

1. BASIC INFORMATION ON PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf

a. Project Name(s)	Investment Project: Food Security Support Project in the regions of Louga, Matam and Kaffrine (PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf)
b. Current project's development objective	Investment Project: Contribute to food security and increased income for small farmers
c. Responsible Supervision Entity(ies)	Investment Project: African Development Bank (AfDB)
d. Investment SE Team Leader	Name and Surname: Mr. Adam AMOUMOUN Title: AfDB Resident Representative (acting country executive) Email: a.amoumoun@afdb.org
e. PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf National Coordinator	Name and Surname: Mr. Mouhamadou Moustapha DIAW Title: PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf National Coordinator Email: moustaphadiaw@gmail.com
f. Project Country	Senegal
g. Counterpart Government Ministry(ies) and Department(s)	Investment Project: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment (MAER)
h. Project approval date by SE	Investment Project: 26/04/2013
i. Current PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf Project closing date	Investment Project: 30/09/2020 GAFSP Grant: 55 701 55 000201 ADF Loan: 2100 15 0028943
j. Latest Project implementation rating by SE (AfDB) for investment project	Rating towards project development objective: <u>HIGH SATISFACTORY</u> Date: 30 June 2020 Rating on implementation progress: <u>HIGH SATISFACTORY</u> Date: 30 June 2020
k. Latest Project implementation rating by SE (AfDB) for TA project	Does not apply to PASA The current PASA

2. PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf FINANCIAL INFORMATION AT 30 JUNE 2020

I. <i>Project Funding</i>	<i>Investment Project: PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf</i> Approved Amount: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>GAFSP Grant:</u> 40.00 millions US\$ with 99% implementation rate • <u>AfDB Contribution:</u> 2.00 millions UA with 91% implementation rate • <u>Government Contribution:</u> 3.80 millions UA with 100% implementation rate
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiary Contribution: 460,000 US\$ <p>TA Project: does not apply to PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf</p>	
m. Disbursements	<p><i>Investment Project: PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf</i></p> <p>Disbursed Amounts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GAFSP: 35.558 million USD AfDB: 1.614 million UA GOV: 3.80 million UA <p>Disbursement Rate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GAFSP: 89% AfDB: 81% GOV: 100% <p>TA Project</p>	<p><i>Investment Project: PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf</i></p> <p>Amounts to be disbursed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GAFSP: 4.442 million USD (This amount is already implemented on initial activities currently being implemented) AfDB: 0.386 million UA GOV: 0 <p>Does not apply to PASA</p>

3. SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL FUNDING REQUEST

n. Additional Funding amount requested	<p><i>Investment Project: 4,776,122 US\$</i></p> <p>TA Project: does not apply to PASA</p>
o. SE administrative fee request	<p>Investment SE: 353,787 US\$</p> <p>TA SE: does not apply to PASA</p>
p. Costed list of proposed components and/or activities to be funded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Component A: development of agricultural and cattle breeding infrastructure (965,337 \$US) Component B: Support to development and capacity building (2,436,459 US\$) Component C: Project coordination and management (1,374,326 US\$)
q. Revised Project Development Objective (if applicable)	<p><i>Investment Project: the PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf development objective is not revised</i></p> <p>TA Project: does not apply to PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf</p>
r. Revised project closing date (if applicable)	<p><i>Investment Project: 31/03/2022 (if additional funding is granted) the AfDB's view is necessary on this proposal</i></p> <p>TA Project: does not apply to PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf</p>
s. Estimated number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) (indicate if these are additional to the current project beneficiaries)	<p>In total, there are 5,820 current direct beneficiaries, including 3,650 women, 2,037 youths aged 20 to 35, and 1,200 new beneficiaries, 60% women and 30% youths.</p> <p>There are 18,977 current indirect beneficiaries and 3,500 new ones under additional activities.</p>

4. IMPACTS OF COVID-19 AND FUNDING NEEDS

- t. Senegal reported its first COVID-19 case on **02 March 2020**. The President of the Republic declared a state of emergency on Monday **23 March 2020**. The decision ushered in a series of restrictions that coincided with the end of the groundnut marketing season and the beginning of the fruit and vegetables marketing season in the PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf intervention areas. These measures negatively impacted farmer incomes, owing to the challenges of marketing agricultural products in general (horticulture, cattle). Significant quantities of unsold products and considerable loss of revenue were recorded in the project intervention areas. The project's farms lost more than 100 million in turnover. Farmers' income was seriously affected and the slump in sales led to a significant drop in production as farmers' feared marketing difficulties. Moreover, the delayed finalization of development work initiated by PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf, thus toning down the development objectives for vulnerable households. This led to a delay in completing the process to enhance resilience and secure production systems (water and pasture). In the market gardening areas, the pandemic negatively impacted the maintenance of water regulation systems and irrigation networks, most of which have been damaged. The livestock sector was not spared by the COVID-19 pandemic either. Negative impacts have been recorded on animal value chains and were harshly felt by stakeholders across all value chains. The dairy, poultry and meat value chains were the worst affected. **In the dairy value chain**, the customer base decreased sharply due to restrictions in travel, leading to a slowdown in the marketing of dairy products that, in normal times, provide the community with daily income for their daily shopping and purchase of farm inputs. Huge losses were also recorded in production, due to a lack of adequate storage facilities, leading to considerable loss of revenue. **In the poultry value chain**, where demand is mainly driven by restaurants, hotels and major religious events, sales fell sharply between March and May 2020, and this led to a decrease in turnover for poultry farmers. **In the meat value chain**, following the closure of weekly markets and the cancellation of religious festivals, the number of slaughtered bovines and small ruminants fell by 7% and 32% respectively between April and May 2020 compared to the previous year. There were challenges in the marketing of products from these income generating activities and thus a significant loss of earnings and decreased food resources, especially as these activities are the savings of vulnerable groups, mainly women and youths who are the main economic stakeholders in these activities. Decreased earnings, combined with difficulties in purchasing food and cattle feed, led to excessive clearance of certain species such as sheep and goats, causing a dwindling of the productive cores in the reproduction chain set up by PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf. High cattle mortality rates were also recorded, caused by lower health coverage during that period. The impacts from falling sales and the depreciation of stocks were harder in vulnerable groups such as youths and women, who are very active in the horticulture and livestock value chains.

