 1,020,250 r | 1,750 | 30 390 |
| Nombre | 2 | 583,000 r | 1,000. | 2170  32 560 |
| an | 3,5 | 14,575,000 r | 25,000 | 92 965 |
| an | 2,5 | 14,575,000 r | 25,000 | 65 471 |
| Nombre | 12 | 2,915,000 r | 5,000 | 62 936 |
| session | 6 | 8,745,000 r | 15,000 | 94189 |
| Number | 260 | 204,050 r | 350 | 97 828 |
| Group | 100 | 174,900 r | 300 | 33110  446 500 |
| year | 3,5 | 14,575,000 r | 25,000 | 94 420 |
| session | 32 | 1,020,500 r | 1,750 | 60 543 |
| session | 10 | 1,020,500 r | 1,750 | 18 336 |
| number of staff | 300 | 204,050 r | 350 | 113429 |
| group | 300 | 116,000 r | 199 | 66 340 |
| session | 700 | 29,150 r | 50 | 38 210 |
| number | 17 | 495,550 r | 850 | 15 797  407 074 |

886134

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Central African Republic  Support Project for Strengthening Resilience and Food and Nutrition Security in the Prefectures of Kemo and Ouaka  Table 2.2. Promotion of nutrition and access to water and health  **Detailed Costs**  (\*) Including Contingencies | **Unit** | **Quantities Total** | **Unit Cost (CFAF)** | **Unit Cost \_ (US$)** | **(US$)** | |
| **Total (\*)** | **GAFSP** |
| **I. Investment Costs**  **A. School canteens supplied with local products** |  | | | | | |
| Consultation for ranking of schools to be supported | lumpsum | 1 | 2,915,000 | 5,000 | 5,069 | 5,069 |
| Partner for support for the organisation of school canteens (WFP) | school | 4 | 14,575,000 | 25,000 | 107,092 | 107,092 |
| Training workshop for parent/teacher organisations and women's group in nutrition education and management of a | sessio**n** | 26 | 1,020,250 | 1,750 | 48,865 | 48,865 |
| Infrastructure for a school canteen: kitchen (w ith improved stove), w arehouse for storing foodstuffs, drinking w ater | school | 80 | 2,332,000 | 4,000 | 352,061 | 352,061 |
| school canteen equipment | school | 80 | 291,500 | 500 | 44,052 | 44,052 |
| Food purchases | school | 250 | 2,332,000 | 4,000 | 1,130,188 | 1,130,188 |
| School vegetable garden | school | 75 | 583,000 | 1,000 | 85,381 | 85,381 |
| Preparation of nutrition education strategy (recipe, approach and communication aids) | lumpsum | 1 | 5,830,000 | 10,000 | 10,138 | 10,138 |
| Cooking demonstrations for women with malnourished children | session | 700 | 29,150 | 50 | 37,760 | 37,760 |
| Communication for nutrition education  **Subtotal** | lumpsum | 4 | 1,457,500 | 2,500 \_ | 10,855  1,831,460 | 10,855  1,831,460 |
| **B. Rehabilitation and construction of drinking water points** |  | | | | | |
| Diagnostic, technical and social studies, works monitoring | lumpsum | 1 | 58,300,000 | 100,000 | 102,769 | 102,769 |
| Well or borehole construction/rehabilitation | number | 125 | 6,413,000 | 11,000 | 1,526,865 | 1,526,865 |
| Construction/rehabilitation of gravity-fed water supply | number | 15 | 23,320,000 | 40,000 | 667,446 | 667,446 |
| Training of user associations  **Subtotal** | number | 11 | 2,915,000 | 5,000 \_ | 58,879  2,355,960 | 58,879  2,355,960 |
| **C. Health centres constructed and equipped** |  | | | | | |
| Engineering design, works monitoring | lumpsum | 1 | 5,830,000 | 10,000 | 10,277 | 10,277 |
| Construction/rehabilitation | number | 5 | 43,725,000 | 75,000 | 412,061 | 412,061 |
| Lot of furniture for health centre | number | 5 | 2,915,000 | 5,000 | 28,179 | 28,179 |
| Lot of medical equipment | number | 5 | 6,996,000 | 12,000 | 67,629 | 67,629 |
| Training of management committee | session | 3 | 2,915,000 | 5,000 | 16,059 | 16,059 |
| Communication campaigns on certain health themes also involving also community w orkers and ACDA/ANDE w orker  **Subtotal**  **Total** | annual lumpsum | 14 | 1,457,500 | 2,500 \_ | 38,505  572,709  4,760,128 | 38,505  572,709  4,760,128 |

\a pots, Inox kettle, Coffee maker/thermos flask,skimmer, ladel, soup spoons, coffee spoons , mats, cups, bucket, jar, towels, oven, knives, serving bow ls/dishes, serving jars, contingencies)

\b Health themes (hygiene, child health care and vaccinations, HIV AIDS, malaria and protection etc.)

