



**Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)
Public Sector Window
2019 Call for Proposals**

Country: Republic of Cote d'Ivoire

**Project Name: Strengthening smallholders and women's livelihoods and
resilience in the N'ZI region**

Abstract

Two decades of political instability and armed conflict in Côte d'Ivoire resulted in more than 3,000 deaths and hundreds of thousands of displaced persons, and profoundly changed the country. The post-election crisis of 2010-11 exacerbated the social fragility that previously existed, leading to the deployment of the United Nations Operations in Côte d'Ivoire for 13 years, from 2004 to 2017. While the country experienced rapid economic recovery and sustained economic growth leading to the withdrawal of the UN mission in 2017, economic success must not mask the fragility of Côte d'Ivoire. The country continues to experience community conflicts, armed mutinies, and rising political tensions ahead of presidential elections scheduled for 2020. The root causes of previous conflicts have not been addressed and conflicts. In addition, instability in the region with terrorist threats in the neighbouring countries continue to put the country at risks of conflicts. The country ranked 170th out of 189 countries in the 2018 Human Development Index Report. More than 10 million people, or about 46.3% (55.4% in rural areas) of the population live below the poverty line. Hunger and malnutrition are on the rise as the result of conflicts, climate change and lack of investment in the agricultural sector.

The effects of this crisis have significantly affected the livelihoods of the population, constraining small scale farmers to produce enough food. This situation is perceptible in the N'zi region, targeted by the project for its socio-economic and environmental fragility. The region has (i) high poverty rate (59.1% compared to 46.3% nationally); (ii) high prevalence of food and nutrition insecurity (28% of the population versus 10.8% at national level), (iii) high vulnerability of family farms to the effects of climate change, and (iv) environmental degradation.

This project “Strengthening small scale farm’s resilience and women’s empowerment in the Nzi region » addresses the major constraints of small scale farmers and women. Its overall objective is to improve the incomes and food security of poor people in the Nzi region, and build their resilience to climate change. The project seeks a total of USD 16,46 million to build the resilience of priority value chains (cassava, yam, vegetable and traditional poultry) that small scale farmers and women rely on for their food and nutrition security needs. The project will intervene through three technical components : A : Promotion of sustainable and resilient agri-food systems for family farms (43,4% of total budget) with focus on scaling up resilient productivity enhancing technologies for water and soil fertility management and land use systems; B : Promotion of rural entrepreneurship for women and the youth (31,4% of total budget) focusing on youth-led agricultural services; facilitating market access through inclusive and gender-sensitive value chain development and business models; facilitating access to rural finance, and support to the professionalization of actors and women’s empowerment; C: Strengthening mechanisms for monitoring climate, food and nutrition vulnerability and strengthening of early warning and prevention systems.

The proposal builds on lessons learned and best practices from several completed projects and will harness synergies with existing projects funded by the African Development Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Bank and other development partners. It aims at scaling up proven innovations and ensure that these benefit women, create business opportunities for the youth, build their resilience to climate change and ensure environmental sustainability. The formulation of this project followed an inclusive participatory process involving government institutions, farmers’ organizations, civil society organizations, development partners and private sector operators at national, regional and local levels. The project will benefit 50,000 people (50% women and 30% youth) in the intervention areas, representing 34% of the poor population and 72% of food insecure people. The project will be implemented by a multi-disciplinary and multi-institutional team under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development with technical assistance from the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations and with the African Development Bank acting as supervising entity.

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I. Part 1: Summary of Overall Agriculture and Food Security Strategy and Associated Investment Plan

1.1. Overall sector strategy and investment plan, and past performance

1.1.1. Overall agriculture and food security strategy objectives and how these respond to the country's fragility

1. In November 2017, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire adopted a new strategic framework for interventions in the agricultural sector to contribute to a structural transformation of the agricultural economy, the **National Agricultural Investment Program, second generation (NAIP 2)** covers the period 2018-2025. It was formulated taking based on learned from NAIP 1 (2012-2016) and aims to provide the country, by 2025, with a "sustainable, competitive Ivorian agriculture that creates equitably shared wealth". **NAIP 2** aims to achieve 3 strategic objectives: (i) the development of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries added value, (ii) the strengthening of sustainable and environmentally sound agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries production systems, and (iii) inclusive growth, ensuring rural development and population's well-being. This program has been formulated in response to the country's fragile and vulnerable conditions of (a) low productivity levels of the agricultural sector, (b) food and nutritional insecurity, (c) low income levels in rural areas and the price volatility of commodities determine high rates of rural poverty, (d) negative impact of climate change, (e) negative impact of agricultural practices on forest resources, (f) low level of added value of agricultural products, and (g) the need for better governance, planning, programming and monitoring and evaluation at national and local levels.

1.1.2 Alignment of strategy objectives (as stated in "1" above) to Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 2

2. The development of Côte d'Ivoire's agricultural strategy is in line with the frameworks defined at the international, regional and national levels - mainly: (i) the 2030 program and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG); (ii) the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) adopted in Maputo in 2003, (iii) the implementation of the later at the ECOWAS level through the West African Regional Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP), (iv) the 2014 Malabo Declaration on the Transformation of Agriculture, (v) ECOWAP +10, which introduces strategic instruments to accelerate progress in West Africa, and (vii) the 2016-2020 National Development Plan (PND) of the country. NAIP 2 represents the sectoral version of the PND, whose objectives have been defined in accordance with the objectives of SDGs, in particular SDG1 aimed at poverty eradication and SDG2 aimed at eradicating hunger and all forms of malnutrition. To this end, the NAIP 2 food security strategy addresses both availability and accessibility to food, in quantity and quality, through the support of food production value chains, diversification of agricultural products, strengthening food security and market price stability. Decent jobs creation, social protection and economic empowerment of vulnerable populations, particularly women and youth, are integrated into NAIP 2.

1.1.3 Description of the national strategy and investment plan to achieve the food security objectives, highlighting any dimensions relating to managing risks associated with fragility, conflict, or violence

3. The strategic objectives of NAIP 2 are broken down into six investment programs for a total cost to be covered by the public sector of USD¹7.5 billion. Each program is subdivided into sub-programs, actions and activities and indicated below:

- Program 1 "Productivity and sustainable development of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries production" (cost: USD 1.95 billion), aims to: (i) cover national needs with national agricultural production, (ii) the relevance and good performance of research and agricultural advisory services in view of the needs of the sector and (iii) establish an efficient system for the production and dissemination of improved inputs for every value chain. These interventions take into account the risks associated with climate change.
- Program 2 "Improving value addition and market performance" (cost: USD 1.612. billion), aims to: (i) strengthen the capacity to enhance agricultural products value, (ii) strengthen market access and agro-industry basic infrastructures, (iii) facilitate the marketing of agricultural products and (iv) promote strategically Ivorian agricultural products on

¹ 1USD=577,242 FCFA at the date of preparation of the NIPA 2.

regional and international markets. The program interventions facilitate the improvement of the physical access of food products through processing and product conservation while contributing to reducing the vulnerability of actors and achieving SDGs 1 and 2.

- Program 3 "Sustainable management of environmental resources and climate resilience" (cost: USD 336.41 million), aims to: (i) strengthen legal frameworks for environmental protection and empowerment of government institutions to manage regulations, (ii) accelerate the restoration of forest cover and the protection of wildlife biodiversity, (iii) promote the sustainable development of the aquatic environment and (iv) strengthen the resilience of agricultural production to climate change. The program interventions will contribute to the resilience of agricultural production systems related to SDGs 1 and 2.
- Program 4 "Improving living conditions of the actors, and promotion of the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sector" (cost: USD 1.879 billion), comprises: (i) the effective establishment of a food security monitoring and management system, (ii) an access to quantity and quality required food for rural households, (iii) social protection for the most vulnerable populations, (iv) strengthening of socio-economic infrastructure in rural areas, and (v) enhancement and recognition of the sector's value. This program contributes risks reduction and management associated with the fragility of vulnerable populations such as poor households exposed to food insecurity and climate hazards. It thus contributes to SDGs 1 and 2.
- Program 5 "Improving access to finance and private investment channels" (cost: USD 1.110 billion), aims to: (i) establishing governance conducive to public and private investment and alternative sources of financing, (ii) better access to finance for stakeholders in the sector through adapted products and services to their needs and profiles, and (iii) value chains' commitment to a continuous process of strengthening their financial autonomy.
- Program 6 "Strengthening the institutional framework, sector governance and business environment" (cost: USD 606.04 million) concerns: (i) accelerating the organization and structuring of the value chains into Professional Agricultural/Pastoral Organizations (APO) and inter-professional organizations, (ii) improving farmers' professionalisation, (iii) supporting private actors in the development of the sector through a better business environment, (iv) improving access to reliable agricultural data, and (v) increasing rural land use value through effective management of the certification process.

1.1.4 Description of the monitorable framework and indicators reflected in the investment plan

4. NAIP 2 has a coherent framework for planning, programming, and monitoring and evaluation at national and local levels, and includes different sector's stakeholders. The NAIP 2.results framework includes indicators defined in line with CAADP targets (2015-2025)², which measure the achievement of ambitions that the country targets for agricultural sector development and food security with reference to Malabo objectives achieving scenario. These indicators are illustrated in the table below.

Table 1. Results framework and indicators of the NAIP 2 (2018-2025) of Côte d'Ivoire in relation to CAADP indicators (extracted from NAIP 2 document).

Strategic level	Expected results	CAADP indicators[Targets]	NAIP 2 Indicators[Targets]
Strategic Objective 1 The development of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries value addition	The agricultural sector is increasing its contribution to the industrialization of the Ivorian economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural added value (absolute values) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural GDP growth rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ [Average annual rate by 2025: 7.5%] • Increase Rate in the volumes of products processed or packaged in each sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ [Average annual rate for the food industry by 2025: 7.5%]
	Ivorian agricultural products are competitive on regional and international markets		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase rate in exports of agricultural products <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ increase rate in the ratio (agricultural exports/value added) by 2025: 119.8% ○ Average annual growth rate of products and services: 6.6% • Proportion of the increase of market shares of agricultural products at regional and international level
	Agricultural chains operate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumulative number of inclusive value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of channels that control physical and

² The CAADP Results Framework Priority Indicators were derived from the Expert Retreat Report on Profiling CAADP 2015-2025 Results Framework Indicators (May 2015, Nairobi)

	efficiently (linkages between actors in the value chain are strengthened)	chains developed and operational	financial flows between the various actors in the value chain
Strategic Objective 2 Strengthening agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries production systems respectful to the environment	Agricultural production is increasing, driven by an increase in productivity in all value chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural production index (2004-2006=100) • Agricultural value added per worker (constant 2005 prices in USD) • Agricultural value added per hectare of arable land (constant 2005 price in USD) • Performance of the five priority products of the African Union (AU) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural productivity by sector (yields and value added per agricultural worker) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Average annual rate of productivity growth by 2025: 3.5% ○ Average annual growth rate of labour productivity by 2025: 7.2% • Increase in agro-sylvo-pastoral production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Average annual rate of increase in agro-sylvo-pastoral production by 2025: 7.5%
	The negative impact of agriculture on the environment is mitigated and controlled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of agriculture practiced according to sustainable land management methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degradation rate of natural resources (water, soil, forests and wildlife)
	The protection of national natural resources is strengthened		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of forest cover recovery
Strategic Objective 3 Inclusive growth, guaranteeing rural development and the well-being of populations	Undernourishment and rural malnutrition are decreasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of undernourishment (%) • Malnutrition status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Eliminating child undernutrition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ [Reduction in stunting to 10% by 2025] ▪ [Reduction in the proportion of underweight children to 5% by 2025] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malnutrition rate and percentage of food-insecure households
	Employment and economic development are stimulated in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment rate (% of population) • Number of jobs created per year, by age and gender categories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (Creation of employment opportunities for at least 30% of young people in agricultural value chains) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Sustainable Development Index • Employment rate (including percentage of young people and women) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Average annual change in the employment rate in the agricultural sector by 2025: 0.3% • Number of decent jobs by age, gender and disability
	Farmers' incomes are increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty gap, measured against the national threshold • Extreme poverty at \$1.25 a day • Gini coefficient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty rate (moderate and severe - national threshold and \$1.25 per day) of rural households <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evolution of extreme poverty rate in rural areas by 2025: -98.6% ○ Evolution of the poverty rate below the international threshold in rural areas by 2025: -74.9% ○ Evolution of standard poverty rate in rural areas by 2025: -46.2% • Proportion of producers who increased their income

1.1.5 Evidence of past performance of related sectoral programs

5. The ten years of military and political crisis (2002-2011) that preceded the advent of NAIP 1, have significantly affected the agricultural sector, whose loss of performance, characterized by low and fluctuating growth, had a negative impact on the country's economic and social development. NAIP 1 proposed a strategy to address both contextual and structural challenges through six programs on productivity and competitiveness, value chains development, capacity building, sector governance and environmental management. Among other results, it could be mentioned the progress made in the sector's regulation, the definition of sectoral policies and the value chains' structuring, which resulted in an average annual growth rate of the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries value chains (in value terms) of 6% over 2010-2014, and increased production volumes in most crop and livestock value chains. Between 2010 and 2014 the increase in production volumes led to a 27% increase in agricultural exports. However, low productivity levels and environmental degradation remain major challenges.

1.1.6 Share of national strategy or investment plan being financed (by source), and the estimated financing gap:

6. The overall costs and funding amount required for the implementation of NAIP 2 for the period 2018-2025 has been estimated at US\$ 20.623 billion, of which: (i) USD 7.49 billion, or 36% of the total, are expected from public funding (State and Technical and Financial Partners), and (ii) USD 13.13 billion, or 64% of the total, from expected private funds. On a 2018-2020 program basis, public funding should be a catalyst for private sector investment. Thus, USD 4.157 million are expected as finance shared with USD 2.425 billion of public investment and USD 1.7334 billion to be invested by the

private sector. It should be noted that at the end of 2018, financing intentions³, amounted to USD 3.392 billion, including a significant share of public financing estimated at 86% of intentions programd with development partners, whether multilateral or bilateral, and 14% from the private sector.

1.1.7 Summary of the strategy or investment plan implementation performance and achievements

7. The implementation of the ongoing NAIP 2 adopts five key principles of synergy of actions and results: (i) strengthening governance structures for planning, programming, monitoring and evaluation of sector policies and investments, (ii) greater integration of business needs, to foster private participation and the development of entrepreneurship in the sector, (iii) better vertical integration allowing greater synergy between research, production and processing activities; (iv) better horizontal integration allowing more coordination between the agricultural and related sectors - in particular the environmental and social sectors; (v) better territorial integration, to take greater account of the specificities of each region of the country.

8. For the NAIP 2 implementation, an institutional mechanism has been put in place at different levels. At the national level: a National Steering Council (CNP) chaired by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), a Technical Secretariat (TS) and national consultation frameworks. At the level of Integrated Agricultural Development Poles, ad hoc Zonal Steering Committees (CPZs) have been set up to steer zonal planning strategies and activities. At the regional level: ad hoc regional technical committees and regional consultation groups to promote multi-stakeholder dialogue at the regional level. The various public resources mobilized for the implementation of the NAIP 2 are intended not only for the establishment of five integrated agricultural development poles, but also for projects related to climate change, the development of agriculture digitalization and financial inclusion, among others.

9. The financial resources provide support to priority projects, in particular for the establishment of an agricultural commodities exchange currently being implemented, as well as the establishment of a logistics trade platform for fruit and vegetables. In terms of results and structure, a new rural land management framework has been created through the establishment of a Rural Land Agency, responsible for facilitating massive distribution of land titles and improving access to rural land in Côte d'Ivoire. More than 1,500 village territories have been delineated in approximately 8,500 villages in Côte d'Ivoire. In addition, actions have been taken to create structured agricultural professional associations in line with the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in African (OHADA) uniform act that governs the cooperatives in the West Africa Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) economic zone in the palm oil, cola, rice and cotton value chains. Physical achievements include the development of more than 2,000 ha of rice farms and horticulture, and the facilitation of access to seeds and other agricultural inputs for more than 120,000 producers. In addition, a financing mechanism is operational under a contractual farming model established between financial institutions, private operators (processors, millers, or marketing entities) and producer groups. Refinancing is provided to the financial institution that directs the agricultural credit link to investment to technical operators and the producer groups. The results of this initial implementation phase of the NAIP 2 will be more visible when agro-processing zones are established as part of the operationalization of integrated agricultural development poles.

1.1.8 Summary of implementation performance and achievements of NAIP 1

10. As part of the implementation of NAIP 1, an institutional framework has been defined to guide the various development and implementation activities. From the formulation phase, a team composed of ministries directly involved in the development of the agricultural sector was set up to draft the document - committees representing the different value chains, Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs), as well as the private sector that was involved for its review. For its implementation, the Government created management bodies: (i) a CNP responsible for ensuring compliance with the NAIP 1 vision, (ii) a TS in charge of operationalizing the implementation of the NAIP1 and (iii) three consultation frameworks whose mission is to assess the level of implementation, support the government in creating an enabling environment conducive to the sustainable development of investment and assist it in formalizing financing promises. There was also (i) a specific framework for TFPs, (ii) another framework for the private sector and (iii) a third one that brought together Agricultural Professional Organizations and civil society.

11. Resulting from a post-crisis context, the NAIP 1 enabled the relaunch of development and paved the way for a structural transformation of the agricultural sector, in particular in improving land governance and the development of

³ DGSP information note at the end of 2018.

several value chains⁴. Its implementation has led to a revival of both public and private investment. At the end of 2016, resource mobilization was estimated at USD 2.76 billion, representing 80% of the total estimated cost, with USD 1.9 billion coming from TFPs, representing 54%, USD 868 million or 25% as the projected investment from the private sector and the State's share for USD 729 million or 21%.

12. To this end, the diagnostic assessment indicates that the initial objectives have been achieved with the following performance: (i) a reduction in poverty in rural areas from 62.5% in 2008 to 56.8% in 2015; (ii) the creation of approximately 1,700,000 direct jobs by NAIP projects and programs out of 2,400,000 people targeted; (iii) the reduction of food insecurity with a significant improvement of agricultural households well-being and a greater number of people in food security situation in 2016, with a reduction of food insecurity from 12.6% in 2009 to 10.8% following the August 2018 Agricultural Season and Food Security Monitoring Survey (SAVA) which also took into account the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) approach; (iv) an agro-industrial expansion with a processing rate of 6.5% for the cashew nut value chain in 2016, compared to 5.3% in 2012; and 31% in the cocoa value chain in 2016 compared to 29% in 2012.

13. Production volumes increased for crop and livestock productions, resulting in a 27% increase in agricultural exports between 2010 and 2014. The implementation of NAIP projects has also resulted in the development of various hydro-agricultural or lowlands, covering an irrigated area of 56,000 ha and improving water management in the area. Indeed, the average annual growth rates of production volumes for food crops were +11.5% (compared to a targeted rate of 7.8% by the NAIP 1), perennial crops +7.4% (compared to a rate targeted of 6.8% by the NAIP), livestock farming +5%, fisheries resources +4% as shown in the NAIP 1 2012-2016 assessment report.

14. At the end of 2016, the NAIP 1 facilitated the revival of production growth and the increase in income was made possible thanks to the mobilized resources. It thus paved the way for the agro-industrial transformation of products, and the enthusiasm of private actors in the sector - all promising assets for the modernization of agriculture in Côte d'Ivoire.

1.2. Key elements of the policy environment

15. The **National Development Plan (PND) 2016-2020** is the reference document for all economic and social development initiatives in the country. Through its PND, Côte d'Ivoire has renewed its commitment to achieve the 17 SDGs by 2020. It capitalizes on the lessons learned from the implementation of the 2012-2015 PND, draws its foundations from the "Côte d'Ivoire 2040" vision and aims to achieve the emergence of Côte d'Ivoire by 2020 with a solid industrial base. It provides the creation of a close link between agriculture, agro-industry and industry to support this emergence. Specifically, the PND takes into account both economic and social objectives for the development of the sector at national level, with three axes: (i) improving governance; (ii) improving value chains productivity and competitiveness; (iii) promoting food security and the resilience of populations. Many other levers of the PND also apply to the sector - such as promoting a green economy, supporting the employment of women and youth, or development of road infrastructure and information.

16. In 2013, Côte d'Ivoire joined the "ScalingUp Nutrition" (SUN) movement and defined a vision and objectives with indicators in line with those of SDG2 through the **Multisectoral National Nutrition Plan (PNMN 2016-2020)**. The PNMN is structured around seven priority areas that addresses both the immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition. Although the implementation of this program is proceeding relatively satisfactorily, further efforts are needed to strengthen the contribution of the so-called nutrition-sensitive sub-sectors (agriculture, livestock and fisheries).

17. The agricultural sector also benefits from three major sub-sectoral strategies that have been adopted and are currently being implemented. These are the **National Rice Development Strategy (SNDR 2012-2020)**, the **National Strategy for the Development of staple Crops other than Rice (SNDCV 2014-2020)** and the **Strategic Plan for the Development of Livestock, Fisheries and Aquaculture in Côte d'Ivoire (PSDEPA-2014-2020)**⁵. All these strategies aim to improve the productivity and competitiveness of production in order to cover local food needs, particularly for products

⁴**Improvement of land governance** through (i) the establishment of AFOR and adoption of the law on transhumance and (ii) the demonstration of the applicability of the law on rural land (3000 village management committees created, 780 land certificates issued). The challenges remain the costs and duration of certification procedures.

Governance of the sectors through: (i) support for the creation and professionalization of takeover bids and inter-professional organisations: for the cashew nut and cotton sectors) and fishing until 2011; (ii) the elaboration of a strategic plan to revive modern poultry farming; (iii) the involvement of women and youth in the development of food chains and job creation (Project to Support Agricultural Infrastructure in the Indian-Duablin Region (PAIA-ID), (WAAPP/PPAAO), launch of the Project for the Integration of Young People and Women in Poultry Production in Côte d'Ivoire (PIJFACI).

