

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



COUNTRY: REPUBLIC OF COTE D'IVOIRE

PROJECT TO IMPROVE THE LIVELIHOODS OF SMALLHOLDERS AND WOMEN IN THE N'ZI REGION (PREMOPEF)

APPRAISAL REPORT

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Currency Equivalents

(May 2020)

UA 1 = CFAF 824.11

UA 1 = USD 1.3664

UA 1 = EUR 1.26

Fiscal Year

1 January – 31 December

Weights and Measures

1 metric tonne	= 2204 pounds (lbs.)	1 millimetre (mm)	= 0.03937 inches
1 kilogramme (kg)	= 2.200 pounds	1 kilometre (Km)	= 0.62 miles
1 metre (m)	= 3.28 feet	1 hectare (ha)	= 2.471 acres

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AEJ	Youth Employment Agency
ADF	African Development Fund
AFD	French Development Agency
AfDB	African Development Bank
ANADER	National Rural Development Support Agency
ANOPACI	National Association of Agricultural Professional Organizations of Côte d'Ivoire
APO	Agricultural professional organisation
AWPB	Annual Work Programme and Budget
CNDFB	National Forest Protection and Bushfire Control Committee
CNRA	National Agricultural Research Centre
COMOREX	External Resource Mobilization Committee
COOPEC	Savings and Credit Cooperative
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
CSRS	Swiss Centre for Scientific Research in Côte d'Ivoire
DEP	Project Evaluation Department
DGPSP	Directorate-General of Planning, Statistics and Projects
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FFS	Farmer Field School
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FIRCA	Interprofessional Fund for Agricultural Research and Advisory Services
GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme
GDP	gross domestic product
I2T	Ivorian Institute of Tropical Technology
IADP	Integrated Agro-industrial Development Pole
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Surveys
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MIRAH	Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PND	National Development Plan
PNIA	National Agricultural Investment Programme
PNMN	National Multisector Nutrition Plan
PP	procurement plan
PREMOPEF	Project to improve the livelihoods of smallholders and women
PRO2MCI	Project to support the development of the cassava and market gardening sub-sectors in Côte d'Ivoire
PSGouv	Government's Social Programme
RCI	Republic of Côte d'Ivoire
SAVA	National Agricultural Season and Food Vulnerability Survey
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TAAT	Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation
TFP	technical and financial partner
UA	Unit of Account
WAAPP	West Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme
WADB	West African Development Bank
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union

Project Information Sheet

Client Information

BORROWER: Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

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

Source	Amount (in million UA)	Instrument
ADF	2.00	Loan
GAFSP	8.78 (USD 12 million)	Grant
Government and Beneficiaries	1.19	Counterpart funds
TOTAL COST	11.97	

Key ADF Financing Information

ADF loan amount	Unit of Account (UA)
Commitment fee	0.50% per annum on undisbursed amount
Service charge	0.75% per annum on outstanding balances
Interest rate	1% per annum on the disbursed and non-amortized amount
Tenor	30 years
Grace period	5 years
ERR (baseline scenario)	21.10%
NPV	CFAF 12.0 billion

Timeframe – Main Milestones (expected)

Concept note approval	March 2020
Project approval	October 2020
Effectiveness	December 2020
Last disbursement	31 December 2025
Project closure	31 December 2024
Last reimbursement	31 December 2055

PROJECT SUMMARY

1. **Overview:** The Project to Improve the Livelihoods of Smallholders and Women in the N’Zi Region (PREMOPEF) will be implemented to meet the main needs of small farmers, women and youth. This region is faced with various, especially socio-economic and environmental, factors of fragility. On the socio-economic front, the region is characterized by: (i) a poverty rate of 59.1% (46.3% at the national level); (ii) a high prevalence of food and nutrition insecurity affecting 28% of the population (10.8 % at national level); and (iii) social inequalities widened by gender inequality in access to resources and factors of production. On the environmental front, the region is severely affected by the impact of climate change: environmental degradation, decrease in arable land, rising temperatures, irregular rainfall and flooding. **The project’s overall objective is to ‘help improve food and nutrition security and resilience to the effects of climate change for smallholders, women and youth in the N’zi region’.** This will be achieved by: (i) improving the agricultural and poultry farming output of smallholders, women and youth; and (ii) facilitating access to the supply of agricultural services (mechanisation, transport and processing), and the marketing of agricultural products.

2. The project is in keeping with Côte d’Ivoire’s National Development Plan (PND) for 2016-2020. It is consistent with two of the Bank’s High-5s, namely: ‘feed Africa’ and ‘improve quality of life for the people of Africa’. This project is essentially based on the second pillar of the Country Strategy Paper for 2018-2022 aimed at boosting the output, productivity and processing of agricultural products.

3. **Project activities will focus on** the yam, cassava, market gardening and traditional poultry farming sub-sectors prioritised according to: (i) their contribution to food and nutrition security; (ii) market demand; (iii) the involvement of women, youth and smallholders in the different value chains of these sub-sectors, and the potential impact on agricultural households, women and youth. **The project will directly affect 60,000 people** representing 25% of the population of N’zi region, 50% being women and 35% being young people. Project activities will yield an estimated additional annual output of 522 tonnes of vegetables, 4,500 tonnes of cassava, 3,750 tonnes of yams and 1.5 million fowls. The estimated **total project cost of UA 11.97 million** (about CFAF 9.87 billion), will be financed by a grant of USD 12 million from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP), an ADF loan of UA 2 million and counterpart funds from the government and beneficiaries estimated at UA 1.19 million.

4. **Needs Assessment:** Against this backdrop of high vulnerability marked by the effects of climate change, the main constraints raised and expressed by the population are: (i) weak plant and animal production systems and low crop yields; (ii) limited and unequal access to factors of production and appropriate technologies; (iii) poor structuring of value chains and their stakeholders; (iv) poor professionalization of agricultural professional organisations, including women’s associations; (v) limited knowledge on nutrition, balanced diets and the nutritional value of various foods; (vi) insufficient agricultural support services for value chain development (mechanisation, transport, etc.); and (vii) limited technical and entrepreneurial capacities of stakeholders, especially women and youth.

5. **The project will help to reduce the economic vulnerability** of households and significantly build their resilience to economic shocks. To that end, it will facilitate the access of smallholders, especially women and young people, to goods and services by boosting productivity, output and incomes while ensuring their inclusion in value chains as well as effective and sustainable ownership and empowerment within this group. In particular, the actions will focus on: (i) the promotion of water management and irrigation technologies and the dissemination of efficient and climate-resilient agricultural practices; (ii) nutrition education for households and educational structures, (iii) support for small agricultural

enterprises run by young people and women, including agricultural product processing; and (iv) the facilitation of business partnerships between stakeholders.

6. **Bank's Added Value:** The Bank intervenes both as the oversight entity designated by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in accordance with GAFSP fund management procedures, and as cofinancier with a UA 2 million contribution to the project's financing. This funding will help to boost agricultural infrastructure investments and achievement of the objectives and outcomes targeted in the Government's Social Programme (PSGouv) and the COVID-19 Response Economic, Social and Humanitarian Support Plan. The Bank will also provide expertise in: (i) Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT) and the improvement of agricultural productivity; (ii) the development of inclusive value chains linked to the 'Feed Africa' strategy; (iii) the promotion of climate-smart agriculture; (iv) food security; (v) support to youth entrepreneurship in agriculture linked to the Jobs for Youth Strategy; and (vi) gender mainstreaming in the agricultural sector. The Bank's comparative advantage is evident in its previous infrastructure construction activities to ensure sustainable agricultural development (rural roads, irrigation systems, storage facilities and markets), and in its inclusive value chain approach.

7. **Knowledge-Building:** The project will disseminate agricultural best practices regarding the processing and conservation of produce as well as management among various target groups. The adoption of this technical knowledge and these technological innovations will improve the beneficiaries' ability to more efficiently manage their economic activities and improve the quality of their lives. The project will capitalise on, and facilitate the dissemination of this knowledge, especially on climate-resilient technological innovations, inclusion mechanisms for women and youth, opportunities for marketing agricultural products and tools for the development of productive partnerships. The project also aims to draw on previous and ongoing experiences of other projects and partners in the same areas of intervention in the region and country.

RESULTS-BASED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

REPUBLIC OF COTE D'IVOIRE: Project to Improve the Livelihoods of Smallholders and Women in the N'zi Region (PREMOPEF)						
Project Goal: Contribute to the improvement of food and nutrition security and resilience to the effects of climate change						
RESULTS CHAIN		PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS/ MITIGATION MEASURES
		Indicator (including CSI)	Baseline Situation	Target		
IMPACT	Food and nutrition security of the region's population is improved	1. Food insecurity prevalence rate in N'zi region	28% (SAVA 2018)	24% (2024) and 20% (2030)	Baseline studies; SAVA survey including FIES method; MICS; DHS survey. Household survey	
		2. Stunting rate in under-5 children	21.6% (MICS 2016)	20% (2024) and 16% (2030)		
OUTCOMES	Outcome 1: Agricultural and poultry farming productivity of smallholders, women and youth is improved	1.1. Increase in average yields of (a) yam; (b) cassava; (c) market gardening crops (tomato, aubergine, okra, chili ...)	Yam = 10 t/ha Cassava = 12 t/ha Tomato = 8 t/ha Aubergine = 6 t/ha Okra = 7 t/ha Chili = 7 t/ha	Yam =15 t/ha Cassava=18 t/ha Tomato =12 t/ha Aubergine=10 t/ha Okra=10 t/ha Chili =10 t/ha	Baseline surveys MINADER reports MIRAH veterinary service reports PREMOPEF project annual reports AfDB supervision mission back-to-office reports Mid-term review and final reports	Risks - Drought, irregular rainfall and flooding, excessive temperatures; - Spread of coronavirus (COVID-19) disease; - Stakeholder reluctance to commit to business partnerships; - Sociocultural constraints that discourage women's participation. Mitigation Measures - Dissemination of climate-smart agriculture techniques; - Implementation of measures of the National COVID-19 Epidemic Response Plan and during the post-epidemic phase; - Reallocation of the project budget to finance eligible COVID-19 control activities in the project areas; - Stakeholder support during all stages of the partnership facilitation process. - Information, education and communication on behavioural changes to promote gender equality.
	1.2. Traditional poultry farming mortality rate (at household level)	70%	25%			
OUTCOMES	Outcome 2: Access to agricultural services and produce marketing are improved for smallholders, women and youth	2.1. Growth rate of additional income for farmers	0%	30%		
	2.2. Percentage of project-supported farmers who have improved access to agricultural services	0%	60%			
OUTCOMES		2.3. Percentage of agricultural service companies that become viable as a result of the project (i.e., presenting positive financial statements for at least two years)	0%	60%, 30 % of which managed by women		
		2.4. Number of direct jobs created in companies	0	1650 (60% W /40% Y)		
OUTPUTS	I. Promotion of resilient and sustainable production systems Output 1: Resilient irrigation water mobilisation techniques are disseminated and mastered by smallholders	1.1.1. Number of mini-dams rehabilitated	0	8 mini-dams rehabilitated 100 ha, 50% of which are operated by women	Baseline survey; Progress reports.	Risks • Non allocation of developed land to priority target groups: women and youth • Poor ownership of irrigation technologies by smallholders, • Uncontrolled bushfires • Reluctance to diversify diet Mitigation measures
		1.1.2. Market gardening areas (ha) using adapted and resilient irrigation methods	0			
OUTPUTS		1.1.3. Number of beneficiaries who master the irrigation methods.	30	1,500; 50% of whom are women		

