



Project Progress Report (Period: July 1, 2022 - December 31, 2022)

1. Basic Project Information & Milestones

Project	CAR: Enhanced Resilience, Food and Nutrition Security in Kemo and Ouaka Districts
Supervising Entity (SE)	AFDB
SE Primary/Secondary team contact	Djekornonde Miabe (m.djekornonde@afdb.org) Philip Boahen (p.boahen@afdb.org)
Project approval date by SE	11/29/2020
Project effectiveness date	01/25/2021
Date of first disbursement of GAFSP funds	03/31/2021
Closing date¹ of GAFSP funds	06/30/2026
	If project has been extended, enter new closing date: 0
	How many extensions have there been in total? If there were multiple extensions provide the previous Closing dates 0
Midterm review mission date	July 2024
Next planned supervision mission date	May 2023

1) Commitments and Disbursements

	Commitment (\$m)	Disbursed as of June 30, 2022	Disbursed as of December 31, 2022	% of total commitment disbursed as of December 31, 2022
Total Project²	28	0.2	0.715 M	2%
GAFSP portion	13.9	0.2	0.445 M	3.2%

2) SE's Official Ratings

(Please Use SE's official rating, if not available, use the six points scale³)

	Previous Rating June 30, 2022	Current Rating
Progress towards achieving PDO	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rating:3 Rating date: December 31, 2022
Overall implementation progress	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rating:3 Rating date: December 31, 2022

¹ Closing date here means end of project activities, not financial closing.

² Including all financing sources, such as other donors, government, beneficiary, etc.

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If the SE's rating scale differs from a 6-point scale of Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU) and then please provide the explanation of the scale being used below.

Please provide any justification, if necessary, especially if the rating is different from previous ones

The AfDB rating is a four-point scale rating: 4. Highly satisfactory; 3. Satisfactory; 2. Unsatisfactory and 1. Highly unsatisfactory. The performance of the project is overall satisfactory given the constraints faced at the beginning and the challenging environment. The successive crises had heavy consequences in rural areas affecting the implementation of agricultural activities. The project team has been put in place (recruitment of an international procurement expert and a monitoring and evaluation expert), the implementation of agreements with (technical departments) ICRA, ACDA, SONASEM and ANDE, and the capacity building of producers and stakeholders will accelerate and improve the implementation and performance of the project.

3) Implementation Status Overview

Provide a paragraph or two describing the project implementation progress, highlighting key outputs and outcomes that have resulted during the reporting period of July 1, 2022 - December 31, 2022. Focus on key outputs and outcomes as opposed to administrative or process-related activities.

Please provide updates per project Component

(In addition, include any updates to the component resulting from COVID-19 restructuring, if applicable):

The past six months, the main activities carried out focused on:

1. Recruitment of a consulting firm in charge of carrying out the Technical, Environmental and Social Impact Studies of the Drinking Water Supply, Irrigation, fish farming and transhumant breeding Infrastructures - Monitoring and Control of the Works in the prefectures of Kemo and Ouaka;
2. Recruitment of a consulting firm for preparation of the environmental and social impact study with an ESMP for the construction of roads in the prefectures of Kemo and Ouaka (project area);
3. Recruitment of a Consulting Firm to carry out technical studies, monitoring and control of construction works in the project area;
4. Recruitment of an international procurement expert;
5. Preparation of agreements between the project implementation unit and the ACDA, ICRA, ONASEM, ANDE and ILO. All agreements were approved and received no objection from the Bank.
6. The PIU has acquired office furniture and equipment, vehicles and two motor bikes.

Implementation Challenges

1) What are the main factors that have been affecting the implementation progress of the project (select all that apply)?

- ☐ Political Governance
- ☐ Macroeconomics
- ☐ Sector Strategies and Policies
- ☐ Technical Design of Project or Program
- ☐ Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability
- ☐ Fiduciary
- ☐ Environmental and Social
- ☐ Stakeholders
- ☐ Natural or Man-made disaster
- ☐ Others
- ☐ None

2) If you have selected any factors above, please explain how the project is addressing these factors.

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- 3) Has the project experienced any official sanctions either by the Supervising Entity or the Government (e.g. suspension) during the reporting period of July 1, 2022 - December 31, 2022?