To mitigate the induced effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, a comprehensive response plan was developed by the Senegalese Government. Response activities were coordinated using an inclusive approach. The Government introduced social support measures to increase people's resilience. In that regard, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment developed an Agricultural Program for Economic and Social Resilience (PARES) as a response to COVID-19. The main objective of PARES is to provide an emergency response to the negative impacts of the pandemic on the stakeholders of various agricultural value chains. Consequently, rural communities were given significant subsidies in inputs and cattle feed. A national coordination committee was set up to coordinate the implementation of all the response activities, under the authority of an army general.

The AfDB and GAFSP were strongly involved in the national COVID-19 response mechanism by financing development projects and programs. Thus, through PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf, a significant quantity of various inputs (fertilizers, seeds, phytosanitary products, cattle and poultry feed, etc.) was delivered on **24 July 2020** to Senegal's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment. This donation, meant for farmers and cattle breeders in the project's intervention areas and for plant protection agencies, is an addition to budget support paid directly to the Senegalese Treasury by AfDB as part of the COVID-19 response.

- u. The implementation progress of PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf is highly satisfactory with an implementation rate of 99% of GAFSP resources as at 30 June 2020.

On Component A: Development of agricultural and livestock infrastructure, the following results were achieved:

Agricultural Infrastructure	Livestock Infrastructure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,454 ha of shallows were developed from a target of 1,600 ha; • Shallow-protecting SWC/DSR structures were built over 640 ha from a target of 300 ha, in relation with research and training institutions; • To adequately store harvests and thus reduce post-harvest losses, PAS Lou-Ma Kaf built seven (7) storage warehouses from a target of five (5); • Development of 50 ha of women’s vegetable gardens from a target of 60 ha; • 70 ha of women’s 5-ha surplus farms were developed from a target of 90 ha; • 320 ha of farms (15 to 20 ha) with new boreholes were developed from a target of 360 ha; • 10 solar pumping stations were built, enabling farmers to considerably reduce their operating costs; • 390 ha of land developed in a drip irrigation network from a target of 450 ha, an 87% implementation rate; • 26 storage on-farm warehouses were built from a target of 18; • 29 agricultural use boreholes were built in the farms from a target of 18. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From a planned 18 pastoral boreholes, 7 were delivered (100%), 7 are to be delivered (99%) and 4 are under construction (80% completed and 20% remaining); • From a planned 8 pastoral ponds, 8 were built and delivered; • From a planned 15 dairy barns, 15 were delivered; • From a planned 25 fodder storage hangars, 25 were delivered; • From a planned 121 sheep pens, 121 were delivered; • From a planned 100 poultries, 100 were delivered; • From a planned 60 vaccination parks, 60 were delivered; • From a planned 500 km of firewall, 1,338 were built and delivered; • From a planned 200 bush fire control committees, 203 were set up; • From a planned 25 pastoral units, 25 were set up and 260 signposts and beacons were installed as part of community management plans; • From a planned 12 cattle feed warehouses, 13 were built.

On Component B: Support for development and capacity building, the following results were achieved:

Agricultural Component	Livestock Component
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 180 small processing units (rice husker, rice thresher, seeders, rototillers) set up from a target of 64; • 7,269 tons of rice products from a target of 4,800 tons; • 3,298 tons of fruits and vegetables produced from a target of 400 tons. Significant increase of market gardening areas in shallows thanks to the valorization of residual humidity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borehole managers and steering committees were set up; • A stock of 840 tons of cattle feed was mobilized to support the Government’s strategy (revolving for district committees), 100% of the target; • The support facilities planned were set up for sheep pens, poultries, goat pens and dairy barns.