	Output 1.2: Smallholders adopt resilient, technical pathways to climate change-adaptation	1.2.1 Number of farmer field schools established under the project for the dissemination of best practices	0	114	Baseline survey Activity reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparent criteria for allocating land to target groups and support for land tenure security • Training in the use, management, upkeep and maintenance of infrastructure • Bushfire control system as well as information and sensitisation campaigns • Community involvement in sensitisation and demonstration sessions. 	
		1.2.2 Percentage of project-supported smallholders who adopt agricultural best practices and high quality, climate-resilient seeds	0%	70%, 35% of whom are women			
		1.2.3 Number of producers who receive support to improve productivity through climate-resilient agriculture	0	57,000, of whom 35,000 are women			
	Output 1.3: Stockbreeding practices and the health of traditional poultry are improved among smallholders	1.3.1. Immunisation coverage rate under the project	0%	50%			
		1.3.2. Percentage of project-supported smallholders who adopt traditional poultry farming best practices	0%	50%	Baseline survey Activity reports		
	Output 1.4: Nutrition practices are improved	1.4.1. Number of beneficiaries reached through nutrition-based education and communication strategies	0	30,000, of whom 24,000 are women	KAP baseline survey; Activity reports		
	Output 1.5: Support for land tenure security	1.5.1 Number of beneficiaries with guaranteed rights to land, property and natural resources.	0	1,500, of whom 50% are women	Baseline survey Activity reports		
	II. Value chain development and rural entrepreneurship promotion				Baseline survey Activity reports		<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor performance of service providers and processing businesses • Reluctance of operators to establish partnerships (formal and informal contracts) • Limited involvement of women in APO decision-making bodies and investments <p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrepreneurial capacity-building • Appropriate conservation/processing technologies to improve product quality • Stakeholder support to establish mutually beneficial partnerships. • Professionalization of APOs. • Training of women in leadership and operational capacities
	Output 2.1: Rural entrepreneurship initiatives started by women and young people are strengthened and/or established	2.1.1. Number of agricultural service enterprises run by young people and women strengthened and/or established	18	100, 60% by women			
	Output 2.2: Business partnerships between APO and the private sector are established on the basis of mutually beneficial commitments	2.2.1 Number of APO member smallholders who have established trade partnership agreements under the project	0	5000, at least 50% being women	Baseline survey Activity reports		
Output 2.3: Agricultural smallholders and women are better organised and structured Output 2.4: Strengthening of packaging facilities and access infrastructure	2.3.1. Number of smallholders who are members of organised and structured APOs under the project	0	5000, 50% being women	Baseline survey Activity reports			
	2.4.1. Percentage of APOs with women in positions of responsibility	5%	40%				
	2.4.2. Number of access roads rehabilitated or built (km) and which are resilient to climate change 2.4.3. Number of post-harvest facilities constructed (sheds, latrines, warehouses, drying areas) under the project	0 0	18 10				
3. Project Management 3.1 Procurement activities carried out 3.2 Project activities implemented 3.3 Financial management provided 3.4 Environmental and Social (ES) performance	3.1 PPM adhered to and complied with 3.2 Disbursement rate compliant 3.3 Financial audit reports produced 3.4.1 Annual ES audit reports 3.4.2 Regular ESMP implementation reporting	0 0 0 0	3.1.PPM updated annually 3.2 25% per annum on average 3.3 Annual audit reports validated 3.4.1 ES reports validated 3.4.2 Quarterly reports validated	-PP -SAP system -Audit reports -Mission aide-mémoires and reports	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor financial management and procurement capacities of PCU <p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Competitive recruitment, performance contracts, procedures manual and software completed by launching date 		

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Activities	Years																	
	2020		2021				2022				2023				2024			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
I- Approval of financing																		
II-Pre-start-up activities																		
Signature and effectiveness of financing agreement																		
Project launching workshop																		
Preparation of project management procedures, monitoring-evaluation and implementation manuals																		
Baseline studies (technical, economic and environmental for irrigated areas, diagnostic of APOs and agricultural product processing system)																		
III-Project coordination and management activities																		
PCU infrastructure and equipment																		
Preparation and validation of AWPB by Steering Committee and Bank																		
Steering Committee meeting																		
External monitoring mission																		
Bank supervision mission																		
Coordination, monitoring of PP, Monitoring/evaluation including monitoring of ESMP, Communication plan and GC																		
Submission of audit reports																		
Mid-term and final review including impact assessments																		
IV-Implementation of Activities																		
1. Promotion of resilient sustainable production systems for smallholders																		
1.1. Promotion of resilient water mobilisation and irrigation technologies																		
A) Development of 100 ha of market gardening areas																		
Rehabilitation of dams and water harvesting structures																		
Pumping and distribution of water on plots and establishment of firebreaks																		
B) Sustainable management of irrigation scheme investments																		
Technical strengthening of supervisors																		
Information for, and training of users																		
C) Land tenure security																		
D) Implementation of environmental and social measures																		
1.2. Dissemination of efficient, climate change-resilient agricultural practices and nutrition education																		
A) Dissemination of climate-resilient agricultural practices																		
Information and training/Farmer Field School (FFS)																		
Promotion of improved and adapted plant material																		
Information, education and communication on good agricultural practices																		
Producer monitoring support																		
Support for the production and dissemination of agrometeorological bulletins																		
B) Support for traditional poultry farming																		
Establishment of a network of local proximity intermediary livestock breeders and their training																		
Promotion of habitats, good stockbreeding practices and feeding systems																		
Support for vaccination campaigns																		
Strengthening of veterinary services in the N'zi region																		
C) Dissemination of good nutrition practices																		
Diagnostic study on nutrition knowledge and FS																		
Training of trainers/intermediaries																		
Promotion of good nutrition practices in communities and schools																		
Activity monitoring and support																		
D) Institutional strengthening of the Dimbokro DR, Bocanda and Kouassi-Kouassikro DDAs																		
2. Promotion of women's and youth rural entrepreneurship and business partnerships																		
2.1. Support for small agricultural enterprises run by young people and women																		
A) Support for small agricultural service enterprises																		
Analysis of value chain of agricultural products retained under the project and identification of employment niches for agricultural services																		
Technical and managerial capacity building for existing agricultural enterprises																		
Equipment and materials for existing agricultural enterprises																		
Support for the establishment of new service providers identified by the analysis of agricultural mechanisation, transport and other value chains																		
Training and coaching of agriculture enterprise promoters																		
Information and sensitisation campaigns on financial products and services																		
B) Processing, conservation and quality improvement of processed products																		
Technical training on the quality of processed/conserved products																		
Equipment and materials for processing women's individual and collective businesses																		
Building agricultural product conservation capacities (market garden products and yams)																		
Improved of work sites of women cassava processors around private mills																		
2.2.-Support for agricultural product marketing and partnership promotion																		
A) Facilitation of access to markets																		
Support for information systems on product markets																		
Rehabilitation and maintenance of access roads to market gardening areas																		
B) Support for the establishment of business partnerships																		
Training and support for the establishment of business partnerships																		
Creation of grouping and packaging centres for product marketing																		
C) Organisational and operational capacity building for APOs, women and youth																		
Information and sensitisation on APO organisation and operation																		
Support to APOs for the preparation and implementation of their action plans																		
Sensitisation and training on women's empowerment																		

REPUBLIC OF COTE D'IVOIRE
PROJECT TO IMPROVE THE LIVELIHOODS OF SMALLHOLDERS AND
WOMEN IN THE N'ZI REGION

Management hereby submits this proposal and recommendations to award an ADF loan of UA 2 million and a GAFSP grant of USD 12 million to the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire to finance the Project to Improve the Livelihoods of Smallholders and Women (PREMOPEF).

STRATEGIC THRUST AND RATIONALE

1.1 Project Linkages with Country Strategy and Objectives

1.1.1 In order to address its many development challenges, Côte d'Ivoire drafted the **2016-2020 National Development Plan (PND)** as a reference document for all of the country's economic and social development initiatives. Through the PND, Côte d'Ivoire aims to become an emerging country by 2020 with a solid industrial base. It plans to establish a close link between agriculture, agri-business, and industry to support its emergence. More specifically, PND takes into account both the social and economic development objectives of the sector at national level, based on the following three thrusts: (i) improvement of governance; (ii) improvement of sub-sector productivity and competitiveness; and (iii) promotion of food security and the population's resilience. Many other PND drivers are also applicable to the sector – such as the promotion of a green economy, support for women's and youth employment, or the development of road infrastructure and information.

1.1.2 The PND strategic thrusts for the agricultural sector were translated into action through the **second generation National Agricultural Investment Programme (PNIA 2)** which aims to endow the country by 2025 with 'sustainable and competitive Ivorian agriculture that creates evenly distributed wealth'. PNIA 2 seeks to achieve the following 3 strategic objectives: (i) increased value-added in the agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries sectors; (ii) strengthening of sustainable and environmentally-friendly agro-silvo-pastoral and fishery production systems; and (iii) inclusive growth which guarantees rural development and the population's well-being. To that end, the PNIA 2 food security strategy is intended to improve both the availability of, and access to adequate quantities of high quality food supplies by supporting the productivity of food crop sub-sectors, diversifying agricultural products, strengthening food security and ensuring market price stability. PNIA 2 also covers the creation of decent jobs, social protection and the empowerment of vulnerable people, especially women and youth.

1.1.3 This project is essentially based on the second pillar of the 2018-2022 CSP (develop agro-industrial value chains for inclusive and sustainable growth) while improving the quality of life of rural communities by strengthening marketing facilities (rural roads, warehouses...), professional training, entrepreneurship, jobs for youth and women's empowerment.

1.1.4 PREMOPEF objectives are consistent with two of the Bank's High-5s, namely to 'feed Africa' by 2025 and 'improve quality of life for the people of Africa' by developing agricultural value chains, building stakeholder capacity (training, supply of equipment, organisational support, etc..), job creation and income generation. The project is aligned with the Bank's long-term strategy (2013-2022 LTS) and its two strategic objectives of achieving inclusive growth and transitioning to green growth. The project is also aimed at promoting resilient societies by building durable good-quality infrastructure and ensuring that women and the youth have inclusive and equitable access to employment, basic services and the benefits derived from natural resources in accordance with the strategic priority of ADF-15 which seeks to boost resilience by combating the underlying causes of fragility and poverty. It is also consistent with specific areas of interest such as gender and women's economic empowerment. Furthermore, it contributes to achievement of the following two flagship initiatives: 'Enable Youth' and 'Jobs for Youth in Africa', by fostering capacity-building and the emergence of youth employment

opportunities. Moreover, the project is consistent with the Bank's Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT) Programme, which focuses on the adoption of new production and processing technologies in agricultural value chains. It is also aligned with the Bank's Second Climate Change Action Plan by promoting climate-smart agriculture as well as the 2018-2025 Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan, in which the Bank gives priority to investments with a stronger impact on nutrition.

1.2 Rationale for Bank Involvement

1.2.1 In the rural/agricultural sector, the Bank is a major partner for Côte d'Ivoire in developing production, processing and marketing infrastructure in order to promote productive capital, strengthen food security and foster the emergence of production poles and agricultural processing areas. Although Côte d'Ivoire is pursuing its resilience-to-transformation pathway, the generally low level of food and nutrition security indicators, partly resulting from low investments, the fragmentation of agricultural value chains, weak producer organisations and the negative impacts of climate change, require the Bank to support the achievements already made and reverse social trends marked by acute inequalities that could undermine economic and social inclusion.

1.2.2 The project area (N'Zi Region) is characterised, in particular, by a certain degree of vulnerability to the socio-economic and environmental drivers of fragility that exceeds the national average. Indeed, two salient features of this area are a poverty rate of 59.1% (46.3% at national level) and the high prevalence of food and nutrition insecurity which affects 28% of the population (compared to 10.8 % at the national level). Climate change has also weakened the region's socioeconomic fabric, in particular, the family farm production systems. The difficulty experienced by women and youth in accessing resources and factors of production as well as decision-making bodies in the community's socioeconomic life have placed these groups in a situation of economic precariousness – i.e, jobless, without a source of income, exposed to violence or attracted to illegal activities.

1.2.3 The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic will increase the fragility of the social and economic fabric and affect the different actors along the targeted value chains, in particular, women, youth and smallholders that constitute the most vulnerable social groups.

1.2.4 Against this backdrop, the Bank will provide the Government with technical and financial support to mitigate the impacts of fragility factors in the project area and, in the short term, build the resilience of vulnerable communities in the N'zi region. The interventions will focus on investments in water resources mobilization, improvement of climate-resilient agricultural practices, participatory resource (water and land) management, income-generating and job-creating entrepreneurial activities for women and youth while embracing equality and equity principles and approaches. The Bank intervenes both as the oversight entity designated by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in accordance with GAFSP fund management procedures and as project cofinancier. Its participation in the project's financing is a continuation of its support operations in Côte d'Ivoire, mainly through pivotal large-scale agricultural and social anchor projects with a significant long-term economic impact (2PAI Bélier, PSGouv, PDC-ID and PAIA-ID projects).

1.3 Aid Coordination

1.3.1 The Development Partners Consultation Framework (DC-PAD) contributes to the definition of common positions and guidelines for discussion with the Government, agreement on capacity-building activities, and harmonisation of their activities so as to promote stronger collective efficacy. The Bank actively participates in three levels of the DC-PAD, namely the Ambassadors and Heads of Mission Consultative Framework, the Heads of Cooperation Committee, and Thematic Groups. For the rural sector, the Agriculture and Rural Development

Thematic Group is currently coordinated by FAO and AFD. AfDB is an active member of the Group. The following Table presents the amounts currently committed by the main donors active in Côte d'Ivoire's agricultural sector.

Table 1.1: Aid Coordination (source: MINADER)

Sector or sub-sector	Importance									
	GDP			Exports		Labour				
Agriculture, fisheries and livestock	26.5%			36.9%		60%				
Stakeholders – Annual public expenditure										
	Government	AFD	World Bank	AfDB	IFAD	EU	IsDB	KfW	WADB	TOTAL
Amounts in USD	274 689 101	50 000 000	28 800 000	24 520 000	21 280 000	4 400 000	4 334 000	2 000 000	1 700 000	411 723 101
Percentage	66.72%	12.14%	6.99%	5.96%	5.17%	1.07%	1.05%	0.49%	0.41%	100%
Level of Aid Coordination										
Existence of thematic working groups					Yes, established under PNIA]					
Existence of an overall sector programme					Yes, a PNIA prepared accompanied by a detailed investment plan]					
AfDB's role in aid coordination					Member (not leader)					

II- PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Objectives and Components

The project's development objective is to 'contribute to the improvement of food and nutrition security and build resilience to the effects of climate change'. Its two specific objectives are to: (i) promote resilient and sustainable production systems as well as products with high nutritional value; and (ii) promote and strengthen women's and youth entrepreneurship in services all through the targeted value chains (market gardening, yam, cassava and poultry farming) as well as business partnerships. The project, scheduled over a four-year period (2020-2024), focuses on two technical components and a third component covering project coordination, management, monitoring/evaluation, communication, knowledge capitalisation and management.