Sanction by SE: **YES** ☐ **NO** ☒, if Yes, date: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Sanction by Government: **YES** ☐ **NO** ☒, if Yes, date: [Click here to enter text.](#)

- 4) If you have answered **YES** in 3), provide a brief explanation of the sanction and proposed actions.

[Click here to enter text.](#)

- 5) Has the project undergone a restructuring³ during the reporting period of July 1, 2022 - December 31, 2022?
YES ☐ **NO** ☒

- 6) If you have answered **YES** to 5), provide a brief description of the restructuring.

- 7) Response to food crisis and flexibility needs: What are the main challenges faced by your project, and emerging priorities, if any due to the current/ongoing food crisis?

2. Project Results

1) GAFSP Core Indicators⁴(report for entire project totals – **do not** prorate for GAFSP financing)

Note:

- i. The project team is only expected to fill in the relevant indicators (i.e. the project is intentionally working on addressing for which there is End of Project target). If not relevant, please fill in *N/A*.
- ii. Please refer/check the footnotes for precise description of the indicator.
- iii. Also see Annex 1 for further detailed description and explanation of how to report the indicators if the footnote is not clear enough.
- iv. If you report on project's intervention on climate smart agricultural or strengthening climate resilient, please briefly explain nature of climate-related support in the respective cell.

³ Project restructuring refers to any of the following situations: extension of the project closing date, and changes to the project (e.g., budget, safeguards, development objective, project design) during implementation, including reallocation of funds between components. A more detailed description including the actions required by the project's teams in case of any Restructuring can be found on page 8 of the SE Guidelines: https://www.gafspfund.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/Revised%20SE%20Guidelines_Dec18.pdf

⁴If there have been any changes to the applicable GAFSP Core Indicators for your project, please add or delete them in the table.

Core Indicator Level ⁵		Baseline	Reached as of June 30, 2022	Reached as of December 31, 2022	End of Project Target at Design (Enter revisions in the next column)	Revised Project Target (Revisions if any)
Number of beneficiaries reached (<i>gender disaggregated, percentage who have been helped to cope with impact of climate change</i>) ⁶	Number	0			Total number of beneficiaries: 520330	
	Gender (male/female)	Male: Female: 0	Male: Female:		Male: Women: 40 Percentage:	
	% considered as having received support to use 'climate smart' practices					Briefly explain nature of climate-related support:
Land area receiving improved production support and percentage of these that are climate smart (ha) ⁷	Hectares (Ha)					Briefly explain nature of climate-related support:
	% of reported land area considered as under 'climate smart' practices 0					
Number of smallholders receiving productivity enhancement support, <i>gender disaggregated, climate-smart agriculture support</i> (number of people) ⁸	Number		Beneficiaries:		Total number of beneficiaries:	

⁵Core Indicator refers to beneficiaries (women & households), number of farmers who adopted technology, length of roads constructed etc.

⁶ Provide the number of people receiving benefits from the project, disaggregate for gender and those receiving CSA-specific support.

⁷This indicator refers to area that adopted new inputs/practices, new/rehabilitated irrigation services, land registration, etc. and to be disaggregated for climate-smart interventions.

⁸This indicator provides the number of end-users who directly participated in project activities. End users include technology/technique adoptees, water users with improved services, those who had land rights clarified, people offered new financing/risk management services and those using CSA approaches

Core Indicator Level ⁵		Baseline	Reached as of June 30, 2022	Reached as of December 31, 2022	End of Project Target at Design (Enter revisions in the next column)	Revised Project Target (Revisions if any)
	Gender (Male/female)		Women:		Women:	
	% considered as having received support to use 'climate smart' practices		Climate change:		Percentage with climate-smart agriculture support:	Briefly explain nature of climate-related support:
Number of producer-based organizations supported (number) ⁹					30	
Volume of agriculture loans ¹⁰ that are outstanding						
Percentage of beneficiaries with secure rights to land, property, and natural resources ¹¹ (percent of total beneficiaries)					20% (10.000 ménages)	
Roads constructed or rehabilitated, <i>percentage resilient to climate risks</i> ¹² (km)	km				300 km	
	%that are designed to withstand changes in climate					Briefly explain nature of climate-related support:
Number of post-harvest facilities constructed and/or rehabilitated ¹³ (number)						

⁹Producer-based organizations refer to Relevant associations established or strengthened by project

¹⁰Refers to volume of outstanding loans for agriculture and agribusiness in a financial institution

¹¹Measured as those with legal documentation or recognized evidence of tenure and those who perceive their rights are recognized and protected

¹²Provide the distance of all-weather roads built, reopened, rehabilitated, or upgraded by project and the percentage that are designed to withstand changes in climate.