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Support Project for Strengthening Resilience and Food and Nutrition Security in the Prefectures of Kemo and Ouaka

Table 2.3. Support for the development of rural entrepreneurship and improvement of employability

Detailed Costs Quantities Unit Cost Unit Cost (US$) Expenditures by Financiers (US$

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (\*) Including Contingencies | **Unit** | **Total** | **(CFAF)** | **(US$)** | **Total (\*)** | **BAD Beneficiaires** |
| **I. Investment Costs** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **A. ILO technical assistance to adapt training supply to useful rural sector job requirements** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inclusion of GYB, SYB and SIYB methodologies in training reference manuals | lumpsum | 6 | 6,587,900 | 11,300 | 70,947 | 70,947 - |
| Inclusion of TREE methodologie in reference manuals of pilot establishments | lumpsum | 2 | 8,103,700 | 13,900 | 29,356 | 29,356 - |
| Operationalisation of professional integration scheme | lumpsum | 6 | 4,372,500 | 7,500 | 47,519 | 47,519 - |
| Local scheme for support to economic initiatives of youth and small-scael producers (local TREE committee) is established | lumpsum | 1 | 37,895,000 | 65,000 | 67,253 | 67,253 - |
| Support to local private sector organisations for access by businesses and cooperatives to markets and information | lumpsum | 8 | 10,056,750 | 17,250 | 146,219 | 146,219 - |
| Training and tools for officials of technical services and provincial divisions of ministries involved | lumpsum | 3 | 4,858,333 | 8,333 | 25,576 | 25,576 - |
| Fees for business consultant for preparing business plan, financing facilitation, coaching in MSME management (w ith ILO | lumpsum | 520 | 145,750 | 250 | 139,754 | 139,754 - |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 526,625 | 526,625 - |
| **B. support to youth and women's enterprises and groups** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **1. KYBS NGO** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **a. Im prove training in the agricultural sub-sector** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Irrigation systems (drip, sprinler and by perforated pipes) | m2 | 10,000 | 700 | 1 | 12,777 | 12,777 - |
| Purchase of tractors and equipment | unit | 1 | 32,000,000 | 54,889 | 58,396 | 58,396 - |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 71,173 | 71,173 - |
| **b. Deploy training in the livestock sub-sector** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction of a poultry training centre | m2 | 200 | 200,000 | 343 | 73,011 | 73,011 - |
| Establishment of a fish-farming training centre | m2 | 100 | 200,000 | 343 | 36,505 | 36,505 - |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 109,516 | 109,516 - |
| **c. Deploy training in the feed production sub-sector** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Establishment of a feed unit training centre | m2 | 50 | 150,000 | 257 | 13,689 | 13,689 - |
| Construction of w arehouses | m2 | 200 | 150,000 | 257 | 54,758 | 54,758 - |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 68,447 | 68,447 - |
| **d. Increase reception facilities on the Poto Poto site** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction of a training room | m2 | 100 | 150,000 | 257 | 27,379 | 27,379 - |
| Construction of dormitories/canteens | m2 | 300 | 150,000 | 257 | 82,137 | 82,137 - |
| Construction of a mechanical/electrical borehole | lumpsum | 1 | 6,400,000 | 10,978 | 11,682 | 11,682 - |
| Solar systems and site lighting | lumpsum | 1 | 8,000,000 | 13,722 | 14,599 | 14,599 - |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 135,797 | 135,797 - |
| **e. Materials and training kits for 500 youths** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pick up vehicle | unit | 2 | 12,243,000 | 21,000 | 44,684 | 44,684 - |
| Motorised tricycles | unit | 4 | 2,500,000 | 4,288 | 18,249 | 18,249 - |
| Training kit (tool: watering can, shovels, etc.) | lot | 500 | 120,000 | 206 | 109,492 | 109,492 - |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 172,425 | 172,425 - |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 557,358 | 557,358 - |

Central African Republic

Support Project for Strengthening Resilience and Food and Nutrition Security in the Prefectures of Kemo and Ouaka Table 2.3. Support for the development of rural entrepreneurship and improverrent of employability

**Detailed Costs**

(\*) Including Contingencies

**C. Support to the establishment of MFI in the project area**

Procedures manual

Construction of the agency

Motorcycle

Other equipment.

