



Report No: PIDIAF0108

Project Information Document (PID)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 02-Mar-2025

**BASIC DATA****A. Product Information****Main: West Africa Food System Resilience Program (FSRP) Phase 2 (P178132)**

Operation ID	Product/Financing Instrument
P178132	Investment Project Financing (IPF)
Beneficiary Country/Countries	Geographical Identifier
Chad, Ghana, Sierra Leone	Western and Central Africa

Practice Area (Lead)

Agriculture and Food

Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency
Republic of Chad, Republic of Ghana, Republic of Sierra Leone	Ministry of Agricultural Development - Chad, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry - Sierra Leone, Ministry of Food and Agriculture - Ghana

Additional Financing Request 6

Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
27-Feb-2025	28-Mar-2025

Development Objective

Current Development Objective (Approved as part of Additional Financing package on 27-Jul-2023)

To increase preparedness against food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems in participating countries.

Components

Digital Advisory Services for Agriculture and Food Crisis Prevention and Management
Sustainability and Adaptive Capacity of the Food System's Productive Base
Regional Food Market Integration and Trade
Contingent Emergency Response (CERC)
Project Management

COSTS & FINANCING (US\$, Millions)**SUMMARY**



	Last Approved	Proposed	
		Addition	Total
Total Operation Cost	315.00	125.94	440.94
Total Financing	315.00	125.94	440.94
Of which IBRD/IDA	315.00	125.00	440.00

FINANCING DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing	Last Approved	Additional Financing	Total
International Development Association (IDA)	315.00	125.00	440.00
IDA Credit	150.00	125.00	275.00
IDA Credit	30.00	0.00	30.00
IDA Grant	105.00	0.00	105.00
IDA Grant	30.00	0.00	30.00

Non-World Bank Group Financing

Trust Funds	0.00	0.94	0.94
FoodSystems2030 Umbrella Program ^{NEW}	0.00	0.94	0.94

IDA Resources

	Credit	Grant	SML	Guarantee	Total
Chad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
National Performance-Based Allocations (PBA)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Regional	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ghana	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	125.00
National Performance-Based Allocations (PBA)	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	125.00



Regional	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sierra Leone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
National Performance-Based Allocations (PBA)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Regional	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	125.00

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

A. Introduction

1. This paper describes a proposed US\$125.95 million as Additional Financing (AF) to the West Africa Food System Resilience Program (FSRP, Phase 2) for the Republic of Ghana (P178132, IDA Credit No. 71950). This includes US\$125 million as replenishment of project resources that were diverted through a previous restructuring of the project in January 2024 and activation of the Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) in September 2024 to respond to emergency flood, drought and food and nutrition insecurity as a result of Ghana's economic crisis and rising food price inflation. It also includes US\$0.94 million in additional grant from the Food Systems 2030 (FS2030) Multi Donor Trust Fund to support climate-smart sustainable intensification of tomato production.

Because this AF would bring the overall financing for the MPA to US\$125.94 million above the Board approved ceiling of US\$895 million, in tandem, the paper also seeks an increase in the MPA ceiling to US\$1,170 million to accommodate the AF while also leaving room to accommodate other foreseen/anticipated financing requests in light of the rapidly deteriorating food security situation in West and Central African countries covered by FSRP. No other changes to the program are proposed, aside from increasing the overall number of program beneficiaries to include those currently receiving support through the CERC and small-scale tomato activities.

2. FSRP is a Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA). The Program Development Objective (PrDO) is to increase preparedness against food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems in eligible countries. The first phase of the program, a five-year intervention, was approved on November 18, 2021, for a total of US\$401 million of which US\$330 million was IDA. The second phase of the program supporting Chad, Ghana, and Sierra Leone was approved in July 2022 for an IDA credit envelope of US\$330 million, with US\$150 million for Ghana. The third phase of the program was approved on January 18, 2024, for US\$200 million in IDA. FSRP also had an IDA AF approved for Sierra Leone for US\$50 million. A first AF to Ghana of US\$15.77 million from the FS2030 TF was signed and effective by August 2024 (P181488). For Ghana, the project became effective on June 05, 2023, and is scheduled to close on September 30, 2028.