⁵ All these strategies, although developed before the 2016-2020 PND, cover a large part of its horizon

with significant deficits, namely rice, fruit and vegetables, meat and offal, and fish products. Specific strategies for the major agricultural sectors (coffee-cocoa, palm and cotton-white cashew nuts) are developed and being implemented. However, apart from the SNDR implemented by the Rice Sector Development Agency (ADERIZ), the implementing of the other strategies is limited by insufficient funding.

18. On 20 July 2015, Côte d'Ivoire adopted the **Agricultural Orientation Law**, which recognizes in article 4 the "right to food for all in the context of food sovereignty" as one of the fundamental principles for the implementation of agricultural development policy. Similarly, in Article 5, "sovereignty and food and nutritional security" are among the strategic axes of agricultural development policy. The preparation and adoption of the implementing instruments for this law is an integral part of the NAIP 2 roadmap, which is expected to be addressed during the first years of implementation of NAIP 2.

19. Côte d'Ivoire has also adopted **Act No. 98-750 of 23 December 1998 on rural land**, as amended by the laws of 14 August 2004 and 13 September 2013. As part of land governance at rural level, on 12 September 2017 the Government established the Rural Land Agency (AFOR) with the mission of reducing land conflicts and thus strengthening peace and social cohesion.

20. A law on **transhumance and livestock movements**, aimed at regulating animal mobility in rural areas, preventing and managing conflicts between farmers and herders and defining the modalities for the development and management of pastoral resources, was adopted in 2016 through law No. 2016-413 of 15 June 2016. The implementing regulations for its operationalization have yet to be drafted and adopted.

21. The country has adopted the **national policy for the preservation, rehabilitation and extension of forests** and a **forestry code** was also recently adopted on 17 July 2019. These forest-related policy and regulatory frameworks aim, among other things, to address massive forest cover degradation and preserve biodiversity.

22. **An investment code** was adopted in August 2018; among the eligible sectors and sub-sectors are agriculture and agro-industry, forestry, livestock, fisheries and fish farming, including storage and conservation activities. Among the guarantees granted to investors operating in the above-mentioned sectors are those related to agricultural land. It also includes environmental obligations. Despite its attractiveness, this code is still not well known by the concerned stakeholders.

23. **The national social protection strategy** drawn up in March 2013 focused on: (i) improving the living standards of the poorest; (ii) improving access to basic social services and investment in human capital; (iii) supporting vulnerable groups in preventing and responding to the risks of abuse, violence, exploitation, discrimination and exclusion; (iv) gradual achievement of higher levels of social protection. However, despite this strategy, traditional and informal mechanisms of solidarity and mutual assistance at the level of the extended family, communities and associations remain the preferred social protection frameworks for most part of the population.

24. **The national policy on equal opportunities, equity and gender**, adopted in 2009, is focusing on: (i) gender, governance and human rights; (ii) gender, macroeconomic framework and budget analysis; (iii) gender, reconstruction and basic social services; (iv) gender, capacity building and institutional monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Despite ongoing efforts, the results in terms of gender institutionalization in sectoral ministries are insufficient to drive a real dynamic of change.

25. In April 2012, a **National School Feeding Strategy** was developed by the Ministry of National Education and Technical Education and Vocational Training (MENET-FP). Its objectives are to: (i) improve school enrolment and attendance of boys and especially girls; (ii) enable access and stay of boys and girls in the education system; (iii) improve students' ability to concentrate and learn; (iv) contribute to reducing the number of dropouts; (v) reduce disparities between boys and girls; (vi) achieve the vision of "one school, one canteen and one production group". The Directorate of School Canteens contributes to the goal of Education for All through the provision of school meals.

1.3. Government commitment to agriculture and food and nutrition security

26. T. The agriculture sector's budget allocations have grown faster than the total state budget, which has increased by 14.4% per year over the 2010-2015 period. As indicated above, NAIP 2 investments planned for the period 2018-2025, expected from the Government and official development assistance, amount to USD 7.5 billion. For this public funding,

the majority of investments are directed towards (i) improving the productivity and sustainability of agroforestry production with 26%, (ii) improving population livelihoods including food security and resilience with 25% and (iii) improving value added and market performance, including agricultural commodity value addition and basic infrastructure (22%). The remaining 27% of the total investments are allocated to the other programs of the NAIP 2.

27. Although efforts to increase the budget volume for the agricultural sector in Côte d'Ivoire are still insufficient in view of the recommendations of Maputo in 2003 and Malabo in 2014, (currently 3.1% on average over the period 2010-2017 for Côte d'Ivoire), the analysis of the resource allocation and actual expenditure shows that planned financing for the sector has more than doubled over the period, from USD⁶100.55 billion to USD267,02 billion. In constant terms, an average of USD161 million has been spent out of USD186.533 million planned from the national budget to finance the agricultural sector since the end of the post-election crisis. It should also be noted that the Government's contribution to financing the agricultural sector is becoming increasingly important, more than proportional to that of national wealth. Thus, over the period 2010-2017, resources from the public treasury accounted for more than two thirds of total funding both in terms of allocations (66.2%) and actual expenditure (68%).

28. Borrowings and grants represented 16.4% and 17.4% of allocated resources and 16.6% and 15.4% of executed resources respectively. This reflects the importance that the Ivorian Government gives to the agricultural sector, particularly because of its contribution to economic growth and employment, by giving priority to investment in this sector. These efforts have a positive impact on the growth rate of agricultural GDP, which has risen since 2014 above the Malabo recommendations on the growth rate of agricultural value addition, set at 6%. At the decentralized level, although resource allocations at the level of the different regions were low (the share of the N'zi Comoé region was 2.55%⁷), they were made according to (i) the poverty level: there is a positive correlation between the budget share and the poverty level in the regions, and (ii) the malnutrition situation in the different regions: budget allocations are positively linked to the two under-nutrition indicators, namely growth retardation and emaciation⁸. It also confirms the plan for synergy and complementarity in terms of intervention areas of the various projects and programs in close coordination with all partners involved in the agricultural and rural sector.

29. In addition, the implementation rate of the regions' overall budget shows an overall upward trend over the period 2010-2017, which implies an average technical efficiency of public expenditure. •

1.4. Process by which the strategy and investment plan were developed, or are being developed

30. NAIP 2 provides a framework for organizing actions in the agricultural sector by making various ministerial departments interventions more coherent within a common results framework. The inclusive process of its development aimed to: (i) ensure that NAIP 2 is well representative of the priorities and needs of all stakeholders in the sector, including vulnerable populations; (ii) involve stakeholders throughout the formulation process⁹, in a logic of both co-construction of the Program and capacity building of stakeholders; and (iii) establish the multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral exchange dynamics that will prevail during the implementation of NAIP 2. The involvement of public sector stakeholders, professional agricultural organizations, private sector stakeholders, civil society representatives, young people and women as well as TFPs made it possible to (i) have their concerns taken into account, (ii) contribute to the implementation and (iii) align their interventions within this reference framework for agricultural investments.

31. Under the aegis of the NAIP TS, the formulation of NAIP 2 was carried out by a Task Force set up to monitor the process on a daily basis and including the planning departments of four line ministries (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Animal and Fisheries Resources, Ministry of Water and Forests, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development). Three committees (Core Document Formulation Committee, feedback on the core document Committee, contribution, and strategic reflections committee) have been established to ensure the inclusive, multi-stakeholder, and multisectoral nature of the process. Groupings of various structures have been set up to take into account stakeholders concerns in the formulation of rural sector policies and programs, by type of actor and by field of intervention. This is the pool led by the Inter-professional Fund for Research and the Agricultural advisory (FIRCA) and composed of governmental institutions and agencies (agricultural research and advisor services, universities and training centers, etc.);

⁶ Review of public agricultural expenditure 2010-2017 MINADER 2018

⁷ RDPA Report 2010-2017, page 82

⁸ RDPA Report 2010-2017 pages 84-86

⁹ See reports of the various consultations

the pool of the Chamber of Agriculture was composed of takeover bids, cooperatives and inter-professional organizations. All stakeholders participated to the NAIP 2 co-construction workshops, bringing together different types of actors by theme and/or region.

32. The formulation of NAIP 2 was based on four key sources of information: (i) the findings from the assessment of the first generation of NAIP ; (ii) the regional and national framework documents related to the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sub-sectors in Côte d'Ivoire; (iii) the sectoral strategies of the national agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries value chains towards 2025; (iv) the compilation of emerging issues in the sector (such as climate change and youth employment) through interviews and workshops. Beyond the document review, the participatory nature of the approach was at the heart of the process used to formulate the NAIP 2.

33. The tools mobilized to ensure the participatory approach were:

- For the **NAIP 1 assessment**: (i) More than 70 interviews with public stakeholders, PAO, the private sector, civil society and TFPs (ii) Online questionnaire: more than 75% participation submitted to all regional and departmental directors of the 4 Ministries: (iii) National validation workshops bringing together all stakeholders to validate the findings of the NAIP 1 review and define the orientations of the NAIP 2.
- For the **formulation of the NAIP 2**: It was carried out through (i) Four national workshops on key emerging themes of the sector with more than 200 participants divided into different socio-professional groups; (ii) Eight regional pool workshops for inclusive participation at the local level; (iii) Eight focus groups with youth and women in Abidjan and five in the regions to take into account the specific needs of these groups in both urban and rural areas; (iv) NAIP 2 Finalization Workshop with all stakeholders in the sector taking into account the results of previous consultations.

1.5. Implementation arrangements and capacity to implement

34. The political will to invest in agriculture and to overcome food insecurity and malnutrition is expressed through relatively well-designed policies and programs, including NAIP 2 and PNMN.

35. Thus, the NAIP 2 and the PNMN are managed by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Vice-President of the Republic and the bodies, namely (i) the National Steering Committee and the Permanent Secretariat and the Task Force for the NAIP 2 and (ii) the National Nutrition Council, the Technical Secretariat, the Decision-Making Committee for the PNMN. The coordination bodies of the NAIP have a relatively satisfactory level of functionality and allow to address transversal issues; however, their effectiveness at regional level is still to be addressed. The coordination bodies of the NAIP 2, in particular the permanent technical secretariat, the TFPs task force and the consultation framework, operate satisfactorily and address the issues within their respective domains. However, the National Steering Committee and the ad hoc frameworks are yet to be put in place. Nevertheless, the operational coordination of these two programs is effective through their common results frameworks and the implementation of investments is the responsibility of the sectoral ministries involved in the programs as well as at central and decentralized levels in accordance with the subsidiarity principle.

36. The proposed monitoring and evaluation strategy for NAIP 2 has two main objectives: (i) operational monitoring and evaluation of projects launched during the period, (ii) strategic monitoring and evaluation of programs' implementation, i.e. the overall impact of the NAIP. To be effective, this M&E strategy requires (i) alignment of projects with a standardized logical framework in line with the NAIP2 monitoring framework, and (ii) integration of mechanisms to ensure project sustainability (good practices and, especially, strong private sector involvement). This monitoring and evaluation strategy is currently under construction.

37. Five ministerial departments are currently responsible for steering agricultural and food and nutrition security policies in each of the sub-sectors under their responsibility. These are the ministries in charge of agriculture and rural development, animal and fisheries resources, water and forests, environment and sustainable development, health and public hygiene. These ministerial departments include regional directorates which represent their ministries at the decentralized level thus are responsible for coordinating the operational implementation of the policies/programs of their respective ministries. However, the human resources of the ministries in charge of the agricultural sector are limited, with the exception of those of regulatory and parastatal institutions. Gender focal points are positioned in these ministries, but they are not very operational.

38. Regulatory and parastatal institutions, including agricultural research, have consistent capacities to intervene

effectively in the agricultural sector. The National Centre for Agricultural Research (CNRA) plays an important role in the achievement of sustainable agricultural development in Côte d'Ivoire. The results from the research activities recorded contribute significantly to the achievement of NAIP's strategic objectives. The mission of the ANADER is to contribute to the improvement of the living conditions of rural people through the professionalization of farmers and by designing and implementing appropriate tools and programs to ensure sustainable development. With a workforce of 2,100 employees, including 290 women, it currently covers the coffee-cocoa, rubber and cashew nut value chains, but also food crops, livestock, fisheries and fish farming under specific programs. As a result, it remains the institution with the broadest territorial coverage in the agricultural sector, enabling it to be closer to the population. Nevertheless, the effectiveness of ANADER's services in livestock and fisheries remains limited¹⁰. In addition to ANADER, ADERIZ is responsible for the implementation of the national rice development strategy.

39. Even if the **decentralization process** is yet to be completed at national level, local actors, because of their proximity to the target/local populations (small producers), play a significant role in the operationalization of agricultural investment programs. These communities, which are generally weak for the moment, would be more effective with substantial budget allocations and specific capacity building programs.

40. NGOs and civil society can play a role in implementation as full-fledged agents because: (i) they are generally closer and better connected to local actors; (ii) they can have a role in advocacy and monitoring what is actually happening on the ground; and finally (iii) they can help to improve transparency in the allocation of resources and their effective use.

41. The Agricultural Professional organizations (APO) structured into sub-sectors or not, trade unions and consumer associations formally established and active in the country are interlocutors in the implementation of the NAIP as defenders of the interests of their members. They ensure that NAIP's interventions take into account their needs. In addition, PAO constitute real relays for the implementation of several agricultural investment projects/programs. However, some OPA face governance issues, legitimacy/representativeness and lack of capacity. The ANOPACI as well as other PAO, under the coordination of National Chamber of Agriculture, were involved in the development of the NAIP 2 and strategies.

42. The roles of the technical and financial partners are: (i) participation in the political dialogue with the Government; (ii) participation in the consultation with the various stakeholders; (iii) technical assistance for the implementation of the NAIP 2; (iv) contribution to the mobilization of the necessary financial resources and (v) participation in monitoring and evaluation. To this end, they regularly consult each other, sometimes involving representatives of ministries according to the themes.

43. As part of its efforts to achieve food security and poverty reduction, particularly in rural areas, Côte d'Ivoire has implemented several programs, including the **West African Agricultural Productivity Program (PPAAO/WAAPP)** from 2012 to 2016. In this case, the Government collaborated with different stakeholders according to their mandate and competence, namely: (i) MINADER was in charge of the technical management with the participation of other technical ministries, such as MIRAH; (ii) MEF and MBPE provided financial supervision; (iii) FIRCA ensured the national coordination of the project, through a Technical and Financial Coordination Unit (UCTF). By adopting the "do it yourself" approach, WAAPP has empowered several technical partners including : (i) Research: (CNRA, I2T, CSRS, CFMAG/ANADER, UNA, ESA, UFHB), (ii) private individuals and national and sub-regional NGOs including BIRCOVET, INADES-Formation, BFCD, SONET-CI, ELITES AGRO CONSULTING, private veterinarians, bakers' association, various consultants. WAAPP Côte d'Ivoire, financed by the World Bank's IDA, the Spanish Trust Fund and the PHRD "Trust Fund" granted by the Government of Japan (cost of USD 41.77 million), through these stakeholder synergies has had significant achievements in terms of approach and innovation in production, as well as in the value addition of agricultural products. With the same approach and implementation modality, two projects were implemented with IFAD support, namely (i) the **Support Agricultural Production and Marketing Project (PROPACOM)** from 2012 to 2018, with a total cost of USD 28.97 million, with the overall objective of contributing to rural poverty reduction and stimulating economic growth in the Bandama Valley, Savannah and Zanzan regions. The implementing agency was

¹⁰ Over the past 15 years, out of an average active agricultural population of 9,969,547 farmers, ANADER has supported an average of 556,161 farmers per year in the various speculations of the country (coffee, cocoa, cashew nuts, rice, but, market gardening and livestock...), support to producers' organizations and several other cross-cutting activities (HIV AIDS, gender and development, local development...), representing an average coaching rate of about 10.26% per year. This rate seems low compared to the stated objectives of 40% over three years adopted in the 2009 ANADER Strategic Development Plan (source: Review of the restructuring of agricultural services in Côte d'Ivoire - Agricultural extension component - March 2017).

MINADER with ADDR, ANADER, BNETD, CNRA, and ONDR as strategic partners for implementation. NGOs such as BFGD, CEGEF, DELONIX INTER-BANI, INADES-FORMATION, MONT HOREB were the consulting support providers; (ii) The **Agricultural Rehabilitation and Poverty Reduction Project (PRAREP)** from 2009 to 2014 with a total cost of US\$25.63 million. The implementing agency was MINADER, which contracted "strategic partners" with proven or institutional expertise in their respective domains (ANADER for agricultural advisory, ONDR for rice processing, the Swiss Scientific Research Centre (CNRS) and CNRA for agricultural research).

44. Lessons learned from implementation of other completed projects are taken into account in several projects that are being implemented with the support of TFPs such as (i) the World Bank in the field of export crops and rural land tenure security, (ii) the African Development Bank in support of the Agro-Industrial zones of région du Béliér, Central Côte d'Ivoire, (iii) the French Development Agency (AFD) on agricultural value chains (iv) IFAD on value chain development (v) the Islamic Development Bank on the production and processing of certified rice seeds, etc.

II. Part 2: Specific proposal for GAFSP financing

2.1. Project objective(s), expected results, and target project participants

2.1.1. Project objectives

45. The overall objective of the GAFSP is to improve the incomes and food security of poor people in developing countries. The development objective of project proposal for Côte d'Ivoire is "**contributing to improving food and nutritional security for smallholders, women and youth in the N'zi¹¹ region exposed to the effects of climate change**".

46. Taking into account the project's development objective and the ambition to ensure responses to the major constraints expressed by the targeted populations, the project is structured around three technical components that reflect three specific objectives.

Table 2. Components and specific objectives

<i>Component</i>	<i>Specific objectives</i>
Component 1: Promoting resilient and sustainable production systems for smallholders	Specific objective 1. Promote resilient and sustainable production systems, as well as productions with high nutritional value.
Component 2: Promotion of rural entrepreneurship for women and youth and business partnerships.	Specific objective 2. Promote and strengthen rural entrepreneurship of women and youth in services along value chains
Component 3: Strengthening mechanisms for monitoring climate, food and nutrition vulnerability	Specific objective 3: Contribute to the strengthening of early warning systems and the improvement of the nutritional situation of populations.

47. In addition to these technical components, there is a fourth one dealing with the coordination, management, monitoring/evaluation and capitalization of project results.

48. The project's development objective contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, in

¹¹ The N'zi Region is located in the central-eastern part of Côte d'Ivoire. Since its creation in 2011, it has been attached to the District of Lakes. It is divided into three departments: Bocanda, Dimbokro and Kouassi-Kouassikro. The regional capital, the department of Dimbokro, is located 240 km north of the economic capital (Abidjan) and 80 km southeast of the political capital (Yamoussoukro), in the area of influence of the Baule Kingdom. The population census in 2014 was 247,578 (RGPH 2014). The region is characterized by (i) a semi-deciduous humid forest area in the east, and (ii) a pre-forest area in the west. The rainfall regime is bimodal with four (04) seasons, two of which are dry and two rainy, which has been severely disrupted in recent years by the effects of climate change. The region is watered by the N'zi River and its tributaries. Its floods are relatively low due to low rainfall. The N'zi Region has had a glorious past as the former "cocoa loop".

particular n. 1 (No poverty), n. 2 (Zero hunger), n. 5 (Gender equality), n. 7 (Clean and affordable energy), n. 8 (Decent work and economic growth), n. 10 (Reduced inequality), n. 13 (Measures to combat climate change), n. 15 (Land life and ecosystems). It responds to the overall vision of the NAIP 2 and its ¹²strategic objectives, which are divided into six investment programs. Below are the linkages between the components of the proposal and the programs and strategic objectives of NAIP 2.

Table 3. Alignment between project components and NAIP 2 Programs

Components of the GAFSP proposal	NAIP 2 Programs
Component 1: Promoting resilient and sustainable production systems for smallholders.	Program 1: Productivity and sustainable development of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries production
	Program 3: Sustainable management of environmental resources and climate resilience.
Component 2: Promotion of rural entrepreneurship for women and youth and business partnerships.	Program 2: Improving value added and market performance.
Component 3: Strengthening mechanisms for monitoring food and nutrition vulnerability	Program 4: Improvement of the living conditions of the actors, and promotion of the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sub-sector.
All components	Program 5: Improving access to finance and private investment channels.

49. This project also contributes to the achievement of the objectives of Côte d'Ivoire's various sectoral plans, policies and strategies, including the objectives of the SNDCV and the NNMP 2016-2020. It also contributes to the achievement of food sovereignty only with food and nutritional security, which is one of the strategic axes of the agricultural orientation law. It also complies with the principles of the national policy on equal opportunities, equity and gender, and the national social protection strategy by prioritizing the most vulnerable social groups.

2.1.2. Expected results

50. The expected results of the proposal refer to the three technical components above-mentioned. They are broken down as follows:

- **Outcome 1:** Productivity and reduction of productive risks for smallholders, women and youth have increased. This outcome refers to component 1 concerning the development and/or enhancement and dissemination of agricultural technologies and practices, including the use of innovative technologies, and adapted seeds for rainfed crops as well as for irrigated horticulture.
- **Outcome 2:** Access to agricultural services and marketing of agricultural products is improved for smallholders, women and youth. This outcome is related to component 2, which aims to promote rural entrepreneurship of women and young people, partnerships between actors in the sectors while strengthening the professionalization of actors and the empowerment of women.
- **Outcome 3:** The nutritional situation and the warning and response capacities of actors to climate and food shocks are improved. The actions of component 3 contribute to the efforts of the State and its partners in monitoring and combating food and nutritional insecurity and to the involvement of stakeholders in the early warning system.