Solar electric power supply, IT equipment

Office materials

Provision for guarantee/refinancing

Consultant specialising in monitoring agricultural sub-sector financing projects

Development of partnership/union w ith AVBCs-MFI/Bank

Support for the establishrrent of the mobile platform netw ork

**Subtotal**

**Total Investment Costs**

**II. Recurrent Costs**

**A. ILO technical assistance to match training supply and useful rural job requirements**

Project personnel

Operating costs

**Total Recurrent Costs**

**Total**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Unit** | **Quantities** | **Unit Cost (CFAF)** | **Unit Cost \_ (US$)** | **(uss)** | **Expenditures by Financiers (USS** | |
| **Total** | **Total (\*)** | **BAD** | **Beneficiaires** |
| lumpsum | 1 | 8,745,000 | 15,000 | 15,206 | 15,206 |  |
| lumpsum | 1 | 23,320,000 | 40,000 | 42,565 | - | 42,565 |
| number | 2 | 1,749,000 | 3,000 | 6,383 | 6,383 | - |
| lumpsum | 1 | 7,828,500 | 13,428 | 14,286 | 14,286 | - |
| lumpsum | 2 | 21,718,346 | 37,253 | 80,316 | 80,316 | - |
| lumpsum | 1 | 3,542,636 | 6,077 | 6,465 | 6,465 | - |
| lumpsum | 2 | 200,000,000 | 343,053 | 759,219 | 379,609 | 379,609 |
| pers.months | 12 | 3,000,000 | 5,146 | 65,206 | 65,206 | - |
| lumpsum | 1 | 2,915,000 | 5,000 | 5,352 | 5,352 | - |
| lumpsum | 1 | 35,000,000 | 60,034 | 66,025 | 66,025 | - |
|  |  |  |  | 1,061,024 | 638,849 | 422,174 |
|  |  |  |  | 2,145,006 | 1,722,832 | 422,174 |
| lumpsum | 24 | 3,563,588 | 6,113 | 155,063 | 155,063 | - |
| lumpsum | 2 | 37,166,250 | 63,750 | 134,768 | 134,768 | - |
|  |  |  |  | 289,831 | 289,831 | - |