The table below summarises the activities envisaged by component and sub-component. The details are presented in Annex B3.2.2.4.

Table 2.1. Summary of Activities by Component and Sub-component

Components and costs	Estimated costs (in million UA)	Sub-components and activities
Component 1: Promotion of resilient and sustainable production systems for smallholders	6.55 (55%)	Sub-component 1.1: Promotion of resilient technologies for water mobilisation and irrigation: <i>A) Development of market gardening areas</i> for 1,350 smallholders (at least 50% of whom are women and 40% young people) covering 100 ha comprising: (i) rehabilitation work on 8 dams, a structure to harvest water from the N'Zi River and a lake; (ii) the construction of 10 pumping stations for the dams on the banks of the lake and river; (iii) construction of irrigation systems (semi-Californian over 70 ha and drip irrigation over 30 ha). <i>B) Sustainable management of irrigation investments through</i> the training and equipping of 1500 users, 10 collective infrastructure management committees and 10 upkeep/maintenance groups. <i>C) Land tenure security:</i> (i) land use survey, (ii) plot demarcation; and (iii) issuance of title deeds. <i>D) Implementation of environmental, social and climate-related measures:</i> (i) establishment of a system to monitor environmental and climate parameters/indicators (different types of pollution - air, surface and ground water and soil); (ii) technical establishment of firebreaks for project beneficiaries and building the technical and physical capacities of members of the local Bushfire Control Committees; (iii) implementation of compensatory reforestation work; (iv) promotion of resilient water and irrigation mobilisation technologies and dissemination of innovative and climate-resilient agricultural practices; (v)

		<p>Sensitisation and training on the use of different inputs and eco-friendly management of packaging waste; vi) capacity-building for various stakeholders on environmental, social and climate-related aspects.</p> <p>Sub-component 1.2: Dissemination of efficient, climate-resilient agricultural practices and nutrition education:</p> <p>A) Dissemination of resilient agricultural practices: (i) establishment of 114 Farmer Field Schools (FFS) to ensure the dissemination of best practices as well as the durability and sustainability of achievements for the beneficiaries; (ii) support for 30 yam seed multipliers; (iii) distribution and dissemination of certified seeds for yams, cassava, market garden crops and inputs; (iv) support for the production and dissemination of agrometeorological bulletins. B) Support for traditional poultry farming: (i) promotion of habitats and improved poultry feed for 12,000 poultry farmers, at least 60% of whom are women; (ii) training of 60 intermediary breeders (at least 30% of whom are women) in accordance with stockbreeding best practices; (iii) vaccination of 150,000 animals/year for 25,000 small-scale breeders; (iv) equipment/material for 10 veterinary service employees. C) Dissemination of nutrition best practices: (i) baseline study on nutrition and food security knowledge; (ii) training of outreach workers (at least 30% of whom are women); (iii) sensitisation, nutrition education, cooking demonstrations and radio broadcasts involving men and women.</p>
<p>Component 2: Value chain development and rural entrepreneurship promotion</p>	<p>4.19 (35%)</p>	<p>Sub-component 2.1.: Support to small agricultural enterprises run by young people and women: A) Support to small agricultural service businesses: (i) supply of equipment to 16 existing businesses; (ii) supply of equipment and material for 84 new agricultural businesses (at least 20% of which are headed by women) for product transportation, provision of mechanisation services, including the promotion of cassava harvesting technology, etc.; (iii) technical and managerial training for members of the 16 existing businesses and 84 new businesses; (iv) coaching for 100 individual or collective businesses; (v) information and sensitisation on financial products and services for agricultural businesses.</p> <p>B) Processing, conservation and quality improvement for processed products: (i) technical training for female processors on processed product quality; (ii) training in the conservation of agricultural produce (vegetables and yam); (iii) support in equipment of foodstuff and market gardening product conservation/processing for 26 women's organisations; (iv) equipping and fitting-out of work spaces for 20 cassava processing units around private mills.</p> <p>Sub-component 2.2.: Support for produce marketing and promotion of partnerships: A) Facilitation of access to markets: (i) improvement of agricultural product MIS; (ii) rehabilitation of 15km of access roads to market gardening areas and opening of a 3km access road; B) Support for the creation of business partnerships: (i) facilitation of meetings and negotiations among sub-sector actors; (ii) training of farmers in marketing and markets and training of trainers in the inclusive sub-sector approach; (iii) coaching for the establishment and monitoring of partnership contracts; (iv) establishment of 6 exchange platforms and 10 grouping, sorting, marketing and drying units requiring sheds, small warehouses, drying areas and sanitary facilities; C) Building the organisational and operational capacities of APOs for women and youth: (i) diagnosis of APOs as well as women's and youth organisations; (ii) support for APO structuring, preparation and monitoring of their action plans; (iii) training (GBV and family planning) of 500 women's association and/or business leaders and support for a network of female entrepreneurs.</p>
<p>Component 3: Project management</p>	<p>1.23 (10%)</p>	<p>Management and coordination; internal and external monitoring and evaluation (M&E); midterm review; knowledge capitalisation, management and communication.</p>

2.2 Technical Solutions Adopted and other Alternatives Considered

2.2.1 The technical solutions retained under PREMOPEF are dependent on the sustainability of investments and the direct beneficiaries' ownership and management capacities. Value chain activities will focus on four sub-sectors (yam, cassava, market gardening and traditional poultry farming) prioritised on the basis of: (i) their contribution to food and nutrition security; (ii)

market demand and income-generation; (iii) the participation of women, youth and smallholders within the various links in the value chain; and (iv) potential impact on target beneficiaries.

2.2.2 As regards irrigation infrastructure, the project will prioritise the rehabilitation of eight existing dams. This rehabilitation work will ensure more efficient farming of already cultivated land and the enhancement of other areas. Several technical options were retained based on the beneficiaries’ technical and organisational capacities. These were a solar-powered pumping system, motor pumps that are more easily managed by users, the drip irrigation system and installation of the semi-Californian system that is easily controlled by most producers. In terms of agricultural product transformation and conservation technology, the project will use techniques that have been tried and tested in the country and sub-region.

2.2.3 *Alternative technical solutions* were considered and rejected for the reasons indicated in the table below.

Table 2.2.: Alternative Solutions Considered and Reasons for Rejection

Alternative Solution	Brief Description	Reason for Rejection
Construction of new dams for market gardening areas	Construction of new water impounding structures and development of downstream land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence in the area of many under-used and/or under-developed dams requiring fewer financial resources for their rehabilitation (resource optimisation). ▪ High cost of making new unjustified investments in view of the existing underdeveloped potential.
Gravity-fed furrow irrigation	Gravity-based irrigation through a network of channels and gullies of decreasing size.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Very low efficiency, massive loss of water and energy - consequently uneconomical.
Green fire-breaks	Green strips of forest or agro-forest species around farm plots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technique not tested in the area ▪ Technique requiring regular control and maintenance and therefore strong community organisation.
Full subsidisation of agricultural service companies	100% coverage of investment costs of companies to be promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Full subsidies for agricultural businesses are not sustainable without a contribution from developers to confirm their commitment and determination.

2.3 Project Type

2.3.1 This operation was designed in the form of an investment project cofinanced by a GAFSP grant from its public sector window approved in December 2019, and an ADF loan.

2.4 Project Cost and Financing Arrangements

2.4.1 The total project cost, net of taxes and customs duties (NTCD), including physical and financial contingences, is estimated at UA 11.97 million equivalent to about CFAF 9.87 billion, comprising UA 3.98 million (CFAF 3.28 billion) in foreign exchange and about UA 7.99 million (CFAF 6.59 billion) in local currency. A 5% provision for physical contingencies was applied to the various works. Total physical contingencies are estimated at about UA 0.15 million (CFAF 122.4 million). A 3% provision (compounded) for price escalation was applied to the various categories of goods and services to be procured under the project, representing about UA 0.38 million (CFAF 312.7 million). The tables below present the costs by component and expenditure category.

Table 2.3: Estimated Costs by Component

COMPONENTS	(CFAF million)			(UA 000)			%
	L.C.	F.E.	Total	L.C.	F.E.	Total	
1. Promotion of resilient and sustainable production systems for smallholders	3 317.1	1 799.0	5 116.1	4 025.1	2 183.0	6 208.1	52%
2. Promotion of women's and youth rural entrepreneurship and business partnerships	2 194.4	1 105.7	3 300.1	2 662.8	1 341.6	4 004.5	33%
3. Project management	788.2	227.0	1 015.2	956.4	275.5	1 231.9	10%
Total baseline costs	6 299.7	3 131.7	9 431.4	7 644.3	3 800.1	11 444.4	96%
Physical contingencies	91.8	30.6	122.4	111.4	37.1	148.5	1%
Financial contingencies	197.6	115.1	312.7	239.7	139.7	379.4	3%
TOTAL PROJECT COST	6 589.1	3 277.4	9 866.5	7 995.4	3 976.9	11 972.3	100%

Table 2.4: Project Costs by Expenditure Category

Expenditure Categories	(CFAF, million)			(UA, "000")			%
	L.C.	F.E.	Total	L.C.	F.E.	Total	
Works	1 836.5	612.2	2 448.7	2 228.4	742.8	2 971.2	25%
Goods	1 415.2	1 101.8	2 517.0	1 717.2	1 337.0	3 054.2	26%
Services	2 291.9	1 357.8	3 649.7	2 781.1	1 647.6	4 428.7	37%
Operation	756.1	59.9	816.0	917.5	72.7	990.2	8%
Total baseline costs	6 299.7	3 131.7	9 431.4	7 644.3	3 800.1	11 444.4	96%
Physical contingencies	91.8	30.6	122.4	111.4	37.1	148.5	1%
Financial contingencies	197.6	115.1	312.7	239.7	139.7	379.4	3%
TOTAL PROJECT COST	6 589.1	3 277.4	9 866.5	7 995.4	3 976.9	11 972.3	100%

2.4.2 The project financing plan is presented as follows: (i) a USD 12.0 million GAFSP grant, i.e. UA 8.78 million (CFAF 7.24 billion), representing 73 % of the total project cost; (ii) an ADF loan of UA 2 million (CFAF 1.65 billion) representing 17 % of the total cost; (iii) government counterpart funds of UA 1.003 million (CFAF 0.83 billion) representing 8% of the total project cost and (iv) a contribution of UA 0.19 million by the beneficiaries (CFAF 0.15 billion), representing 2% of the total project cost.

2.4.3 The ADF loan will mainly be used to finance irrigation infrastructure including the establishment of firebreaks and the procurement of material for the local bushfire control committees. The Government's counterpart funds will be mobilised to cover part of the project's operating costs, the institutional strengthening of the technical departments involved in project implementation and possible economic compensation. Part of the beneficiaries' contribution will be in kind in the form of their physical participation in the irrigation works (community works), and another part in cash equivalent to 20% of the cost of equipment for small agricultural service businesses. The GAFSP grant will finance all the other project sub-components.

2.4.4 The cost breakdown per financing source and per year is presented in Tables 2.5 and 2.6 below.

Table 2.5: Financing Sources

Financing Source	(CFAF million)			(UA 000)			% Total
	L.C.	F.E.	Total	L.C.	F.E.	Total	
ADF	1 210.2	438.1	1 648.3	1 468.5	531.6	2 000.0	17%
GAFSP	4 651.8	2 585.8	7 237.6	5 644.7	3 137.6	8 782.3	73%
Government	632.3	194.7	827.0	767.2	236.3	1 003.5	8%
Beneficiaries	94.8	58.8	153.6	115.1	71.3	186.4	2%
TOTAL PROJECT COST	6 589.1	3 277.4	9 866.5	7 995.4	3 976.9	11 972.3	100%

Table 2.6: Expenditure Schedule by Component (UA thousand)

COMPONENTS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	TOTAL
1. Promotion of resilient and sustainable production systems for smallholders	498.2	2 658.1	1 937.0	916.2	198.3	6 207.9
2. Promotion of women's and youth rural entrepreneurship and business partnerships	83.7	1 262.6	1 564.6	994.1	135.9	4 040.9
3. Project management	212.0	260.4	288.9	258.6	175.6	1 195.5
Total baseline costs	793.9	4 181.1	3 790.5	2 169.0	509.8	11 444.3
Contingencies	11.0	164.4	200.6	116.5	35.5	528.0
TOTAL	804,9	4 345,5	3 991,1	2 285,5	545,3	11 972,3

2.5 Project Area and Beneficiaries

2.5.1 Project Area: The project area covers the three Departments of the N'zi Region, i.e. Dimbokro, Bocanda and Kouassi-Kouassikro. The project will intervene in about 62 villages (localities) i.e. about 30% of the region's localities. To prevent the dispersal of its activities and maximise its impact, the project will intervene in concentration areas, each of which rallies several villages around a central village. The central villages will be those having market gardening areas and/or those most involved in the yam and cassava farming.