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the implementation of PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf activities. Indeed, there were delays in finalizing the development of shallows, rural roads, fruit and vegetable consolidation centers and pastoral boreholes. Moreover, capacity building activities were paused from March to June and only resumed slowly in mid-July 2020. EPC (Savings For Change) activities were also paused for the same period, leading to a fall in fertilizer purchases by farmers, which negatively impacted access to water (impossible to valorize the structures built) and the development of infrastructure related to income generating activities (sheep pens, goat pens, poultries, dairy barns, cattle fattening, etc.).

The impact of COVID-19 is visible through the decrease in activities related to production, the slowdown or even pause in projects, under-implementation of capacity building activities and marketing. Communities and authorities are expected to show greater awareness of food security and sovereignty issues. COVID-19 may cause national economic isolationism and disrupt global trade. This situation is

well taken into account by our leaders and this led to a considerable raising of our agricultural production targets for 2020. PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf partakes in this dynamics set on by the Government, and is mobilizing a lot of energy and means for successful rain-fed agricultural campaigns and off-season market gardening. To mitigate some of these impacts, the Government set up, through the Delegation for Rapid Employment of Women and Youths (DER/FJ), an initial one-billion-cfa revolving fund to purchase outstanding stocks, in cooperation with the Agricultural Bank (LBA). Moreover, the President donated 700 units of equipment and small farm implements to women and youths with agricultural projects, including in the horticulture sub-sector, for a total amount of about 5 billion FCFA.

- v. PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf deals with the impacts of COVID. Some impacts of COVID-19 were experienced and addressed under PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf before the crisis, but were exacerbated/compounded in the situation caused by the COVI-19 pandemic. It should be recalled that the PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf intervention area has always suffered from hazards such as climate change, severe malnutrition, poverty that limits access to production factors/means. This is one of the reasons why projects such as PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf were initiated to improve rural communities' resilience in the regions of Louga, Matam and Kaffrine. At sub-national and national levels, support is given to COVID-19 response plans by facilitating access to inputs and food, and popularization of barrier measures by inciting partners to support local response plans.

Changes have been brought in the implementation of PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf activities. With implementation challenges induced by high operating costs, a dozen farms have seen change through the introduction of an energy mix with solar pumping, thus reducing operating costs and conflicts over boreholes. This measure considerably cut farm budgets and enabled farmers to save a lot of money. Besides, micro-boreholes were built to further empower farmers reliant on AEP boreholes. For the remainder of the project's implementation period, PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf has already adjusted its intervention strategy by integrating strategies and actions to impulse change in the design and implementation of its activities and the behavior of targeted women and youths in its area of intervention. The aim of this adjustment is to adapt to the environment stemming from COVID-19. However, the responses needed to address the impacts of COVID-19 are so broad that stronger measures are needed as well as much more significant means, warranting the development and submission of this additional funding request.

The funding raised by PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf for its response activities was not sufficient. This led the project team to make difficult decisions, cutting off some activities. Now the need has increased, while the PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf was seven (07) months from its official closing, and most activities in their closing phase. That is one of the reasons why the initial funding for PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf cannot sustain the measures to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19.

5. COVID-19 RESPONSE ACTIVITIES: THIS SECTION IS RESERVED FOR THE DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL FUNDING ACTIVITIES

As part of additional funding, Senegal proposes the following activities to mitigate the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic:

Component A	Component B
<p>Basic developments/rehabilitation and/or onsite equipment for small market gardens:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify and rehabilitate 20 1-ha market gardens that have stopped production (fencing, purchase of motor pumps, wells, mini-boreholes, rehabilitation of damaged irrigation networks, etc.). • build 7-km water distribution systems around the boreholes for better management of water needs for the population as well as pasture and a drinking trough on the lavardi site • build 10 sheep/goat pens, 10 poultries, 5 dairy barns and fodder storage hangars. • build 6 storage warehouses and toile blocs. 	<p>Improving small farmers and cattle breeders' access to production factors (inputs and small farm and cattle breeding implements) for intensification/modernization of farm and pastoral products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide small equipment to 20 farms that have stopped production. • install solar pumping systems in 12 other farms. • provide small farmers with market garden seeds subsidized by 80% at least. • provide farmers with chemical and organic fertilizers subsidized by 80%. • provide small poultry farmers with inputs necessary for the resumption of their activities (broiler chicks, poultry feed, medicines, vaccines). • provide small cattle farmers with inputs necessary for the resumption of their activities (female breeders, 20 mixed dairy heifers, hormones and other insemination inputs, 60 breeder oxen/goats to improve the quality of marketed products, revolving stock of startup feed, medicines, vaccines, multivitamin feed supplements). • provide vulnerable groups of women and youth with small farm equipment (irrigation kits, rototillers, seeders, harvesters, sprayer, tricycles, feeders, drinking troughs, etc.) for the setting up of 50 farm demonstration units. • initiate artificial insemination operations for 250 local cows in the barns (train and support private veterinarians and provide them with insemination kits). • develop 2 fodder farms in Mogueure and Kamb, set up by the project. Set up a drip irrigation system (in Kamb) and provide fodder seeds. • build a stock of emergency equipment to contribute to the strategy for sustainable production in the farms.
<p><u>Component B activities continued</u></p> <p>Capacity building for farmers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implement IEC activities (Information, Education, Communication around the shallows to fight against water-borne diseases that are frequent in water storage areas, sensitization in sheep pens, poultries, slaughter houses and dairy farms on barrier measures against COVID-19). • support women processors to improve the marketing conditions for their products in 4 processing units (provision of quality packaging, product labeling, marketing, etc.). • support 7 consolidation centers to be operational (provide the centers with tricycles for product transport, electrification with solar kits, water distribution systems in the centers). • scale up the use of renewable energy, notably solar, in processing units (Daara an Ourosogui dairy farms). • build the technical and organizational capacities of 1,500 farmers (in animal health, good farming techniques, conservation/storage, etc.) • support 1 or 2 existing warning systems and 8 community radio stations. 	