3. The project has five components: (i) Digital advisory services for agriculture and food crisis prevention and management; (ii) Sustainability and adaptive capacity of the food system's productive base; (iii) Regional food market integration and trade; (iv) Contingent Emergency Response; and (v) Project management.

4. Component 1: Digital advisory services for agriculture and food crisis prevention and management. This component includes two Sub-Components. Sub-component 1.1: Upgrading Food Crisis Prevention and Monitoring Systems. This Sub-Component will (a) Improve the national and regional capacity to deliver reliable information services on vulnerability nutrition, and food security; (b) Reorganize and improve the national and regional pest and disease monitoring and management mechanisms; (c) Strengthen regional collaboration for food crisis prevention. Sub-component 1.2: Strengthening Digital Hydromet and Agro- Advisory Services for Agriculture Producers. The Sub-Component aims to (a) Improve the production of climate, hydromet, agromet, and impact-based information for use by decision-makers, farmers, pastoralists, and other actors in the food system; (b) Support the timely delivery and use of essential agro-hydro-met information to key users; and (c) Strengthen the institutional and financial sustainability of national institutions providing climate, hydromet, and agromet information.

5. Component 2: Sustainability and Adaptive Capacity of the Food System's Productive Base. This component is made up of tow Sub-Components. Subcomponent 2.1: Consolidate the Regional Agriculture Innovation System. This Sub-Component aims to (a) Strengthen the national and regional agriculture research centers; (b) Deepening and expanding R&D networking; (c) Modernize national extension services; (d) Promote technology access and exchange. Subcomponent 2.2: Strengthen Regional Food Security through Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) will (a) Establish participatory ILM system; (b) Enhance the resilience of ecosystem and food system in priority landscapes; (c) Secure resilient eco- and food systems beyond priority landscapes.

6. Component 3: Regional Food Market Integration and Trade. Sub-component 3.1: Facilitate Trade across Key Corridors and Consolidate Food Reserve System. Under this Sub-Component activities include: (a) Develop and implement an ECOWAS Agricultural Trade Monitoring Scorecard (EATM-S) Mechanism; (b) Encourage agricultural regional trade policy harmonization on critical food system resilience issues; (c) Improve Regional Food Reserve System Performance. Sub-component 3.2: Support the Development of Strategic and Regional Value Chains. This Sub-component will (a) Strengthen value chain organization and financing through matching grants to agribusinesses and other interventions; (b) Support agricultural competitiveness and market access infrastructure; and (c) Strengthen multi-stakeholder coordination and promote a private sector enabling environment.

7. Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response Component. The CERC intends to make available resources to strengthen the response capacity of the Government of Ghana in case of emergency. The CERC was activated during the drought and used to distribute inputs for which the replenishment is sought to finance activities intended under component one to three. Component 5 is simply the Project Management Component.

Status

8. Ratings for PDO, Implementation Progress, and Procurement are Moderately Satisfactory while ratings for Environmental and Social Risk Management, and Financial Management are Satisfactory. Among others, to date, the project has: (i) financed a platform, expected to be rolled out in March 2025 to transmit climate and weather information, cropping calendars and real time advisories, among others to over 1.2 million farmer; (ii) supported the procurement and installation of 20 Automated Weather Stations; (iii) supported 18 anchor farmers and their smallholders to produce, process and market chicken to large off-takers; and (iv) commenced the rehabilitation and modernization of the Kpong Irrigation Scheme to cover 2,050 hectares.