51. The expected results and outputs with their indicators are summarized in the logical framework attached as Appendix 1. The results and objectives of the project will be measured by indicators broken down by typology of target groups and gender (smallholders, women, and youth under 35 years of age) as presented below.

Table 4. Indicators by objectives and results

¹² The NAIP 2 proposes the vision of a sustainable, competitive and wealth-creating Ivorian agriculture that is fairly shared by focusing on the achievement of 3 strategic objectives: (i) the development of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries added value, (ii) the strengthening of sustainable and environmentally sound agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries production systems, and (iii) inclusive growth, ensuring rural development and human well-being

Objective/Results/Products	Indicators	Target value
Project development objective: To contribute to the improvement of food and nutrition security for smallholders, including women and youth in the N'zi region exposed to the effects of climate change	1. Reduction in the prevalence rate of food insecurity in the N'zi Region	10%
	2. Reduction of the moderate malnutrition rate in the N'zi Region	10%
	3. Percentage increase in income of smallholder farmers	25%
Outcome 1 /Effect 1: Productivity and reduction of productive risks of smallholders, women and youth have increased	4. Percentage increase in the average yield of the main food crops (yam, cassava)	25%
Output 1.1. Resilient water mobilization and irrigation techniques are disseminated and managed by small producers	5. Areas (ha) intended for horticulture with adapted and resilient irrigation techniques	40 ha
Output 1.2. Smallholders adopt resilient production technics that are adapted to the agro-ecological context	6. Percentage of smallholders disaggregated by gender, reporting that they have adopted good agricultural practices that are resilient to climate change	70% of which 35% are women
Output 1.3. Quality seeds adapted to agro-ecological conditions are distributed to small producers.	7. Number of farmers, disaggregated by sex, who have used quality seeds of cassava and/or yam varieties adapted to agro-ecological conditions	16,500 including 30% women and 30% youth
Output 1.4. Smallholders have improved their traditional poultry husbandry practices	8. Number of women and young people who have used good traditional poultry farming practices	15,000 of which 60% are women
Result 2 /Effect 2. Access to agricultural services and the marketing of agricultural products is improved for smallholders, women and youth.	9. Percentage of smallholders by gender and age reporting improved access to agricultural services and markets.	70%
	10. Further increase in the marketed volumes of the various targeted agricultural products	25%
Products 2.1. Rural entrepreneurship initiatives led by women and youth are strengthened and/or implemented	11. Number of agricultural service enterprises, including processing enterprises supported by youth and women, strengthened and/or established	30
Products 2.2. Business partnerships between POs and the private sector are established on the basis of mutually beneficial commitments	12. Number of smallholders by gender with commercial partnership agreements	5,000 including 2,500 women
Products 2.3. Smallholders and women have information on mechanisms for access to agricultural finance	13. Number of actors by gender aware on the mechanisms of access to agricultural financing	5,000 including 2,500 women
Product 2.4. Smallholder farmers and women are better organized, structured and represented	14. Number of smallholders disaggregated by gender organized and structured into APO	15,000 including 7,500 women
	15. Satisfaction rate of smallholders with the services provided by POs	50%
	16. Percentage of POs with women in leadership positions	50%
Result 3 /Effect 3. The nutritional situation and the warning and response capacities of actors to climate and food shocks are improved.	17. Percentage of smallholders with access to early warning and monitoring services	70%
	18. Percentage of vulnerable households benefiting from the project and reporting an improvement in the quality of their food.	50%
Product 3.1. The monitoring and early warning system is strengthened	19. Number of weather stations installed	6
Product 3.2. Nutritional practices are improved	20. Number of people by gender who participated in nutrition awareness sessions and the use of products with high nutritional value	50,000 including 50% women and 30% youth

2.1.3. Target Participants

52. **Participants/direct beneficiaries of the project.** The actors who will directly benefit from the project's initiatives are the small farmers, women and rural youth in the N'zi Region as well as their organizations. These target groups need support to address constraints that limit their ability to generate income, meet their food needs and thus improve their living conditions. The major constraints manifested by these actors are (i) difficulty in accessing innovation that can increase production and respond to the adverse effects of climate change and poor production techniques, (ii) difficulty in accessing remunerative markets, (iii) weakness in the conduct of economic activities - weak entrepreneurial spirit, (iv) lack of knowledge of mechanisms for prevention, warning and response to food crisis situations.

- **Smallholders.** These are actors, who are part of family farms¹³ that, in this region, have between 0.25 and 1 ha of cultivated area, with rudimentary equipment and traditional farming techniques and who have difficulty modernising and meeting their household's food needs throughout the year. In the N'zi region, family farm

¹³ The Agricultural Orientation Law(2015) defines a family farm as "the unit constituted by persons united by family ties or customs and habits, which jointly exploit the factors of production in order to generate resources".

activities are organized around the main rainfed food crops (yam, cassava, rice) in which all active family members (men, women and youth) participate to ensure the household's basic food stock and possibly to have a marketable surplus. Yam is the most cultivated crop in the region and particular in Kouassi-Kouassikro department. In addition to these crops, there are groundnuts grown mainly by women for processing into paste and also complementary activities such as horticulture, poultry farming (about ten subjects), 2-3 small ruminants or 4-5 pigs, harvesting of non-timber forest products (NTFP - example: collection of¹⁴Akpi grains), honey production, drying okra and chilli pepper, etc. which provide income, food and resilience to households.

- Rural women. The Gender Inequality Index (GII)¹⁵ ranks Côte d'Ivoire 155th out of 160 countries in 2017¹⁶. Women often have limited access to land and land ownership due to socio-cultural constraints. They normally participate in field work on the family land owned by the head of household or on allocated land, which is often marginal and not very fertile. In the N'zi region, some economic activities are mainly carried out by women: groundnut cultivation, drying of okra, chilli, and cassava processing. Horticulture and traditional poultry farming are also carried out mainly by women. In addition to the difficulty of access to land, there is poor access to inputs and seeds, credit, agricultural equipment, innovative technologies, markets and knowledge of entrepreneurial management of economic activities. Women's participation in the consultation and decision-making bodies of producer organizations, where they are often the majority, is still very low. This is determined, among other things, by the high illiteracy rate (51% of Ivorians are illiterate, 60% are women and 40% men¹⁷) and their poor ability to express themselves and vindicate their rights.
- Agricultural Professional Organizations (APO/OPA). There is structuring dynamic of APO at the national level. However, weaknesses remain in their structure at regional and local level. The challenge would be to support grassroots producer organizations to strengthen their capacities. ANOPACI is the framework for consultation of 35 federations, and one of the State's interlocutors. This organization is co-signatory of the NAIP 2 and also a member of the steering committee. ANOPACI is also a founding member of the Network of Farmers Organizations and Agricultural Producers Organizations of West Africa (ROPPA).
- Women's organizations. Women are organized into groups and associations to achieve common objectives and carry out economic and social activities as well as to defend their interests and rights at different levels. This is the case of the Platform of Women Farmers of Côte d'Ivoire (PFACI), which was created within ANOPACI and brings together almost all cooperatives, associations and groups of women that are food producers, mainly and subsidiarily, cash crops throughout the country and which have more than 80,000 women food producers and breeders (poultry, pigs, small ruminants, fish farmers), groups and associations of women processing agricultural products, etc.
- Young people: Côte d'Ivoire is a young country with 35.5% of the population aged between 15 to 35 years old and a high proportion of unemployed young people, especially in rural areas, where they have little or no motivation to engage in agricultural activities, mainly because of their low attractiveness. For this reason, young people in the N'zi region are often candidates for exodus and internal or international migration. However, there is a dynamic of occupation in certain activities including horticulture production and/or the provision of agricultural services. Like women, they have difficulties in accessing land (especially young women), financing and other production factors, agricultural equipment and innovation, as well as markets and knowledge in the entrepreneurial management of economic activities. Many of these young people are involved in illegal gold mining in the N'zi region.
- Youth Organizations - There are more than 100 affiliated youth associations but only 24 are accredited. The government has set up the National Youth Council of Côte d'Ivoire (CNJCI) to provide answers to the many problems of promoting and integrating young people, which has representation in the N'Zi region. Each department has a youth organization at municipal level. There are also associations bringing together young

¹⁴ [Ricinodendron heudotetii](#) or [Ricinodendron africanum](#), Lease

¹⁵ Source: UPND - IIG reflects the loss of human development due to unequal achievements between women and men in three dimensions: (1) reproductive health, (2) empowerment and (3) the labour market.

¹⁶ IDH ranks Côte d'Ivoire 170th out of 189 countries in 2017

¹⁷ Source: UNESCO

farmers, including the “Collège des Jeunes Agriculteurs de Côte d'Ivoire” (*COJACI*) within ANOPACI.

53. **Services providers.** The direct beneficiaries of the project initiatives will be supervised and assisted by state and non-state support and advisory institutions, as well as by research institutes according to their mandates, skills and experiences in the region or in the country, namely:

- The State's technical services at central and decentralized level. At the central level: (i) MINADER with the Directorates in charge of planning, water management, food production and food security, agricultural product development and APO; (ii) the Ministry of Water and Forestry (MINEF); (iii) MIRAH through the Directorates in charge of planning, livestock production and veterinary services; (iii) the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MINEDD); (iv) the Permanent Technical Secretariat of the National Council for Nutrition; (v) the Ministry of Women, Family and Children, (vi) the Ministry of Youth Promotion, Youth Employment and Civic Service; (vii) the Ministry of Trade. At the decentralized level: (i) the regional and departmental Directorates of the various Ministries involved are MINADER, MIRAH, MINEDD, MINEF, MSHP (ii) regional veterinary services including public veterinary clinics, (iii) primary schools. Their role in the implementation of each component, sub-component and activity will depend on their mandate, governance function and competence;
- The Steering Council of the Integrated Agricultural Development zone (Pole n. 4) will facilitate synergies within the framework of the NAIP 2 programs and other initiatives.
- State and para-state agencies: (i) ANADER, whose mandate is to provide agricultural and rural advisory services at nationwide. Taking into account its mandate and specific skills, ANADER will be involved in the training and supervision of producers, the dissemination of research findings, and the collection and dissemination of information to producers and other actors; (ii) SODEXAM¹⁸, which is responsible for coordinating national meteorological observations, studies and forecasts as well as meteorological related assistance, including for agriculture and environment, will support the warning and monitoring system; (iii) the National Environment Agency (NEA) will carry out environmental studies as part of the development of horticulture areas; (iv) Support to commercialization of agricultural products Bureau (OCPV), will be involved in strengthening market information systems; (v) Youth Employment Agency (AEJ), which is an unique portal for youth employment in Côte d'Ivoire, will be a partner in youth entrepreneurship initiatives; (vi) the Institute for the Advancement of Women may be a partner in women's capacity building initiatives; (vii) FIRCA will play a facilitating role between research and agricultural advisory.
- The Institutes of Agricultural and Agri-Food Research will play an important role in the implementation of the project, including: (i) CNRA for the identification and promotion of improved varieties and innovations (ii) the Swiss Centre for Scientific Research (CSRS), already very active in the N'zi region, will be involved in the adoption of the field school approach for the dissemination of agroecological techniques and soil fertility restoration, as well as for the dissemination of improved varieties of yams and cassava; (iii) the Ivorian Tropical Technology Company (I2T) will be involved in promoting technological innovation and the processing of agricultural products; (iv) the Technology Demonstration Centre (CDT) will participate in the dissemination of new technologies; (v) the International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAFT) will contribute in the agroforestry field. The project will scale up the results already achieved by the Research.
- National and international NGOs, with expertise in the fields of intervention and/or project area, such as: AAL, AFA, ANADESC, ADCVI, INADES, Helen Keller International (HKI), among others, will intervene in the supervision of the actors according to their comparative advantages and as needed.

54. **Territorial authorities, and customary authorities.** These are the N'Zi Regional Council and the Municipal Councils whose missions include promoting and implementing local development, modernizing the rural areas, improving livelihoods, land and environment management. In addition to the territorial authorities, there are the customary authorities represented by Kings, Provincial Chiefs, Cantonal Chiefs, Tribal Chiefs and Village Chiefs. They play a role in ensuring compliance with land use criteria, in the management of land conflicts and in the appropriation and sustainability of

¹⁸ Airport, aeronautical and meteorological operations development company

achievements.

55. **Private actors.** Other type of actors along the value chains will participate in the initiative. Private actors will be encouraged to create partnerships with producers and/or processors. These partnerships will be consolidated on the basis of trust and collaboration by defining partnership contracts and agreements. This includes the following actors:

- Seed suppliers, cuttings and rhizomes suitable to the agro-ecological context (resistant to water stress, high temperature) and production requirements. Priority will be given to agreements with yam research centers and nurseries supported by the CSRS and those for cassava supported by the CSRS and which will be installed by the PRO2M-CI project.
- Irrigation equipment suppliers, inputs, equipment and small equipment for agriculture, product processing and livestock, including wholesaler groups of veterinarians and pharmacies that sell veterinary products;
- Service providers for mechanization and/or maintenance of agricultural machinery and equipment, thus creating employment, particularly for young people;
- Processors, traders, transporters and intermediaries will collaborate with transparency for the commercialization of the agricultural products.
- Microfinance institutions such as COOPEC, ADVANS and/or commercial banks that provide financing for rural areas;
- Telephone operators: ORANGE, MTM, MOOV and information and communication structures (press, rural radio, etc.) as part of initiatives on the dissemination of market information;
- FAO will provide technical assistance in the overall implementation of the projects interventions.

56. Approximately 50,000 people (50% women and 30% youth) in the intervention areas will benefit from the project, representing 20% of the total population of the N'zi region. This corresponds to 34% of the poor population estimated by ENV 2015 and 72% of food insecure people recorded by the SAVA survey in August 2018. This targeted beneficiaries will participate in one or more activities developed by the project. Direct participants are listed below by component.

57. For component 1, about 30,000 people, 50% of them women, will be sensitized and informed on resilient agricultural and livestock production practices. This group includes smallholders who benefit directly from the investments, namely: (i) 1,000 smallholder market gardeners, 60% female and 30% young (male and female); (ii) 16,500 smallholder yam and/or cassava farmers, 30% female and 30% young (male and female), of whom 1,500 participate in the FFS and 15,000 are assisted by farmers' facilitators; (iii) 15,000 traditional poultry farmers, 70% female.

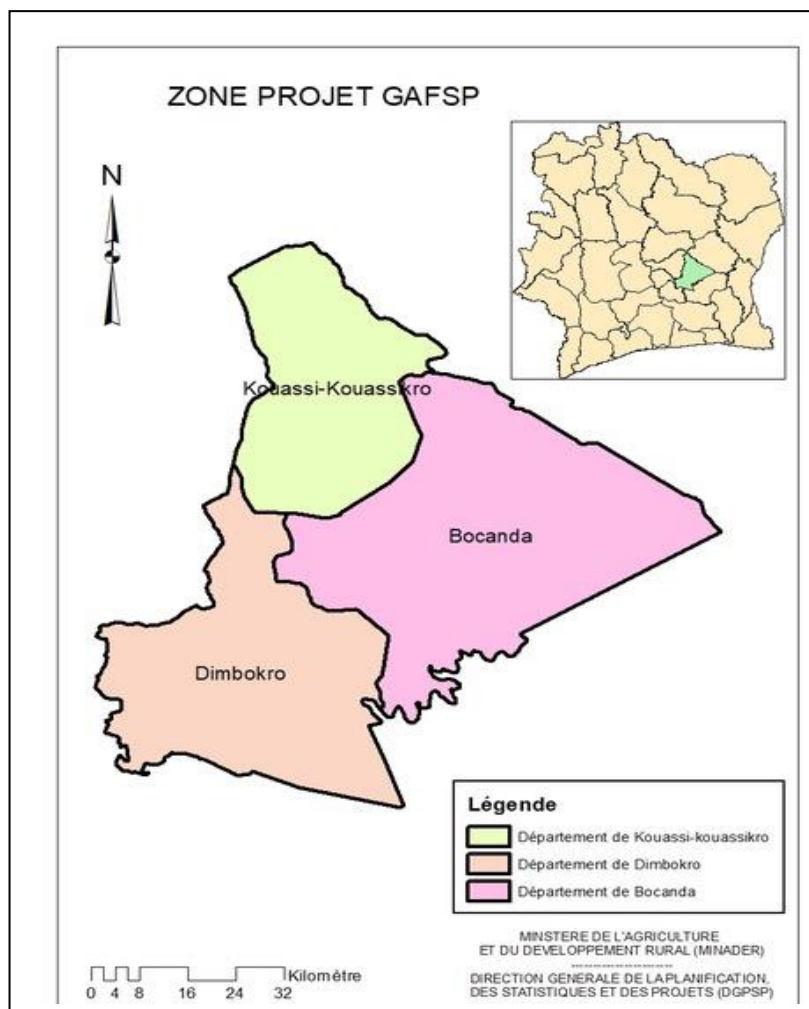
58. The activities of component 2 will involve approximately 30,000 people, 60% of whom will be women, including: (i) 300 young entrepreneurs (individual or cooperative) involved in agricultural services; (ii) 500 women entrepreneurs (individual or cooperative) involved in cassava and groundnut processing activities and in drying okra and chilli pepper; (iii) 5,000 stakeholders, namely smallholders, processors, transporters, traders, input, material and equipment suppliers, active in the different domains (yam, cassava, vegetable products, groundnuts, traditional poultry) will benefit from the project through partnership contracts; (iv) 5,000 people, at least 50% of whom are women, sensitized on financial products and services and financial management; (v) 5,000 APO members, 50% of whom are women and their governing bodies strengthened; (vi) 500 women members of women's organizations will be empowered.

59. The activities of component 3 will benefit a large part of the population in the intervention areas. In particular, (i) at least 30,000 producers benefiting from the early warning mechanism; (ii) at least 50,000 people will be reached by Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns on malnutrition and a diversified and balanced diet, including 1,500 women facilitators in villages and 1,000 students who will benefit from nutritional education sessions in primary schools.

2.2. Justification of the overall approach

2.2.1. Overall approach

60. The project targets the N'zi region for its socio-economic and environmental fragility. This region with a population of 247,578 inhabitants, 50.6% of whom are women, is divided into three departments¹⁹. At present, it is characterized by: (i) a poverty rate of 59.1% (compared to 46.3% at the national level)²⁰; (ii) a high prevalence of food and nutritional insecurity affecting 28% of its population (compared to 10.8% at the national level)²¹; (iii) high vulnerability of family farms to the effects of climate change: High variability in rainfall, decreased rainfall, increased temperatures - N'zi is the region with the highest temperatures in Côte d'Ivoire, and (iv) environmental degradation: declining soil fertility, repeated wild fires, forest degradation and deforestation, illegal gold panning. This illegal gold panning has consequences on the environmental (destruction of land and forests), socio-security (conflict between farmers and gold miners) and economic (diversion of agricultural labour, reduction/destruction of land that can be used for agriculture) levels.



61. The N'zi region is the second food insecure region (after Tonkpi region). It was chosen as the intervention area for this project because it has less projects' interventions than the Tonkpi region, the most food insecure region (38% according to the latest surveys) but that receives increased attention in terms of food security and agricultural and rural development interventions and projects. This choice contributes to balance investments between the different parts of the country.

62. The depletion of resources in terms of quantity and quality, leading to a drastic reduction in productivity, both of food crops and of high-value crops - coffee and cocoa - has led to a significant exodus and migration of populations to forest areas and urban centers in search of jobs, new sources of income and/or, more arable land to cultivate. Smallholders, women and youth are the most affected. The departure of men and young results in a reduction in the labour force on family farms and an increase in the burdens on women who have to provide food and livelihoods for their households.

63. In this context, the project aims to address the major constraints of vulnerable smallholders, strengthen

¹⁹ The N'zi region has 247,578 inhabitants, 126,910 of whom live in the Bocanda Department (51%), 91,056 in the Dimbokro Department (37%) and 29,612 in the Kouassi-Kouassikro (12%) (RGPH 2014)

²⁰ Source: ENV 2015

²¹ SAVA survey - August 2018. The N'zi region is a second place between the Tonkpi region (38%) and the Iffou region (18%).