2.5.2 Direct Beneficiaries: The project is expected to directly affect about 60,000 people representing 25% of the total population of the N'zi region, 50% of whom are women and 35% young people. These are market gardeners, food crop (cassava and yam) producers, traditional poultry farmers, agricultural product processors and agricultural service entrepreneurs, traders and village inhabitants in general. The project will impact a total estimated population of 250,000 people.

2.6 Participatory Approach for Project Identification, Design and Implementation

2.6.1 The project design is based on a participatory and inclusive approach involving all the stakeholders: administration, producer organisations, civil society, private sector, TFPs, projects, etc. These large concentrations, backed up by an FAO feasibility study resulted in a comprehensive inventory and identification of agricultural development needs and the most suitable implementation methods.

2.6.2 Field visits during project identification and preparation facilitated exchanges with potential beneficiaries from: (i) market gardening areas; (ii) areas with high cassava and/or yam production that also benefit from innovations introduced by projects and NGOs; (iii) villages benefiting from the improved traditional poultry farming experience; (iv) local markets; (v) product processing units, especially for cassava; (vi) nutrition centres. The entire participatory process revealed strong enthusiasm for the project and a broad consensus on its design and implementation modalities. In order to ensure timely project start-up, the irrigation scheme sites were identified and selected beforehand. Detailed designs will be prepared for these sites in accordance with the advance procurement action procedure. The same applies to financial management tools and the recruitment of key project staff.

2.6.3 The participatory and inclusive process will be continued for women and young people during implementation, in particular regarding actions aimed at infrastructure development and management, land tenure security, organisational methods, operation, maintenance, etc. This approach will facilitate synergy between the various stakeholders, including private sector actors, in establishing multi-stakeholder platforms for the sub-sectors retained.

2.7 Bank Group Experience and Lessons Reflected in Project Design

2.7.1 As at 30 June 2020, the portfolio comprised 38 operations representing total commitments of UA 1849.6 million, equivalent to CFAF 1,511 billion. The overall portfolio performance is considered to be satisfactory with a score of 3 out of 4. The agricultural sector portfolio comprises 4 operations representing 18.90% of the total portfolio. The conditions precedent to first disbursement of the sector loans/grants were satisfactorily fulfilled within the deadlines. Bank experience in the agricultural sector (in particular, the Indénié-Djuablin Agricultural Infrastructure Support Project (PAIA-ID), the Indénié – Djuablin Region Value Chain Development Project, and the 2PAI-Belier project) yielded a number of lessons that have been reflected in this project's design.

2.7.2 To a large extent, project design also took into account the lessons learned from other Bank projects in Côte d'Ivoire and in the sub-region by endeavouring to address some shortcomings raised during project implementation and underscored during portfolio reviews and in completion reports. It also considered ongoing operations financed by the other development partners and attempted to incorporate best practices while taking full advantage of the results of the experience already gained and developing synergies and complementarities with ongoing activities.

2.7.3 The main lessons learned from these projects are: (i) the importance of quality at entry; (ii) active stakeholder involvement at all stages of the project; (iii) more accurate targeting of the area of intervention; (iv) support for producers during the development phase; (v) consideration of land tenure security; (vi) delay in assigning key project staff; and (vii) weak financial management. This project's design has taken into account all these lessons. Indeed, (i) detailed designs will be prepared in accordance with the advance procurement action procedure; (ii) all stakeholders were consulted during the different project formulation stages; (iii) the project area has been demarcated in the N'Zi Region; (iv) a package of measures is planned to support producers during the development phase; (v) farmers will be issued with title deeds pursuant to the Land Law; (vi) key project staff will be recruited in accordance with the advance procurement action procedure; (vii) the accounting and financial management procedures manual will be prepared prior to project start-up.

2.7.4 In light of the aforementioned strategic directions, project design focused on certain themes, namely: (i) food and nutrition security; (ii) value chains; (iii) youth employment (male and female); (iv) climate change; (v) women's access to land and their economic empowerment. Accordingly, project design is based on: (i) application of the participatory approach and effective involvement/contribution of all stakeholders, in particular smallholders, women and youth to strengthen ownership and ensure the sustainability of activities; (ii) adoption of efficient, low cost and environmentally-friendly technologies including climate-smart agriculture tested in Côte d'Ivoire; (iii) the entrepreneurial approach developed and promoted by the Youth Employment Agency; and (iv) the financing mechanism for shared cost investments entailing systematic contribution by beneficiaries to the investments in order to confirm their commitment and ownership and to ensure sustainability. The project design takes into account equity and inclusion by also targeting the poorest vulnerable groups, i.e. young people and women.

2.8 Key Performance Indicators

2.8.1 The main impact indicators are: (i) the food insecurity prevalence rate in the N'zi Region; (ii) the prevalence of stunting among under-5 children (signs of chronic malnutrition). The project's main outcome indicators are: (i) higher average yields of targeted crops; (ii) reduction in the traditional poultry farming mortality rate (household level); (iii) rate of increase in smallholders' income; (iv) the percentage of project-supported farmers having improved access to agricultural services; (v) percentage of agricultural businesses that are viable as a

result of the project (presenting positive financial statements over at least a 2-year period) and (vi) the rate of increase in the volume of agricultural products marketed.

2.8.2 The following output indicators were retained: (i) market gardening areas (ha) equipped with adapted and resilient irrigation techniques; (ii) number of beneficiaries who master irrigation techniques; (iii) percentage of project-supported smallholders who adopted agricultural best practices and high-quality climate-resilient seeds; (iv) percentage of beneficiaries who have adopted good traditional poultry farming practices; (v) percentage of people sensitised who have adopted improved dietary attitudes and practices; (vi) number of agricultural businesses run by youth and women, strengthened and/or established; (vii) number of smallholders who are APO members and have signed business partnership agreements; (viii) number of smallholders who are members of organised and structured APOs; and (ix) percentage of APOs with women in positions of responsibility.

2.8.3 All the indicators will be gender- and age-disaggregated and baseline data will be supplemented at project start-up by specific studies and the establishment of the monitoring and evaluation system. Specific studies will be organised to collect the data required by the monitoring/evaluation system. This will involve the participation of direct beneficiaries who will contribute to a more effective assessment of the project's socio-economic impacts on them.

III – PROJECT FEASIBILITY

3.1 Economic and Financial Performance

3.1.1 **Financial Performance:** Financial analysis based on an estimation of costs and benefits was conducted from the standpoint of two categories of actors targeted by the project, namely: (i) agricultural producers (market gardeners, yam and cassava producers, and traditional poultry farmers); and (ii) youth and women entrepreneurs (provision of services to agriculture, agricultural product processing and conservation). The following nine models were studied. For agricultural production activities: (i) mixed market gardening and semi-Californian irrigation sub-system; (ii) mixed market gardening production and drip irrigation subsystem; (iii) cassava production; (iv) yam production; (v) yam seed production; (vi) traditional poultry farming. For microenterprises promoting youth and women's entrepreneurship: (vii) an agricultural product transport microenterprise; (viii) a microenterprise to provide agricultural mechanisation services; (ix) a small cassava processing and marketing unit. For each model, the 'no project', 'with project implementation' and 'additional' situations were defined. These 'no project' and 'with project implementation' situations reflect current practices and progress to be made by the project, in particular: irrigation schemes; dissemination of improved and resilient agricultural practices; as well as support in the form of equipment, management and techniques for small service and processing/conservation enterprises managed by women and youth.

3.1.2 The profitability indicators reflect the viability of the models analysed with significant additional margins. The additional margins per model are summarised as follows: CFAF 839,587 per hectare for the semi-Californian mixed market gardening system; CFAF 774,267 per hectare for the drip irrigation market gardening system; CFAF 188,506 /ha for cassava production; CFAF 554,998 per hectare for yam production; CFAF 1,280,938 per hectare for yam seed production; CFAF 54,675 per cluster of 6 traditional poultry units; CFAF 1,212,571 for a typical agricultural product transport service enterprise; CFAF 2 853 000 for a typical agricultural mechanisation service enterprise; CFAF 1,628,175 for a cassava-to-attiéké (cassava semolina) processing unit (17 tonnes/year of attiéké).

3.1.3 **Economic Performance:** The project's economic performance was assessed over a 25 year period corresponding to the average life span of irrigation structures. The project's economic internal rate of return (EIRR) is 21.6% and its net present value at the opportunity cost of long-term capital of 6%, is CFAF 12.5 billion equivalent to USD 19.3 billion. While

satisfactory, this result does not include certain benefits such as the improvement of living conditions, human health, food and nutrition security in the region; the reduction of rural-urban migration and illegal activities such as gold mining; and the induced effects of environmental protection capacity-building on other types of economic activities carried out by the beneficiaries.

Table 3.1: Key Economic Figures

ERR (baseline scenario): 21.6% NPV amount: 12.5 (billion CFAF)

3.1.4. The sensitivity analysis indicates the robustness of the results obtained. Even under the worst-case scenario assuming a 30% decline in income, a 30% increase in costs or a 3-year time lag to generate benefits, the economic rate of return would exceed the opportunity cost of capital and the NPV would be positive. The calculation of switching values (SVB and SVC) indicates that the project’s economic rate of return would only be zero if the project returns dropped by at least 60% or the project cost rose by at least 147%. The detailed scenarios and calculations of the financial and economic analysis are presented in Annex D of Volume 2.

3.2 Environmental and Social Impact

3.2.1 All the project investments and initiatives will be geared towards mitigating the region’s environmental, social, climatic and economic fragility. All operations have been calibrated based on beneficiaries’ capacities and needs (especially for women, young and vulnerable people) in order to facilitate their adoption and ownership of the project, ensure its viability, improve their income levels and enhance their food and nutrition security situation.

3.2.2 From an environmental safeguards standpoint, the project is classified in environmental and social category 2 in view of its limited potential environmental impacts and their narrow scope which can be easily mitigated by adequate measures. It is, therefore, necessary to prepare a category 2-type environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) accompanied by an environmental and social management plan (ESMP) corresponding to the Environmental and Social Impact Statement (ESIS) under Ivorian law. The potential negative impacts of the project will be mainly stem from the rehabilitation of existing small reservoirs, the development of irrigated areas, access roads, various works-related nuisances such as noise, dust, safety, etc. Potentially, the project will also increase pressure on natural resources and create risks of water and soil pollution resulting from the use of agricultural inputs. Increased prevalence of water-borne diseases, potential risk of conflicts between farmers regarding access to developed land and between farmers and stockbreeders regarding access to water or specific areas constitute possible additional risks.

3.2.3. From a social standpoint, the failure to use local labour during the works, the risk of women’s marginalisation, risk of loss of assets or restricted access to resources for certain categories of actors, the risk of no project ownership to guarantee the sustainability of investments if local authorities and communities are not involved in its formulation and implementation, etc. are to be expected. The aforementioned impact mitigation measures were identified in the ESIS accompanied by the ESMP. **An overall budget for environmental and social measures amounting to CFAF 525,200,000** has been included in the total project costs. The finalized ESIS enabled the sovereign institutions to issue a certificate of E&S compliance dated 6 July 2020. The ESIS was **published on the Bank’s website on 9 July 2020**. The E&S compliance note is attached in Annex V to certify the project’s compliance with the environmental and social safeguard instruments.

3.2.4 **Climate Change:** The impacts of climate change in the N’Zi region include a reduction in rainfall for the past three decades, irregular rainfall and shortening of the rainy season and especially rising temperatures and intense droughts which impact agricultural

activities (agriculture and stockbreeding) in the N’Zi region, thereby creating situations of food insecurity and increased fragility of local communities, particularly among vulnerable groups. The N’Zi region therefore has one of the highest proportions of households that suffer the loss of both income and assets/property whenever an adverse climatic event occurs.

3.2.5 The project is, therefore, vulnerable to climate change. It is classified in category 2 according to the Bank’s climate safeguards system. The main climate risks that could affect project outcomes are droughts, floods, rising temperatures and irregular rainfall. The project, on the whole, takes climate change into account. In particular, it aims to reduce climate vulnerability and build the resilience of small-scale producers to climate shocks through water harvesting and management, the development of irrigation and the promotion of climate-smart agricultural practices through the training and supervision of farmers, agricultural diversification, access to improved and resilient seeds and equipment and agrometeorological information. The project especially aims to promote simple technologies already tested in the country or sub-region, and within the reach of smallholders such as the dissemination of short-season varieties, the integration of cover plants and leguminous shrubs (agroforestry) in fields.

3.2.6 The facilitation of market access, strengthening of organisational and operational capacities of smallholder agricultural organisations, the reduction of post-harvest losses and promotion of agricultural entrepreneurship, market access and development of local value chains will also help to build the long term resilience of smallholders to climate risks and ensure the sustainability of food production systems in the project area. The project will also support the creation of jobs for youth and low emission agriculture through adapted irrigation systems, reforestation and agroforestry, sustainable management of packaging waste, prevention of bushfires and reduction of post-harvest losses. The project will also pay particular attention to the empowerment and resilience of women who, in reality, fall within the most vulnerable groups and are most hardhit by climate change.

3.2.7 **Social Impacts:** The project will have significant social impacts on living conditions and food security by (i) facilitating equal access to productive resources and employment; and (ii) increasing incomes of women, youth and smallholders in general. Accordingly, project activities will focus on: infrastructure development; the provision of equipment; innovation in production and processing techniques; skills development and job creation for women, youth and small-scale producers in rural areas; mainstreaming of a gender approach that fosters equal opportunity in access to resources and income; the improvement of beneficiaries’ living conditions; and women’s and youth entrepreneurship to ensure a more efficient distribution of value along the value chains.