9. As indicated earlier, the project was restructured on December 20, 2024, to provide US\$40 million for the procurement and distribution of fertilizers and seeds to vulnerable farmers facing a food crisis. Through this support, 155,000 (target was



125,000) farmers each cultivating plots of less than two hectares, including 20,000 farmers impacted by the flooding resulting from controlled spillage of the Akosombo and Kpong dams were reached and supported to produce staples for own consumption. Additionally, upon a Government of Ghana (GoG) request, the project CERC was activated on November 11, 2024 and US\$85 million of project resources made available to support government efforts in responding to the severe drought which affected key staple food (rice and maize) production areas between June and August 2024 igniting widespread concerns about food security and the livelihood of farmers and farming households in the affected communities and the country at large. This support is being used to provide fertilizer and seeds to 500,000 smallholder farmers cultivating less than 2 hectares each to boost production of staples in the coming planting seasons. To-date, the inputs have been delivered to all regions.

10. As of Feb27,2025 cumulative disbursement for Ghana stood at US\$142.38 million (94.9 percent disbursement) for the original US\$ 150 million credit. The AF of US\$15.77 million is fully disbursed. Of the US\$ 150 million IDA commitment US\$85 million was utilized under the CERC to respond to the drought emergency.

B. Rationale for Additional Financing

11. A combination of a poorly performing economy and climate shocks has mediated a food crisis in Ghana. In November 2023 for example, amidst an ongoing economic crisis, many farmers lost their crops to flooding resulting from the controlled spillage of the Akosombo and Kpong dams, necessitating input support to successfully re-engage in production. Between June and August 2024, a severe drought affected key staple food production areas igniting widespread concerns about food security and the livelihood of farmers and farming households in the affected communities and the country at large.

12. Due to its limited fiscal space, the Government of Ghana (GoG) in both instances requested for Bank support to provide input (seeds and fertilizers) to vulnerable farmers to mitigate losses, potential food shortages, food price inflation, and food insecurity in the country. In this context, US\$40 million in FSRP resources was provided in January 2024 and a further US\$85 million in November 2024 to support affected farmers with inputs (mainly seed and fertilizers) – representing 83 percent of the initial credit, i.e. US\$ 125 million of US\$ 150 million.

13. This unforeseen FSRP outlay in support of the food crisis in Ghana, now precludes the possibility that the original project objectives could be achieved as most of the appraised activities (large and medium irrigation infrastructure and rehabilitation, provision of climate-smart agriculture technologies and knowledge, integrated landscape management, agribusiness support, rehabilitation of warehouses and markets), many of which are critical to building long-term resilience to food insecurity cannot be financed. The continued need to assist Ghana to build long-term food system resilience provides a rationale for replenishing the US\$125 million in project resources and provision of a further US\$0.94 million in FS2030 resources, to enhance resilience of tomato production through micro-irrigation in the existing enclaves.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original Development Objective

To increase preparedness against food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems in participating countries.

Current Development Objective

To increase preparedness against food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems in participating countries.



D. Project Description

A. Summary of Proposed Changes

14. **Changes in costs:** Project costs for Ghana will increase from US\$165.77 million to US\$ 291.71 million. As indicated earlier, US\$125million of this amount is a direct replenishment of project resources committed to responding to the food crisis in Ghana in November 2023 and December 2024 while the rest (i.e. US\$0.94 million) is additional resources to support sustainable intensification of tomato production. However, changes are foreseen only under component 2, as described below.

15. **Changes to Components:** Under Component 2 (Sustainability and adaptive capacity of the food system's productive base) Sub-component 2.1 finances improvements to the innovation system focusing on research and extension as well as a pilot on tomato production. **As part of the AF, the investments in tomato will be expanded to include a pilot to enhance resilience of tomato production through (i) micro-irrigation in existing enclaves; (ii) organization and management systems for Water Users Associations (WUAs) or Farmer Cooperatives.** Most of the project intervention will focus on micro-irrigation where each scheme will consist of solar-powered borehole(s) with storage tanks and drip irrigation accessories and benefit 25 farmer groups (250 farmers).¹ A single micro scheme will irrigate an area of approximately 1 hectare, and the project aims to develop 10 of these micro schemes. Each micro-irrigation scheme will consist of solar-powered borehole(s) with storage tanks and drip irrigation accessories. The farms will be secured with chain-link fencing to ensure security, especially during the dry season when the animals are left to roam freely for food. In addition to the technologies being promoted, the micro irrigation schemes will further enhance climate adaptation through improved water management.