2,434,837 2,012,663 422,174

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Central African Republic  Support Project for Strengthening Resilience and Food and Nutrition Security in the Prefectures Table 3.1. Coordination  **Detailed Costs**  (\*) Including Contingencies | **Unit** | **Quantities Total** | **Unit Cost (CFAF)** | **Unit Cost \_ (US$)** | **Expenditure by Financiers (US$)** | | |
| **(US$) Total (\*)** | **Government** | **GAFSP** |
| **I. Investment Costs** |  | | | | | | |
| A. Organisation of start-up workshop | lumpsum | 1 | 11,660,000 | 20,000 | 20,275 | - | 20,275 |
| B. Preparation of administrative and financial procedures manual | lumpsum | 1 | 23,320,000 | 40,000 | 40,550 | - | 40,550 |
| C.External audit firm | lumpsum | 5 | 11,660,000 | 20,000 | 107,112 | 0 | 107,112 |
| **Project Management Unit (PMU)** |  | | | | | | |
| Vehicles | number | 3 | 24,486,000 | 42,000 | 134,052 | 0 | 134,052 |
| IT equipment /a | lot | 12 | 1,166,000 | 2,000 | 25,762 | 0 | 25,762 |
| Communication equipment/b | lot | 12 | 874,500 | 1,500 | 19,322 | 0 | 19,322 |
| Office furniture | lot | 12 | 583,000 | 1,000 | 12,881 | 0 | 12,881 |
| Establishment of computerised accounting system with Tompro /c  **Subtotal** | lumpsum | 1 | 14,575,000 | 25,000 \_ | 26,598  218,614 | -  0 | 26,598  218,614 |
| **E. Sibut branches** |  | | | | | | |
| Vehicles | number | 1 | 24,486,000 | 42,000 | 44,684 | - | 44,684 |
| Motorcycles | number | 2 | 1,749,000 | 3,000 | 6,383 | 0 | 6,383 |
| IT equipment /d | lot | 4 | 1,166,000 | 2,000 | 8,625 | 0 | 8,625 |
| Communication equipment /e | lot | 4 | 874,500 | 1,500 | 6,469 | 0 | 6,469 |
| Office furniture  **Subtotal** | lot | 4 | 583,000 | 1,000 \_ | 4,313  70,475 | 0  0 | 4,313  70,475 |
| **Bambari branches** |  | | | | | | |
| Vehicles | number | 1 | 24,486,000 | 42,000 | 44,684 | - | 44,684 |
| Motorcycles | number | 2 | 1,749,000 | 3,000 | 6,383 | 0 | 6,383 |
| IT equipment /f | lot | 4 | 1,166,000 | 2,000 | 8,625 | 0 | 8,625 |
| Communication equipment /g | lot | 4 | 874,500 | 1,500 | 6,469 | 0 | 6,469 |
| Office furniture  **Subtotal**  **Total Investment Costs** | lot | 4 | 583,000 | 1,000 \_ | 4,313  70,475  527,500 | 0  0  0 | 4,313  70,475  527,500 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Central African Republic  Support Project for Strengthening Resilience and Food and Nutrition Security in the Prefectures Table 3.1. Coordination  **Detailed Costs**  (\*) Including Contingencies | **Unit** | **Quantities**  **Total** | **Unit Cost (CFAF)** | **Unit Cost \_ (US$)** | **Expenditure by Financiers (US$) (US$)** | | |
| **Total (\*)** | **Government** | **GAFSP** |
| **II. Recurrent Costs**  **A. Salaries for Government Coordination Unit**  **1. Salaries for National Coordination Unit** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| National Coordinator | pers.months | 54 | 728,750 | 1,250 | 72,829 | 72,829 | - |
| Administrative and financial management officer (for information, post filled by PADECA | pers.months | 54 | 583,000 | 1,000 | 58,263 | 58,263 | - |
| Component 1 manager | pers.months | 48 | 583,000 | 1,000 | 51,467 | 51,467 | - |
| Component 2 manager | pers.months | 54 | 583,000 | 1,000 | 58,263 | 58,263 | - |
| M&E officer | pers.months | 54 | 583,000 | 1,000 | 58,263 | 58,263 | - |
| Environmental expert | pers.months | 54 | 583,000 | 1,000 | 58,263 | 58,263 | - |
| Targeting, gender and inclusion expert | pers.months | 54 | 583,000 | 1,000 | 58,263 | 58,263 | - |
| Procurement officer | pers.months | 36 | 583,000 | 1,000 | 38,062 | 38,062 | - |
| Accountant | pers.months | 54 | 524,700 | 900 | 52,437 | 52,437 | - |
| Accounting assistant | pers.months | 54 | 408,100 | 700 | 40,784 | 40,784 | - |
| Secretary | pers.months | 54 | 291,500 | 500 | 29,131 | 29,131 | - |
| Management assistant | pers.months | 54 | 291,500 | 500 | 29,131 | 29,131 | - |