¹³Post-harvest facilities include markets, agro-processing/storage/quality control facilities.

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Core Indicator Level ⁵		Baseline	Reached as of June 30, 2022	Reached as of December 31, 2022	End of Project Target at Design (Enter revisions in the next column)	Revised Project Target (Revisions if any)
Volume of agricultural production processed by post-harvest facilities established with GAFSP support, <i>by food group</i> ¹⁴ (tons)						
People benefiting from cash or food-based transfers, <i>gender disaggregated</i> (number of people) ¹⁵						
People receiving improved nutrition services and products, <i>gender disaggregated, age disaggregated</i> ¹⁶ (number of people)						
Direct employment provided, <i>gender disaggregated</i> ¹⁷ (full-time equivalent)					1500 (40% for women)	
Persons receiving capacity development, <i>disaggregated by gender and organization type</i> ¹⁸ (number of people)						
Number of substantive deliverables on food security processes completed ¹⁹ (number)						

¹⁴Provide the tons of total produce processed, sorted by 10 major FAO food groups

¹⁵This refers to the number of people who benefited from cash or food transfer interventions

¹⁶This indicator provides the number of people who received nutrition counseling/education, recipients of Ready-to-use Therapeutic Foods, bio-fortified foods, and Vitamin A and micronutrient supplements, people receiving extension support for nutrition-relevant techniques (e.g., homestead gardens, Farmer Field School support, etc.)

¹⁷This indicator shows the number of direct employees in a client company. Part time jobs are aggregated to full-time equivalent.

¹⁸'Capacity development' refers to agricultural and non-agricultural rural training and capacity building support provided. 'Persons receiving capacity development' should be distinguished between individual producers/household members, civil society organization staff, and government officials.

¹⁹This indicator measures "soft support" for institutional development provided through discreet deliverables. Deliverables include policy studies, strategies and plans, best practices, and lessons learned, among others

4. Co-Financing

The financing amounts pre-populated in the table below show the amounts when the project was approved, which can be found in the project design document. If these numbers have changed, please enter the change in the column “Change in USD amount (\$m)”

Source	Type of Financing	USD amount (\$m) (taken from Appraisal Document)	Specific source	Any change in USD amount (\$m, from Appraisal Document)
GAFSP	Grant	13.9		
Supervising Entity co-financing	Grant	11.04		
	Credit (interest free loan)			
	Loan			
Donor/bilateral financing	Grant	0		
	Other	0		
Government/counterpart contribution	Cash Financing	3.06		
Local beneficiary contribution	Cash Financing	0		
TOTAL project financing		28		

5. Any feedback to the GAFSP Coordination Unit

THANK YOU!

Please submit this form back to the GAFSP Coordination Unit accompanied by the following materials. Take note also to respond to the questions related to impact evaluation provided below and enclose any available relevant documents.

- 1) **(mandatory)** Project Results Framework²⁰ (with the latest actual figures).
- 2) **(mandatory)** Most recent Supervising Entity official implementation status report²¹
- 3) **(mandatory – if applicable)** Most recent mission aide-memoire²²
- 4) **(mandatory – if applicable)** Any restructuring related documentation (revised project paper, legal/financial agreements)
- 5) **(mandatory – if applicable)** Mid-term review report.
- 6) **(mandatory – if applicable)** Impact evaluation related deliverables; *check if available and kindly enclose the document:*
 - (a) Survey instrument for household data collection. (e.g., questionnaire for household or community survey, focus group discussion) **YES** ☐ **NO** ☐
 - (b) Report on the baseline survey. E.g., A report describing the sampling frame and a descriptive analysis of the data collected. **YES** ☐ **NO** ☐
 - (c) Report on the midline survey. **YES** ☐ **NO** ☐
 - (d) Full Impact Evaluation Report of the investment project. A full report documenting the methodology, process, and main findings of the impact evaluation. **YES** ☐ **NO** ☐
 - (e) Dataset. Clean and finalized dataset **YES** ☐ **NO** ☐
- 7) **(Recommended)** Technical reports that analyze project/component performance, outcome, impacts, or lessons learned
- 8) (optional) Press releases, briefs, media coverage, blogs, or any other communications related material