These activities are a means of enhancing the resilience of small farmers and cattle breeders in the PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf intervention area, in order to contribute to raising the living standards of households, through food and nutrition sovereignty with specific targeting of women and youths on the one hand, and increased income on the other. Specifically, the proposed activities will enable the development of market gardens, which optimizes the development of boreholes, thanks to better water management in the farms, the diversification of agricultural activities in the intervention area, securing the production base and improving marketing conditions for the products. This will

lead to substantial increase in productivity, of agricultural income and thus mitigate the negative impacts of COVID-19 on households. This will also improve the nutrition status of vulnerable groups, seriously hampered during the pandemic. The installation of solar pumping systems will enable nearly 1,000 farmers to earn more income and increase production, with significant decrease in operating costs. Fast-earning activities (short-cycle species) provide vulnerable groups, notably women and youths, to be more resilient against lower economic activities in the project area and additional income generation for vulnerable households. The proposed activities will also help improve the availability of food products (vegetables, dairy, eggs and poultry) and provide sustainable income to meet basic expenditure needs.

The activities planned under the additional funding will first help offset the weakening of agricultural production systems in the intervention area. Such degradations, especially related to restrictions, to the need to adopt barrier measures and the slump in remittances from the Diaspora, reduced the households' capacities to tackle food insecurity. The activities aimed at agricultural recovery, with high value added products, will help address these constraints. In the longer term, enhanced farmers' organizations and rehabilitated farms will help build a sustainable production base for households. (i) COVID-19 has had a considerable negative impact on household livelihoods in the project area with the decrease and extinction of activities initiated under PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf. The resources requested by Senegal will help resume agricultural production activities by impacted communities and enhance household resilience in general. (ii) The additional resources will also enable the resumption of activities in market gardens, sheep and goat pens, poultries where production was stopped due to COVID-19. (iii) All these measures will have a sustainable short, medium and long-term impact on household activities. In the short term, this will enable local economic recovery and the empowerment of beneficiaries to restart their activities. The resources will also help build the resilience of poor rural households, the availability of quality food and prevent food crises for beneficiary households and consumers in an environment where imports could shrink due to lock-down and closed borders in some countries. In the medium and long terms, resilience to the pandemic will come through learning production systems compatible with the context of the pandemic (adopting supply, production and marketing systems in full awareness of necessary barrier measures to ensure good health compatible with production activities). (iv) The project will be able to maintain such resilience generated by the responses through skills based not only on the project's expertise but also on the development of sustainable partnerships, capable of supporting the project to achieve sustainable results. The measures planned under PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf for sustainable outcomes will be consolidated under the additional funding over 18 months, corresponding to the National Economic Recovery Plan (PREN) in Senegal. Consequently, an operational team is already in place to start activities. It has shown real capacity to absorb the resources allocated by GAFSP (over 95%). The PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf team also has the advantage of been very familiar with AfDB procurement and administrative and financial management procedures.

The local response to for agricultural activity recovery combines revamping irrigation systems, supporting development through the provision of inputs and technical capacity building to increase farm productivity. Thus, the proposed activities will complement those planned locally and bridge a resource gap following COVID-19, to better re-launch dormant activities. They will make it possible to support local economic recovery through support to former beneficiaries who did not receive all the support provided by PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf. The horticulture sub-sector, given its role as the engine of structural transformation in the Senegalese economy, with a very significant contribution through import substitution (supplying the domestic market for food and nutrition security, and shred wealth creation) and exports, should contribute to offer a more structural response to COVID-19, through the implementation of the activities planned under the additional funding.

The activities will be implemented by the PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf team, as the main implementer, but also with the participation and collaboration of the Department of Horticulture (DHORT) and various key

partners (ANCAR, SAED, DRDR and projects and programs under MAER). Other organizations involved in the process will be the federations already in place. They include village groups. In addition, management committees will be set up in the market gardens. These organizations are the beneficiaries but also the major stakeholders in the process of implementation, development, monitoring and evaluation of the activities. A learning and capitalization mechanism is already in place. The PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf Steering Committee, already set up, will be maintained to oversee the implementation of the additional program.