3.2.8 **Involuntary Resettlement:** Project activities will not lead to population displacement. Indeed, the planned developments will be carried out on sites which have previously accommodated other interventions/operations. It is, therefore, worth noting that the project will not cause any physical displacement of people. However a minimum provisional budget of CFAF 9,000,000 has been estimated and will be allocated for possible economic compensation.

3.2.9 **Gender Impact:** Ivorian women represent 67% of the agricultural labour force. They account for 60% to 80% of food production in Côte d’Ivoire.¹ The sale of agricultural products and by-products on local markets is virtually the exclusive prerogative of women. However, they have limited access to productive resources such as land, inputs, new technologies, credit and agricultural extension services. The project area is particularly affected by poverty with a rate of 59.1% which is above the national average (46.3%).² Women are particularly affected because of gender inequalities.

¹ National Agricultural Investment Plan
² INS, ENV2015

3.2.10. PREMOPEF is classified in category 2 according to the Bank's gender marker system. It is a transformative project aimed at achieving inclusive growth for women and youth of both sexes in the N'zi region. The project will benefit 30,000 women, i.e. 50% of total beneficiaries. Some of these women are grouped together in women's organisations, 26 of which will receive equipment support. The project will seek to promote equitable access for women and girls as regards productive resources, technical and social support and the strengthening of small agricultural businesses operated by women. It will also contribute to behaviour change that fosters gender equality.

3.2.11 PREMOPEF will include a package of integrated services for women and girls focused on: (i) the development of 100 hectares of market gardening areas for 1350 targeted smallholders, 50% of whom will be women; (ii) the inclusion of at least 30% women in the decision-making bodies established under the project (e.g. the infrastructure management committees); (iii) equitable access to socioeconomic infrastructure, in particular, by rehabilitating 18 km of access roads to market gardening areas; (iv) access to technologies that will reduce their working hours, enhance their productivity and increase the value of their products; (v) training in field schools on efficient and climate-resilient agricultural practices for 675 women, i.e. 50% of the beneficiaries; (vi) access to certified yam, cassava and market gardening crop seeds as well as inputs; (vii) vaccination campaigns for livestock belonging to women who represent 57% of the 25,000 poultry framers benefiting from the project and from training in improved stockbreeding practices for 8,400 women; (viii) social training in functional literacy, leadership, entrepreneurship, nutrition and family planning for all female project beneficiaries; (ix) information, education and communication actions in favour of religious, customary and administrative leaders on the importance of women's participation in development.

3.2.12 A gender specialist will be recruited in the Project Coordination Unit and the Ministry of Women, Family and Children's Affairs represented on the Steering Committee. The project plans to establish a gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation system. The capacities of all stakeholders will be strengthened in the area of cross-cutting gender integration. The budget allocated for gender activities is CFAF 3,775.65 million, or about 31.74% of the total budget.

3.2.13 **Youth Employment and Inclusion:** The 2016 national survey on employment and the informal sector (ENESI) indicates that 63% of the working age population in Côte d'Ivoire is young. Agriculture remains the sector that provides the most jobs with 49.3% of the total number. However, these workers are in a precarious situation and their jobs are extremely vulnerable. Underemployment mostly affects rural communities (15.9%), women (19.3%) and young people (17%), compared with a national rate of 14.2%. The agricultural sector's unattractiveness coupled with the illicit gold mining that is widespread in the region has stripped N'zi rural communities of their agricultural workforce.

3.2.14 The project will contribute to the improvement of youth employment indicators by adopting an approach that will ensure the remobilisation and retention of young people in the agricultural sector through an entrepreneurial approach. Most of the investments will target the youth and women. Youth participation and inclusion will be sought in the following project activities: (i) production and marketing of cassava, yam, traditional poultry and market gardening crops (development of market gardening plots and access roads); (ii) agricultural entrepreneurship in the areas of agricultural mechanisation, transportation of agricultural products, manufacturing of small implements and the repair of agricultural equipment.

3.2.15 The project will adopt a strategic approach that will not only attract young people to the sector but also retain them within the region and in agricultural activities. One of the project strategies is to identify agricultural businesses other than agricultural production (as mentioned above) and which could attract young people to the sector. The project will particularly focus on capacity-building for young people as well as close coaching/support, which are critical to the success and viability of the youth-run businesses to be promoted. Young people's incomes

will also be improved either through self-employment/entrepreneurship for individual and collective enterprises or through jobs to be created in the sector as a result of the project.

3.2.16 Inclusion of Activities in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic: Côte d'Ivoire has adopted the Economic Social and Humanitarian Support plan in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. This plan contains measures linked to the procurement and distribution of agricultural inputs, supervision of production and harvests and marketing. The project activities are, therefore, fully consistent with this plan and with the COVID-19 Response Support Programme in Côte d'Ivoire, approved by the Bank in June 2020. The objective under this project is to multiply yam seeds, distribute 375 tonnes of yam seeds and 1,875,000 improved cassava shoots to project-supported producers and provide batches of pulse seeds to yam and cassava producers to improve the fertility of degraded soils. The project also plans the supervision and training of beneficiary producers through farmer field schools as well as the extension of improved agricultural techniques. To facilitate the marketing of these products, support will be provided for the establishment of agricultural businesses to transport the produce (shared-cost procurement of goods and services). The estimated budget for all these activities is almost CFAF 800 million.

3.3 Fragility and Resilience

3.3.1 The project area is affected by various fragility factors relating, in particular, to climate, the environment, economic and social inclusion, social cohesion and illegal gold mining. Indeed, the region has been in a fragile situation since it lost its economic potential that was based on coffee and cocoa production as well as textile plant activities. The region experiences water shortages, foodstuff price volatility, malnutrition and under-nutrition, lack of economic opportunities, purchasing power disparities, youth unemployment and a degree of marginalisation resulting from bottlenecks and collusion among political decision-makers. Gold mining appeals to socially and economically vulnerable communities and attracts all age groups from the different socio-economic categories. In order to address these community pressures, the project proposes smart solutions for processing- and market-oriented agriculture that does not rely on rainfall, in a bid to activate the desired theory of change sought under this operation, impact the living conditions of the project's beneficiary communities and reduce the poverty and malnutrition rates of project beneficiaries. Moreover, activities are envisaged to build the management capacities of entrepreneurs and other stakeholders, and consequently build their resilience to potential economic shocks. Annex III contains a matrix on fragility factors.

IV – IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Implementation Arrangements

Implementation

4.1.1 The project will be placed under the technical oversight of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), acting through the Directorate-General of Planning, Statistics and Projects (DGPSP). The project's routine management will be carried out by a project coordination unit (PCU) to be established at regional level in Dimbokro. In addition to the project's routine management, the PCU will be responsible for (i) intersector coordination; (ii) monitoring the implementation of steering committee (SC) recommendations, audit report recommendations, quarterly implementation reports on environmental and social measures as well as the annual compliance audit (E&S), portfolio review and mid-term review; (iii) the project's financial management; (iv) any other document deemed to fall within its competence; and (v) assessment of the performance of service providers and partners involved in project implementation.

4.1.2 The PCU will be composed of: (i) a coordinator with an agricultural engineering profile; (ii) a rural development expert (agronomist or agricultural economist), responsible for

monitoring/evaluation and the production system; (iii) a gender, social inclusion and APO expert; (iv) an environmental and climate change expert; (v) an administrative and financial officer; (vi) an accountant; and (vii) a procurement specialist. In addition, the government will provide an accounting officer seconded by the Public Treasury and support staff (drivers, secretary and messenger). The PCU will recruit individual consultants on an ad hoc basis, especially in the areas of agricultural engineering and agri-business. PCU managerial staff will be recruited on a competitive basis and gradually in accordance with the project implementation schedule. Annual performance contracts will be signed by each member of the project team. A performance evaluation system will be established for members of the coordination team and contract renewal will depend on the results of each team member. In the Kouassi-Kouassikro and Bocanda Departments, the PCU will be assisted by the Departmental Agricultural Directorates which will serve as focal points for the close monitoring of field activities.

4.1.3 Steering Committee: A Steering Committee (SC) will be established with a technical unit within it. The SC will be chaired by the representative of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development and will be composed of: representatives of the Ministries responsible for the following sectors: Agriculture, Plan and Development, Economy and Finance, Budget, Animal and Fishery Resources, Youth Employment, Gender and Women's Advancement, Environment and Sustainable Development, male and female representatives of APOs and women's organisations in the N'Zi region, as well as the N'Zi regional council. The SC will meet at least twice a year in ordinary sessions to approve the Annual Work Programme and Budget and to validate the performance evaluation results. The SC technical unit will include the following entities: the Departments in charge of Planning and Evaluation within MINADER and MIRAH, the Dimbokro Regional Agricultural Directorate, the Bocanda and Kouassi-Kouassikro Departmental Directorates, the Regional/Departmental Animal and Fishery Resources Directorate, the Regional/Department Environmental and Sustainable Development Directorate, the Regional/Departmental Youth Employment Directorate, three producer representatives (i.e. one per department) and one representative of the region's women's organisations.

4.1.4 Implementation Agents: The project will adopt the outsourcing approach, relying on the services of government and non-government public stakeholders. Public services, in particular, those of ministerial departments operating at the national and decentralized levels will play their roles in accordance with their mandates and core functions. The actions of public sector actors will be supplemented by the expertise of NGOs and supervisory and research institutions based on their comparative advantages in the project areas; experts from the private sector including consulting firms and agencies, businesses, and various service providers; and individual consultants. A rigorous system will be established under the leadership of the coordination team to monitor and verify the quality of services and project outputs.

Procurement Arrangements

4.1.5 All goods, works and non-consulting and consulting services financed with Bank and GAFSP resources, will be procured in accordance with the Procurement Policy for Bank Group Funded Operations ('Bank's Procurement Policy'), October 2015 edition, and in accordance with the provisions set out in the financing agreements. Pursuant to this policy, and following the different assessments, it was agreed that: (a) works not exceeding UA 6,000,000 will be procured in accordance with the national procurement system (b) goods and non-consulting services not exceeding UA 300,000 will be procured in accordance with the national procurement system; (c) the procurement methods and procedures of the Bank's Procurement Framework (Bank system) will be used for all intellectual services, but also for goods and works whose amounts do not exceed those defined above for the national system.

4.1.6 Indeed, the Bank Country Procurement Assessment for Côte d'Ivoire concluded that the national system, based on WAEMU community directives, and which is under the

supervision of the WAEMU Observatory, is satisfactory overall from a legal and regulatory standpoint and that the national standard bidding documents are based on the standard documents of the multilateral development banks and international financial institutions. This assessment, complemented by assessments of the market and project executing agency, suggests that procurements of goods, works and non-consulting services for low amounts could be carried out in accordance with the national public procurement regulations of Côte d'Ivoire, in particular, the Public Procurement Code and its implementing decrees using the country's standard bidding documents.

4.1.7 **Bank Reservations:** Use of the national system for a group of transactions will improve efficiency due, inter alia, to the following actions: (i) greater ownership of the procurement system to be used by the executing agency; (ii) time gains arising from the absence of a second control (following the one carried out by national bodies), namely the Bank's prior review. However, the AfDB reserves the option to require the Borrower to revert to the Bank system if: (a) the Ivorian public procurement framework were to change into a format that does not satisfy the Bank; (b) the executing agency fails to comply with existing provisions; or (c) the specific safeguard measures linked to use of the national system and described in the technical annexes of the project appraisal report are not complied with.

4.1.8 **Organisation of Procurements:** Project procurement will be implemented by the project executing agency hosted at the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), in particular, the Directorate-General of Planning, Project Control and Statistics (DGPSP). A Project Coordination Unit will be established to implement project activities. This unit will be supported by the MINADER procurement unit. Pursuant to the conclusions of the assessment of the executing agency's capacity and available expertise, a procurement expert will be recruited to support the project executing agency in its implementation and coordination of procurement activities. Also, at the Government's request, the advance procurement action (APA) procedure was approved for the following preliminary studies: (i) technical and economic study on irrigated areas; (ii) preparation of the project's administrative and financial procedures (+training); (iii) diagnostic study of the structural organisation of Agricultural professional organisations in the N'Zi region; (iv) study on the characterisation of agricultural services and analysis of value chains and; (v) study on the project area's baseline situation and monitoring & evaluation system. The APA procedure also includes the recruitment of key PCU staff (i.e. the project coordinator, procurement specialist and administrative and financial manager).

4.1.9 All the procurement details are set out in the technical annexes of the project appraisal report. Furthermore, most of the procurement problems, risks and corrective measures are specified in these annexes.

Financial Management and Disbursements

4.1.10 The project's financial management will comprise the following main stages: budget, accounting, internal control, financial statements, disbursement and, lastly, financial and accounting audit which will all be followed to implement the 2015 Presidential Decree No. 415 on the appraisal and implementation of projects co-financed by donors and the government of Côte d'Ivoire. The project budget will be submitted to the Steering Committee and incorporated in the public budget of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. It must be adopted before the start of the fiscal year and be submitted for validation by the Bank, which must issue its no-objection opinion prior to project implementation. Budget execution statements will be submitted quarterly to the technical unit and annually to the Steering Committee.