16. **Changes in Results Framework:** The number of beneficiaries is revised as shown in Table 1 below to capture the increase resulting from the CERC activities as well as incremental support to tomato farming.

Table 1. Summary of changes made in the result framework.

Indicators	Change made	Initial end target	Revised target (1 st restructuring, US\$ 40 million)	Revised target (1 st AF, US\$ 15.77 million)	New revised target (CERC restructuring, US\$ 85 million)	Rational for change
Program beneficiaries Ghana (Number)	Revision	1,080,000	1,205,000	1,206,500	1,706,500	To capture additional beneficiaries accruing from the CERC support as well as the support to tomato farmers
-of which women		432,00	482,000	482,600	682,600	
Ghana- Producers receiving project-supported fertilizers and other inputs packages	Revision	-	125,000		625,000	To capture additional beneficiaries accruing from the CERC support.
-of which women			50,000		250,000	

¹ In addition to the development of Micro-Irrigation Schemes for Tomato Production, the US\$ 0.94 million will support the Organization and Management Systems for Water Users Associations/ Farmer Cooperatives for the schemes and provide some funds for project management.



Legal Operational Policies

Policies	Triggered?
	Current
Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	Yes
Projects in Disputed Area OP 7.60	No

Summary of Screening of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

The proposed Additional Financing will have substantial environmental and social risks and impacts. These risks and impacts will largely emanate from the activities proposed under Components 1 and 2. For instance, Component 1 comprises farmer registration and development of a Network Operating Centre (NOC) which will involve procurement of IT equipment including laptops for 261 District Departments, 16 Regional Departments, 50 District Extension Officers (DEOs), and 3000 tablets for Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs). The batteries, metals, plastics, and other components of these equipment, at the end-of-life stage, will pose substantial risk to the environment if they are not properly managed. Interventions under component 2 include support for research and development (R&D), farm productivity (500ha is envisaged) and value addition in the tomato sector. The potential environmental risks and impacts associated with these interventions include land degradation, solid and liquid waste generation, noise, contamination of water bodies with agrochemicals, loss of biodiversity, exposure of personnel to agrochemicals e.g., pesticides, and other occupation health and safety risks such as animal attack, exposure to physical and mechanical hazards etc. Given that adaptive trials on tomatoes will be conducted at the northern zone, it could potentially lead to the introduction of non-native pests in the target regions which could be devastating to other unintended crops. These impacts will largely be localized, and temporary but those associated with water contamination from agrochemicals, and accidental introduction of pests could go beyond the project boundaries and may have long-lasting impacts. The social risks will largely emanate from the activities proposed under components 2. The proposed increase in production and value addition of tomatoes could potentially result in small household/vulnerable farmers losing their farmlands and livelihood due to expansion. Moreover, such agricultural expansion could also risk the use of child labor among the farmers. Other social risks envisaged include exclusion of women and other vulnerable groups from benefiting from farm inputs, research and technology due to social norms and other discriminatory practices. There could also be elite capture of the benefits and risk of Gender Based Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (GBV/SEA/SH). Lack of adequate consultations of stakeholders is a risk envisaged in addition to inadequate grievance redress mechanism to address complaints efficiently. The AF will be implemented as part of the parent project and therefore the same ministry (MOFA) and the same PIU will be responsible for the proposed AF activities. The E&S performance of the parent project is currently rated satisfactory for Ghana. The PIU includes one seasoned Environmental Specialist, one Social Development Specialist, and one GBV Specialist who have so far demonstrated adequate commitment and competence in E&S risk management. The GBV Specialist oversees gender mainstreaming and implementation of the project's Gender Action Plan (GAP). The current E&S staffing and arrangements at the PIU are adequate to manage the potential E&S risks and impacts associated with the AF. On addressing the risks of IT equipment proposed under component 1, the PIU, as part of the parent project, has drafted an electronic waste (e-waste) management plan which has considered the quantities expected from the AF activities. The draft e-waste plan is currently being reviewed by MOFA as it will be used to manage all electrical and electronic