w. The activities carried out will have an impact on household food and nutrition security in beneficiary areas. These activities will help support beneficiaries in the diversification of several product types: agriculture (cereals, fruits and vegetables) and animal (bovines, sheep, goats, aviculture, etc.), improving, diversifying and enriching the food ration of beneficiary households. The provision of small ruminants and poultry to vulnerable households will help enhance their livelihoods and resilience. All these activities, beyond their income-generating aspect, will enable beneficiaries and households in the intervention area to improve their diet through fruits and vegetables, cereals and animal proteins from poultry, eggs and small ruminant meat. More than 1,000 jobs will be created through market gardening and the breeding of short-cycle species (small ruminants and poultry). The beneficiaries of the additional resources will be the current members of federations in place, in addition to the new beneficiaries to be identified in compliance with the vulnerability criteria, through the Unified National Registry (RNU). The choice will be validated by the targeting committees set up by the project, as soon as the PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf activities start. Targeting will focus on the most vulnerable groups such as women and youth looking for integration into their homelands, and vulnerable elderly people (mobility challenges, visually impaired, etc.) but also people stigmatized for having HIV/AIDS and recently COVID-19. The gender-based approach used since the outset of PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf will be maintained, in compliance with the “Gender Guide” already developed by the project.

x. Revised draft logical framework (see Annex 2)

6. PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf PROJECT READINESS TO UTILIZE THE ADDITIONAL FUNDS

y. The proposed activities for additional funding will contribute to the PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf's development objective: **"to contribute to food security and increased small farmer income in the project's intervention area"**, as a continuum of activities already started. They will perfectly fit into the PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf activities in its A and B components.

Component A:

- The plan is to rehabilitate market gardens to increase production in the valleys.
- Restoration of 10 damaged irrigation systems and installation of new irrigation kits in the orchards helps guarantee recovery in production, which will offset the impacts of production stoppage, re-incentivize and re-mobilize farmers. This will mitigate difficulties related to marketing the products.
- Maintenance of the structures contributes to refurbishing the structures built by PASA before their transfer.
- Protecting the shallows through SWC/DSR also contributes to their productivity. Indeed, the combined effects of water and wind erosion contribute to sanding up the shallows, in the highly eroded Kaffrine region, with rather violent floods. These SWC/DSR, now managed by the component, can be implemented very swiftly with the populations through labor-intensive actions.
- Construction of 10 sheep/goat pens, 10 poultries, 5 dairy barns and 17 fodder storage hangars.
- Construction of 6 storage warehouses and toilet blocs in the market gardens of Darou Bambara, kattial, Maka Belel, Sahghe, Veliguara Tall and Djignakh Fall. The use of storage warehouses is all the more relevant with COVID-19, as it enables the preservation of unsold products, which is very recurrent in the current health situation. Toilet blocs with running water contribute to better health for farmers and are a demand in very standardized horticulture markets (EUROGAP Standard).

Component B: the proposed activities are part of measures to support production and capacity building

- Installing the solar pumping system will enable 1,000 farmers to reduce their production costs, make water access sustainable without excess output boreholes to have more income and food resources and significantly reduce operating costs.
- Provide small equipment to farms where production has stopped for better valorization of PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf developments and reduce the drudgery and time of labor for women and youths.
- Construction of an emergency equipment park contributes to the strategy to sustain production activities in the farms. There is a plan to procure pumps, generators, water raising columns, drilling cameras, probes, cables, etc.
- Support to the development and capacity building of farmers comprises training, input support, marketing support through the setting up of sales points and farmers' attendance of fairs and Loumas (weekly markets) etc.
- The capacity building activities make it possible to improve the operation of Farmers' Organizations and the implementation of production activities.
- Setting up fodder and cattle/poultry feed banks and a beneficiary GIE (Economic Interest Group) or cooperatives/federations are part of the continuum of activities in the supply chain.
- Initiate artificial insemination for 250 local cows in the barns. For the purpose of sustainability, private service providers (private veterinarians) will be trained and supported. This strategy has the advantage of putting in direct contact a private provider and dairy farmers who could, at the end of the project, continue the support through service provision.
- Improving product marketing conditions in the processing units will help increase the beneficiaries' income and thus mitigate the negative impacts of COVID-19 on households.
- Regarding access to social protection, experience from the ACMU project (Universal Health Coverage Agency) and DGPSSN (General Delegation for Social Protection and National Solidarity) will be enhanced to enlist the beneficiaries of income-generating activities under CMU and mobilize family bursaries towards production to enhance the resilience of vulnerable households.

- Vaccination campaigns against PPR (sheep and goat plague) will be supported to address animal health issues related to lack of adequate health monitoring, as a result of COVID-19.
- Fodder seeds will be purchased for existing fodder farms.
- For the implementation of the One Health mechanism, we will not put in place a new mechanism but integrate the existing Government system through support in equipment, small implements, training, sensitization and communication.

The activities funded with the additional funds will be implemented taking inspiration from the existing PAS Lou-Ma-Kaf framework: mobilization via the Donor (GAFSP) with the Supervising Entity, the AfDB. The Government of Senegal will be involved as the financial oversight entity (Ministry of Finance and Budget). The PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf implementation system is already in place to correctly implement the activities and guarantee good absorption of the resources to be allocated. PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf has already shown its resource absorption capacity through the program currently being implemented with two disbursement rates of about 95%. An operational project team is already in place. The team also has the advantage of being familiar with AfDB and GAFSP procurement and resources management procedures. Most of the proposed activities have already started. They will be implemented in the same zones as the current intervention areas of PASA. This situation gives PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf an advantage, once the additional funding is in place, to rapidly carry out the proposed activities with efficacy and timeliness.