| Drivers  **Subtotal**  **2. Salaries Govt. Branches** | pers.months | 162 | 262,350 | 450 \_ | 78,655  683,810 | 78,655  683,810 | -  - |
| Branch head | pers.months | 108 | 524,000 | 899 | 104,733 | 104,733 | - |
| Technical supervisor | pers.months | 108 | 408,100 | 700 | 81,568 | 81,568 | - |
| Accounting assistant | pers.months | 108 | 408,100 | 700 | 81,568 | 81,568 | - |
| Secretary | pers.months | 108 | 364,375 | 625 | 72,829 | 72,829 | - |
| Driver  **Subtotal**  **3. PMU performance bonuses (GAFSP)** | pers.months | 108 | 262,350 | 450 \_ | 52,437  393,134 | 52,437  393,134 | -  - |
| National Coordinator | pers.months | 54 | 1,457,400 | 2,500 | 145,647 | - | 145,647 |
| Administrative and financial management officer | pers.months | 54 | 233,200 | 400 | 23,305 | - | 23,305 |
| Component 1 manager responsible for the environment | pers.months | 48 | 1,166,000 | 2,000 | 102,935 | - | 102,935 |
| Component 2 manager responsible for targeting, gender and inclusion | pers.months | 54 | 1,166,000 | 2,000 | 116,526 | - | 116,526 |
| M&E officer | pers.months | 54 | 1,166,000 | 2,000 | 116,526 | - | 116,526 |
| Environmental expert | pers.months | 54 | 1,166,000 | 2,000 | 116,526 | - | 116,526 |
| Targeting, gender and inclusion expert | pers.months | 54 | 1,166,000 | 2,000 | 116,526 | - | 116,526 |
| International procurement officer | pers.months | 12 | 7,579,000 | 13,000 | 161,507 | - | 161,507 |
| Procurement officer | pers.months | 36 | 1,166,000 | 2,000 | 76,124 | - | 76,124 |
| Comptable | pers.months | 54 | 524,700 | 900 | 52,437 | - | 52,437 |
| Accounting assistant | pers.months | 54 | 378,950 | 650 | 37,871 | 0 | 37,871 |
| Secretary | pers.months | 54 | 378,950 | 650 | 37,871 | 0 | 37,871 |
| Management assistant | pers.months | 54 | 291,500 | 500 | 29,131 | - | 29,131 |
| Drivers  **Subtotal**  **4. Branch performance bonuses (GAFSP)** | pers.months | 162 | 204,050 | 350 \_ | 61,176  1,194,106 | 0  0 | 61,176  1,194,106 |
| Branch head | pers.months | 108 | 874,500 | 1,500 | 174,788 | - | 174,788 |
| Technical supervisor | pers.months | 108 | 364,375 | 625 | 72,829 | 0 | 72,829 |
| Accounting assistant | pers.months | 108 | 408,100 | 700 | 81,568 | 0 | 81,568 |
| Secretary | pers.months | 108 | 291,500 | 500 | 58,263 | - | 58,263 |
| Driver pers.months  **Subtotal**  **Subtotal** XXI | | 108 | 204,050 | 350 \_ | 40,784  428,232  2,699,282 | 0  0  1,076,944 | 40,784  428,232  1,622,338 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Central African Republic  Support Project for Strengthening Resilience and Food and Nutrition Security in the Prefectures Table 3.1. Coordination  **Detailed Costs**  (\*) Including Contingencies | **Unit** | **Quantities Total** | **Unit Cost (CFAF)** | **Unit Cost \_ (US$)** | **Expenditure by Financiers (US$) (US$)** | | |
| **Total (\*)** | **Government** | **GAFSP** |
| **B. Operation (PCU & branches)**  Mission expenses for PMU field support and monitoring | lumpsum | 5 | 8,745,000 | 15,000 | 80,434 | 0 | 80,434 |
| Mission expenses for Sibut branch field support and monitoring | lumpsum | 5 | 2,915,000 | 5,000 | 26,811 | - | 26,811 |
| Mission expenses for Bambari branch field support and monitoring | lumpsum | 5 | 2,915,000 | 5,000 | 26,811 | - | 26,811 |
| Fuel | litre | 75,000 | 1,020 | 2 | 140,724 | - | 140,724 |
| Vehicle and motorcycle maintenance | lumpsum | 5 | 1,749,000 | 3,000 | 16,087 | - | 16,087 |
| Motorcycle and vehicle insurance | lumpsum | 5 | 1,020,250 | 1,750 | 9,384 | 0 | 9,384 |
| Other costs | lumpsum | 5 | 1,457,500 | 2,500 | 13,406 | - | 13,406 |
| Telephone and internet | months | 57 | 291,500 | 500 | 30,652 | - | 30,652 |
| Supplies and consumables for branches | lumpsum | 10 | 1,020,250 | 1,750 | 18,768 | 0 | 18,768 |
| Supplies and consumables for PMU | lumpsum | 5 | 2,915,000 | 5,000 | 26,811 | - | 26,811 |
| **Subtotal**  **Total Recurrent Costs**  **Total** |  |  |  |  | 389,888  3,089,170  3,616,670 | 0  1,076,944  1,076,944 | 389,888  2,012,225  2,539,726 |