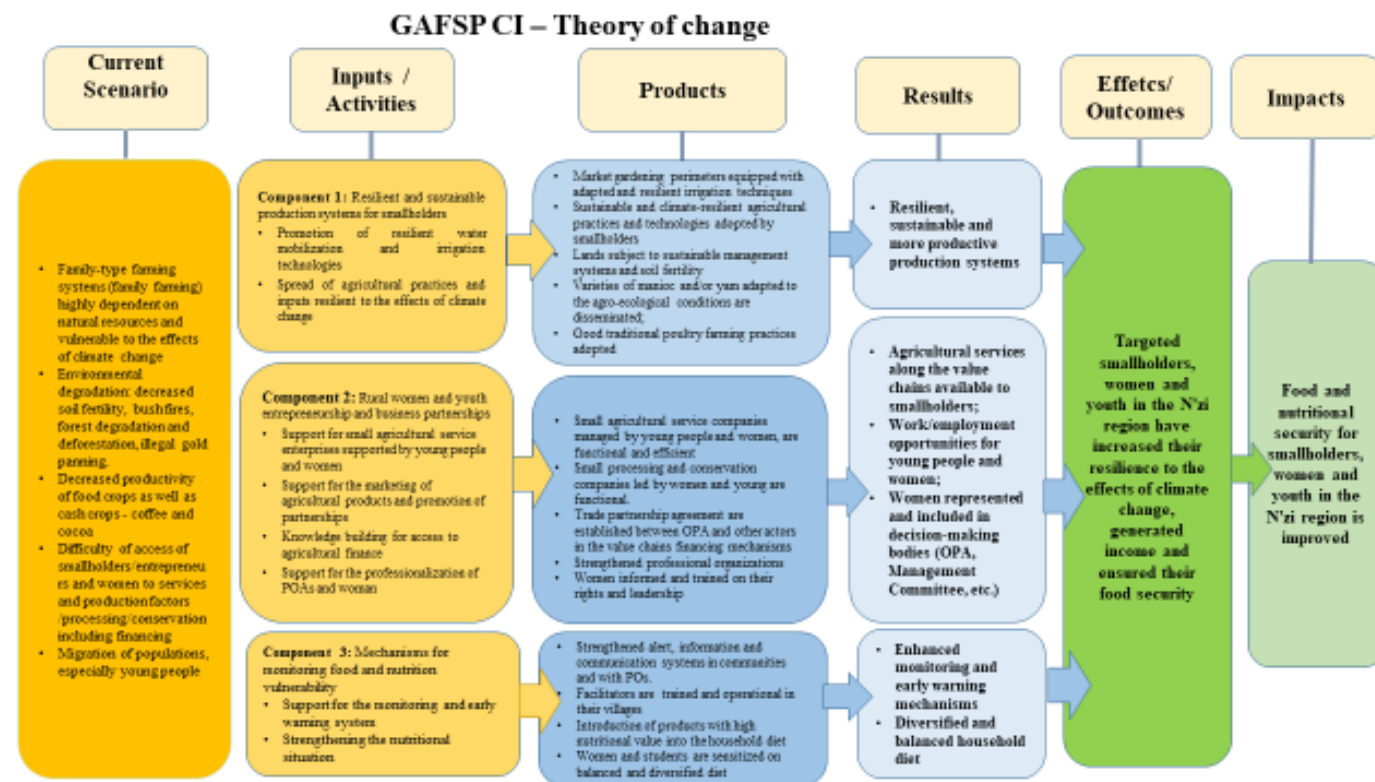
productive capacities and productivity of family farms and APO, promote employment and income opportunities for women and youth, facilitate access to innovation and resilient agricultural practices, especially for the main food crops in the region (yam and cassava), promote food and income diversification through support for horticulture and traditional poultry farming and promote rural entrepreneurship.

64. The approach and guiding principles that will therefore guide the project implementation are based on lessons learned from several previous food and nutrition security programs, that took into account the realities and concerns of stakeholders in the region: (i) the application of the participatory approach and the effective implication/contribution of all stakeholders, in particular smallholders, women and youth for better ownership, (ii) taking into account of the gender dimension (iii) capitalization and valorization of the achievements and experiences and lessons learned from other projects in food security and nutrition; (iv) search for synergies and partnerships with all stakeholders and ongoing projects/interventions and in particular with the programs of the Integrated Agricultural Development Zone n.4. The latter approach is essential to strengthen dialogue, coordination and impact on food security.

65. With regard to experiences and lessons learned from previous projects, the project will expand, replicate, adapt and support results and achievements that have had significant impact on the food and nutrition security and incomes of smallholders, women and youth. Among these successful experiences, will be taken into account, among others: (i) the farmer school field approach adopted by the WAAPP/PPAAO/WAAPP project and the projects implemented with the assistance of FAO as well as by the CSRS for the dissemination of good soil fertility management practices as well as pest management (e. g: (ii) the adoption of low-cost and environmentally friendly technologies developed together with research; (iv) the entrepreneurial approach developed and promoted by the Youth Employment Agency as part of the "C2D emploi des jeunes" " project financed by AFD, the World Bank and the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, which combines youth apprenticeship activities, entrepreneurship training, financing support and close monitoring and coaching for the operationalization and development of youth businesses; (v) the mechanism for shared-cost investments as developed by the "PROPACOM OUEST" project, that involves a systematic contribution from beneficiaries with regard to investments in order to confirm their commitment, ownership and sustainability.

2.2.2. Theory of change

Figure 1. Theory of change



2.2.3. Linkages with the investment plan and other public projects and programs

66. Through its different components the project contributes to the different programs of the NAIP 2. It will be based on synergy with the other projects and programs planned by NAIP 2 and the initiatives promoted by the Integrated Agricultural Development Zone approach as well as on linkages with ongoing programs promoted by the Government with the support of the development partners in the area. In particular, it will participate in the operationalization of the Integrated Agricultural Development Zone number 4, which recognizes yams, cassava and rice as priority food with the need to invest in crops in Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices, in order to address the severe problem of drought and reduction in soil fertility. Collaborations linkages will be established with the project on Agro-Industrial Zone in the “Bélier” region (“2PAI-Bélier”) supported by the AfDB, the PRO2MCI project supported by the EU on horticulture and cassava from production to marketing, the youth entrepreneurship support project implemented by the Youth Employment Agency, among others.

2.2.4. Linkages with the existing strategic framework

67. The project's targeted results are in line with the strategic orientations of NAIP 2 and its related investment programs. The current dynamic driven at the national level and through the empowerment of actors at the decentralized level is a favorable factor for the success of these project interventions. At the regional, departmental and Development Pole levels, the effective implementation of the consultation frameworks for actors and partners will contribute to coordinate and create synergies in the various interventions at different levels for greater impact.

2.2.5. Specific considerations or measures put in place to ensure that the overall approach chosen is within the actual implementation capacity of the executing agency

68. The implementation of project activities in the field will be ensured by a dedicated specific technical team which will be recruited through a competitive selection. This team will have the role and responsibility to mobilize and coordinate all technical resources (state and non-state level) for the effective implementation of activities with the overall technical support from FAO. It will carry out the activities under the supervision of the Directorate General of Planning, Statistics and Projects (DGPSP). The DGPSP is responsible for designing and coordinating planning and development policies, developing agricultural programs and projects, monitoring their progress, evaluating their implementation, and setting up the mechanism for ensuring the sustainability of project achievements. As the project is under its supervision, DGPSP has good experience in monitoring and evaluating projects of financial institutions and bilateral technical partners. Having already carried out such an operation, it has experience in identifying appropriate expertise for project management and will work closely with AFO. In addition, the DGPSP experts who led the preparation of this project will support the new team that will be recruited.

2.3. Activities to be financed and their justification

69. To achieve the objective and meet the needs expressed by the target groups, including smallholders, women and youth, the project will intervene by improving the capacity to respond and adapt to the major constraints affecting their family farms and economic activities in general. By capitalizing on and consolidating the results of previous interventions, actions will be promoted to enable the full participation and ownership by stakeholders and oriented towards access to and dissemination of production practices resilient to climate change, innovative technologies and approaches, efficient production and processing factors, while promoting rural entrepreneurship, as well as linkages with the private sector along value chains.

70. The project interventions are organized into three technical components: Component 1: Promoting resilient and sustainable production systems for smallholders; Component 2: Promoting rural entrepreneurship of women and youth and business partnerships; and Component 3: Strengthening mechanisms for monitoring food and nutrition vulnerability. In addition to these components, there is a fourth component concerning project coordination, management, monitoring/evaluation and knowledge management.

71. These components are aligned with the components defined by the GAFSP results framework document as shown in the following table.

Table 5. Alignment between the project components and the components of the GAFSP framework document.

<i>Components of the GAFSP proposal Côte d'Ivoire</i>	<i>Components of the GAFSP framework document</i>
Component 1: Promoting resilient and sustainable production systems for smallholders.	Component 1. Increase in agricultural productivity
Component 2: Promotion of rural entrepreneurship for women and youth and business partnerships.	Component 2. Increase in agricultural productivity Component 4. Improving non-farm livelihoods in rural areas
Component 3: Strengthening mechanisms for monitoring food and nutrition vulnerability	Component 3. Risk and vulnerability reduction
All components	Component 5. Technical assistance and institutional support (institutional and capacity building)

72. The activities are on line with the NAIP 2 priority programs and their implementation will take into account the major results of other projects in the same areas and the approaches used by ongoing programs in the N'zi region and/or in the country. The activities are developed, below by component and sub-component.

2.3.1. COMPONENT 1: Promotion of resilient and sustainable production systems for smallholders

73. The irregularity of rainfall in space and time and the reduction of rainfall in recent decades have had a significant impact on agricultural production and increasingly require the judicious use and management of water resources. In addition, knowledge, availability and access to agricultural and livestock practices and innovative technologies remain among the major constraints for family farms, especially those run by women.

74. In this context, the component's activities aim to reduce the vulnerability of production systems by promoting efficient and resilient agricultural technologies and practices to the effects of climate change, both for staple crops and for economic activities that provide food diversification and income sources, especially for women. The activities are divided into two sub-components, namely: (i) Promotion of resilient water mobilization and irrigation technologies, and (ii) Dissemination of efficient and resilient agricultural practices.

2.3.1.1. Activities of Subcomponent 1.1. Promotion of resilient water mobilization and irrigation technologies

75. The main activities of this sub-component are (i) the establishment of resilient investments for the irrigation of horticulture areas and (ii) capacity building for the management of these hydro-agricultural investments.

A) Resilient investments for the irrigation of horticulture areas

76. The project will intervene in the rehabilitation and/or reinforcement of 20 horticulture sites, including eight in Dimbokro Department, eight in Bocanda Department and four in Kouassi-Kouassikro. They are located along the N'zi River or around water reservoirs (dam). Eleven sites, three in Dimbokro and eight in Bocanda, are located along the river. At these sites, the investment will be for the installation of the pumping and irrigation systems. The other nine sites, four in Kouassi Kouassikro and five in Dimbokro, will be irrigated from the dams. Five of these water reservoirs will require rehabilitation operations (dredging, etc.). All the nine will be equipped with an irrigation system.

77. The irrigation technique identified for all sites is the "Californian" low-pressure system, which is very efficient for groups of small producers. This technique is suitable for an operation where the water supply is community based and maintenance is less costly, simple and requires no special intervention. This system, which is new in the intervention area, has already been widely tested in the context of other projects co-financed and implemented by MINADER. The pumping system powered by solar energy will be preferred. This system has also already been successfully tested on the Gouekolo 1 site (Touba) as part of the PROPACOM Project, and on the off-season market garden perimeter of the Kafiguie agricultural group (Korhogo) as part of the Investment Project of the Regional Program for Sustainable Land Management and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Sahel and West Africa (PRGDT).

78. In each site, a development of 2 ha irrigated area will be done, for a group of about 50 people, mainly women and

young people, at a rate of 25 people per hectare. In total, there will be a total area of 40 ha irrigated for the entire project for about 1,000 people, 60% of whom are women and 30% young (<35 years old) and 10% other smallholders in a vulnerable situation.

B) Capacity building for managing hydro-agricultural investments

79. For each site, the implementation of a management mechanism and tools and maintenance of investments will be carried out while making operators responsible, namely: (i) information and training of users; (ii) establishment and training of irrigated perimeter management committees, and (iii) training of equipment maintenance managers. More specifically:

(i) Information and training of investment users. All the 1,000 smallholder market gardeners will be informed about the rights and duties of investment users, as well as management mechanisms to ensure equitable access and sustainability of investments. Facilitators and/or trainers from the support structures (NGO, MINADER's Directorate of Water Management, and ANADER) will be responsible for organizing awareness campaigns at each site (2 days for each site in total 40 days of awareness/mobilization of stakeholders).

(ii) Establishment and training of irrigated perimeter management committees. After awareness and information sessions, operators will be supported in setting up management committees composed of 7 people, 60% of whom are women, who will be encouraged to take up decision-making positions. Each perimeter will have a committee that will be formed on the technical and economic management of investments and water for irrigation: use of pumping and water distribution equipment, distribution schedule, management of community facilities, etc. A 4-day session will be organized in each perimeter (a total of 20 sessions). The trainers will be technicians and/or experts from NGO, ANADER and/or MINADER's Directorate of Water Management.

(iii) Training of equipment maintenance managers. Within each user group, 3 people will be identified to be trained in equipment maintenance. A 3-day session will be organized in each perimeter. In total, in the 20 sessions, 60 young people will be trained for 3 people per perimeter on the operation and maintenance of equipment (solar panels, pumps, water distribution networks, etc.). Specialized technicians will be in charge of the training.

2.3.1.2. Activities of Subcomponent 1.2. Dissemination of efficient and resilient agricultural practices

80. The interventions will be carried out through: (i) the dissemination of agricultural practices resilient to climate change (climate smart agriculture), (ii) the promotion of improved and adapted planting material, and (iii) capacity building for traditional poultry farming (habitats, feed, animal health).

A) Promotion and dissemination of climate smart agriculture practices

81. Action will focus on innovative agricultural practices/technologies developed by national research (MINESUDD²², 2013; MINADER²³, 2018) both by CNRA and by the Swiss Center for Scientific Research (CSRS), and on other documented technologies²⁴ already applied in the country (crop cycle adjustment, organic fertilization and compost, use of improved varieties of yams, cassava and vegetable crops, improved traditional livestock farming, agroforestry, etc.). It will be based on: (i) an information and training program using the Farmer Field School (FFS) approach, (ii) monitoring and support to producers, and (iii) information, education and communication campaigns on good agricultural practices.

i) Information and training. The Farmer Field School (FFS) will be used to inform, train, demonstrate and disseminate climate-smart agricultural solutions and practices related mainly to yam, cassava and horticulture. This will be based on the experience and successful results of this approach in several areas in the country, including Gagnoa²⁵. The initiative will be complementary and in synergy with the ongoing one promoted by the CSRS in the department of Kouassi-Kouassikro with the aim of improving yam productivity through adapted varieties, healthy plant material and

²²Technology needs assessment and technology action plan for climate change adaptation. *UNEP-GEF*, 185 p.

²³ FAOCI (2018). Collection of climate-smart agricultural technologies.

²⁴AGBRI LAKO (2016): Diagnosis of the national context in terms of climate change and intelligent agriculture in the face of climate. Final version. FAO, 116 pages + Annexes.

DOUMBIA SÉKOU (2017). Diagnostic report of the national context and collection of research results on socio-economic factors favouring adaptation and appropriate AIC technologies among small farmers. FAO, 128 pages.

²⁵FAO (2019). Final report of the TCP 3601 project "Contribution to the achievement of climate change and food security objectives through climate-smart agriculture. The case of the rice sector".

production techniques that can improve yields and soil fertility (example: crop associations: yam + groundnut, yam + introduction of the cajanus). Although the themes will be determined by the participants of the FFS, to address the major constraints they face, it is anticipated that themes such as: (i) calibration of agricultural calendars; (ii) restoration of soil fertility including crop rotation and crop association techniques based on current experiences; (iii) innovations in sustainable management and water optimization in rainfed cassava cultivation; (iv) agroforestry with the integration of trees into corn, cassava, groundnut or soybean fields, as in the case of trees of *Acacia magnum* for energy wood, *Gmelina arborea* for timber and *Faidherbia albida* for soil fertility improvement and ²⁶carbon sequestration; (v) use of manure, compost from plant residues and livestock by-products, (vi) seed production (cuttings and rhizomes); (vii) use of varieties adapted to the agro-ecological context, climate change, water stress and high temperature (yam varieties, cassava, vegetable products); (viii) crop protection against climatic hazards and pests: application of techniques already tested in Côte d'Ivoire and neighbouring countries, etc. A total of 100 FFS will be implemented, including: 60 for food crops, with two FFS per sub-prefecture per year (one for yams and one for cassava) for 10 sub-prefectures for 3 years and 40 for vegetable crops, with 20 FFS per year for 2 years. A total of 2,500 people will benefit, with 25 people per FFS. Women will constitute 60% of the participants in vegetable FFS and 30% of the participants in FFS for yam and cassava since these two crop productions are dominated by men. To ensure the dissemination of good practices as well as the sustainability and sustainability of the learning and approach, FFS participants will become farmers' facilitators with a role as local extension agents and leaders within their POs and/or villages to reproduce and disseminate the knowledge they have learned. Each member of the FFS related to yam or cassava cultivation will be responsible for disseminating the innovation to at least 10 other producers. This methodology, already tested in the area by the CSRS, and a total of 15,000 other small producers, 30% of whom are women will benefit, and thus to reach a total of 16,500 people. On the other hand, for market gardeners, all 1,000 beneficiaries of the horticulture perimeters will participate in the FFS. In total, the action will reach approximately 17,500 producers, including 2,500 participants in the school fields. Women will represent at least 40% of the participants in the FFS.

(ii) Monitoring and support for producers. Small producers will be supervised and accompanied by ANADER technicians and NGOs with experience in the field and with whom service contracts will be established. Monitoring will allow to verify the effective adoption of techniques and the effects on their activities.

(iii) Information campaigns, education and communication on good agricultural practices. To strengthen the dissemination of the climate smart agriculture's practices, information, education and communication campaigns will be organized in each department. This comprises: (i) exchange visits between producers and between production sites; (ii) knowledge fairs in the villages and/or production areas where the maximum people could participate and exchange on the concerned themes; (iii) broadcasts on local radio stations. A collaboration will also be established with the M-agri platform which provides information on agriculture and agricultural commodity prices (see Component 2).

B) Promotion of improved and adapted plant material.

82. FFS participants will receive a grant of quality planting material (cuttings or rhizomes or vegetable seeds) already tested at the FFS level with a small grant of other inputs to allow them to replicate the experience in their fields by using techniques learned to enhance resilience to climate change. This will involve distributing (i) 2,500 improved cassava cuttings per person, for the cultivation/experimentation of 0.25 ha of their fields. The direct beneficiaries will be the 750 lead producers participating in the 30 FFS, (ii) 750 kg of improved yam seeds/rhizomes per person for the²⁷ cultivation/experimentation of 0.25 ha of their fields. The direct beneficiaries will be the 750 farmers' facilitators participating in the 30 FFS. (iii) A batch of horticulture seeds for the 1,000 beneficiaries of the horticulture perimeters to cultivate part of their farm, approximately 200 m²

83. Cassava cuttings will be produced by nurseries supported by PRO2MCI project and yam rhizomes by the CSRS, which has also created a network of nurserymen in the area. The improvement of yam seed production at producer level will also be one of the themes of the FFS, as well as the improved technique for their conservation (see Component 2). It

²⁶50 ha of cassava in association with acacia have been successfully produced by the NGO MALEBI in Ahua in the Dimbokro Department. A project to this end was carried out by the village community of Zonguitakaha (Korhogo) as part of the Investment Project of the Regional Program for Sustainable Land Management and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Sahel and West Africa (PRGDT) - the Korhogo "YEBE" farmers' network, has developed plots of *Faidherbia albida* through a groundnut crop rotation system, but, sorghum with the support of the NGO ARK.

²⁷ 1 seed/yam rhizome=300g

will be based on the achievements capitalized by research, in particular by CNRA and CSRS. On the other hand, vegetable seeds will be acquired from local private suppliers while ensuring quality requirements. This batch of seeds of horticulture will thus take into account high nutritional value crops, to promote food diversification, taking into account that N'zi is the region with the lowest food diversity²⁸.

C) Strengthening capacity for traditional poultry farming management

84. Animal health control, as well as the promotion of coop and feeding systems adapted to the ecological conditions of the area, will be taken into account to strengthen the management capacities of traditional poultry farming, which is a source of food and income for households and especially women. The project will support: (i) the creation and training of a local livestock farmers network, (ii) the promotion of housing and feeding systems, and (iii) support for vaccination campaigns. This initiative aims to consolidate the results of the WAAP/PPAAO, ACCS, CHANGE and PIJFACI project.

(i) Creation and training of a network of local leads' breeders. The project will support the creation of a network of approximately 40 lead/facilitators breeders, 60% of whom are women and 40% are young people from villages of the three departments, with 4 facilitators per sub-prefecture. They will be identified and selected from women and young people with traditional poultry farming. They will receive training in animal health, biosecurity and veterinary hygiene, as well as resilient feeding, livestock housing construction and livestock management. Their training will be provided by the regional technical services of MIRAH or specialized training firms recruited for this purpose and their farms will serve as demonstration sites for the training of other livestock farmers in the area.

(ii) Promotion of housing and feeding systems. Each farmer facilitator will benefit from a kit for the creation and demonstration of an adapted housing and the feeding demonstration equipment. Each facilitator breeder will carry out training and demonstration sessions per year in his village and/or in the surrounding villages for approximately 10 people per session. Over three years, it is estimated that the action will affect about 12,000 small breeders, 70% of whom are women and 30% young.

(iii) Support for vaccination campaigns. The lead breeders will be trained as facilitators, thus facilitating access to vaccination against Newcastle disease and deworming. This action will contribute to vaccination campaigns led by the Regional Directorate of Veterinary Services. The project will support the supply of 90,000 doses of vaccine per year and the costs of vaccinators for two years, enabling 90,000 poultry to be treated each year for about 15,000 people (6 subjects per household), 70% of whom are women and 30% young.

2.3.1.3. Linkages with plans, programs and projects and approach for the implementation of component 1

Linkages of Component 1 activities with previous results

85. The capitalization of the results obtained in previous projects in relation to component 1 interventions, both in terms of approach and technologies, allows to propose this intervention approach. Among these results we can recall: (i) the diffusion of the "Californian" irrigation system, which was appreciated by producers supported by the PADER-LACS project, because its use is very simple and maintenance is low-cost. The investment is less expensive compared to other systems such as the drip system²⁹; (ii) the establishment of a regional platform bringing together all stakeholders, strongly supported by local radio stations in the region of "Moyen-Cavally" has facilitated the dissemination of good practices promoted by the PACCS Project; (iii) support for research and extension of improved and adapted cassava varieties under the WAAPP project.

Linkages of Component 1 activities with the investment plan

86. The interventions of component 1 contribute to the implementation of Program 1 of the NAIP 2, which aims to improve the link between research, development and advisory services with a view to improving the productivity of the value chains, as well as to promote and adopt innovative technologies and infrastructures that promote both productivity and competitiveness, while preserving the environment. In particular, the component participates in sub-programs 1.3 "Improving access to quality agricultural inputs and services" and 1.4 "Promoting intensive and sustainable agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries production", which takes into account the development of infrastructure and irrigation systems. The

²⁸ SAVA survey - August 2018

²⁹ This system does not require filtering as a drop, which means a great saving on filtering equipment.

activities also contribute to NAIP 2 Program 3 on environmental resource management and climate resilience with the objective of ensuring the rehabilitation and sustainable management of national environmental resources and strengthening agricultural productive capacity to withstand climate change and shocks.