The funded activities will be implemented by the current project team, whether in infrastructure development or support to production and capacity building. The team will work in collaboration with agencies such as the Department of Horticulture, SAED, DRDR and projects and programs under MAER. All the necessary systems are in place to start additional resource mobilization, in terms of identifying and verifying potential beneficiaries on the basis of existing data and procurement procedures. The tools, methods, procedures and technical team are already in place to guarantee success.

- z. Nine (9) months will be necessary to implement the planned development activities, including operational support and capacity building activities. This is due to the experience garnered over more than 6 years in implementing similar activities. Indeed, all the tender document plans and templates exist as well as the technical specifications for the infrastructure, equipment, inputs to procure and others.

The expected results are:

- Improved productivity in the shallows and market gardens through better management of access to water and inputs, improved storage and processing conditions, adoption of best practices in agricultural production and organization;
- Effective use of all the structures built;
- Facilitating the marketing of agricultural (vegetables) and animal (poultry small ruminants, etc.) products from activities under this additional funding through contracting and e-solutions for networking and virtual marketing platforms;
- Income generation for vulnerable groups (women, youths, widows, widowers, disabled, people living with HIV/COVID-19...);
- Increased income for targeted beneficiaries in line with the levels set by PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf as part of monitoring and evaluation;
- Access for beneficiaries – especially women and youths – to health services thanks to the income generated, children's access to better food/nutrition through the consumption of dairy, eggs, poultry, etc.
- Sustainable operation of income-generating activities in an environment adapted to COVID-19.

aa. There will be no challenges in the implementation of activities under the additional funding resources. The PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf operational team is already experienced. The project was given a satisfactory rating by the AfDB and GAFSP.

ab. The update of the PASA budget is given in Annex 1. Yes, PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf has tried accessing Government resources, as part of the consolidated investment budget (BCI)

ac. Technical documents (see annexes)a: AfDB Supervision Report, Aide-memoire, Detailed Description of the proposed activities, etc.

Annex 1: Updated Project Budget

	Original budget (US\$)		Additional Funds Requested (FCFA)	Additional funds requested (US\$)
	Or budget mobilized until now (US\$)			
	Cash (US\$)	Amounts available (US\$)		
Component A: Development of agricultural and livestock infrastructure				
AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE				
<u>Activity 1:</u> Rehabilitating 20 hectares of market gardener perimeters at a standstill (Fence, acquisition of pumps, wells, mini drilling, installation of irrigation systems, rehabilitation of damaged irrigation systems, construction of water supply, revision, maintenance and recycling of water control valves, etc.)			180,000,000	314,044
<u>Activity 2:</u> Protect 9 shallows by CES/DRS activities			10,800,000	18,843
<u>Activity 3:</u> Maintenance of 21 water mobilization works			21,000,000	36,638
<u>Activity 4:</u> Achieving 7 km of water supply in the turn of the drillings built, for better management of water needs for populations and for grazing.			70,000,000	122,128
<u>Activity 5:</u> Build a drinking trough in "T" in the lavardi site			45,000,000	78,511
<u>Activity 6:</u> Building 10 sheep farms and goats for women and young people			27,000,000	47,107
<u>Activity 7:</u> Build 10 chicken coops for women and young people			11,000,000	19,192
<u>Activity 8:</u> Build 5 dairy barns in the dairy basins of Dara and Linguère			17,500,000	30,532
<u>Activity 9:</u> Build 17 forage storage sheds (5 barns, 10 sheep/goat farms and 2 Mogueré and Kambe forage perimeters)			51,000,000	88,979
<u>Activity 10:</u> Build 6 storage stores and toilet blocks in the market garden perimeters of Darou Bambara, kattial, Maka bélel, Sahghé, Véliguara tall and Djignakh Fall.			50,000,000	87,234
<u>Activity 11:</u> Build 7 100T capacity storage stores in low-lying sites			70,000,000	122,128
TOTAL BUDGET COMPONENT A	0	0	553,300,000	965,337