\a laptop, desktop computers, printer and photocopier

\b including satellite phones, network configuration and line configuration

\c including software licence and training courses

\d laptop, desktop computers, printer and photocopier

\e including satellite phones, internal fixed telephone netw ork, configuration of IT netw ork

\f laptop, desktop computers, printer and photocopier

\g including satellite phones, configuration of IT netw ork and the fixed line

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Central African Republic  Support Project for Strengthening Resilience and Food and Nutrition Security in the Prefectures of Kemo  Table 3.2. Monitoring-evaluation and ESMP  **Detailed Costs**  (\*) Including Contingencies | **Unit** | **Quantities Total** | **Unit Cost (CFAF)** | **Unit Cost \_ (US$)** | **Expenditure by Financiers (US$) (US$)** | | |
| **Total (\*)** | **Government** | **BAD** |
| **I. Investment Costs** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **A. Monitoring-evaluation** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baseline situation and Effect and Impact Survey | lumpsum | 3 | 17,490,000 | 30,000 | 96,425 | - | 96,425 |
| M&E manual | lumpsum | 1 | 2,915,000 | 5,000 | 5,069 | - | 5,069 |
| Data collection, processing, analysis and GIS consultant | months | 30 | 1,166,000 | 2,000 | 64,267 | - | 64,267 |
| Workshop for National Joint Steering Committee (CNPM) and Consultation Committee (CC) | semester | 10 | 2,915,000 | 5,000 | 53,556 | 0 | 53,556 |
| Mid-term review | lumpsum | 1 | 11,660,000 | 20,000 | 21,406 | 0 | 21,406 |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 240,723 | 0 | 240,723 |
| **B. Knowledge management** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Specific studies, knowledge sharing studies | lumpsum | 3 | 12,358,780 | 21,199 | 68,136 | - | 68,136 |
| Capacity building for PMU manager | session | 2 | 8,745,000 | 15,000 | 30,831 | - | 30,831 |
| International exchange trips | session | 5 | 3,498,000 | 6,000 | 32,134 | - | 32,134 |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 131,100 | - | 131,100 |
| **C. Communication** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Communication consultant /a | pers.months | 12 | 1,749,000 | 3,000 | 39,172 | - | 39,172 |
| Publication in newspapers | lumpsum | 5 | 2,332,000 | 4,000 | 21,449 | - | 21,449 |
| Partnership with local radios (airtime) | lumpsum | 5 | 4,372,500 | 7,500 | 40,167 | - | 40,167 |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 100,788 | - | 100,788 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Central African Republic  Support Project for Strengthening Resilience and Food and Nutrition Security in the Prefectures of Kemo  Table 3.2. Monitoring-evaluation and ESMP  **Detailed Costs**  (\*) Including Contingencies | **Unit** | **Quantities Total** | **Unit Cost (CFAF)** | **Unit Cost \_ (US$)** | **Expenditure by Financiers (US$) (US$)** | | |
| **Total (\*)** | **Government** | **BAD** |
| **D. Environmental and social monitoring** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **1. Conduct of studies, support measures and monitoring** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Provision for preparation of ESIA, ESMP and probably abbreviated RAP | no. | 3 | 15,000,000 | 25,729 | 79,683 | 0 | 79,683 |
| Internal monitoring of PARSANKO by ESSS | year | 5 | 4,000,000 | 6,861 | 36,745 | - | 36,745 |
| Logistic support to DPI | lumpsum | 1 | 5,000,000 | 8,576 | 8,814 | - | 8,814 |
| Logistic support and training for DGE and other decentralised technical services | semester | 1 | 20,000,000 | 34,305 | 35,255 | - | 35,255 |
| Logistic support to Regional Environment Directorate 4 | lumpsum | 5 | 2,000,000 | 3,431 | 18,373 | - | 18,373 |
| Mid-term review/audit of ESMP | lumpsum | 1 | 30,000,000 | 51,458 | 55,076 | - | 55,076 |
| **Subtotal**  **2. Implementation of mitigation measures** |  |  |  |  | 233,946 | 0 | 233,946 |
| Landscaping and tree planting | prefecture | 2 | 5,000,000 | 8,576 | 18,113 | - | 18,113 |
| Other mitigation measures | session | 1 | 20,000,000 | 34,305 | 37,729 | - | 37,729 |
| **Subtotal**  **3. Training and technical support** |  |  |  |  | 55,842 | - | 55,842 |
| Training of project team and central techncial services, | lumpsum | 1 | 10,000,000 | 17,153 | 17,389 | - | 17,389 |
| Training in environmental and social assessment for officials of the administrative and technical | lumpsum | 2 | 5,000,000 | 8,576 | 17,628 | - | 17,628 |
| Training for NGOs and community associations in project environmental and social monitoring | lumpsum | 2 | 3,000,000 | 5,146 | 10,577 | - | 10,577 |
| Training of four (4) officials from the Ministry of Agriculture in project environmental and socia | official | 4 | 2,500,000 | 4,288 | 17,628 | - | 17,628 |
| Purchase of a soil quality kit | lumpsum | 1 | 1,000,000 | 1,715 | 1,873 | - | 1,873 |
| Acquisition of a weather station | lumpsum | 1 | 2,500,000 | 4,288 | 4,683 | - | 4,683 |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 69,777 | - | 69,777 |
| 1. **Social support for project**   Provision for NGO fees for social and environmental engineering   1. **Implementation of abbreviated RAP** | year | 5 | 65,000,000 | 111,492 | 597,108 | - | 597,108 |
| Provision for costs for abbreviated RAP including compensation | lumpsum | 1 | 100,000,000 | 171,527 | 182,631 | 182,631 | - |
| **Subtotal** |  |  |  |  | 1,139,303 | 182,631 | 956,673 |
| **Total Investment Costs**  **II. Recurrent Costs** |  |  |  |  | 1,611,915 | 182,631 | 1,429,284 |
| **A. Monitoring-evaluation** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Periodic field monitoring missions | lumpsum | 5 | 2,915,000 | 5,000 | 26,811 | - | 26,811 |
| Support for donor supervision missions | lumpsum | 5 | 2,915,000 | 5,000 | 26,811 | - | 26,811 |
| Completion mission | lumpsum | 1 | 11,660,000 | 20,000 | 22,651 | - | 22,651 |
| **Total Recurrent Costs** |  |  |  |  | 76,274 | - | 76,274 |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  | 1,688,189 | 182,631 | 1,505,558 |

\a Strategy and implementation

\b everything focused on issues of toxic products used in agriculture in particular pesticides, climate change impacts and water management

Central African Republic

Resilience, Food and Nutrition Security Support Project in the Prefectures of Kemo and Ouaka (PARSANKO)