87. In relation to the GAFSP results framework document, this component is aligned with the actions and sub-components of component 1 on increasing agricultural productivity and identifies smallholders and in particular women as priority target groups.

Linkages of Component 1 activities with other projects and public programs and activities

88. The project will build on past experiences, namely (i) the project on adaptation to climate change and stabilization of living conditions of the populations (PACSS) supported by the GIZ, which has set up cassava woodlots and contributed to the strengthening of cassava platforms in the southwest of the country; (ii) the Emergency Program for Food Production Support (PUAPV), which aimed to support the production of cassava/plantain bananas by making cassava cuttings and plantain bananas available free of charge, (iii) the West African Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAPP), (iv) the Lakes Region Rural Development Support Project (PADER-LACS), and (v) the Agricultural Production and Marketing Support Project (PROPACOM),

89. It will thus intervene in synergy with ongoing projects, including (i) the PRO2MCI, financed by the EU, which provides support to cassava sector, as well as the promotion of a more professional, efficient, organized and job-creating market garden sector. PRO2MCI is supporting the emergence of three types of agro-entrepreneurs and small producers in the region. The GAFSP project will collaborate with this project (ii) Innovations dissemination and soil fertility management in eastern, northeast, central and north of Côte d'Ivoire project (PIGESCI), is designed to support the wide dissemination of these innovations in major yam production basins, including the Department of Kouassi-Kouassikro, (iii) the Project "Ecological intensification of cassava cultivation in Côte d'Ivoire (INEC)", promoted by the CSRS in Côte d'Ivoire. These two innovative projects are developed within the framework of the Competitive Fund for Sustainable Agricultural Innovation (CFIA) financed by AFD and whose general objective is to teach producers on how to feed the soil so that the soil in return feeds the cassava plant in order to contribute to achieving food security and poverty alleviation through the sustainable increase in cassava production in Côte d'Ivoire, (iv) programs of NGO such as "ONG Agro Ecologie de Dimbokro", working in the dissemination of agro-ecological practices and already supporting women cassava producers through agroforestry in Ahua in the Dimbokro department,

Component 1 approach to gender equality and women's empowerment

90. Women are among the vulnerable groups targeted by the project. In this component, one of the criteria for the implementation of activities is the effective involvement of women and their organizations not only as final beneficiaries of economic activities but also as responsible actors in investment and activity management bodies (management of horticulture areas, participation and representativeness in the management committee, organization and participation in FFS). The developed sites will be for women and young people: 60% women, 30% young people (<35 years old) and 10% other smallholders in vulnerable situations. The allocation of horticulture plots to women remains one of the essential conditions in the selection of the sites to be developed. The interventions of the project component are aligned and follow the specific measures for women and/or youth defined in NAIP 2 Program 1.

Component 1 approach to ecological sustainability, risks and resilience in fragile environments

91. The project will seek to popularize resilient practices in both rainfed and irrigated (horticulture) crops. The interventions of the component will enable producers to acquire the know-how in good agricultural practices to make their production systems resilient to climate change. The partnership with local research and supervision institutions will enable the dissemination of high-performance approaches and techniques. In terms of CSA technology, the use of solar pumps will be promoted in horticulture areas, as well as Californian-style irrigation systems and the improvement of soil fertility through agroecological techniques.

2.3.2. COMPONENT 2: Promotion of rural entrepreneurship of women and youth and business partnerships

92. Based on the field missions and various exchanges with stakeholders in the project area, it was found that smallholders, women and youth face several challenges in accessing different agricultural services along the value chains

that affect their performance: These difficulties and constraints are related to (i) access to mechanization services (ii) access to stable and profitable markets, (iii) transport of agricultural products, (iv) access to agricultural and rural finance, (v) conservation and processing of agricultural products, (vi) access to market information.

93. The activities are divided into the following four sub-components: (i) Small agricultural service enterprises Support for young people and women; (ii) Support to marketing of agricultural products and promotion of partnerships; (iii) Knowledge development for access to agricultural finance; (iv) support to the professionalization of Farmer Organizations (FO) and women.

2.3.2.1 Activities for Subcomponent 2.1. Support for small agricultural service enterprises supported by young people and women.

94. The opportunities for gainful employment and jobs remain a challenge for women and young people in a country where 2 out of 3 people are under 35 years of age. Young people are not motivated to get involved in the agricultural sector because of its lack of attractiveness. However, production-related activities could be a mean of attracting young people to this sector: before and after production services.

95. The main activities of the sub-component are: (i) promotion/strengthening of small agricultural service enterprises; (ii) strengthening of artisanal processing units and improvement of product quality; (iii) strengthening of agricultural product conservation systems.

A) Promotion/strengthening of small agricultural service enterprises

96. The activity concerns the strengthening and/or support for the establishment of local agricultural service enterprises (individual or cooperative): sales of agricultural inputs, mechanization, transport, manufacture of small tools and repair of agricultural equipment and materials, etc. This intervention will make it possible to provide quality local services to the actors of the sectors, as well as to offer self-employment to young people and women. Existing companies supported by women and young people in the project area will be supported to make them more efficient and profitable. Support for the creation of new businesses will be encouraged where these types of services do not exist and the expressed and potential demand is quite consistent.

97. In the implementation of this activity, the project will work in collaboration with the Dimbokro Youth Employment Agency, which, under multi-donor financing, including AFD, is implementing a program to integrate young people and self-employment through training, financing and monitoring. Collaboration will also be established with the PRO2MCI project, which is funded by the European Union and has an agricultural services support component. The activity will be implemented through the following actions :

(i) Diagnostic/mapping inventory of existing enterprises and evaluation of the supply and demand for agricultural services in the different areas of the N'zi region. The inventory will thus highlight the specific interventions to be carried out, taking into account ongoing projects such as PRO2MCI and the "Acting for Youth" project implemented by the Ministry of Youth Promotion and Employment through the Dimbokro Youth Employment Agency.

(ii) Strengthening the material, technical and managerial capacities of existing enterprises. These are technical training sessions related to equipment and materials operated by the actors, management training sessions and cost-shared support between beneficiaries and the project in the purchase or rehabilitation of existing equipment and materials. Technical and management training will target both existing and new businesses, while support for the rehabilitation of equipment and materials will be provided to existing businesses. A total of 24 training sessions will be organized in all areas. The participants in the training courses will be 600 people, 50% of whom will be women and 50% young people.

(iii) Assistance in setting up new service companies. This initiative will be carried out where they do not exist, based on actual demand, in close collaboration with other ongoing projects in the region. Promoters (individual or cooperative) will be supported from the business idea to their implementation and operationalization, through support for the development of business plans, the search for financing and training in entrepreneurship and techniques and coaching

(iv) Follow-up and support for companies. This activity is intended to provide close support to companies (individual and cooperative) in improving their performance.

The project plans to support 15 agricultural service companies in the region in the various areas mentioned above. It is estimated that approximately 300 people are involved, 40% of whom are women. The investment financing mechanism (equipment, tools, etc.) will be based on the principle of costs shared with beneficiaries on investments only (50% of the project and 50% of beneficiaries) to encourage their ownership and increase sustainability. This approach is currently being promoted by MINADER following the experiences and lessons learned from previous projects such as PROPACOM.

B) Strengthening of artisanal processing units and improvement of product quality

98. This involves support for existing artisanal processing units for groundnuts, cassava and horticulture products to improve their performance and the quality of processed products. After the identification and diagnosis of women-owned businesses in the three departments, the project's support will focus on:

(i) Technical and financial support for the rehabilitation and improvement of the performance of existing craft units. Financial support will be provided on a cost-shared basis for the repair and/or upgrading of processing equipment and materials (50% of the project and 50% of beneficiaries on investments) to the identified and diagnosed units. As part of this activity, the project will collaborate with institutions such as I2T, CDT, the Chamber of Trades to scale up and promote the experiences and technologies available and adapted to the targeted needs. The project plans to support a total of 15 artisanal processing units, including units for processing cassava into “attieke” and flour, groundnuts into paste and market garden products (okra and dried chilli), with the involvement of at least 500 women. The technique used in the area for drying chilli and okra is quite rudimentary. The introduction of innovative technologies will be promoted to improve product quality and hygiene, based on existing proven experiences in the country and the sub-region (solar dryers, solar cold storage, etc.) promoted by the MICROSOL project funded by UEMOA in Bodonon (Korhogo) or as part of the women's empowerment project carried out by the NGO AAD and funded by Canadian cooperation. To this end, the project will carry out: (i) testing of drying technologies in collaboration with Technological Research Institutes; (ii) demonstration/training sessions (on average three per department), including exchanges/collaboration between stakeholders and suppliers/manufacturers of such equipment/materials, (iii) introduction of tailor-made dryers with training in use, management and maintenance. The project will be able to combine solar drying devices with grouping and marketing sheds at the level of horticulture perimeters (see sub-components 2.2 and 1.1).

(ii) Strengthening of technical capacities for processing agricultural products. The actors (women and young people) involved in the processing units will benefit in total from nine training sessions (management and technique for improving the quality and hygiene of processed products) and six refresher sessions in addition to the coaching/monitoring that will be carried out on an ongoing basis to ensure proper assimilation and application of the knowledge provided.

99. Artisanal processing units may establish partnerships with semi-industrial / industrial processing units operating in the region or in other regions of the country, particularly those of the Agricultural Development Centre and those supported by the PRO2MCI project.

C) Strengthening of conservation systems for agricultural products (yams, cassava, market garden products, etc.)

100. In order to reduce post-harvest losses and benefit from competitive prices with deferred sales while adding value to the products, the project will provide support in the conservation of agricultural products. The project will collaborate with the CSRS to develop yam conservation technologies for consumption based on the results already obtained on yam seed conservation, which will be consolidated. This research-action approach could also be extended to cassava.

2.3.2.2 Activities for Subcomponent 2.2. Support for the marketing of agricultural products and promotion of partnerships

101. Difficulties of market access in the N'zi region are due to, among other things, the isolation of production areas from major urban centers and markets (especially Kouassi-Kouassikro and Bocanda), the poor state of road infrastructure, the lack of organization of actors, most of whom operate in scattered dynamics, and the poor/lack of access to market information. The project will act through (i) strengthening information systems on agricultural commodity markets, (ii) supporting stakeholders in the establishment of commercial partnerships, (iii) supporting the establishment of multi-actor platforms, (iv) improving physical access to horticulture areas through the rehabilitation of rural tracks. Partnerships

between actors vertically and horizontally will be strengthened in order to improve the coordination, performance and profitability of their activities.

A) Strengthening information systems on agricultural commodity markets

102. Timely market information allows actors not only to better plan their production but above all to make optimal decisions about when, where, how and to whom to sell their products. Project activities will facilitate stakeholders' access to reliable and timely information to enable them to make optimal decisions. The action will build on and strengthen existing systems for the collection, analysis and dissemination of market information. M-Agri is a scheme implemented in Côte d'Ivoire with the technical and financial support of several partners such as Orange, the French Development Agency (AFD), the European Union (EU) and the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA) and provides market information and marketing advice by SMS to stakeholders. Access to information will be extended through: (i) information/sensitization of stakeholders on the existence and opportunities offered by this scheme through about twenty sessions accompanied by demonstrations on the tool during the first year of the project; (ii) collaboration with M-Agri in order to include the type of information not yet taken into account in the scheme and relevant for stakeholders in the project area (for example: information on the yam sector). For this activity, exchange and consultation meetings will be organized with M-Agri managers to determine the conditions of this collaboration.

B) Assistance to actors in the establishment of commercial partnerships.

103. One of the constraints that limit the inclusion of smallholders in commercial partnerships is the failure to comply with partnership requirements (lack of consistency in product quality and quantity, failure to meet deadlines, etc.) due to their weak production, organizational and managerial capacities.

104. Activities to facilitate business partnerships for the benefit of approximately 5,000 people, 50% of whom are women, will be carried out together with activities to support the professionalization of actors. This approach to facilitate partnerships between actors from different value chain linkages has already proved its worth in the country and in the sub-region, through the implementation of value chain development projects in the root and tuber sector. This is the "*Inclusive Business Models*" approach that is implemented through successive diagnostic and planning steps to build business relationships between stakeholders. The project will be carried out through:

(i) Capacity building for smallholders in marketing, market research, contracting and partnership negotiation. A total of twelve training sessions will be held for leaders of APO and company managers and will take place at the departmental level. Participants will be identified and selected on the basis of their level of organization and entrepreneurial skills.

(ii) Facilitating meetings to explore partnerships and market research between the various actors. The project will also play a facilitator role between the different actors (sellers, buyers, suppliers of inputs, agricultural services, equipment, etc.). The actors benefiting from the project will be supported in exploring new market opportunities, identifying potential buyers/partners and facilitating meetings (B2B, etc.);

(iii) Support for the actors through coaching in the establishment and implementation of their partnership contracts.

(iv) The establishment of warehouses/sheds for the aggregation and marketing of products. A *warehouse* measuring 20 m by 20 m will be built and equipped with weighing equipment per horticultural production site, for a total of 20 *warehouses/sheds* for the entire project. These sheds/warehouses will be managed by a committee trained in management and will serve as a point for grouping, treating/sorting horticultural products and also for marketing through an internal organization that the project will support. The establishment of these hangars is subject to the presence of producers who have experience and/or interest in working together and pooling their efforts in operations of collective interest, such as the collective supply of inputs, the participatory management of investments in the horticultural area, the collective marketing of products and the sharing of experiences and knowledge between actors. The management of these hangars will be taken into account as part of the management of investments made in horticulture areas (see component 1, sub-component 1.1.).

A) Support for the implementation of multi-actor platforms.

105. The establishment of platforms will facilitate collaboration between actors within the linkages and between different linkages in the yam, cassava and horticultural value chains. This will allow the various actors to get to know each other better and lay the foundations for the collection and exchange of information with the ultimate objective of achieving

profitable partnership contracts. The approach is to strengthen existing platforms where they exist or support actors in the creation of new platforms if they do not yet exist and when there is a certain dynamic within the actors themselves. This approach has already been promoted and implemented in the country through the WAAP/PAAO project in several regions of the country and especially in the cassava value chain. This action will be carried out through: (i) support for the characterization and organization/reinforcement of actors around a platform of actors organized by sector (yam, cassava, groundnut, poultry and market gardeners). These stakeholder platforms should constitute a framework for exchanges and consultation for stakeholders in the same value chain and should also constitute a credible interlocutor with the various partners: buyers, financing institutions; (ii) support for the establishment and operationalization of a digital platform that should be supported and managed by an OPA or an entrepreneur. It is an interactive system that will contain information on the supply and demand for agricultural products and services and is fed by the stakeholders. The platform will be a virtual meeting place between the supply and demand of agricultural products and services. The digital platform will play a facilitating role in business partnerships. This activity will be carried out in collaboration with the activity on market information systems.

B) Improving access to horticulture areas

106. The poor condition of rural roads and tracks is a major constraint for the development of the value chains in general and in particular the supply of agricultural inputs and equipment, in the movement and marketing of agricultural products. The project will intervene through the rehabilitation of rural roads in order to facilitate access to the horticultural production sites and other agricultural production areas. In total, 30 km of tracks will be rehabilitated to facilitate trade. Priority will be given to the most degraded roads for areas with a high level of agricultural production

2.3.2.3 Subcomponent 2.3. Knowledge building for access to agricultural finance

107. The sub-component provides for the following interventions: (i) training of stakeholders in financial management, (ii) implementation of information and awareness campaigns on financial products and services, and (iii) facilitation of the establishment of a framework for exchanges between agricultural stakeholders and microfinance institutions. The interventions of this sub-component aim to contribute to the establishment of a financial inclusion mechanism currently under consideration by MINADER and the Ministry of the Economy and Finance. The activities below will be carried out in collaboration with persons recruited for this purpose and in partnership with microfinance institutions operating in the area, as was the case with COOPEC when the proposal was formulated.

A) Training of actors in financial management.

108. Training and retraining for group leaders and individual company owners is planned, this will be followed by coaching to support stakeholders in the proper application of knowledge and assimilation. There will be a total of nine training sessions and nine refresher sessions involving approximately 250 people, 50% of whom will be women, who will be identified on the basis of clear and predefined criteria with the relevant stakeholders.

B) Carrying out information and awareness campaigns on financial and savings products and services.

109. Three campaigns per year and per department, reaching at least 5,000 people will be organized with the microfinance institutions. Information and awareness sessions could also include campaigns to promote the opening of banking accounts for small actors. These campaigns constitute also a mean of bringing MFIs closer to value chain actors in order to provide them with the opportunity to assess the risks and seize the opportunities offered by the agricultural sector.

C) Facilitating the establishment of a framework for exchanges between agricultural stakeholders and microfinance institutions.

110. The aim is to facilitate the creation and operationalization of a framework for consultation and exchange between MFIs based in the area and smallholders/entrepreneurs and their organizations. MFIs will be able to better understand smallholders in terms of characteristics and needs and thus be able to adapt their products and services to this target group. The consultation and exchange framework will make it possible in the long term to create trust between these partners and establish good collaborations (access to credits, good reimbursement rate). Reflection meetings will be organized as well as consultations by adopting an approach that allows for accountability and ownership by stakeholders.

111. Information on the various financial services and products available, conditions credit access, repayment terms,

simplified management and accounting tools and techniques, different types of savings and self-financing, etc., will be among the main elements to be taken into account in the various actions and interventions of this sub-component.

2.3.2.4 Sub-component 2.4. Support for the professionalization of APO and women

112. The activities of the sub-component are: (i) Organizational and operational capacity building of APO, and (ii) Organizational and empowerment capacity building of women and their organizations.

A) Strengthening the organizational and operational capacities of APO

113. The low organizational capacity of producers limits their inclusion in sustainable and profitable value chains. The aim is to work on building the capacity of agricultural producers' organizations at different levels in order to make them more dynamic and efficient. The actions planned are:

(i) A diagnosis of the existing APO in the three departments of the N'zi region. This diagnosis will make possible to characterize APO in terms organization level and especially in relation to the services they provide to their members.

(ii) Information and awareness sessions for all members of APO. This training focuses on topics such as planning, financial management, coordination, defining roles and responsibilities of members and leaders, negotiation and contracting, rights and duties of members, etc. It will be accompanied by exchange visits between APO and to the most dynamic groups/organizations in the region or country. In total, it is estimated that about 5,000 people will participate, at least 50% of them women.

(iii) Training sessions on leadership, management, organization, etc. for the leaders of these APO of the 3 departments total of 12 training sessions will be organized.

(iii) support for APO in the development and implementation of their action plans based on their members' needs. A monitoring and support mechanism will be established to facilitate the professionalization of APO to enable them to provide services to their members and to generate resources for their empowerment.

(iv) Training of umbrella organizations of the APO at departmental and regional level. The aim is to support APO at the grassroots level to organize themselves to create networks at the regional level.

B) Organizational and empowerment capacity building for women and their organizations

114. Women are particularly active in agricultural value chains and ensure household food and nutrition security. However, their access to production factors and their entrepreneurial initiative are limited. This is due to socio-cultural factors, lack of awareness of women's rights, poor access to information, and lack of literacy. The strengthening of women and their organizations will be done, among other things, through:

(i) Awareness-raising on respect for women's rights. Awareness-raising workshops for women and men as well as open houses women's rights will be set up in the 10 sub-prefectures, with the aim of reaching approximately 5,000 people. This is to promote the inclusion of women in public life and decision-making, as well as improve their economic and social empowerment. Women, often in the majority in terms of numbers in POs, do not have the same opportunities as men in terms of access to production factors (land, inputs, ...) and in the occupation of positions of responsibility (Presidency of the PO, ...).

(ii) Specific training for women to strengthen their capacity for expression and participation in public and APO bodies (leadership rights, lobbying, etc.) It is estimated that 500 women will participate.

(iii) Networking of rural women entrepreneurs. In conjunction with the rural entrepreneurship support activity, the project will facilitate the networking of women entrepreneurs in the intervention area. Networking is envisaged at departmental and regional, interregional and national levels. Opportunities for exchange (visits, workshops, sharing and reflection meetings, etc.) will be encouraged and promoted by the project to enable them to discuss and structure themselves around common objectives. The Platform of Women Farmers of Côte d'Ivoire (PFACI) of ANOPACI and all other structures bringing together rural women will be involved in the process.

2.3.2.5 Linkages with plans, programs and projects and approach for the implementation of component 2

Linkages of Component 2 activities with previous results

115. Previous interventions in the project area and in other parts of the country have produced results that have inspired and/or guided the proposed project activities. Among these elements, we can mention:

(i) The knowledge and experience gained from the establishment of the “Bureau de vente” (BV) which was established as part of the Project to Support Marketing and Local Initiatives in the Centre-North Region (PACIL). The information collected and disseminated by this Bouake based structure should be used to facilitate trade partnerships between stakeholders.

(ii) The improved processing equipment introduced/imported and demonstrated by FAO from the Songhai Centre in Benin as part of the Regional Project "Strengthening Trade Relations between Small Actors and Buyers in the Root and Tuber Sector in Africa", funded by the European Union, will be promoted and disseminated as part of this project. This project designed improved equipment to manage water from the pressing of cassava paste into “attieke”.

(iii) the "*Inclusive Business Models*" approach developed by FAO and implemented in the framework of its interventions, including in Côte d'Ivoire, should be used as an approach for seeking opportunities for stakeholders and in the establishment of trade partnerships. This 4-step approach focuses on coaching actors.