Component B: Supporting development and capacity building				
ACCESS OF SMALL PRODUCERS AND PRODUCERS TO FACTORS OF PRODUCTION				
Activity 1: Equipping, in small materials, 20 hectares of market perimeters at a stop production (irrigation kits, tillers, seeders, pullers, solar pumps, motorcycles, sprayers, tricycles, etc.).			100,000,000	174,469
Activity 2: Install 12 solar pumping systems on vegetable farms			275,000,000	479,790
Activity 3: Acquisition of subsidized vegetable seeds for small producers			100,000,000	174,469
Activity 4: Acquisition of subsidized chemical and organic fertilizers for small producers			300,000,000	523,407
Activity 5: Acquisition of broiler chicks for the benefit of small poultry farmers for the resumption of their activities			4,500,000	7,851
Activity 6: Acquisition of poultry food for small poultry farmers			3,750,000	6,543
Activity 7: Acquisition of medicines and vaccines for small poultry farmers			60,000,000	104,681
Activity 8: Acquisition of breeding female nuclei for small breeders			18,000,000	31,404
Activity 9: Acquisition of 20 dairy heifers for smallholder farmers			30,000,000	52,341
Activity 10: Acquisition of 60 sheep/caprin broodstock for smallholder farmers to improve the quality of marketable products			15,000,000	26,170
Activity 11: Acquisition of hormones and artificial insemination inputs			17,000,000	29,660
Activity 12: Acquisition of revolving stock of start-up feed for the benefit of farmers			4,000,000	6,979
Activity 13: Acquisition of multivitamin medicines, vaccines and supplements for breeders			40,000,000	69,788
Activity 14: Acquisition of 15 tillers for producers			45,000,000	78,511
Activity 15: Acquisition of forage seeds and small mowing equipment			8,000,000	13,958
Activity 16: Acquisition of 20 harvesters			10,000,000	17,447
Activity 17: Acquisition of sprayers			7,500,000	13,085
Activity 18: Acquisition of feeders and troughs			4,500,000	7,851
Activity 19: Acquisition of 5 insemination boxes for veterinarians, private providers			3,750,000	6,543

Activity 20: Training and educating 5 private providers about artificial insemination techniques			1,000,000	1,745
Activity 21: Inseminating 250 local cows in barns			10,000,000	17,447
Activity 22: Install a Drip irrigation system in the Kamb forage perimeter			7,000,000	12,213
Activity 23: Support for the One Health initiative (Small Materials and Kits supports for CRGE, CDGE, training and communication) focused on zoonoses, COVID-19, HIV, Malaria and EPI vaccinations, PasaMob, community radios...)			41,000,000	71,532
UNDER TOTAL ACCESS TO FACTORS OF PRODUCTION	0	0	1,105,000,000	1,927,882
CAPACITY BUILDING FOR OPERATORS				
Activity 1: Strengthen the technical and organizational capacities of 1,500 producers (in animal health, on good production techniques, conservation/storage, on bulk purchasing techniques, on the approach of market-oriented agriculture (SHEP approach), on e-commerce based on available innovations)			20,000,000	34,894
Activity 2: Support 1 to 2 existing alert systems and 8 community radios			45,000,000	78,511
Activity 3: Implementing IEC activities (awareness, education and communication activities around the low-lying areas to combat common waterborne diseases in water storage areas, raising awareness at the level of sheepfolds, chicken coops, slaughterhouses and dairies on the barrier measures against COVID 19)			20,000,000	34,894
Activity 4: Supporting women processors to improve the marketing conditions of their products in 4 processing units (quality packaging, product labeling, marketing, etc.)			35,000,000	61,064
Activity 5: Acquisition of 14 tricycles for the transport of products in grouping centres			21,000,000	36,638
Activity 6: Acquisition of 7 Solar Kits for the electrification of grouping centres			31,500,000	54,958
Activity 7: Acquisition of water system in the 7 grouping centres			14,000,000	24,426
Activity 8: Acquisition of 5 solar kits for the Oourossogui dairy and other units (as			25,000,000	43,617

part of the widespread use of renewable energy)				
Activity 9: Acquisition of equipment for the construction of a fleet of emergency equipment (pumps, generators, exhaure column, drilling camera, probe, cable, etc.)			40,000,000	69,788
Activity 10: Supporting the development and building the capacity of producers on farms (training, marketing support through the establishment of outlets, participation in fairs, etc.), pumps, generators, exhaure column, drilling camera, probe, cable, etc.)			40,000,000	69,788
UNDER TOTAL CAPACITY BUILDING ACCESS	0	0	291,500,000	508,577
TOTAL BUDGET COMPONENT B	0	0	1,396,500,000	2,436,459
TOTAL COMPONENTS A-B	0	0	1,949,800,000	3,401,796
Component C: COORDINATION AND GESTION OF THE PROJECT				
How the UGP PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf works - operational support for partner structures -DHORT- (30% of the budget of activities)			584,940,000	1,020,539
AfDB administrative costs (8% of the overall budget)			202,779,200	353,787
TOTAL BUDGET COMPONENT C	0	0	787,719,200	1,374,326
TOTAL BUDGET (Additional funding requested)	0	0	2,737,519,200	4,776,122

Annex 2: Updated Results Framework (or log-frame)

Senegal: Food Security Support Project in the Louga, Matam and Kaffrine regions (PASA/Lou-Ma-Kaf)						
Project Purpose: To sustainably increase plant and animal production, and to improve the incomes of small producers						
	RESULTS CHAIN	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			VERIFICATION MEANS	RISKS/MITIGATION MEASURES
		Indicator	Baseline	Target		
IMPACT	Improved food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National annual grain production - Proportion of population with an annual income below the poverty line 	- 1,580,000 tons (average 2009-2011)	- 2,795,000 tonnes in 2017 (SNDES) 3,270,000 tonnes (by 2020)	Plan, SNDES, MAER and PNIA reports and statistics	
	Reduced poverty		- 46% in 2011 (Poverty monitoring survey)	- 37.9% in 2017 (SNDES) 34% (by 2020)		
OUTCOMES	Increase in agricultural and animal production	National grain production (ISC)	1,100,000 tonnes (2012)	5,800 tonnes/year (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports and statistics from the Ministries of Livestock and Agriculture - Follow-up-assessment reports - Impact 	<u>Risks</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulties in the flow of vegetable production <u>Mitigation measures</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activities for easy market access (unlocking, storage, organisation), farm support
		National vegetable production (ISC)	860,000 tonnes (2012)	13,000 tonnes/year (2018)		
		Domestic meat production	189. 729 tons (2012)	5,300 tonnes (2018)		
		Milk production collected	202 millions litres (2012)	1.04 million litres of milk (2018)		