**Components by Financiers**

(USD)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The Government** | | | **AfDB** | **GAFSP** | | **Beneficieries** | | | **Total** | | **For. Exch.** |
|  | **Amount** | **%** | **Amount** | **%** | **Amount** | **%** | **Amount** | **%** | **Amount** | **%** |
| **A. Support for Agro-pastoral Production** |  | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Improvement of access to agricultural extension services | 0 | - | 411 874 | 6,4 | 5 164 055 | 80,7 | 825 287 | 12,9 | 6 401 216 | 21,7 | 1 263 583 |
| 2. Development of production infrastructure | 0 | - | 6 444 559 | 92,0 | - | - | 559 826 | 8,0 | 7 004 385 | 23,7 | 1 722 102 |
| 3. Development of agro-pastoral products | 0 | - | 665 346 | 54,1 | 563 977 | 45,9 | - | - | 1 229 323 | 4,2 | 301 833 |
| 4. FAO technical assistance | 0 | - | - | - | 1 484 379 | 100,0 | - | - | 1 484 379 | 5,0 | 351 775 |
| **Subtotal** | 0 | - | 7 521 779 | 46,7 | 7212411 | 44,7 | 1 385 113 | 8,6 | 16 119 303 | 54,6 | 3 639 292 |
| **B. Support for Community Initiatives** |  | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Scaling up of resilience funds | 0 | - | - | - | 886 134 | 100,0 | - | - | 886 134 | 3,0 | 217 710 |
| 2. Promotion of nutrition and access to water and health | 0 | - | - | - | 4 760 128 | 100,0 | - | - | 4 760 128 | 16,1 | 1 171 571 |
| 3. Support for the development of rural entrepreneurship and impr | 0 | - | 2 012 663 | 82,7 | - | - | 422 174 | 17,3 | 2 434 837 | 8,3 | 587 620 |
| **Subtotal** | 0 | - | 2 012 663 | 24,9 | 5 646 263 | 69,9 | 422 174 | 5,2 | 8081 100 | 27,4 | 1 976 900 |
| **C. Project Management** |  | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Coordination | 1 076 944 | 29,8 | - | - | 2 539 726 | 70,2 | - | - | 3 616 670 | 12,3 | 736 236 |
| 2. Monitoring and evaluation and ESMP | 182 631 | 10,8 | 1 505 558 | 89,2 | - | - | - | - | 1 688 189 | 5,7 | 409 945 |
| **Subtotal** | 1 259 575 | 23,7 | 1 505 558 | 28,4 | 2 539 726 | 47,9 | - | - | 5 304 859 | 18,0 | 1 146 181 |
| **Total PROJECT COSTS** | 1 259 575 | 4,3 | 11 040 000 | 37,4 | 15 398 399 | 52,2 | 1 807 287 | 6,1 | 29 505 261 | 100,0 | 6 762 373 |

Central African Republic

Resilience, Food and Nutrition Security Support Project in the Prefectures of Kemo and Ouaka (PARSANKO)

**Expenditure Accounts by Financiers**

(USD)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Government** | | **AfDB** | **GAFSP** | | | **Beneficiaries** | | **Total** | | **For. Exch.** |
| **Amount** | **%** | **Amount** | **%** | **Amount** | **%** | **Amount** | **%** | **Amount** | **%** |
| **I. Investment Costs** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A. RURAL ENGINEERING/WORKS  **B. EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS AND VEHICLES** | 0 | - | 6 612 980 | 57,6 | 4 096 038 | 35,7 | 769 890 | 6,7 | 11 478 908 | 38,9 | 2 825 149 |
| 1. EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS | 0 | - | 1 509 859 | 24,0 | 3 751 539 | 59,6 | 1 037 397 | 16,5 | 6 298 795 | 21,3 | 1 304 945 |
| 2. VEHICULES | 0 | - | 71 689 | 7,6 | 876 694 | 92,4 | - | - | 948 383 | 3,2 | 236 009 |
| **Subtotal**  **C. OVERALL SERVICES** | 0 | - | 1 581 547 | 21,8 | 4 628 233 | 63,9 | 1 037 397 | 14,3 | 7247 177 | 24,6 | 1 540 954 |
| 1. TRAINING, WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS | 0 | - | 459 242 | 33,7 | 904 151 | 66,3 | - | - | 1 363 394 | 4,6 | 335 286 |
| 2. CONSULTANCY SERVICES | 182 631 | 4,2 | 1 998 677 | 46,1 | 2 154 779 | 49,7 | - | - | 4 336 087 | 14,7 | 1 066 034 |
| 3. SERVICES | 0 | - | 21 449 | 28,5 | 53 745 | 71,5 | - | - | 75 194 | 0,3 | 14 765 |
| **Subtotal** | 182 631 | 3,2 | 2 479 368 | 42,9 | 3 112676 | 53,9 | - | - | 5 774 675 | 19,6 | 1 416 084 |
| **Total Investment Costs**  **II. Recurrent Costs** | 182 631 | 0,7 | 10 673 895 | 43,6 | 11 836 947 | 48,3 | 1 807 287 | 7,4 | 24 500 760 | 83,0 | 5782 187 |
| A. OPERATING COST | 1 076 944 | 21,5 | 366 105 | 7,3 | 3 561 452 | 71,2 | - | - | 5 004 501 | 17,0 | 980 186 |
| **Total Recurrent Costs** | 1 076 944 | 21,5 | 366 105 | 7,3 | 3 561 452 | 71,2 | - | - | 5 004 501 | 17,0 | 980 186 |
| **Total PROJECT COSTS** | 1 259 575 | 4,3 | 11 040 000 | 37,4 | 15 398 399 | 52,2 | 1 807 287 | 6,1 | 29 505 261 | 100,0 | 6 762 373 |