Linkages of Component 2 activities to the investment plan

116. The interventions of sub-component 2 of the project contribute to the NAIP 2 under: (i) Program 1 "Productivity and sustainable development of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries production" and more specifically to subprogram 1.2 through the provision of quality agricultural services; (ii) Program 2 "Improvement Provision of value addition and market performance" and in particular subcomponents 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3. With regard to processing, marketing and other post-harvest activities to improve the added value and income of stakeholders along value chains; (iii) Program 5 "Improving access to finance and private investment channels" through sub-components 5.1, 5.3 and 5.4 with regard to interventions on awareness raising, training, strengthening the governance of APO and promoting self-financing, especially for women and youth.

117. With respect to the GAFSP results framework, the project's interventions are linked to component 2, which focuses on linking producers and markets through commercial partnerships.

Linkages of Component 2 activities with other projects and public programs and activities

118. As mentioned above, the approach adopted in the implementation of project interventions will be based on the experiences of previous projects and programs in the country. Synergies of actions are planned between the project activities and other ongoing programs in the country:

119. (ii) Agropole development projects financed by the AfDB, in particular the project in the region du Belier, as part of the implementation of the NAIP 2. The actors in the project area should take advantage of opportunities through the major investments that will be made by the Agropole development project (principles of aggregation of agropoles);

120. Within the framework of the interventions of component 2, it is also planned to promote synergies with the initiatives led by the Ministry of Youth Promotion and Employment through the Dimbokro Youth Employment Agency. As part of these initiatives, the Dimbokro Youth Employment Agency supports youth entrepreneurship through a range of activities: awareness, learning and training, financing and support. More precisely, the GAFSP Côte d'Ivoire project will collaborate with the AEJ of Dimbokro on aspects related to the financing and coaching of enterprises, especially young people and women.

121. Concerning technologies for the conservation and processing of agricultural products, the project's interventions will also refer to the achievements and experiences of the WAAPP/PAAPAO project. A number of technologies have been developed within the framework of this project and with the collaboration of I2T and CDT and especially technologies for solar drying of agricultural products (for chilli and okra for women) and processing of cassava into "attiéké".

Component 2 approach to gender equality and women's empowerment

122. The interventions of the GAFSP project proposal took into account specific actions on gender equality and women's empowerment. In the specific case of component 2, the interventions in which women will participate aim to empower them through the creation of efficient, profitable companies equipped with new technologies such as the cassava paste pressing system or the solar drying system for market garden products (okra and chilli). Particular attention is also paid to young people through the promotion of agricultural service companies through corrective measures and the whole package of accompanying actions: agricultural mechanization service companies, mobile processing services companies, equipment and material repair companies and companies manufacturing small tools and spare parts, etc.

Component 2 approach to ecological sustainability, risks and resilience in fragile environments

123. The actions planned under this component 2 will take into account economic and ecological sustainability by promoting the use of solar-powered equipment for drying agricultural products. The project will promote cassava processing equipment equipped with a system for recovering waste water from the press, which until now has been causing pollution of the environment. From a socio-economic perspective, the project will adopt a progressive approach of mutual accountability of the beneficiaries in order to guarantee the sustainability of the achievements, even beyond the lifespan of the project.

2.3.3 COMPONENT 3: Strengthening mechanisms for monitoring food and nutrition vulnerability

124. Through this component, the project aims to contribute to strengthening early warning and response mechanisms, improving resilience and combating chronic malnutrition among vulnerable populations. This will be achieved through two sub-components, namely: (i) Support to the monitoring and early warning system, and (ii) Strengthening of the nutritional situation.

2.3.3.1 Activities of Subcomponent 3.1. Support for the monitoring and early warning system

125. At the end of the political crisis in Côte d'Ivoire in {year}, the Government considered it essential for Côte d'Ivoire to set up a Food Security Monitoring System (DISSA) - an integrated and sustainable operational framework for monitoring and analyzing the food security situation in order to better regulate and plan food and nutrition security interventions. Today, this system, which is being implemented with the support of the European Union, has the overall objective of monitoring, preventing and managing food and nutrition crises.

126.

127. The activities of this sub-component, which strengthen the monitoring and early warning system initiated with the operationalization of DISSA, will comprise (i) the strengthening of the rainfall/weather data collection system and communication thereof to producers, (ii) support for the strengthening of the monitoring and early warning system, (iii) support the prevention and control of bushfires, and (iv) the strengthening of the livestock epidemio-surveillance system. These activities will increase the capacity of institutions, communities and operators to respond to climate hazards.

A) Strengthening the rainfall/weather data collection system and communication to producers

128. This activity will strengthen the climate observation network by establishing six (6) complete meteorological stations in the sub-prefectures of the Bocanda (Bengassou, Kouadioblekro, and N'zekressessou) and Dimbokro (Abigui, Diangokro, Nofou) departments. The provision of reliable data will contribute to the provision of quality climate services, which are both a tool for managing climate risks and a decision-making tool for both producers and decision-makers. This will involve making seasonal and intra-seasonal forecasts at the regional level and providing advice and guidance to farmers and herders.

B) Support for the establishment of the monitoring and early warning system

129. Actions intend to contribute to the establishment of an alert system for climate risks (heavy rains and floods, drought and heat waves, bush fires, high winds), animal diseases and food and nutritional security. Support will be provided for the development of a communication plan, the development of agro-climatic services and prevention tools; as well as the holding of meetings of the multidisciplinary working group. Two multidisciplinary working group meetings will be held per year and per department over three years. The capacities of institutions and users of the use of climate information will be enhanced training to ensure the effective use of climate services.

130. Climate risks, epizootic diseases, crop pests (such as the Fall Armyworm), and food security and nutritional threats will be communicated through information sessions in order to manage the risks listed above.

C) Support for bushfire control

131. This activity will support the fight against bushfires, a very recurrent phenomenon in the region that causes serious damage. This support will consist of (i) providing local bushfire committees with materials and equipment (machetes, boots, mobile phones) to fight bushfires and improve communication in 34 villages in the region, and (ii) organizing information and awareness sessions in collaboration with the environment and water and forest services.

D) Strengthening the epidemiological surveillance system

132. As part of the strengthening of the animal health alert system, three surveillance posts will be strengthened for surveillance and health monitoring, with one station per department. Training will be provided on health monitoring, surveillance and reporting, while refresher courses will be held annually during the implementation of the project. The stations will be provided with technical equipment, transport and communication. Three Health Defense Groups (GDS) will also be created and trained, one GDS per department. The SDGs will be made up of livestock breeders/veterinary officers from the region (see sub-component 1.2). The project will provide training on GDS surveillance and management, as well as technical and logistics as well as electronic surveillance tools, similar to those used in epidemiological and early warning surveillance in the Poro and Tchologo region. Fuel and communication provision will be provided to each GDS ensure effective operation. Finally, the project will strengthen the analytical capacity of clinics in the three departments of the region by rehabilitating and equipping those of Dimbokro and Bocanda, and establishing new one at Kouassi-Kouassikro.

133. The system will provide producers/breeders with information on the distribution and evolution of epizootic and other parasitic diseases in the region. This will contribute to strengthening the epidemio-surveillance mechanisms recommended by the National Strategy for Climate Smart Agriculture (SNAIC) and to strengthening the food and nutritional security monitoring and alert system through regular data collection and communication.

134. These actions will be carried out in synergy with the Animal Health and Veterinary Public Hygiene Improvement Project aims at strengthening veterinary services in the North, North-East, Central and South-West zones of the country.

2.3.3.2 Activities for Subcomponent 3.2. Strengthening the nutritional situation

A) Nutritional education.

135. The activity, which is transversal to all the initiatives promoted by the project, will concern (i) raising awareness among the population, particularly those in villages participating in the project's interventions (components 1 and 2) on the causes of malnutrition; as well as promotion of good nutritional practices, (ii) a nutrition education program for women and primary school students to strengthen food knowledge, skills and practices, as well as the consumption of nutrient-rich foods, including vegetables, fruit and protein.

136. Concretely, information and awareness campaigns for the promotion of nutrient-rich foods will be carried out through quarterly open houses in each of the departments, with a focus. During these open houses, food preparation demonstrations on dishes still unknown to households will be made using local food products. This will promote the adoption of good food preparation and eating habits as well as the improvement of the nutritional and quality meals in households and school canteens for the benefit of all, especially children, women of childbearing age and the elderly. Local radio stations will be invited to broadcast programs on these subjects throughout the project. Relevant NGOs will be involved in the implementation of these activities. They will be selected through calls for applications. In the long term, these activities will make it possible to (i) raise awareness among at least 50,000 people (ii) train at least 1,500 women (heads of household), in particular to promote the consumption of nutritious products/foods; (iii) educate at least 1,000 students in the region's primary schools on good eating practices.

2.3.3.3. Linkages with plans, programs and projects and approach for the implementation of component 3

Linkages of Component 3 activities with previous results

137. The capitalization of the various results on the monitoring of food and nutritional vulnerability justifies the proposed interventions. Indeed, the PACCS project has obtained convincing results in the west in the region of "Moyen Cavally" thanks to a regional platform that brings together all actors, strongly supported by local radio stations. The project will strengthen the meteorological data collecting system, following the experience of the WAAPP/PPAO and PROPACOM West projects, and the Food Security Monitoring Facility (DISSA) created by Inter-ministerial decision No. 250/MINADER/MIRAH/MSHP/MPMBPE/MPMEF of 19 June 2014 and has been operational since 14 September 2018 through a program financed by the European Union and implemented by the Ministry in charge of Agriculture. This support will focus on the operationalization of DISSA bodies (Multisectoral Technical Working Group, Coordination Unit). The component will also contribute to the strengthening of the national platform for disaster risk reduction in Côte d'Ivoire.

Linkages of Component 3 activities with the investment plan

138. The interventions of component 3 (sub-component 3.1) are linked to and participate in Program 3 of NAIP 2 "Environmental resource management and climate resilience" with the objective of ensuring the rehabilitation and sustainable management of national environmental resources; strengthening agricultural productive capacity to withstand climate change and shocks.

139. Activities concerning nutrition education are part of the PNMN and are particularly aligned with Strategic Outcome 1 "Good nutritional practices and preventive measures are promoted", and in particular Outcome 1.1 "Communication for the adoption of behaviours and social norms conducive to nutrition is strengthened at all levels".

140. Compared to the GAFSP results framework document, the component is aligned with the actions and sub-components of component 3 on increasing risk and vulnerability reduction.

Linkages of component activities with other projects and public programs and activities

141. The initiatives will be developed in close collaboration and synergy with the following projects: (i) PROPACOM West, which has provided farmers with rain gauges to improve the adaptation of crop cycles to rainfed agriculture. (ii) Ongoing projects of the CSRS working on the adaptation of yam cultivation to climate change in the region. (iii) REDD+ Project (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) for bushfire control; (iv) Animal Health and Veterinary Public Hygiene Improvement Project. The activities of this component also take into account the national action plan for capacity building for disaster risk reduction (DRR), including priorities 2, 3 and 4³⁰.

Component 3 approach to gender equality and women's empowerment

142. Women and smallholders are the most vulnerable to climate shocks. They will be involved as responsible for the collection and dissemination of meteorological information as well as young people. They will be the main participants in nutrition education initiatives as the household food manager. However, men, the main decision-makers in households, will be sensitized to enable the adoption of good nutritional practices.

Component 3 approach to ecological sustainability risks and resilience in fragile environments

143. In terms of sustainability, the management of weather stations will be entrusted to SODEXAM, which remains the national institution capable of designing and managing such stations and ensuring its sustainability. These will contribute to the improvement of the agro-meteorological database for the provision of various quality climate services.

144. The main risks concerning this component are related to climatic shocks and risks (bushfires), epidemiological risks, and traditional burdens (customs, habits) that could compromise the resilience of fragile environments. This is why particular emphasis will be placed on awareness-raising and communication with fragile actors (young people, women) and local authorities (administrative and customary) in the context of climate and epidemiological monitoring and the strengthening of the nutritional situation. Local radio stations (broadcasts in local languages) will be the main channel for communication and dissemination of early warning messages to achieve these targets in order to improve the climate resilience of these populations.

2.3.4 COMPONENT 4: Project management, monitoring and evaluation and capitalization of results

145. **Management and coordination.** The project management and coordination mechanism will ensure the effective implementation of all project components and activities. To this end, it includes the management of the coordination unit (staff, equipment and operations), expertise for cross-cutting and specific themes (gender, youth, nutrition, and entrepreneurship), meetings of the steering committee and the project communication and knowledge management mechanism.

146. **Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).** The M&E system includes (i) continuous monitoring on project performance in terms of physical and financial implementation status of the Annual Work Plan and Budget activities, as well as project implementation mechanisms, (ii) evaluation of results and impact on women and men, girls and boys, and capitalization of experiences and good practices. To ensure the collection and processing of data and indicators, it is planned to mobilize

³⁰ Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (2016). National Action Plan (2016-2020) for Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Reduction in Côte d'Ivoire, 41 p.

an M&E officer at the project coordination level who could be assisted by resource persons as needed. The project M&E unit will use the specific indicators from the GAFSP M&E manual to ensure monitoring and produce the periodic reports required by the GAFSP coordination. The M&E system will be aligned with the NAIP 2 system to ensure the effectiveness of the M&E strategy and the sustainability of the project's actions (good practices).

147. **Capitalization of results.** In addition to M&E tools, a system for capitalizing on results will also be developed. This capitalization will enable the dissemination of the methodology and outcomes of the initiative for upscaling.

2.3.5. Justification of the public funding of the components and activities selected for funding

148. All the activities described above will be financed through public financial resources with the direct beneficiaries' contribution. Their participation will depend on the type of investment and action, as well as the specific conditions of the beneficiaries' activities (activity at start up mode or in an advanced stage). Different and appropriate financing mechanisms will therefore be provided for the different types of investments.

149. Project investments are targeted vulnerable groups with small size farms and limited resources. In the same area and for the same domains, private enterprises are operating with greater technical and financial resources. During project implementation, contacts with the latter will be facilitated to initiate collaborations and synergies with a view to integrating smallholders into dynamic and profitable value chains.

COMPONENT 1: Promotion of resilient and sustainable production systems for smallholders

150. In the intervention area, targeted food crops (yam and cassava) are prevalent in small family farms with limited resources. The private sector is poorly represented. However, at national level, there is the Association for the Development of Intensive Food Crops (ADCVI), a non-profit organization, created on 26 March 2003 composed of: (i) ANOPACI, (ii) the Regional Union of Cooperative of the Savannah Regions of Côte d'Ivoire (URECOS-CI), (iii) the Rural Animation of Korhogo (ARK), (iv) Training and research Centre for rural animation (CFRAR); (v) the Organization of Volunteers for Local Development (OVDL), (vi) the Ivorian and Swiss Fund for Economic and Social Development (ex-FISDES), (vii) CSRS. Public funding is needed to strengthen small family farms and strengthen the presence and actions of ADCVI and its members in the area. This is the case with the scaling up of CSRS research approaches and initiatives for yams and cassava.

151. With regard to horticulture, public funding is justified as it will strengthen the initiatives of women who are dominant in the sector but have limited access to financial and technical resources. However, private agri-entrepreneurs in the area with greater resources are not targeted in the project. These will be supported and strengthened by other projects such as PRO2MCI.

152. To attract private investment, Côte d'Ivoire developed and adopted in August 2018, an "Investment Code"³¹ which gives importance to the agriculture and agro-industry sectors, forestry, livestock, fisheries and fish farming, including storage and conservation activities. The tax benefits granted to investors are: (i) tax exemptions ranging from 50% to 75% over a period of five to fifteen years depending on the investment areas; (ii) tax credits determined according to the percentage of the amounts invested. At the end of the implementation of their investment programs, the rates set by the new code vary between 25% and 50%. This new code expressly confirms once again the State's willingness to take measures to facilitate the environment for investments. Among the guarantees granted to investors operating in the agricultural sector are those relating to agricultural land. It also includes environmental obligations.

COMPONENT 2: Promotion of rural entrepreneurship of women and youth and business partnerships

153. The interventions related to component 2 of the project constitute the type of activities that attract private financing: mechanization services, agricultural input supply services, agricultural equipment and machinery, processing and marketing of agricultural products, etc. Such private financing is much more interested and focused on cash crops with better organized value chains, but in which smallholders are struggling to integrate. There are very few companies interested in food crops in which smallholders are concentrated, hence the need for public investment to fill this gap. As for private financing in the food sector, one example is Nestlé, which operates in the cassava sector in the N'Zi region and

³¹ Ordinance No. 2018-646 of 1 August 2018 repealing Ordinance No. 2012-487 of 7 June 2012 on the Investment Code amended in 2015

collaborates with small farmers. Nestlé provides plant material to partner farmers for the production of cassava, which is purchased at harvest by Nestlé on the basis of an agreed price with the producers. Through the distribution of cassava cuttings, Nestlé guarantees the quality of the products sought. The purchase price is fixed by taking into account the cost of the inputs that have been provided to the producers. The project will capitalize on the lessons learned from this experience to scale up to the benefit of a large number of smallholders. As far as horticulture is concerned, there is a private operator who is located on an area of more than 10 ha in a village located in the department of Dimbokro with modern equipment. Due to lack of resources, smallholders (young people and women) in the surrounding villages are converted into laborers to work for this operator.

154. A private producer of food crop seeds (BILHOF) with modern facilities is located a few kilometers from Dimbokro. He has invested in the production of rice and maize seeds for countries in the sub-region such as Senegal and Burkina Faso. These investors are focused on large operations and big customers and making difficult for smallholders to integrate.

155. Financial service provision activities are owned by the private sector (microfinance institutions and commercial banking). In order to contribute to the financial inclusion of small actors and facilitate their access to finance, project interventions receiving public funding will focus on non-financial services that go with financial services and on which the private sector is reluctant to invest. Thus, public funding is necessary to support investment in basic infrastructure in order to catalyze the food sector and better attract the private sector's investment.

156. As detailed in the above paragraph, in order to promote and attract investors in sectors such as agriculture and agri-food, Côte d'Ivoire adopted a new investment code in August 2018. These measures and incentives aim to attract and mobilize both national and international private investment in the identified areas.

157. In the same vein, it is necessary to create and/or strengthen basic infrastructure (roads and rural tracks, connectivity to water and electricity networks, access to mobile and Internet networks, etc.) in order to create favorable conditions for private investors, especially in the most remote areas where small operators with underexploited potential live.

COMPONENT 3: Strengthening mechanisms for monitoring food and nutrition vulnerability

158. Component 3 interventions focus on specific activities that are generally financed by the public sector, with the exception of a few interventions financed within the framework of corporate social responsibility. These are activities that fall under the sovereignty of States and which are not equally attractive to the private sector. Funding for such interventions is very important to strengthen the resilience of smallholder farmers and to reduce risks for partnerships.

2.4. Implementation arrangements

159. The project is under the technical supervision of MINADER. A Steering Committee will be set up at the regional level and will be composed of representatives of the Ministries involved (MINADER, MIRAH, MINEDD, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women, Family and Children, Ministry of Youth Promotion and Youth Employment), local administrative authorities, producers' representatives, youth and women's organizations affiliated to ANOPACI and ANACACI (the two co-signatories of the NAIP), civil society, research and the private sector. This committee will be aligned and in synergy with the steering committees of the other projects put in place at regional level in order to improve the coordination and collaboration mechanism between projects.

160. The project will be coordinated by a unit composed of a project coordinator, an administrative and financial manager, a monitoring and evaluation manager, a procurement specialist, an expert in entrepreneurship and support staff (driver and an administrative assistant). Expert consultants on specific themes (e.g. gender, targeting, and nutrition) will be hired as needed. It will be installed at the regional level under the supervision of the Local Administrative Authorities (Regional Council) and in coordination with the Agricultural Development zone Council in accordance with the institutional implementation mechanism of the NAIP 2. DGPSP of MINADER will ensure the monitoring being the guarantor of the project within the Ministry. This mechanism will be aligned with the governance framework of NAIP 2.

161. In terms of implementation approach, the project aims to apply the "faire-faire" principle while ensuring that strategic public service institutions fully play their roles. As such, it is institutions and strategic partners such as ANADER, CNRA, DMEME and the Regional Directorate of N'zi and the Departmental Directorate of agriculture who will be responsible in assisting the coordination and implementation according to their specific skills and the project's needs. In their role of supporting and promoting resilient technology and innovation, public actors will be complemented by the

efforts of NGO and/or research institutions (CSRS, CNRA, etc.) with experience in the area and in the topics addressed by the project. Partnerships between the project and other ongoing interventions in the area (PRO2MCI, Youth Employment Agency projects, etc.) are also promoted in order to create synergies, share experiences, pool efforts for greater impact. In order to ensure rigorous monitoring with a view to achieving the project's results, a participatory monitoring and evaluation system will be put in place at the beginning of the project. A baseline survey will be carried out in order to collect the necessary information for the definition of a baseline situation for the project to enable the fast-track of the indicators and monitoring tools. A mid-term evaluation will be carried out after the first two years of the project implementation in order to assess the progress made so far and make the necessary adjustments for the rest of the activities. A final evaluation will be organized to capitalize on the project's experiences and draw lessons learned with all stakeholders.

162. Agricultural producers' organizations, their members and individual producers will be the main beneficiaries of the project's investments and actions. However, umbrella organizations, such as those grouped at the level of ANOPACI ANACACI) will play a role in boosting PO. Specific emphasis will be given to women through women producers' organizations such as PFACI. In addition, within the framework of the structuring of actors and the capacity building of PO, specialized Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) will also be involved in carrying out these tasks and with whom agreements will be established.