Increased income	<u>Incomes</u> of low-lying producers	75,000 FCFA/year (2012)	250,000 to 1,000,000 FCFA/year (2018)	investigations - Mid-term and completion review reports	for speculation and marketing
	Women's income from gardens	40,000 FCFA/year (2012)	80,000 to 240,000 FCFA/year (2018)		
	Women's/youth income on PPI		1.9 to 3.1 million CFA francs/year (2018)		
	<u>Value added</u> beef production	0 (not installed)	715 million FCFA (2018) -870 937 500 FCFA (2020-2025)		
	Value added sheep/caprine meat	-	225 million CFA francs (2018) - 670 312 500 CFA francs (2020-2025)		
	Value added by the value of milk	-	470 million CFA francs (2018) -810 million(2020-2025)		

2. Supporting development and building capacity	<u>Agriculture sector</u>	<u>Agriculture sector</u>	<u>Agriculture sector</u>	<u>Agriculture sector</u>	Reports of activities of enforcement agencies	<u>Risks</u>
	2.1 Hydro-agri infrastructures Management Committees trained	2.1 Number of committees formed	2.1 0	2.1 125 committees (mini 25% women)		
	2.2 Vegetable gardens Farmers trained	2.2 Number of gardens organized	2.2 nd	2.2- 14 gardens (100% women)	Contracts signed	
	2.3 Farmers of organized farms trained	2.3 Number of structured farms	2.3 0	2.3. 36 farms (100% women/youth)		- Weak capacity of the most vulnerable rural actors
	2.4 Advisory support actions for agri.	2.4 Number of Farmers Supported (ISC)	2.4 0	2.4 10,500 farmers (5,600 women)		
	2.5 Small processing units set up	2.5 Number of units supported	2.5 0	2.5-64 units (70% for women)		
	2.6 Direct jobs created in the agricultural sector	2.6 Number of jobs created (agri.)	2.6 0	2.6. 2,400 jobs (40% female)		
	<u>Livestock sector</u>		<u>Livestock sector</u>	<u>Livestock sector</u>	Control Office Reports	<u>Mitigation measures</u>
	2.7 ASUFOR set up and energized	<u>Livestock sector</u>	2.7 400	2.7 425 (ASUFOR)		- Committed participatory approach
	2.8 UP in framed sylvo-pastoral zone	2.7 Number of ASUFOR (ISC)	2.8 31	2.8 56 (up 25)		
	2.9 Trained Poultry Vaccinators	2.8 Number of framed UP	2.9 4.450	2.9 5,950 (up 1,500 vaccinators)		- Use of qualified NGOs and operators to build capacity
	2.10 Promoted throes	2.9 Number of trained vaccinators	2.10. nd	2.10, 500 operations (80% female)		- Integration devices to the value chains implemented
	2.11 Advisory support for breeders	2.10 Number of embossed operations	2.11. nd	2.11 - 19,700 breeders (20% female) 7,000 breeders (20% female)		
	2.12 Supporting Feed Supplementation	2.11 Number of Breeders Supported (ISC)	2.12. nd	2.12 - 840 tons -156 tons		
	2.13 Mini-Dairies Pressed	2.12 Tons of food	2.13. 5	2.13 15 (up 10 dairies / 90% women) 5 dairies (100% female)		
	2.14 Direct jobs created in the livestock sector	2.13 Number of mini-dairies	2.14. nd	2.14,500 jobs (50% female) -358 (up 80% female)	Project activity reports	
	2.14 Number of jobs created (breeding)	2.14 Number of jobs created (breeding)	2.15. nd			
	<u>All sectors</u>					
	2.15 People sensitized (HIV, resilience, etc.)					
	3. Project management					<u>Risks</u>
3.1 Acquisition activities carried out	3.1 PPM held and respected	3.1 developed (2013)	3.1 PPM up-to-date and respected	PPM	- Inadequate coordination between the PMU and the 3 agencies	
3.2 Project activities unrolled	3.2 Compliant disbursement	3.2. 0% (2013)	3.2 about 18% per year	SAP system		
3.3 Secure financial management	3.3 audit reports edited	3.3 firm recruited (2013)	3.3 6 audit reports validated	Audit reports	<u>Mitigation measures</u>	
3.4 Suivi evaluation performed	3.4 Operational SE System		3.4 Informed d during execution	Activity	- Manual of procedures, conventions, assistance of	