4.1.11 The project accounts will be kept, in terms of public accounting, by the central government accounting officer to be appointed by the project and, in terms of private accounting, by the accountant and supervised by the administrative and financial manager. The

private sector accounting software to be acquired is TOMPRO, and it will be necessary to grant the project's accounting officer access to the public accounting software. The account statements will be produced on a monthly and quarterly basis for the purpose of project monitoring. Furthermore, a procedures manual will be prepared for the management of all the project's administrative, financial and accounting activities, within three months of project effectiveness.

4.1.12 Disbursements will be made in compliance with the Bank's disbursement procedures. The direct payment method will be used for goods, works and services contracts; and the special account method will be used to finance operating expenditure. A special account under the signature of the Public Debt Paymaster General shall be opened in a bank acceptable to the Bank to receive AfDB resources. This account will be used to provision a sub-account which will be opened and placed under the signature of the Accounting Officer. Another account will be opened at the Public Treasury for the payment of expenditure on public funds. The bank account reconciliation statements will be produced monthly and archived along with bank statements in the accounting service.

4.1.13 Lastly, the financial and accounting audit of the project will be conducted by an independent private firm recruited through competitive bidding and validated by the Bank for a maximum period of three years. Moreover, the Court of Auditors will conduct an annual audit of project performance and submit its report to the Bank.

4.2 Monitoring

4.2.1 **Internal Monitoring & Evaluation:** Internal monitoring will be conducted by the project monitoring/evaluation officer, focusing on physical and financial monitoring by component and expenditure category, on the assessment of project impact on beneficiaries (male and female) and on the environment in accordance with jointly-established relevant indicators. Establishment of the baseline situation and the monitoring/evaluation system that includes objectively verifiable indicators and a database will be included in the studies to be conducted through the advance procurement action procedure. The project PCU will produce six-monthly and/or annual project progress reports in accordance with AfDB and GAFSP formats and requirements. In addition to these progress reports, periodic surveys will be carried out by the PCU to collect information and data in response to specific indicators.

4.2.2 **External Monitoring & Evaluation:** External monitoring will be carried out by the Directorate-General of Planning, Statistics and Projects (DGPSP) at the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER) which will monitor and review progress, compare actual and expected project outcomes and make recommendations to resolve problems encountered during implementation. External monitoring/evaluation missions, involving the DGPSP as well as the services of MINADER and the other relevant ministries will be regularly organised by the Government to supplement the Bank's two annual supervision missions. A launching mission will be organised at project start-up. Several participatory workshops will be organised during project implementation to enable local actors to self-assess ongoing interventions. A midterm review is planned to confirm the smooth implementation of the project and propose possible adjustments. Towards the end of the project, a final appraisal will be conducted to learn lessons and capitalise on project achievements.

4.2.3 **Environmental, Social and Climate Monitoring:** (i) routine environmental monitoring will be carried out by the PCU environmental, social and climate safeguards specialist who will produce a monthly and quarterly report for systematic submission to the Bank at the end of each month and quarter, using standard formats provided to PCU by the Bank's E&S Safeguards Department; (ii) ANDE, responsible for validating the TORs and the different environmental and social assessment reports, will, by virtue of its central role, engage in the external monitoring of the implementation of environmental and social measures

contained in the ESIS/ESMP, at the rate of two missions per year and will systematically submit reports to PCU, giving its opinion on the relevance of the measures recommended for implementation and, where applicable, suggesting improvement; (iii) the Departmental and regional technical services of the sector Ministries and municipal authorities involved will also monitor the ESMP and produced reports for the attention of the managers of their structures; and (iv) lastly, an annual E&S compliance audit conducted by an expert or external consulting firm will contribute to environmental monitoring.

4.3 Governance

4.3.1 In a bid to ensure local governance and prevent risks of socioeconomic conflicts, the project will rely on the involvement of, and dialogue with all stakeholders such that (i) all actors will play their roles; (ii) the selection of sites, villages and beneficiaries is done based on transparent criteria in compliance with the project’s strategy and objective; (iii) equitable access to resources (particularly land and water) is ensured vulnerable groups while limiting any possibility of conflicts based, inter alia, on: (a) gender; (b) community of origin; (c) infrastructure management capacity; and (d) livelihood (agriculture, livestock), etc.

4.4 Sustainability

4.4.1 Consideration of the real needs of the target groups, sector and project area; technical solutions to environmental and noted constraints; the participatory and inclusive approach adopted and envisaged during implementation and stakeholder empowerment are the prerequisites to the sustainability of project achievements. The same applies to all actions involving training, supervision, close monitoring and support for those actors who will monitor the investments.

4.4.2 The measures to be taken to ensure infrastructure sustainability include: (i) the effective involvement of users at all stages of the project, from design to implementation and management; (ii) adoption of technologies adapted to the context and users’ capacity to assume responsibility; (iii) establishment and training of the management committee as well as the infrastructure repair and maintenance entity. Establishment of business partnerships between value chain actors will be achieved through a dynamic process aimed at improving the performance of stakeholders and leveraging the accruing profits to maintain them within their sector of activity.

4.5 Risk Management

4.5.1 The main project implementation risks are summarised in the table below. The management risks linked to the operation of the PCU and implementing agents will be mitigated through competitive recruitment of staff and partners and the preparation of annual performance contracts, renewable on the basis of good performance, as well as capacity-building for project management teams at different levels.

Table 5.1: Main Risks and Mitigation Measures

Risks	Level	Mitigation Measures
Drought, irregular rainfall and flooding, excessive temperatures	High	Dissemination of climate-smart agriculture techniques
Spread of the COVID-19 (coronavirus disease)	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of measures of the National COVID-19 Epidemic Response Plan and in the post-epidemic phase. Reallocation of the project budget to finance eligible COVID-19 control activities in the project areas
Uncontrolled bushfires	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information, sensitisation campaigns and establishment/strengthening of bush fire control committees

		<p>in targeted villages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of firebreaks around market gardening areas and farms of project beneficiaries
Political risk related to presidential elections	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration between project and other donors in the area engaged in policy dialogue
Non allocation of developed land to priority target groups: women and youths	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition of transparent criteria for the allocation of developed land to vulnerable groups, in particular women (50%) and youth (35%), involving stakeholders including public, customary and religious authorities.
Difficulty in selling agricultural produce	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networking of actors and support for the establishment of multi-actor platforms by value chain and business partnerships Repairs to access roads and facilitation of transport using service providers supported by the project.

4.6 Knowledge-Building

4.6.1 A knowledge management and sharing system will be established to provide the project’s direct beneficiaries and all other partners with access to assets and experience gained. For each theme, field and sub-sector, the project will collect gender-disaggregated information through technical data sheets and documents on best practices, technological practices, approaches and innovations in partnership with all project implementation stakeholders. All the relevant documentation will be stored in electronic format and made available in different forms (web-site, brochures, etc.) according to the typology of targeted users, their level of education and type of communication.

4.6.2 The activity will be carried out in connection with project monitoring/evaluation and all training and information-sharing activities between stakeholders intended to capitalise on the experience gained and to scale up the dissemination of technologies, practices and mechanisms for managing economic activities promoted by the project as well as behaviour and attitudes that could improve the living environment from the standpoint of the environment, nutrition, social inclusion and closing of the gender gap. The project also aims to capitalise on previous and ongoing experiences of other projects and partners in the same areas of intervention at regional and country level. Communication tools and means of communication will be shared with other agricultural sector projects, including 2PAI-Belier.

V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

5.1. Legal instrument

To finance the project, (i) a loan agreement will be signed between the African Development Fund (ADF) and the Republic of Côte d’Ivoire (‘the Borrower’) and; ii) a grant agreement will be signed between the African Development Bank (‘the Bank’) in its capacity as the GAFSP oversight body and the Republic of Côte d’Ivoire (‘the Donee’).

5.2 Conditions Associated with the Bank’s Intervention

5.2.1 **Conditions precedent to effectiveness of the ADF loan and GAFSP grant:** Effectiveness of the ADF loan agreement shall be subject to fulfilment by the Borrower of the conditions stipulated in section 12.01 of the general conditions applicable to loan agreements and guarantee agreements of the Fund. Effectiveness of the GAFSP grant agreement shall be subject to its signature by the parties.

5.2.2. **Conditions precedent to first disbursement of the ADF loan and GAFSP grant:** In addition to effectiveness of the loan and grant agreements pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 5.2.1 above, the obligation of the Bank/Fund to release the first disbursement of the

ADF loan and GAFSP grant shall be subject to fulfilment by the Borrower/Donee, to the satisfaction of the Bank/Fund, of the following condition:

- Provide evidence of the recruitment of key personnel for the Project Coordination Unit (PCU), namely the project coordinator, an administrative and financial officer and a procurement expert whose qualifications and experience must be deemed acceptable beforehand by the Bank and Fund.

5.2.3 Conditions precedent to disbursements for works not involving temporary displacement of people. Subject to the provisions of sections 5.2.1 and 5.2.2. above, the obligation of the Bank/Fund to disburse the loan resources for works not involving the temporary displacement of people shall be subject to fulfilment by the Borrower/Donee, to the Bank's satisfaction, of the following additional condition:

- a) Submit to the Bank for each project works area, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) prepared in compliance with the overall Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) of the Environmental and Social Impact Statement (ESIS) and the Bank's safeguard policies satisfactory in form and substance for the Bank.

5.3 Compliance with Bank policies

This project complies with all applicable Bank policies.

5.4 Recommendation

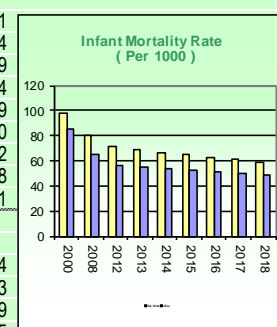
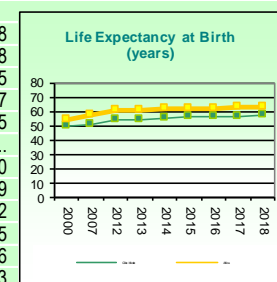
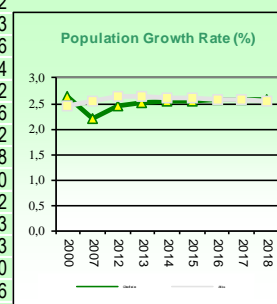
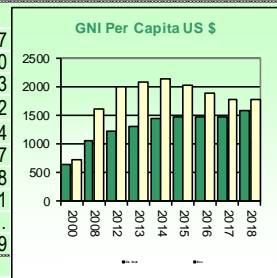
Management hereby recommends that: (i) the ADF Board of Directors should approve the award of an ADF loan of two million units of account (UA 2,000,000) to Côte d'Ivoire for the purpose, and under the conditions stipulated in this report; and that; (ii) the Bank's Board of Directors should approve implementation of the project by the Bank, using GAFSP Fund resources, with a grant of twelve million United States dollars (USD 12,000,000).