Central African Republic

Resilience, Food and Nutrition Security Support Project in the Prefectures of Kemo and Ouaka (PARSANKO)  
**Components Project Cost Summary**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Local** | **CFAF)** | | | **(USD)** | | **%**  **Foreign Exchange** |
| **Foreign** | **Total** | **Local** | **Foreign** | **Total** |
| **A. Support for Agro-pastoral Production** |  | | | | | | |
| 1. Improvement of access to agricultural extension services | 2 725 851 165 | 681 514 422 | 3 407 365 586 | 4 675 559 | 1 168 978 | 5 844 538 | 20 |
| 2. Development of production infrastructure | 2 739 150 750 | 913 050 250 | 3 652 201 000 | 4 698 372 | 1 566 124 | 6 264 496 | 25 |
| 3. Development of agro-pastoral products | 478 812 525 | 159 604 175 | 638 416 700 | 821 291 | 273 764 | 1 095 054 | 25 |
| 4. FAO Technical Assistance | 620 105 985 | 196 291 965 | 816 397 950 | 1 063 647 | 336 693 | 1 400 340 | 24 |
| **Subtotal** | 6 563 920 425 | 1 950 460 812 | 8 514 381 236 | 11 258 869 | 3 345 559 | 14 604 428 | 23 |
| **B. Support for Community Initiatives** |  | | | | | | |
| 1. Scaling up of resilience funds | 361 238 138 | 120 412 713 | 481 650 850 | 619 619 | 206 540 | 826 159 | 25 |
| 2. Promotion of nutrition and access to water and health | 1 876 021 125 | 625 340 375 | 2 501 361 500 | 3 217 875 | 1 072 625 | 4 290 500 | 25 |
| 3. Support for the dvt of rural entrepreneurship and improvement ( | 998 153 610 | 322 060 629 | 1 320 214 239 | 1 712 099 | 552 420 | 2 264 518 | 24 |
| **Subtotal** | 3 235 412 872 | 1 067 813 717 | 4 303 226 589 | 5 549 593 | 1 831 584 | 7381 178 | 25 |
| **C. Project Management** |  | | | | | | |
| 1. Coordination | 1 558 040 170 | 407 619 480 | 1 965 659 650 | 2 672 453 | 699 176 | 3 371 629 | 21 |
| 2. Monitoring and Evaluation and ESMP | 694 912 380 | 228 139 460 | 923 051 840 | 1 191 959 | 391 320 | 1 583 279 | 25 |
| **Subtotal** | 2 252 952 550 | 635 758 940 | 2 888 711 490 | 3 864 413 | 1 090 496 | 4 954 908 | 22 |
| **Total BASELINE COSTS** | 12 052 285 847 | 3 654 033 468 | 15 706 319 315 | 20 672 875 | 6 267 639 | 26 940 513 | 23 |
| Physical Contingencies | 348 320 183 | 116 106 728 | 464 426 911 | 597 462 | 199 154 | 796 616 | 25 |
| Price Contingencies | 858 497 750 | 172 323 476 | 1 030 821 226 | 1 472 552 | 295 581 | 1 768 132 | 17 |
| **Total PROJECT COSTS** | 13 259 103 780 | 3 942 463 672 | 17 201 567 452 | 22 742 888 | 6 762 373 | 29 505 261 | 23 |

1. About 12 000 people. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. 2018 SMART Surveys Report. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Since 2017, 242 senior and technical officers have been absorbed into CAR’s Public Service and posted to the Ministry of Agriculture. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Cassava (Kg/ha): 8 400, maize (Kg/ha): 800, unshelled groundnuts (Kg/ha): 700, paddy rice (Kg/ha): 1 300, sesame (Kg/ha): 400. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. IPC classification, April 2020. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. 2018 SMART Surveys Report. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. UNDP, 2017, USD 1.90 a day threshold. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Cassava (Kg/ha): 8 400, Maize (Kg/ha): 800, Unshelled groundnuts (Kg/ha): 700, Paddy rice (Kg/ha): 1 300, and Sesame (Kg/ha): 400. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Protection Cluster Survey, 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. According to a UNICEF report published in February 2018, CAR ranks second among countries with the highest infant and maternal mortality rate. It also has the highest HIV prevalence rate in Central Africa. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. An estimated average of 8 persons per household was observed during meetings. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. **Note**: *This ESCON shall be appended to project appraisal reports/documents before Senior Management and/or Board approvals.* [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. **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. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)