163. The project will increasingly seek to facilitate linkages with private sector actors in order to strengthen their activities and foster mutually beneficial partnerships with smallholders and their organizations. Indeed, the project will facilitate contracts with private operators who supply inputs (seeds, fertilizers, etc.) and agricultural and/or processing equipment and/or traders. In addition, the project will encourage the strengthening or emergence, where appropriate, of small private enterprises led by women and young people along the various linkages in the value chains. FAO that provides technical assistance in the design of the project will be providing overall technical support in the implementation of the project's activities. Approaches such as contract farming, inclusive business models, FFS, etc., developed and promoted by FAO will be applied to the project's activities. Other private institutions such as microfinance institutions will be asked to carry out information and awareness campaigns on savings and credit access opportunities and to establish a basis for financial inclusion.

164. The project will facilitate contracts between actors in order to establish a profitable and sustainable partnership between supply and demand. Thus, the negotiating capacities of producers and other actors, APO, women and young, will be strengthened to enable them play an active role in business and defend their interests. This will help to empower the most vulnerable actors, including women and youth, by providing them with negotiation and management tools.

165. The project will also focus on the business dimension of agriculture ("*agriculture as business*") to generate added value for small producers and entrepreneurs. This business dimension will be taken into account gradually and will target vulnerable beneficiaries/stakeholders who have reached a certain capacity so as to offer an opportunity by considering them in the construction of productive partnerships. The business logic will be cross-cutting in all the activities promoted by the project, both at production, processing and marketing levels, as well as for the structuring and professionalization of the actors. The Project will facilitate commercial partnerships, particularly contracts and group marketing by putting APOA in business relations with nearby processors or buyers. This entrepreneurial dynamic also concerns support in equipment and training for young service providers in processing and other related services. The sustainability of the project's achievements will be strengthened by empowering stakeholders through their contributions in various forms to investments, especially in the field of entrepreneurship. This will encourage stakeholders to take greater ownership of investments.

2.5. Amount of financing requested and time frame for implementation

1) Financing requested to GAFSP

166. The amount of funding requested from the GAFSP for the project is USD 14.5 million, including USD 0.35 million for detailed project preparation and USD 14.15 million for the implementation of project activities for a period of four years.

167. In the event that the GAFSP funding to the country does not cover the total budget requested in this project proposal, the minimum amount required for the implementation of the project would be USD 12 million. If necessary, a

downward review will be carried out at the level of: (i) number of sites to be developed for irrigation per department, which should systematically lead to a reduction in the number of beneficiaries per zone, the reduction of all investments and support that go with these developments; (ii) the number of business proposals to be financed in the different areas indicated in the document. On the other hand, all components will be kept in order to harvest the expected impacts (theory of change).

Table 6. Project financing

	Cost (in millions USD)	Proportion (%)
Project implementation		
GAFSP	14,150,000	88,1%
Government	1,586,000	9.9%
Local project participants	320,000	2.0%
Total for project implementation	16,056,000	100%
Project preparation		
GAFSP	350,000	86.6%
Public authorities	54,000	13.4%
Total for project preparation	404,000	100%

2) Project Cost Table

Table 7. Project costs

	GAFSP (in millions of dollars)	Government (in millions of dollars)	Local participants (in millions of dollars)	TOTAL (in millions of dollars)
Component 1. Promoting resilient and sustainable production systems for smallholders	6,275,000	741,000	120,000	7,136,000
Subcomponent 1.1: Promotion of resilient water mobilization and irrigation technologies	2,681,000	627,000	60,000	3,368,000
Subcomponent 1.2: Dissemination of efficient and climate-smart agricultural practices	3,594,000	114,000	60,000	3,768,000
Component 2. Promotion of rural entrepreneurship of women and youth and business partnerships	4,375,000	594,000	200,000	5,169,000
Subcomponent 2.1. Support for small agricultural service enterprises for young people and women.	2,010,000	450,000	170,000	2,630,000
Subcomponent 2.2. Marketing of agricultural products and promotion of partnerships support	1,330,000	124,000	30,000	1,484,000
Subcomponent 2.3. Knowledge building for access to agricultural finance	298,000	10,000	0	308,000
Sub-component 2.4. Support to the professionalization of the APO and women	737,000	10,000	0	747,000

Component 3. Strengthening mechanisms for monitoring food and nutrition vulnerability	1,400,000	65,000	0	1,465,000
Sub-component 3.1: Establishment of an early warning system	870,000	45,000	0	915,000
Sub-component 3.2. Strengthening the nutritional situation	530,000	20,000	0	550,000
Component 4. Project management, monitoring and evaluation and capitalization of results	2,450,000	240,000	0	2,690,000
TOTAL	14,500,000	1,640,000	320,000	16,460,000

3) Unit costs

168. The table below shows the unit costs per type of investment.

Table 8. Unit costs by type of investment

Investment	Unit	USD
Irrigated horticulture perimeters equipped with solar panels pumping, reservoir and Californian type irrigation	Ha	171,000
Warehouse for bulking and marketing of products	Infrastructure	9,000
Rehabilitation of the rural tracks to facilitate access to the production sites	km	33,000
Rehabilitation of veterinary clinics	Infrastructure	26,000
Construction of veterinary clinic	Infrastructure	45,000

4) Other donor-funded agriculture and food security projects

169. The main donor-funded agricultural projects (millions of dollars) implemented over the past five years and their status are shown in the following table.

Table 9. Main agricultural projects financed implemented over the last five years

Title of the project	Implementing Partner (IP)	Project cost (in dollars or equivalent dollars)	Last status (date), by EP
Agricultural Sector Support Project (PSAC), focusing on cash crops	World Bank	150.8 million (including 50.0 million from the World Bank)	Satisfactory and closed in December 2018
Rural Land Tenure Security Project	World Bank	54.160 million including 50.0 million from the World Bank	Satisfactory in May 2019
Project to support nutrition sensitive agriculture to and capacity building for small farmers	World Bank (Japan Trust Fund)	2.73 million	Satisfactory
Support to the Agro-industrial Zone project in the region du Belier, in the Center of Côte d'Ivoire	African Development Bank - AfDB	133.375 million (111.92 million from the AfDB)	Satisfactory in May 2019
Value Chain Development Project project in the Indénié- Djuablin Region -, Eastern Côte d'Ivoire	African Development Bank - AfDB	5.6 million	Satisfactory (as of December 2019)
Agricultural infrastructure project in « Indénié-Djuablin » region- Eastern Côte d'Ivoire (PAIA-ID)	African Development Bank - AfDB	29.7 million	Moderately satisfactory (expected to close in December 2019)
Support to certified rice Seed Production and Processing Project in Côte d'Ivoire	Islamic Development Bank – IDB	26.57 million (IDB 21.67 million)	Project to be started in 2018
Sangopari Hydro-Agricultural Development Project (PAHAS)	West African Development Bank – BOAD	10.76 million (including 8.50 million from the ADB)	Project to be closed in 2018
Value Chain Development Support Project - PADFA, Northern Côte d'Ivoire	International Fund for Agricultural	37.5 million (including IFAD's \$18.5 million)	Satisfactory and started in 2018

	Development - IFAD	and OFID's \$19.0 million)	
Production and Marketing Support Project _Western Extension of Côte d'Ivoire	International Fund for Agricultural Development - IFAD	46.44 million (including 34.9 million from IFAD and 7 million from ASAP)	Moderately satisfactory in March 2019
Agricultural Production and Marketing Support Project (PROPACOM)	International Fund for Agricultural Development - IFAD	28.97 million (including 22.5 million IFAD)	Moderately satisfactory (expected to close in December 2019)
Food crops Support Program	European Union	22.2 million	Satisfactory
Sustainable Agricultural value chain Program of Côte d'Ivoire (FADCI)	Agence Française de Développement- AFD	85.47 million	Satisfactory (closed December 2019)
West African Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAPP)	World Bank	48.5 million (including 44 million World Bank)	Satisfactory (closed in 2017)
Agricultural value chains revival support program in Côte d'Ivoire (PARFACI)	Agence Française de Développement- AFD	69.43 million	Satisfactory (closed December 2019)
Agriculture infrastructures development project, "Indénié Djuablin", East of Côte d'Ivoire	FAO	29,7 million	Satisfactory (ending in December 2019)
Creating youth employment opportunities in cassava and aquaculture value chains in Cote d'Ivoire	FAO	4 million	Satisfactory (closed in Sept 2019)
Emergency Center for Transboundary Animal Diseases project	FAO	3 million	Satisfactory (closing in 2021)
Land tenure governance support project	FAO	2.7 million	Satisfactory (closing in 2020)
Irrigation development project	FAO	10.76 million	Satisfactory (2020)
Contract farming promotion program in Côte d'Ivoire	KfW	9.99 million	Satisfactory
Continental Fish Production Recovery Project _PREPiCO	JICA	4.8 million (including 3.99 million for JICA)	Satisfactory

Note: List all agriculture and food security projects funded by GAFSP supervisory bodies, development finance institutions and major donors over the past five years. Include closed projects

5) Preferred Supervising Entity

Investment and technical assistance supervisory bodies

African Development Bank

Technical assistance oversight bodies only

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Reasons for choosing the preferred supervising entity and technical assistance:

170. The African Development Bank (AfDB) is an important development in Côte d'Ivoire's agricultural sector. Indeed, with the development of the second generation of the National Agricultural Investment Program (NAIP 2), the AfDB has positioned itself to support the country in the implementation of the Integrated Agro-Industrial Development Zones (2PAI). On a programmatic approach until 2022, the AfDB has included in its Country strategic document of Côte d'Ivoire, the implementation of five (5) agro-industrial cluster projects out of the nine (9) identified by the NAIP 2.

171. Additionally, the AfDB has a significant portfolio in Côte d'Ivoire, comprising 34 operations as of 31 July 2019 with total commitments estimated at US\$ 2.2 billion. Côte d'Ivoire's portfolio has reached the highest level of commitments ever. Indeed, commitments have multiplied by 3.5 from 2015 to 2019. This increase in commitments is due to the country's access to the AfDB public sector window on a case-by-case basis from 2015 and the approval of several private sector operations. The AfDB's portfolio performance in Côte d'Ivoire is satisfactory with a score of 3 on a scale of 1 to 4 according to the latest portfolio review conducted in 2018. The actions to be carried out under the funding requested by the proposal come in synergy with the ongoing intervention in the region du Belier adjacent to that of N'Zi with the possibility of synergies and exchanges of experience for greater impact.

172. The FAO Representation in Côte d'Ivoire was established in 1987 and transformed into a liaison and partnership office in 2016 based on a fruitful and sustained collaboration. This strategic collaboration is carried out through the Country Programming Framework (CPP), which indicates the (three) priority areas of intervention jointly identified with the Government of Cote d'Ivoire. FAO, in collaboration with the EU through the FIRST program, has assisted the country in the formulation of its NAIP for the period 2018-2025. FAO also contributed to the drafting of the implementing instruments of the Agricultural policy and a review of public expenditure on agriculture for the period 2010-2017. FAO has developed and capitalized on a number of tools, methodological approaches and innovations for interventions in the agricultural sector that will be used in the implementation of this project. FAO has contributed to the formulation of several investment projects and programs and to the mobilization of resources for the country. There are also investment and policy teams based in the Representation. FAO will also provide technical support in the implementation of this project through the different components and in synergies with its interventions in Côte d'Ivoire: the cassava project, the women empowerment project, the youth entrepreneurship project, the ECTAD project, the nutrition-sensitive agriculture project. FAO is co-lead of the agricultural sector and rural development working group in the country.

2.6. Post project sustainability and exit strategies

173. The investments to be made under this project will be tailored to the capacities and needs of the beneficiaries in order to facilitate their ownership and sustainability. With regard to component 1, the climate smart water mobilization and irrigation technologies to be promoted are simple and user-friendly, have proven their worth and can be technically and financially managed and maintained by the smallholders. To this end, the training and supervision provided will strengthen and consolidate the technical capacities of operators. Training and disseminating climate smart technologies and production systems through the FFS approach will not only enable the adoption and ownership of techniques, but also create skills within the APO and local communities that will continue to multiply innovation after the project is completed. With regard to component 2 interventions related to the development of agricultural service enterprises and business partnerships, the project will play the role of facilitation without direct involvement in partnerships throughout the various stages in order to gradually empower the direct beneficiaries for better management of their enterprises. The principle of shared-cost investments for the financing of youth and women initiatives is a strategy that encourages the stakeholders to better manage their business. Component 3 interventions support the existing framework on a well-established institutional basis that ensures the sustainability of project actions.

174. The implementation of this project is part of the operationalization of NAIP 2 and contributes directly to its various programs and sub-programs. The coordination mechanism for this project will be aligned with the mechanism provided for in NAIP 2, which is the responsibility of the technical ministries of rural development. Thus, the implementation of activities is ensured by technical staff and managers of state and non-state institutions, in addition to partners. All the achievements of the project will be capitalized in the mechanism set up for this purpose and particularly in the context of the implementation of the region du Belier development Zone (pole n.4).

175. As the project targets vulnerable smallholders, especially youth and women, a number of capacity building activities at different levels have been taken into account to ensure their empowerment and social inclusion in an effective and sustainable way. The strengthening of their organizations will enable them to pool their efforts and better defend their interests in any development process.

2.7. Risk and risk management

176. The risk analysis was carried out in four steps: identification, analysis, risk assessment and risk response strategy.

177. The identification of risks resulted from the various meetings of the project design team with project stakeholders during the field consultations held from 10 to 16 June 2019 in the three (3) departments of the N'zi region (Dimbokro, Bocanda and Kouassi-Kouassikro). Representatives from the departmental institutions, decentralized authorities, decentralized technical services of the administration (MINADER, MIRAH, MINEF, MINEDD, MSHP), the agricultural advisory services (ANADER, NGOs), customary authorities, MFI, agricultural professional organizations (APO), women and youth associations, the private sector and civil society took part in these consultations. These consultations continued at the central level in Abidjan with meetings with some key stakeholders (SODEXAM, FIRCA, CSRS, and MINEDD) and development partners.

178. The list of the main risks identified (**appendix 4**) during the consultations and likely to hinder the project was

enriched during a regional workshop held on 5 August 2019 in Dimbokro with the objective to present and discuss with stakeholders on the priority areas of intervention identified. The list of participants to the workshop is in the appendices. At the end of this workshop, the project design team analyzed (causes, consequences, acceptability, probability of occurrence), and evaluated (severity, criticality, probability) the risks identified in order to adopt a response strategy. Thus, the proposed mitigation measures that result from this entire process should enable to identify the risks that could hinder the proper implementation of this project.

2.8. Consultation with local stakeholders and development partners

179. As part of this project proposal formulation, a multidisciplinary team was set up in consultation with the African Development Bank (AfDB), as a supervising entity and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) who provided the technical assistance. This multidisciplinary and multisectoral team is composed of experts in agronomy, nutrition, rural engineering, agribusiness, environment and climate change, monitoring and evaluation, gender, from MINADER, MIRAHA, ANOPACI with technical assistance from FAO. The consultations with the various actors and stakeholders were organized according to the following steps and methodology.

180. At the central/national level, the team organized bilateral and consultation meetings that involved (i) Government institutions particularly those involved in the NAIP, (ii) state agencies (*ANADER*), (iii) research institutions (*CNRA, FIRCA, CSRS*), (iv) the private sector (*BILHOF, animal feed producers*), (v) NGOs (*AFA, ANADESC, Agro-écologie, etc.*), (vi) development partners (Agriculture and rural development working group (GIZ, JICA, WFP, BEI/EIB, FAO), (vii) financial institutions (*COOPEC, ADVANS, etc.*), (viii) producer organizations and their umbrellas organizations (*ANOPACI, ANACACI, PFACI, Agriculture Chamber, ANAPROMCI, Onion Interprofessional Association, SOPECO, SCAPAZ, COCOVICO, USCOFEPICI, FENACOFRUITES, Rice Interprofessional association, CAN-CI, Scoops CBRL, GGCOPROVICI*).

181. At the local/decentralized level, the consultations were carried out in two main stages involving Government decentralized services and agencies in the areas of : agriculture, livestock, environment, water and forests, youth, gender/women; local administrative and customary authorities (*Commissioners of the region and the departments, authorities of the N'zi region, traditional chiefs*); NGOs and other development partners (*AFA, N'Zecrezessou, APSA, Agroecology*); Producers, women and youth organizations (*COOP-CA COPRAN, Cooperative Yassotounou, Sœurs Unies, Coopérative Abonouan, Békanti, Scoop Samy, FENACCI, Ecloiyo, COPCA Pradi, UPROMA SHD, FEFAACDI, SCOOP CAEDOU-AWUE, EDJASSO EYOKOU Association, MAN EKLO EKLO Association, Affoué liê ô Eyé Association*), microfinance institutions (*COOPEC*), the private sector (*BILHOF*). The two steps/different consultations performed at the local level were as follows:

- Information, consultation and rapid diagnosis meetings were organized in the three departments of the N'zi region (Kouassi-Kouassikro, Bocanda and Dimbokro). In addition to the information shared with stakeholders on the proposal formulation process for the GAFSP, the discussions with the actors enabled to gather information on (i) food and nutritional security situation in the various departments, (ii) the main food crops and their contributions to income generation and food security of the most vulnerable groups, especially women, youth, small producers; (iii) the organizational and professionalization levels of the APO and their main constraints, (iv) the opportunities and constraints for the development of the main value chains where the small actors are involved in, (v) ongoing interventions in the agricultural sector in the region and the different supports provided to the smallholders by the technical services and development partners. These exchanges permitted also to identify and highlight the main priority for the project in a participatory manner. Consequently, the specific needs of women for their empowerment and youth were taken into account, such as groundnut processing, soap making, horticulture, drying and marketing of okra and pepper for women; services such as mechanization, transport, processing and marketing for youth were considered. This first step of consultations with the actors in the field took place in June 10-16, 2019.
- A regional workshop was organized with the objective to share and validate the proposed project interventions and its implementation strategy and mechanism. This meeting, held in Dimbokro the capital city of, was attended by the representatives of all the above-mentioned organizations from the three departments: Kouassi-Kouassikro, Bocanda and Dimbokro. In order to enable the various groups of actors, especially smallholders and women and youth

organizations, to take an active part in the various exchanges, identification and selection criteria have been clearly defined in consultation with the regional and departmental services; and the decentralized authorities. The specific contributions and needs of the vulnerable groups have been taken into consideration in the project's intervention thanks to this arrangement. The presentation of the project's components, sub-components and activities was followed by group discussions which allowed participants to better study the proposed interventions and the necessary adjustments. The participants confirmed that the interventions proposed for this project reflect their priorities and meet their specific needs, based on previous consultations. This workshop allowed the project design team to objectively assess the capacities of certain partners in terms of implementation in the field.

182. These consultations allowed also to take into consideration ongoing interventions and those in pipelines in order to create synergies and build collaborations for more impact on the beneficiaries. Lessons learned and experiences from past interventions have been capitalized and into account in the proposal.

2.9. Detailed preparation plan (if the proposal is selected)

184. The table below provides a list of the designated officials for the detailed preparation of the project.

Table 10. Designated officials for the detailed preparation of the project.

Name	Current Title	Role
Nouhoun COULIBALY	Director General of Planning, Statistics and Projects, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Supervisor of the government team in charge of preparation
Bernard Kini COMOÉ	Director of Planning, Program and Finance	Coordinator of preparation activities

183. A total estimated duration of five months would be required for the detailed project preparation. This type of investment would not require specific reviews by national authorities. Particularly, it would be necessary to take steps to include the State's contribution to financing in the Finance Law for the year in which the project is approved.