ANNEXES

Annex I: Comparative Socioeconomic Indicators of Côte d'Ivoire

Côte d'Ivoire COMPARATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Year	Côte d'Ivoire	West Africa	Africa	Developing Countries
Basic Indicators					
Area ('000 Km ²)	2019	318	5 115	30 067	94 797
Total Population (millions)	2019	25,7	386,9	1 306,3	6 384,0
Urban Population (% of Total)	2019	50,9	47,0	43,3	50,3
Population Density (per Km ²)	2019	80,9	76,9	44,5	69,2
GNI per Capita (US \$)	2018	1 600	1 551	1 783	4 844
Labor Force Participation *- Total (%)	2019	57,0	58,7	63,2	60,7
Labor Force Participation **- Female (%)	2019	48,2	53,0	54,6	45,8
Sex Ratio (per 100 female)	2019	101,8	101,3	99,8	107,1
Human Develop. Index (Rank among 189 countries)	2018	165
Popul. Living Below \$ 1.90 a Day (% of Population)	2007-18	28,2	41,2	35,6	11,9
Demographic Indicators					
Population Growth Rate - Total (%)	2019	2,6	2,7	2,7	1,2
Population Growth Rate - Urban (%)	2019	3,4	4,1	3,6	2,3
Population < 15 years (%)	2019	41,7	43,4	40,6	27,6
Population 15-24 years (%)	2019	20,7	19,6	19,3	16,4
Population ≥ 65 years (%)	2019	2,9	2,8	3,5	7,2
Dependency Ratio (%)	2019	80,5	85,8	78,7	54,6
Female Population 15-49 years (% of total population)	2019	24,2	23,3	24,2	25,2
Life Expectancy at Birth - Total (years)	2019	57,8	58,0	63,5	70,8
Life Expectancy at Birth - Female (years)	2019	59,1	59,1	65,3	73,0
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	2019	35,5	36,8	33,0	20,2
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	2019	9,9	10,0	8,0	7,3
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2018	59,4	64,1	48,7	31,3
Child Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2018	80,9	99,6	70,2	42,0
Total Fertility Rate (per woman)	2019	4,6	5,1	4,4	2,6
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000)	2017	617,0	704,7	432,3	230,0
Women Using Contraception (%)	2019	19,9	21,9	39,1	61,7
Health & Nutrition Indicators					
Physicians (per 100,000 people)	2010-18	23,1	25,1	33,4	121,8
Nurses and midwives (per 100,000 people)	2010-18	60,5	98,7	107,8	240,8
Births attended by Trained Health Personnel (%)	2010-17	73,6	50,5	61,7	78,5
Peop. Using at least basic drinking water services (% of Pop.)	2017	72,9	69,8	66,3	87,7
Peop. Using at least basic sanitation services (% of Populati)	2017	32,1	32,5	40,3	68,5
Percent of Adults (aged 15-49) Living with HIV/AIDS	2018	2,6	1,5	3,4	...
Incidence of Tuberculosis (per 100,000)	2018	142,0	171,5	202,3	154,0
Child Immunization Against Tuberculosis (%)	2018	98,0	70,4	81,4	84,9
Child Immunization Against Measles (%)	2018	71,0	71,0	76,1	85,2
Underweight Children (% of children under 5 years)	2010-17	12,8	19,8	17,5	14,5
Prevalence of stunting	2010-17	21,6	36,3	34,0	23,6
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of pop.)	2017	19,0	13,9	18,5	12,3
Current health expenditure (% of GDP)	2016	4,4	4,1	5,3	5,4
Education Indicators					
Gross Enrolment Ratio (%)					
Primary School - Total	2010-19	99,8	89,4	100,1	104,1
Primary School - Female	2010-19	96,0	87,1	98,0	104,4
Secondary School - Total	2010-19	51,0	44,9	52,6	71,9
Secondary School - Female	2010-19	44,3	42,1	50,4	71,4
Primary School Female Teaching Staff (% of Total)	2010-18	12,8	40,2	48,6	62,9
Adult literacy Rate - Total (%)	2010-18	47,2	56,0	66,9	84,0
Adult literacy Rate - Male (%)	2010-18	53,7	53,6	70,8	88,2
Adult literacy Rate - Female (%)	2010-18	40,5	46,8	60,0	79,8
Government expenditure on Education (% of GDP)	2010-17	5,1	4,1	4,3	4,1
Environmental Indicators					
Land Use (Arable Land as % of Total Land Area)	2016	9,1	17,0	8,0	11,4
Agricultural Land (as % of land area)	2016	64,8	48,9	38,2	38,3
Forest (As % of Land Area)	2016	32,7	9,2	13,2	31,9
Per Capita CO2 Emissions (metric tons)	2014	0,5	0,4	1,2	3,5



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

last update :

April 2020







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

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





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

Annex II. Status of the AfDB's Active Portfolio in Côte-d'Ivoire as at 30 June 2020




1. NATIONAL PROJECTS

Sector/ Operation	Date Approved.	Amount approved (UA million)	Amount disb'd (UA million)	Disb. rate	Closing date	
ENERGY  Light up & power Africa Éclairer & électrifier l'Afrique						
1	Electricity Transmission and Distribution Networks Strengthening Project (PRETD) - AfDB	16-Nov-16	112.6	36.3	32.3%	31-Dec-20
2	Project to Improve Electricity Access in Rural Areas AfDB	7-Nov-18	34.6	5.5	15.9%	31-Dec-21
3	Project to Strengthen the Structures of the Electricity System and Access to Electricity Phase I	25-Mar-20	51.0	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-22
Sub-total			198.2	70.9	35.8%	
AGRICULTURE  Feed Africa Nourrir l'Afrique						
4	Belier Region Agro-Industrial Pole Project - (2PAI-BELIER)- AfDB	25-Jan-17	52.6	16.8	31.9%	31-Dec-22
		25-Jan-17	26.0	3.6	14.1%	31-Dec-22
		25-Jan-17	3.4	1.0	30.5%	31-Dec-22
5	PPF – Enable Youth Côte d'Ivoire – ADF	07-July-16	1.0	0.2	22.1%	31-May-20
6	PPF -North Agro-Industrial Pole (2PAI Nord) -ADF	Aug 17	1.0	0.3	28.0%	31-May-20
7	Value Chain Development Project in the Indiéné -Djuablin Region (PDC -ID) - NTF	21-Oct-16	4.0	0.2	4.7%	31-Dec.21
Sub-total			88.0	22.1	25.1%	
TRANSPORT  Integrate Africa Intégrer l'Afrique						
8	Abidjan Urban Transport Project (PTUA) - AfDB	16-Dec-16	194.1	38.7	20.0%	31- Dec -21
		16- Dec -16	5.1	0.1	1.6%	31- Dec -21
9	Abidjan Urban Transport Project (PTUA) –Phase 2 -AfDB	16-Oct-18	269.3	0.0	0.0%	31- Dec 21
10	Air Côte d'Ivoire Project – AfDB	8-Nov-17	41.8	41.8	100%	31- Dec -23
		8-Nov-17	13.9	0.00	0%	31- Dec -23
		8-Nov-17	3.6	0.8	20.2%	31- Dec -23
11	Access Roads in Cross-Border Zones Project (Phase I -Bondoukou -Soko-Sampa)	7- Dec -18	11.0	0.1	0.1%	22 May 23
		7- Dec -18	8.5	0.0	0%	22 May 23
Sub-total			547.3	81.5	14.9%	
GOVERNANCE  Improve the quality of life for the people of Africa Améliorer la qualité de vie des populations en Afrique						
12	Industrial Sector Competitiveness Strengthening Support Project (PARCSI) - ADF	30-Sept-15	10.0	4.6	46.3%	30-Nov-20
13	Economic and Financial Management Support Project (PAGEF)	30-Mar-17	6.6	1.8	26.8%	28 Feb-21
		30- Mar-17	0.2	0.1	66.3%	28 Feb-21
		30- Mar -17	9.6	1.5	15.3%	28 Feb-21
		30- Mar -17	0.03	0.03	100%	28 Feb-21
14	Cocoa Sub-Sector Revival Support Project (ADF)	11- Dec. 18	5.0	0.1	2.7%	31-déc-21
15	Economic and Social Reform Support Programme- AfDB	26-Nov-19	61.3	61.3	100%	31-déc-21
16	Support Project for the Implementation of the Inclusive Service Delivery Development Programme - ADF (loan)	08-Nov-19	9.4	5.5	58.1 %	31-Dec-21
17	COVID-19 Response Support Programme (PARC)	08-June-20	61.3	0.00	0.0%	31-Dec-21
Sub-total			163.4	74.3	45.5%	
WATER & SANITATION  Improve the quality of life for the people of Africa Améliorer la qualité de vie des populations en Afrique						
18	Liquid Waste Development and Employment Promotion Support Project in Bouaké and Katiola -AWF	4-Sept-13	1.00	0.6	58.6%	31-Dec-20
19	Improvement of Non-Sewer Sanitation Services -AWF	4-April-19	0.7	0.0	0.0%	31 Dec 22
Sub-total			1.7	0.6	35.3%	
SOCIAL  Improve the quality of life for the people of Africa Améliorer la qualité de vie des populations en Afrique						
20	Support for Improving Private Technical and Vocational Training Systems KOAFEC	13-April-17	0.35	0.08	23.4%	31-Dec.-22
21	Government Social Programme Support Project (PSGouv) - AfDB	16-Dec-19	91.6	0.1	0.1%	31-Dec.-22
Sub-total			91.95	0.08	0.2%	
TOTAL			1090.5	249.5	22.8%	

REGIONAL PROJECTS

Sector/ Operation		Date Approved.	Amount approved (UA mil)	Amount disb'd (UA mil)	Disb. rate	Closing date
AGRICULTURE/ENVIRONMENT 						
1	Programme for Integrated Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Niger Basin (PIDCC/BN)-ADF	7-Nov-18	5.0	0.1	2.3%	31-Dec-24
	EU-PAGODA -Grant	7- Nov -18	1.2	0.2	12.7%	31-Dec-24
	Green Climate Fund (GCF)- Grant	7- Nov -18	3.8	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-24
	Green Climate Fund (GCF)- Loan	7- Nov -18	0.7	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-24
	Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) -Grant	7- Nov -18	1.9	0.1	5.8%	31-Dec-24
	Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) - Loan	7- Nov -18	4.6	0.1	2.6%	31-Dec-24
Sub-total			17.2	0.4	2.3%	
ENERGY 						
2	CLSG-Interconnection - CI-Transco -ADF	6- Nov -13	26.2	14.9	56.8%	31-Oct-20
3	CLSG - WAPP- Cote d'Ivoire – ADF	6- Nov -13	0.7	0.7	100%	31-Oct-20
4	CLSG – Rural Electrification Project - ADF	06-Nov -13	6.1	4.0	65.0%	31-Oct-20
Sub-total			33.0	19.6	59.4%	
TRANSPORT 						
5	Mano River Union Road Development and Transport Facilitation Programme (MRU/RDTFP) –					
	ADF (initial)	18-Dec-14	42.6	15.3	36.0%	30-June-20
	TSF (TSF)	18-Dec-14	22.8	8.0	35.3%	30-June-20
	ADF (Supplementary Loan)	3-June-15	31.2	11.3	36.1%	30-June-20
6	Project to Develop and Facilitate Transport on the Bamako-Zantiebougou Corridor -					
	AfDB	26-Nov-15	41.1	19.3	46.9%	30-June-21
	ADF	26-Nov-15	30.0	9.9	33.0%	30-June-21
Sub-total			167.7	63.8	38.0%	
SOCIAL 						
7	Employment Coding Programme (Rockefeller Foundation)	29-May-18	0.28	0.1	35.7%	28-May-23
Sub-total			0.28	0.1	35.7%	
TOTAL			218.2	83.9	38.5%	

3. PRIVATE SECTOR OPERATIONS

Sector/ Operation		Date Approved.	Amount approved (UA mil)	Amount disbursed (UA mil)	Disb. rate	Closing date
AGRICULTURE 						
1	SUCDEN - Cocoa-Commodity Financing Mechanism - AfDB Phase 1	4-June-19	81.7	81.7	100%	30 Sept. 22
	Phase 2	4-June-19	81.7	0.0	0,0%	30 Sept. 22
	Phase 3	4-June-19	81.7	0.0	0,0%	30 Sept. 22
	Sub-total		245.1	81.7	33.3%	
ENERGY 						
2	Electrical Power Plant Extension Project (CIPREL) -AfDB	24-July-13	40.6	40.6	100%	13-Aug.-28
	TSF	24- July -13	3.6	0.00	0%	13-Aug.-28
3	Azito Power Plant Expansion Programme - AfDB	19-Dec-12	26.2	26.2	100%	27-Feb-20
4	Singrobo 44MW Hydropower Plant Project- AfDB	06-Dec-17	40.9	0.0	0%	01-Jan-21
5	Zola Energy Côte d'Ivoire Pay-As-You-Go Solar Home Systems - BAD	13-Jun-18	3.9	0.0	0%	01-Jun-21
6	AZITO IV combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) power plant expansion- (430MW to 685MW)-AfDB	4-June-19	27.8	3.4	12.4%	31-Dec 35
7	390 MW Atinkou Combined Cycle Gas Power Plant (CIPREL V) - AfDB	4-June-19	66.2	0.0	0%	31-Dec 35
Sub-total			209.2	70.2	33.5%	
TRANSPORT 						
8	Air Côte d'Ivoire Project Private - AfDB	8-Nov-17	36.2	0.00	0%	19-Jan-21
9	Henry Konan Bédié Toll Bridge - AfDB	1-March-12	45.4	45.4	100%	28-June-27
	TSF	4-Nov-15	2.7	0.00	0%	28- June-27
10	Riviera Toll Bridge Stand By - AfDB	1-March-12	2.0	2.0	100%	28- June 27
	TSF	4-Nov-15	0.3	0.00	0%	28- June-27
Sub-total			86.6	47.3	55.1%	
TOTAL			540.9	199.7	36.8%	
GRAND TOTAL (1+2+3)			1849.6	533.1	28.8%	

UA 1 = USD 1.38 = EUR 1.25 = CFAF 817 (JUNE 2020)