waste generated by the ministry. Subsequently, the project will share the e-waste plan with the Bank for review and no-objection before it is disclosed. It is envisaged that the e-waste management plan will be consulted upon, finalized, and disclosed within 3 months after the Effective Date of the AF. On addressing the risks of component 2, the parent project already identifies tomato as one of the crops being supported within the northern zone which is the same geographic location for the AF's interventions on tomatoes. The existing E&S instruments prepared for the parent project comprising the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), the Labor Management Procedures (LMP) and the Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP), already provide adequate guidance and procedures to mitigate the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the AF activities including those associated with the trials, production, and value addition of tomatoes. This includes the requirement to screen all proposed sites to determine the level of potential risks and prepare relevant site-specific instruments, when necessary. The E&S documents prepared for the parent project are thus adequate to manage the risks of the AF, except the SEP which the client will develop an annex to the report, to consult with the tomato farmers and value chain actors in the northern zone where the AF interventions on tomatoes will take place. The SEP annex will be developed within 3 months after the effective date of the AF.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

A. Economic and Financial Analysis

17. Additional economic and financial benefits are derived from the distribution of the input support package of NPK, Urea, and seeds to 125,000 farmers (original target) from the first restructuring, and 500,000 farmers from the drought. The impact of the distribution is to raise productivity of these farmers based on more than averted losses due to the negative impacts of climate shocks. Based on the indicative added yearly returns per hectare for maize, rice and horticultural crops in Ghana, it is estimated that at a discount rate of 6 percent, the inputs distribution intervention generates a NPV of US\$239.1 million and economic internal rate of return (EIRR) of 9.0 percent. These economic results do not account for the averted losses that would have resulted from the flood and drought. For example, MOFA estimated that without any intervention, the drought would have resulted in US\$673 million loss in value, assuming a 50 percent loss of total acreage. The tomato micro-irrigation scheme investment is estimated to generate an NPV of US\$1.3 million and an EIRR of 20 percent at a discount rate of 6 percent, based on the indicative added yearly returns per hectare for horticultural crops in Ghana just from the investments in pumps. Again, these economic results do not account for other project benefits such as enhanced climate adaptation through improved water management.

B. Paris Alignment

18. The AF is well aligned with the Paris Agreement and is consistent with Ghana's national climate strategies. Ghana has outlined 19 policy actions to meet its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) goals, aiming for a reduction of 64 MtCO₂e in GHG emissions by 2030. Additionally, it is aligned with Ghana's National Adaptation Plan Framework and meets the goal outlined in the Ghana Country Climate Development Report (CCDR) by addressing pathways to climate resilient and low-carbon development. For agriculture Ghana's focus areas are building resilience and promoting opportunities for youth and women in vulnerable landscapes and food systems. The AF Component 2 focuses on promotion of resilient and climate-smart tomato production which aligns with climate adaptation and conservation of energy on farms.



C. Financial Management

22. There will be no significant change in the Financial Management (FM) arrangements currently being used to implement the parent project. As per this FM arrangement, and consistent with the use of some aspects of the country systems, the overall FM responsibility of the project has been under the supervision and oversight of the Director of Finance of the MOFA. The primary responsibility of the Director of Finance is to ensure that throughout implementation there are adequate FM systems in place, which can report adequately on the use of project funds. However, the daily transaction processing and reporting will be handled by the FM Specialist currently managing the finances of the ongoing project. In terms of compliance with the financial covenants of reporting the project has satisfactorily complied, through sometimes with a few days delay. The most recent Interim Financial Report (IFR) for September 2024 has been received, and this is reviewed as satisfactory. In addition, the most recent audit was for the year ending December 2023 and this has been duly submitted and reviewed as acceptable. The most recent FM performance is assessed as moderately satisfactory.