184. The table below provides the sources and amounts of funding for the preparation of the project

Table 11. Sources and amounts of funding for project preparation

Name of source	Objective	Guaranteed or not	Amount (obtained or requested) USD	Other observations
GAFFSP	Technical, economic and environmental studies for irrigated perimeters	<i>non</i>	171,000	<i>None</i>
GAFFSP	Diagnosis on the level of structuring of APO in N'zi Region	<i>non</i>	20,000	<i>None</i>
GAFFSP	Diagnosis on the characterization of agricultural service and processing companies N'zi Region	<i>non</i>	30,000	<i>None</i>
GAFFSP	Reference study for the situation	<i>non</i>	60,000	<i>None</i>
GAFFSP	Consultations with stakeholders	<i>non</i>	69,000	<i>None</i>
Gouvernement	Consultations with stakeholders	<i>non</i>	54,000	<i>None</i>
TOTAL			404,000	

III. Part 3.0: Supporting Documentation and Appendices

Appendix 1: Project Logframe/Results Framework at proposal stage

Intervention logic	Key performance indicators				Means of verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Project development objective: contribute to improving food and nutrition security for smallholders, including women and youth in the N'zi region, exposed to the effects of climate change	21. Reduction in the prevalence rate of food insecurity in the N'zi Region	0	5%	10%	Baseline studies SAVA survey including FIES methodology	Start, mid-term, completion	INS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-political and security stability • Good governance • Implementation of national strategies (NIPA 2, NIPA) • Commitments of TFPs in the fight against poverty and food insecurity • No major natural disasters / water stress and temperature or flooding
	22. Reduction of the moderate malnutrition rate in the N'zi Region	0	5%	10%	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey MICS	Start, mid-term, completion	INS	
	23. Percentage increase in income of smallholder farmers	0	10%	25%	Demographic Health Survey – DHS	Start, mid-term, completion	INS	
Component 1. Promotion of resilient and sustainable production systems								
Outcome 1 /Effect 1: increase of Productivity and reduction of productive risks of smallholders, women and youth	24. Percentage increase in the average yield of the main food crops (yam, cassava)	0	10%	25%	Performance and production surveys	Annual	Project coordination and M&E team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No major natural disasters / water stress and temperature or flooding • Strong producers involvement , women and young
Output 1.1. Climate Smart water mobilization and irrigation techniques are disseminated and managed by small producers	25. Number (ha) under horticulture production using climate smart agriculture practices	0	20 ha	40 ha	Activity report	Annuals	MINADER Statistical Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriation and sustainability of infrastructure and productive investments • Targeting criteria defined and met for the use of managed land for women and youth
Output 1.2. Smallholders adopt resilient agricultural practices that are adapted to the agro-ecological context	26. Percentage of smallholders disaggregated by sex reporting having adopted resilient and good agricultural practices	0	30% of which 15% women	70 % of which 35% women	Activity report	Annuals	Project coordination and M&E team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration and synergies with research institutes
Output 1.3. Quality seeds adapted to agro-ecological conditions are distributed to small producers.	27. Number of farmers disaggregated by sex who have used quality seeds of cassava and/or yam varieties adapted to agro-ecological conditions	0	6,000 yam/cassava farmers , 30% of whom are women 30% young	16,500 yam/cassava farmers , 30% of whom are women 30% young	Activity report	Annually	Project coordination and M&E team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration and synergies with ongoing projects dans la zone

Intervention logic	Key performance indicators				Means of verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Output 1.4. Smallholders have improved their traditional poultry husbandry practices	28. Number of women and young people who have adopted good traditional poultry farming practices	0	7,000 including 70% women and 30% youth	15,000 including 70% women and 30% youth	Activity report	Annually	Project coordination and M&E team	
Component 2. Promotion of rural entrepreneurship for women and youth and business partnerships								
Result 2 /Effect 2. Access to agricultural services and the marketing of agricultural products is improved for smallholders, women and youth.	29. Percentage of smallholders by sex and age reporting having improved access to agricultural and market services.	0	40%	70%	Investigation	Start, mid-term, completion	Project coordination and M&E team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application of State support measures for small agricultural enterprises
	30. Increase in the marketed volumes of the various targeted agricultural products	0	12	25%	Mid-term and final evaluation reports	Start, mid-term, completion	Project coordination and M&E team	
Product 2.1. Rural entrepreneurship initiatives led by women and youth are strengthened and/or implemented	31. Number of agricultural service enterprises, including processing, led by young people and women strengthened and/or established	0	15	30	Survey	Annually	Project coordination and M&E team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriation and sustainability of entrepreneurial management techniques for economic activities Collaboration and synergies with technological research institutes Collaboration and synergies with the Agency employs young people and its youth integration projects
Product 2.2. Business partnerships between POs and the private sector are established on the basis of mutually beneficial commitments	32. Number of smallholders, by sex, with commercial partnership agreements in place	0	2 000	5 000	Mid-term and final evaluation reports	Annually	Project coordination and M&E team	
Products 2.3. Smallholders and women have information on mechanisms for access to agricultural finance	33. Number of actors by sex sensitized on mechanisms to access to agricultural financing	0	2 000 dont 1 000 femmes	5 000 dont 2 500 femmes	Activity report	Annually	Project coordination and M&E team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Microfinance institutions are interested in agricultural activities carried out by smallholders
Product 2.4. Smallholder farmers and women are better organized, structured and represented	34. Number of smallholders organized and structured as APO	0	7 000 dont 3 500 femmes	15 000 dont 7 500 femmes	Activity report	Annually	Project coordination and M&E team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Producers trust POs Local communities recognize women's roles and rights
	35. Satisfaction level of smallholders with the services provided by OPA	0	25%	50%	Activity report	Annually	Project coordination and M&E team	
	36. Percentage of APO with women in leadership positions	0	20%	50%	Activity report	Annually	Project coordination and M&E team	

Intervention logic	Key performance indicators				Means of verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Component 3. Strengthening mechanisms for monitoring food and nutrition vulnerability								
Result 3 /Effect 3. The warning and response capacities of actors to climate and food shocks are improved.	37. Percentage of smallholders have access early warning and surveillance system	0	30%	70%	Final and mid-term evaluation report	, mi-parcours, achèvement	Equipe d'évaluation externe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poursuite de la mise en place du dispositif d'alerte précoce de la part de l'Etat • Intérêt manifeste des acteurs notamment des producteurs
	38. Percentage of vulnerable households reporting an improvement in the quality/diversified of their food.	0	25%	50%	Activity report	Annually	Project coordination and M&E team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synergy with nutrition education programs led by other actors
Product 3.1. The monitoring and early warning system is strengthened	39. Number of weather stations installed	0	4	6	Activity report	Annually	Project coordination and M&E team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrated interest of stakeholders, particularly producers
Product 3.2. Nutritional practices are improved	40. Number of people by sex who participated in nutrition awareness sessions and the use of products with high nutritional value	0	20 000	50 000	Activity report	Annually	Project coordination and M&E team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of consumer households to change eating habits

Appendix 2: Full list of stakeholders engaged in consultation process during proposal preparation

A- Stakeholders engaged in consultation in the field (at regional and depart and regional level)

a. Identification phasis

MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET DU
DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL

(PROCESSUS DE FORMULATION DE LA PROPOSITION DE
PROJET GAFSP POUR LA COTE D'IVOIRE

OBJET : MISSION D'IDENTIFICATION

LIEU : BOCANDA

DATE : 12/06/2019

HEURE : 14h

ACTEURS RENCONTRES : Rencontre des
OR-ONG

LISTE DE PRESENCE

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3	Kouame Kouakou Sioua P	Secrétaire général Coopérative YASSO Noua d'ARTOROKI	08382302		[Signature]
4	Kouadio HFFONE	Sœur UNIE de N'ECREZESSON	77719998		[Signature]
5	KOFFI SIALLOU	ONG N'ECREZESSON	55242079		[Signature]
6	Kou AN djan Adjoua Juliette	NAN Edj.			

N°	Nom & Prénoms	Structure/Fonction	Tel/Cel	Email	Emargement
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x 8	Kouame Kouame BENJAMIN	Transformateur BOCANDA	08-35-23-32		[Signature]
9	Kouadio FELIX SIKA	Conseil Café Cacao	07002914		[Signature]
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11	Nesseu Amoin Marie Laure	BEKANTI			[Signature]
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14	EKOU N'GOUA Jules Félix	Président des Jeunes	08333880	engfsservice@gmail.com	[Signature]
15	Kouakou Kra Madelaine	FEMACCI	08-43-89-91		[Signature]
x 16	Kouame Kouassi Alain	SCOOP Samy Président	48115982		[Signature]

OBJET : MISSION D'IDENTIFICATION

LIEU : BOCANDA

DATE : 12/06/2019

HEURE : 8H

ACTEURS RENCONTRÉS : Acteurs Techniques

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OBJET : MISSION D'IDENTIFICATION

LIEU : Kouassi - Kouassi KRO

DATE : 11/06/2019

HEURE : 13H-16H

ACTEURS RENCONTRÉS : OPA - PRODUCTEURS
Acteurs privés.

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02	Kouakou Amoin Estelle	Association: Man E KRO E KRO	09 18 07 33	N'Dri Kouadiokro	
03	YAO KRA ODETTE	Secrétaire Association Man E KRO E	08-11-05-42	N'Gri-Kouadiokro	
04	KOUADIO KOUAKOU HYACINTHE	président de l'association AFOLÉ NIE 6 EYE	59 31 04 40	BELLAKRO	
05	Koffi Behiblo Jean Luc	secrétaire à la Communi- cote de AFOLÉ NIE 6 EYE	58 13 40 59	BELLAKRO	
06	Kouadio Kouame JONAS	président producteurs de N'ONG ANABESC	49 41 29 20	AKOTIAKRO	

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16	N'GUESSAN Anne Christy				

OBJET : MISSION D'IDENTIFICATION

LIEU : DIBOKRO

DATE : 13/06/2019

HEURE : 16H30

ACTEURS RENCONTRÉS : COOPEC - DIBOKRO

LISTE DE PRESENCE

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OBJET : MISSION D'IDENTIFICATION

LIEU : DIBOKRO

DATE : 13/06/2019

HEURE : 8H

ACTEURS RENCONTRÉS : Acteurs techniques

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OBJET : MISSION D'IDENTIFICATION







LIEU : Kou Assi - Kou Assi 1200

DATE : 11/06/2019

HEURE : 13 H - 16 H

ACTEURS RENCONTRÉS : OPA - PRODUCTEURS
Acteurs privés.

LISTE DE PRESENCE

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OBJET : MISSION D'IDENTIFICATION

LIEU : KouASSI-KouASSI-KRO

DATE : 11/06/2019

HEURE : 9h / 12h

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b. Regional validation workshop (Dimbokro, August 2019)

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B. Stakeholders engaged in consultations at national level

MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE
ET DU DÉVELOPPEMENT RURAL

DIRECTION DE LA PLANIFICATION, DE LA PROGRAMMATION ET
DU FINANCEMENT

Objet: Processus de formulation du projet
GAFSP.

Date: 19/07/2019

Lieu: MINADER / 1^{er} étage

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MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE
ET DU DÉVELOPPEMENT RURAL

DIRECTION DE LA PLANIFICATION, DE LA PROGRAMMATION ET
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LE PRESIDENT

LISTE DE PRESENCE DE LA RENCONTRE DES ORGANISATIONS PROFESSIONNELLES ET AGRICOLES SUR
L'ANALYSE DU PROJET DE PROPOSITION TECHNIQUE
DU GAFSP POUR 2019.

LIEU : SALLE DE CONFERENCE DE LA CHAMBRE NATIONALE D'AGRICULTURE DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE

DATE ET HEURE : MERCREDI 28 AOÛT 2019 A 10 HEURES

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LISTE DE PRESENCE

Séance de travail sur le Programme Mondial pour l'Agriculture et la Sécurité Alimentaire (GAFSP)

Mercredi 28 août 2019 à 9h00

Lieu: FAO – Riviera Golf

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Appendix 3: Project preparation grant request

MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉCONOMIE
ET DES FINANCES



REPUBLIQUE DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE
Union - Discipline - Travail

LE MINISTRE

Abidjan, le 03 SEPT 2019

N° 06 027 /MEF/CAB/CT-SK/mc

A

L'Unité de Coordination du GAFSP

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Etats Unis d'Amérique

Objet : Programme Global pour l'Agriculture
et la Sécurité Alimentaire (GAFSP)

Demande d'avance de fonds de préparation

Monsieur le Coordonnateur,

Conformément aux procédures du Programme Global pour l'Agriculture et la Sécurité Alimentaire (GAFSP), la Côte d'Ivoire a élaboré une proposition technique, estimée à **14,5 millions USD**, soit environ **8,6 milliards de FCFA**. Cette proposition devrait contribuer à développer des systèmes de productions adaptés aux effets de la variation climatique, notamment dans la Région du N'Zi-Comoé, au Centre-Est de la Côte d'Ivoire. Cette région étant ciblée comme deuxième zone de prévalence à l'insécurité alimentaire (environ 28 %).

Toutefois, en vue d'une meilleure préparation des interventions du projet sur le terrain, il est envisagé la mise en place d'un fonds de préparation d'une enveloppe prévisionnelle de 350 000 USD. Ces ressources serviront à financer i) la réalisation de diverses études spécifiques, dont notamment les études technico-économiques et environnementales pour les aménagements des périmètres de maraîchage et les études diagnostiques ; ii) l'élaboration du document projet et les différents manuels de procédures de gestion du projet et iii) la mise en place de l'équipe chargée de l'exécution du projet.

Aussi, voudrais-je solliciter l'obtention de cette avance de fonds pour le financement des activités de préparation du projet susvisées.

Veuillez agréer **Monsieur le Coordonnateur**, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.



Adama KONE

Appendix 4: Table of main risks

Objectives / components	Risks and risks	Mitigation measures	Is the mitigation measure included in the project budget (Yes/No)?
Component 1: Promoting resilient and sustainable production systems for smallholders			
<i>Subcomponent 1.1: Promotion of resilient technologies and water mobilization and irrigation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergence of land conflicts after investments • Non-allocation of land to women and youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness-raising and involvement of stakeholders and local authorities, including customary authorities, in site selection and land use. • Definition of transparent criteria for site selection. • Definition of eligibility criteria for beneficiary farmers, in particular women and young people. 	Yes: Mentoring, awareness-raising and monitoring activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low ownership of new irrigation technologies by smallholders, especially women and youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity-building for small farmers in horticulture areas in the use, management and maintenance of infrastructure and new irrigation techniques. 	Yes: Each physical investment is accompanied by (i) training in use and management and (ii) supervision and follow-up.
<i>Subcomponent 1.2: Dissemination of efficient and resilient agricultural practices.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resistance of farmers in the adoption of technologies and varieties that are resilient to climate change due to cultural constraints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness and demonstration of the economic and environmental benefits of practices • The project adopts the CEP approach and thus offers participants the opportunity to experiment with good practices and improved varieties of cassava and yam in a small plot of their farms. 	Yes: Establishment of RWH, extension campaign, promotion of improved plant material and techniques in traditional poultry farming
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient technical skills of the agricultural supervisory staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification/selection of advisory support structures based on skills and knowledge of the field and area of intervention. • Technical training/retraining of staff of management structures (ANADER, NGOs, OPA) on innovative technologies. 	Yes, the project provides for the training of EPC facilitators/facilitators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wild / uncontrolled bushfires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization and information of actors and local authorities 	Yes. In connection with Subcomponent 3.1.
Component 2: Promotion of rural entrepreneurship for women and youth and business partnerships			
<i>Sub-component 2.1: Support for small agricultural service enterprises supported by youth and women</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of performance of service companies • Non-compliance with contract clauses, including specifications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the entrepreneurial capacities of stakeholders • Use of appropriate technologies and processing processes to ensure product quality 	Yes, strengthening activities for existing small businesses.
<i>Sub-component 2.2: Support for the marketing of agricultural products and promotion of partnerships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partitioning of actors and their low interest and reluctance to create platforms or partnerships. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating opportunities for exchange and knowledge between stakeholders in value chains and sharing constraints and objectives • Sensitization of stakeholders and their support in establishing mutually beneficial partnerships for stakeholders. 	Yes, supported initiatives to establish business partnerships and platforms.
<i>Subcomponent 2.3: Building knowledge for access to agricultural finance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of interest of MFIs and financial services to intervene in rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a framework for exchange between clients (farmers, small entrepreneurs) and MFIs 	Yes, supported initiatives that encourage linkages between MFIs and producers/entrepreneurs
<i>Sub-component 2.4: Support for the</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low interest of operators in sharing a common vision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific activities to strengthen the organizational and operational 	Yes, supported activities to strengthen takeover bids

<i>professionalization of takeover bids and women</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and objectives Lack of effective involvement (representativeness) of women in the decision-making bodies of takeover bids, as well as in investment management committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> capacities of takeover bids. Continuous awareness-raising to promote women's roles and rights Specific activities to strengthen women's leadership and operational capacities of their organizations 	and women
Component 3: Strengthening mechanisms for monitoring food and nutrition vulnerability			
<i>Sub-component 3.1: Support to the monitoring and early warning system</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climatic shocks, (intense drought, heat, bush fires) and animal epidemiology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Strengthening of the early warning system with the direct involvement of the population; Strengthening the epidemiological surveillance system and access to veterinary services. 	Oui. Pris en charge le renforcement du système existant
<i>Sous composante 3.2. : Renforcement de la situation nutritionnelle</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resistance in the introduction of new foods into traditional dishes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement of the entire local community: men, women, youth, customary authorities through awareness raising and demonstration days; 	Yes, we support awareness and information campaigns
Component 4: Project management, monitoring and evaluation and capitalization of results			
Management and coordination. The project management and coordination system			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in setting up the coordination team and starting activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict adherence to the project schedule, including signing the financing agreement, contracting, disbursements 	Yes, coordination set up
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blockage in cooperation mechanisms / coordination between stakeholders in the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Close monitoring involving all stakeholders; Involvement of public and customary authorities and takeover bids. 	Yes, coverage of coordination and monitoring and evaluation costs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor project governance (collusion, corruption, lack of transparency). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal and external monitoring/evaluation of the project. 	Yes, monitoring and evaluation management

Appendix 1: Project Logframe/Results Framework at proposal stage

Intervention logic	Key performance indicators				Means of verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
<i>Project development objective: contribute to improving food and nutrition security for smallholders, including women and youth in the N'zi region, exposed to the</i>	41. Reduction in the prevalence rate of food insecurity in the N'zi Region	0	5%	10%	Baseline studies SAVA survey including FIES methodology	Start, mid-term, completion	INS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-political and security stability Good governance Implementation of national strategies (NIPA)
	42. Reduction of the moderate malnutrition rate in the N'zi Region	0	5%	10%	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey MICS	Start, mid-term, completion	INS	

Intervention logic	Key performance indicators				Means of verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
<i>effects of climate change</i>	43. Percentage increase in income of smallholder farmers	0	10%	25%	Demographic Health Survey - DHS	Start, mid-term, completion	INS	2, NIPA) • Commitments of TFPs in the fight against poverty and food insecurity • No major natural disasters / water stress and temperature or flooding
Component 1. Promotion of resilient and sustainable production systems								
Outcome 1 /Effect 1: increase of Productivity and reduction of productive risks of smallholders, women and youth	44. Percentage increase in the average yield of the main food crops (yam, cassava)	0	10%	25%	Performance and production surveys	Annual	Project coordination and M&E team	• No major natural disasters / water stress and temperature or flooding • Strong producers involvement , women and young
Output 1.1. Resilient water mobilization and irrigation techniques are disseminated and managed by small producers	45. Areas (ha) intended for horticulture with adapted and resilient irrigation techniques	0	20 ha	40 ha	Activity report	Annuals	MINADER Statistical Department	• Appropriation and sustainability of infrastructure and productive investments • Targeting criteria defined and met for the use of managed land for women and youth
Output 1.2. Smallholders adopt resilient technical routes that are adapted to the agro-ecological context	46. Percentage of smallholders disaggregated by gender reporting having adopted good agricultural practices that are resilient to climate change	0	30% of which women 15%	70 % of which women 35%	Activity report	Annuals	Project coordination and M&E team	• Collaboration and synergies with research institutes • Collaboration and synergies with ongoing projects dans la zone
Output 1.3. Quality seeds adapted to agro-ecological conditions are distributed to small producers.	47. Number of farmers disaggregated by sex who have used quality seeds of cassava and/or yam varieties adapted to agro-ecological conditions	0	6,000 yam/cassava farmers , 30% of whom are women 30% young	16,500 yam/cassava farmers , 30% of whom are women 30% young	Activity report	Annually	Project coordination and M&E team	
Output 1.4. Smallholders have improved their traditional poultry husbandry practices	48. Number of women and young people who have adopted good traditional poultry farming practices	0	7,000 including 70% women and 30% youth	15,000 including 70% women and 30% youth	Activity report	Annually	Project coordination and M&E team	
Component 2. Promotion of rural entrepreneurship for women and youth and business partnerships								

Intervention logic	Key performance indicators				Means of verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Result 2 /Effect 2. Access to agricultural services and the marketing of agricultural products is improved for smallholders, women and youth.	49. Percentage of smallholders by gender and age reporting improved access to agricultural and market services.	0	40%	70%	Investigation	Start, mid-term, completion	Project coordination and M&E team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application of State support measures for small agricultural enterprises
	50. Further increase in the marketed volumes of the various targeted agricultural products	0	12	25%	Mid-term and final evaluation reports	Start, mid-term, completion	Project coordination and M&E team	
Product 2.1. Rural entrepreneurship initiatives led by women and youth are strengthened and/or implemented	51. Number of agricultural service enterprises, including processing, supported by young people and women strengthened and/or established	0	15	30	survey	Annually	Project coordination and M&E team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriation and sustainability of entrepreneurial management techniques for economic activities Collaboration and synergies with technological research institutes Collaboration and synergies with the Agency employs young people and its youth integration projects
Product 2.2. Business partnerships between POs and the private sector are established on the basis of mutually beneficial commitments	52. Number of smallholders, by gender, with commercial partnership agreements in place	0	2 000	5 000	Mid-term and final evaluation reports	Annually	Project coordination and M&E team	
Products 2.3. Smallholders and women have information on mechanisms for access to agricultural finance	53. Number of actors by gender sensitized on mechanisms to access to agricultural financing	0	2 000 dont 1 000 femmes	5 000 dont 2 500 femmes	Activity report	Annually	Project coordination and M&E team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Microfinance institutions are interested in agricultural activities carried out by smallholders
Product 2.4. Smallholder farmers and women are better organized, structured and represented	54. Number of smallholders organized and structured as OPA	0	7 000 dont 3 500 femmes	15 000 dont 7 500 femmes	Activity report	Annually	Project coordination and M&E team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Producers trust POs Local communities recognize women's roles and rights
	55. Satisfaction rate of smallholders with the services provided by OPA	0	25%	50%	Activity report	Annually	Project coordination and M&E team	
	56. Percentage of OPA with women in leadership positions	0	20%	50%	Activity report	Annually	Project coordination and M&E team	
Component 3. Strengthening mechanisms for monitoring food and nutrition vulnerability								

Intervention logic	Key performance indicators				Means of verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Result 3 /Effect 3. The warning and response capacities of actors to climate and food shocks are improved.	57. Pourcentage de petits exploitants ayant accès aux services d'alerte précoce et de surveillance	0	30%	70%	Rapports d'évaluation à mi-parcours et final	Début, mi-parcours, achèvement	Equipe d'évaluation externe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poursuite de la mise en place du dispositif d'alerte précoce de la part de l'Etat • Intérêt manifeste des acteurs notamment des producteurs
	58. Percentage of vulnerable households affected by the project reporting an improvement in the quality of their food.	0	25%	50%	Activity report	Annually	Project coordination and M&E team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synergy with nutrition education programs led by other actors
Product 3.1. The monitoring and early warning system is strengthened	59. Number of weather stations installed	0	4	6	Activity report	Annually	Project coordination and M&E team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrated interest of stakeholders, particularly producers
Product 3.2. Nutritional practices are improved	60. Number of people by gender who participated in nutrition awareness sessions and the use of products with high nutritional value	0	20 000	50 000	Activity report	Annually	Project coordination and M&E team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of consumer households to change eating habits