Annex III: Matrix of Fragility Factors

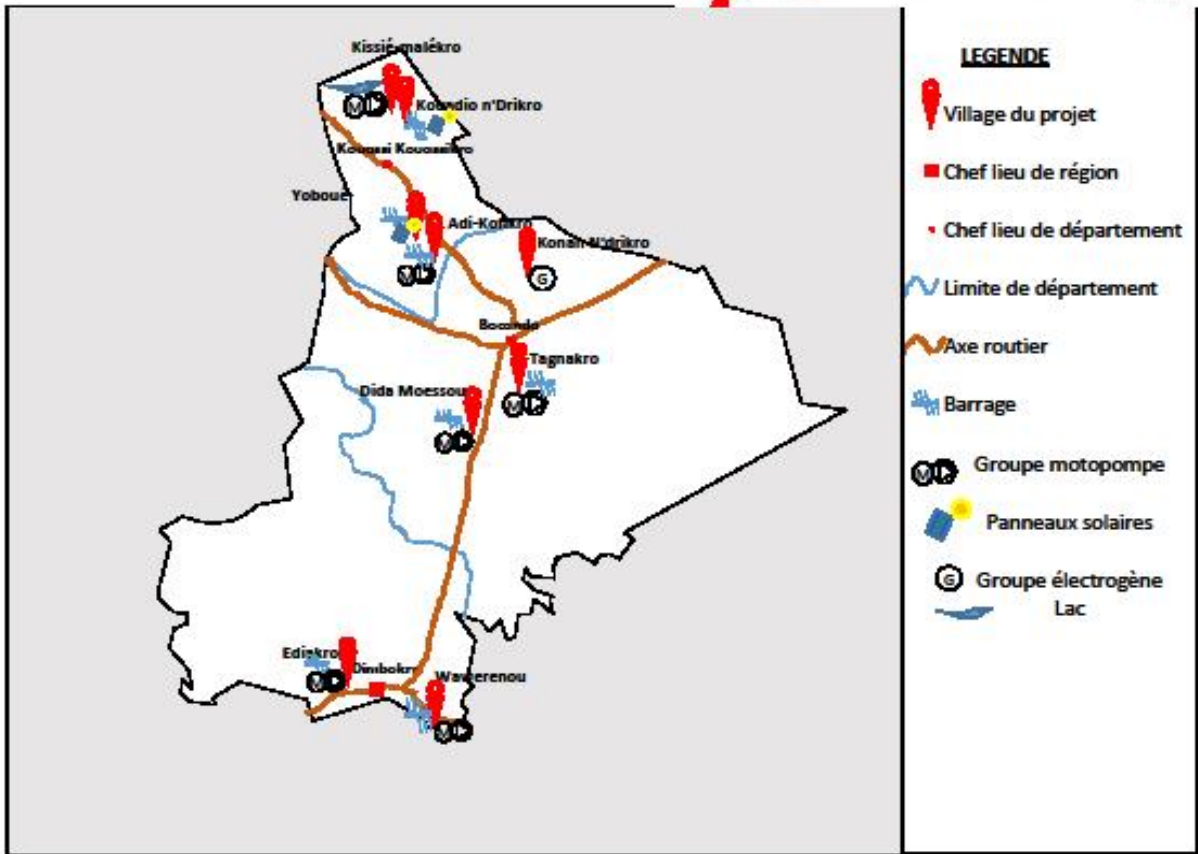
Fragility Factors	Situation, challenges and resilience measures supported by the General Government Policy backed by the Technical and Financial Partners (TFP)	Measures supported under PREMOPEF (2020-2024)
Inclusive policy	<p>Côte d'Ivoire enjoyed political stability from its independence in 1960 until December 1999 when the President elected in 1995 was overthrown by the first military coup d'état in the country's history. This weakened institutional legitimacy led the country to a second coup d'état in September 2002 which failed, giving rise to an armed conflict between rebel and loyalist forces that lasted for 8 years. The situation deteriorated in 2011 with the post-electoral conflict following a dispute about the winner of the December 2010 presidential election. The reconstruction process that followed the politico-military crisis restored the fundamental principles of inclusive policy. However, this positive development noted during the first presidential term of office appeared to reach its turning point in 2017 when a downward trend was observed against the backdrop of a presidential pre-campaign. The ethnic and religious divisions between the majority Muslim North and the mainly Christian and animist South continue to undermine political stability and deepen the political divide between the actors of the already fragmented political scene. In the end, the electoral law reform as well as the composition of the new independent electoral commission provided an opportunity to tackle the root causes of the different crises experienced by Côte d'Ivoire. To that end, all civil society actors were expected to participate through a consensual approach based on an informed and inclusive debate which would produce less criticism of the text and representation. This, in turn, was expected to ease political tension and provided fresh impetus to the reconciliation process.</p>	<p>Implementation of the activities of the Project to Improve the Livelihoods of Smallholders and Women in the N'ZI Region (PREMOPEF), will build community resilience and increase confidence in the legitimacy of representation and citizen participation in the political process.</p>
Security	<p>The adoption of the security and defence programming laws might point to an acceleration in the pace of reforms during the second term of President Alassane Ouattara, for the moment regarding the least problematic segments. However, relations must be improved between the different security forces and in particular, the army reformed to limit the role of the ex-rebels who still exist even though the most influential ones have been partly marginalised. It will be necessary to make the army more representative of the Ivorian nation and make it more cohesive. As elsewhere, the difficulty for Côte d'Ivoire lies in reforming the security institutions without politicising them. This is a real problem in a country where the last three presidents came to power in a context of armed violence. It is already legitimate to question how the candidates to Alassane Ouattara's succession can be persuaded to abandon this option. Because the presence of criminal violence and armed conflicts is low, Côte d'Ivoire has maintained a high level of national security since 2012. However, the security of individuals, which started off well, has trended downwards since 2014. Côte d'Ivoire has maintained a high level of public confidence in its security institutions and has always trusted them to contain any moderate to low threat to security even though the terrorist threat remains in the north of the country.</p>	<p>Implementation of the activities of the Project to Improve the Livelihoods of Smallholders and Women in the N'ZI Region (PREMOPEF) does not directly contribute to the security factor but addresses factors regarding gold mining that regularly gives rise to violence and leads to intercommunity conflicts.</p>
Justice	<p>The crises that have broken out in Côte d'Ivoire have had a major negative impact on the judicial system. Already fragmented by the different causes of fragility, it has been manipulated for political purposes by all the political actors and appears to be undermined by a lack</p>	<p>The project to Improve the Livelihoods of Smallholders and Women in the N'ZI Region (PREMOPEF) does not directly contribute to the justice system but tackles the issue of social and spatial inclusion, a source of social injustice, by</p>

	of independence, problems of corruption, and a lack of technical and physical resources. As a result, in the wake of the crises, there remains considerable lack of trust between citizens and the justice system. Aware of this situation, the Government has initiated countrywide projects to reform the justice sector. To-date, significant progress has been made regarding the independence of the justice system, the transparency of the judicial process and access to justice even though it falls far short of the population's expectations for there has been a slowdown since 2016. However, property rights have trended upwards since 2015.	taking into consideration the vulnerable segments of the population, especially women and youth in the project activities to be implemented
Economic and social inclusiveness	Côte d'Ivoire has experienced stable and moderate economic growth, fuelled by both political stability and the implementation of policies aimed at ensuring efficient economic management and improving the business climate. The progress observed in public management and the business climate is offset by the slowdown in access to public services (health, education, water, transport, ICT) which is exacerbated by the uneven distribution of public services between the regions and segments of the population. Spiralling and uncontrolled urbanisation in these towns has also undermined rural communities' ability to access the necessary public services. The lack of economic opportunities has deepened the social divide between rural and urban areas and means that poverty continues to exert considerable pressure on the Ivorian social fabric even though the country has just prepared a special social programme to reverse the steady decline in human development indicators despite strong economic growth recorded over an eight-year period.	Various sectors selected for the implementation of the activities of the Project to Improve the Livelihoods of Smallholders and Women in the N'ZI Region (PREMOPEF) will bolster the economic and social inclusion of communities in the project area through two components aimed at addressing spatial disparities and social inequalities.
Social cohesion	The indicators aligned on freedom of expression, association and assembly reveal for Côte d'Ivoire a different trend in comparison to the trajectory observed during the post-electoral crisis period. This observation exerts pressure on certain social cohesion principles such as the promotion of gender equality, protection from ethnic and religious discrimination and legislation against gender-based violence. Despite a high rate of youth unemployment compared to the underemployment rate and a constant gender inequality score, group-linked exclusion remains a factor of pressure due to regional marginalisation as a result of the centralisation of the main activities in Abidjan and the country's other regions.	The geographical location of the Project to Improve the Livelihoods of Smallholders and Women in the N'ZI Region (PREMOPEF) is a response to the imbalance observed in the supply of services between urban and rural areas. Through the implementation of all the project's components, a number of the planned components will help to facilitate the establishment of the necessary public easements required to trigger the successful socio-economic integration of communities.
External regional impacts/knock-on effects	In the wake of the post-electoral crisis, Côte d'Ivoire made significant efforts to diversify its exports and strengthen its economic cooperation and regional integration. This government determination translated into strong progress in the area of regional integration and, from 2014, a decline in the economic diversification scores. This imbalance in the country's ability to address external economic shocks is affected by pressure from its neighbours to the north (Mali and Burkina Faso), the threat to cross-border security, human trafficking and cross-border terrorist movements.	Implementation of the activities of the Project to Improve the Livelihoods of Smallholders and Women in the N'ZI region (PREMOPEF) does not have any direct impact on the external effects. However, the different interventions of the Bank and other TFPs will contribute to the creation of an enabling environment for the diversification of the Ivorian economy, over 50% of whose export revenue comes from the agricultural sector alone. To mitigate the impact of exogenous shocks, smallholder capacity-building in areas that were once the main cash crop centres, provides a fresh opportunity for dissuading young people from venturing down the dangerous path of gold mining, terrorism and illegal immigration.
Climate/environmental impacts	Although Côte d'Ivoire has maintained the same environmental policy for a decade, it has been able to build its environmental protection capacities in preparation for emergency situations thanks to government resources allocated to the prevention of natural disasters and food price volatility. Despite the existence of about 45% of arable land intended for the farming of crops such as cocoa and coffee, coastal areas are submerged by sea water, which greatly exacerbates the existing vulnerability. Meanwhile an intermediate	Implementation of the activities of the Project to Improve the Livelihoods of Smallholders and Women in the N'ZI Region (PREMOPEF) addresses concerns relating to climate change which is affecting the project area where smart and sustainable solutions are designed to build the community resilience that has been weakened by years of drought and a lack of viable economic opportunities.

pressure zone prevents access to food and proper nutrition possibly due to food price volatility and seasonal water shortages. However, Côte d'Ivoire's vulnerability to food insecurity and natural disasters is mitigated by an effective environmental policy aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of available resources.

Annex IV. Map of Project Area

REGION DU N'ZI : SITES MARAICHERS PROJET GAFSP



ANNEX V: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMPLIANCE NOTE (ESCON)³

Project Name: Project to Improve the Livelihoods of Smallholders and women in the N'ZI Region (PREMOPEF)		Project SAP Code: P-CI-AA0-034
Country: Côte d'Ivoire	Financing instrument⁴: DI <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FI <input type="checkbox"/> BS <input type="checkbox"/> BL <input type="checkbox"/> GU <input type="checkbox"/> RPA <input type="checkbox"/> EP <input type="checkbox"/> RBF <input type="checkbox"/>	
Project Sector: Agriculture	Project Task Manager: Christine DOVONOU	
Date of ex ante appraisal mission: 11 to 20 May 2020	Probable date of Board Presentation: 17 September 2020	
Environmental safeguards specialist: Aimee BELLA-CORBIN / P. KOFFI		Social safeguards specialist:
Environmental and social category: Category 2	Type of operation: SO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSO <input type="checkbox"/> PBO <input type="checkbox"/>	
Was the project prepared within the context of an emergency response to a crisis or disaster?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Was the project prepared under a waiver from application of the Integrated Safeguards System?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

A. Publication and compliance monitoring

B.1. Mandatory publication

Environmental and Social Assessment/Audit/System/Others (specify:)		
Was/were the document (s) published before the ex ante appraisal?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Date of publication in the country by the borrower/client	6 July 2020	
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorisation to publish	7 July 2020	
Date of publication by the Bank	9 July 2020	
Resettlement Policy Framework/Action Plan/Others (specify:)		
Was/were the document (s) published before the ex ante appraisal?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date of publication in the country by the borrower/client	[Date]	
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorisation to publish	[Date]	
Date of publication by the Bank	[Date]	
Management Framework/Action Plan for Vulnerable Groups/Others (specify:)		
Was/were the document (s) published before the ex ante appraisal?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date of publication in the country by the borrower/client	[Date]	
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorisation to publish	[Date]	
Date of publication by the Bank	[Date]	
If publication in the country of any of the above-mentioned documents is not possible, please provide legal reasons: NA.		

B.2. Compliance monitoring indicators

Were an appropriate budget and schedule as well as clear institutional responsibilities prepared for the implementation of the environmental and social measures?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Were the costs relating to the environmental and social measures including the grievance management mechanism included in the total project cost?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Was the total amount for the resettlement of affected people, as included in the total project cost, fully mobilised and available?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Does the project monitoring and evaluation system include the monitoring of environmental and social impacts and safeguard measures?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Were adequate institutional arrangements agreed upon with the borrower/client, then correctly incorporated into the project legal agreements?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>

B. Approval

Does the project comply with the Bank's environmental and social safeguard requirements, and can it be submitted to the Board of Directors for approval? Yes No

³ **Note:** This ESCON shall be attached in annex to the ex ante Appraisal Report presented to Senior Management and the Board of Directors.

⁴ **DI**=Direct Investment; **FI**=Financial Intermediary; **BS**=Budget Support; **BL**=Business Loan; **GU**=Guarantee; **RPA**=Risk Participation Agreement; **EP**=Equity Participation; **RBF**= Results-based Financing.

• Prepared by:	<i>Name</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>
Environmental Safeguards Specialist:	Aimee BELLA-CORBIN / Parfaite KOFFI		13/07/2020
Social Safeguards Specialist:			
Project Task Manager:	Christine DOVONOU		14/07/2020
Submitted by:			
Sector Director:	Martin FREGENE		20/07/2020
Approved by:			
Director, SNSC:	Maman-Sani ISSA		20/07/2020