23. **Funds Flow and Disbursement Arrangements.** The proposed arrangement is to have a single pooled US\$ Segregated Designated Account (DA) account located at the Bank of Ghana to support implementation. Given that MOFA is the Lead Coordinating Agency responsible for entire project coordination, the DA shall be under the direct responsibility of the Chief Director of the Ministry of Agriculture and managed and operated by the FM Consultant in collaboration with the Project Coordinator.

24. Overall, the FM residual risk is assessed and rated as **Moderate**. The moderate risk rating is because of the strengths of the existing FM capacity of the staff of the PIU who have over the years complied fully with all FM covenants in previous implementations.

D. Procurement

25. Procurement under the Additional Financing, per the parent project, will be undertaken in accordance with the World Bank's 'Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers' (Procurement Regulations) fifth edition dated September 2023, per the World Bank's Procurement Framework; the 'Guidelines on Preventing and Combating Fraud and Corruption in Projects Financed by IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants', dated October 15, 2006, and revised in January 2011 and as of July 1, 2016; and other provisions stipulated in the Financing Agreements. The procurement documents will be based on the World Bank Standard Procurement Documents for international market approach, with modification for national market approach, as well as the recently enhanced documents to address Environmental, Social, Health and Safety, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) as appropriate issues. The Procurement Plan (PP), was prepared in the Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement (STEP), based on the approved Project Procurement Strategy for Development (PPSD). STEP will be the primary platform to be used to submit, review, and clear all PPs and prior review procurement activities, as well as real-time repository for the post review procurement activities.

26. As in the parent project, procurement will be undertaken by the FSRP Ghana PIU, with technical inputs and contract management from the appropriate units of MOFA. The Procurement Unit is headed by an experienced Procurement Consultant supported by Procurement Officers, while there is a mainstreamed Contract Management Officer assisting with contract management related issues. The staff have gained experience and proficiency in World Bank Procurement requirements and processes to date through the parent project. Nonetheless, procurement risk is rated Substantial. The major risk to procurement that remains under the AF is mainly due to (i) external interference in the procurement processes; and (ii) slow procurement processing and decision making. To mitigate these risks, the following actions are recommended: (i) early planning of annual workplans especially for activities related supply of farm inputs; (ii) use of open competition and maintaining accountability following the expedited approval processes; and (ii) assigning staff with responsibility of managing each contract. The World Bank's oversight of procurement will be done through increased implementation



support, and increased procurement post review based on a 20 percent sample initially and varied based on the dynamic procurement risk rating, in addition to the World Bank's prior review of specific procurements as appropriate and duly reflected in the PP.

E. Environmental & Social

27. The environmental and social (E&S) risk rating of the AF is substantial, which aligns with the rating of the parent project. This AF does not alter the scope and scale of the parent project. The E&S instruments of the parent project comprising the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Labor Management Procedures (LMP), Resettlement Framework (RF), and Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) which were consulted upon and disclosed prior to the appraisal of the parent project remain relevant and adequate, and do not require revision given that this AF only replenishes depleted funds.

28. The project currently has the full complement of E&S staff comprising one Environmental Safeguards Specialist, one Social Safeguards Specialist, and one GBV Specialist, who have so far performed satisfactorily. The E&S performance of the parent project is currently satisfactory. The project's Grievance Mechanism (GM) is operational and continues to receive and resolve grievances as expected. The parent project's Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) which was negotiated and dated June 6, 2022, and disclosed on June 27, 2022, will continuously guide the implementation of the project.

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Approved By

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Country Director:	Mohammed Dalil Essakali	02-Mar-2025