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²⁰ Different SE have different names for this document e.g., LogFrame, Logical Framework, Results Framework

²¹ Different SE have different names for this document e.g., Implementation and Results Framework, Supervision Reports, Implementation Support Report, Project Status Report

²² Different SE have different names for this document e.g., Technical Mission, Supervision Mission

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ANNEX 1: Detailed Discussion of GAFSP Indicators, Their Definition, and Measurement Methodologies

2. TIER 2 INDICATORS: DEFINITIONS

- a. **#1 Number of beneficiaries²² reached, gender disaggregated, percentage who have been helped to cope with impact of climate change (number of people):** This indicator measures the number of people who receive benefits from the activities supported by the project through various service provisions or technical assistance. The number must be disaggregated by the gender of the beneficiary. If data are collected at the household level, the data can be either converted to people by using the locally appropriate household size or reported along with appropriate household size. The number must also capture those whose resilience to climate risks has been increased through climate change adaptation and mitigation practices (including, but not limited to, carbon sequestration, clean energy, and energy efficiency as related to agriculture). Do not double count people who have been provided with more than one type of benefit under the project. *Note: the average household size must be consistent with what is reported in the baseline survey (from the available household roster). In the absence of a household roster module, the project team can report average household size in rural areas consistent with Census, Household Income Expenditure Survey, or Living Standard Measurement Study.*
- b. **#2 Land area receiving improved production practices under GAFSP, percentage of which is climate smart (ha):** This indicator measures the total land area, measured in hectares, that has benefited from the project's activities, investments, and/or technical assistance. Such activities may include, but are not limited to, areas that have adopted new technologies and sustainable land management practices promoted by the project. Technologies and sustainable land management practices include crop genetics, cultural practices, pest management, disease management, soil-related fertility and conservation, construction or rehabilitation of irrigation and drainage infrastructure, using climate adaptation and mitigation methods, and use of mechanization in land preparation. Do not double count land area provided multiple services. Per the intent to track climate related data, please identify the percentage of the reported land area that may be considered as under 'climate smart' practices – e.g., those that have resulted from a consideration of the three elements of CSA and have been identified and developed as locally appropriate solutions that increase climate resilience .
- c. **#3 Number of smallholders²³ receiving productivity enhancement support from GAFSP, gender disaggregated, climate smart agriculture support (number of people):** This indicator measures

²² It is acknowledged that the term 'beneficiary' can imply pejorative notions of dependency. While other terms like 'citizen', 'client', 'consumer' etc, could be seen to be more empowering, they are not necessarily apt for GAFSP project usage. We will therefore continue to use 'beneficiary', while noting its drawbacks and also that the term encompasses a wide range of population groups covered by both GAFSP Public Sector and Private Sector Windows. This includes smallholder farmers, small-scale producers, share-croppers, landless laborers, returnee migrants engaged in civil work as a part of cash transfer program, fisherfolk etc.

²³ The definition of smallholder may differ across countries and agro-ecological zones (FAO 2004). Landholding size is often considered as one of the direct and more readily used indicators. In areas that are arid and in areas with high population densities, smallholders are associated with cultivation of less than one or two hectares. In semi-arid areas, they can be associated with cultivation of 10 hectares and managing 10 head of livestock. GAFSP will accept the definition of smallholder as applied by each SE (including IFC for the Private Sector Window), noting that it may vary.

the number of people who have directly participated in the project's activities and is expected to be a subset of all direct beneficiaries. Examples include the number who have adopted improved food production technologies and sustainable management practices being promoted by the project (including percentage of these that are climate-smart technologies); the number of water users who have been provided with new or improved irrigation and drainage systems through the project (including those that are also climate-smart); the number of farmers accessing climate services (including early warning systems) and benefitting from weather-based crop insurance or index-based insurance. This indicator must be disaggregated by gender of the recipient. This indicator includes farmers, ranchers, fishers, and other primary sector producers who adopted technology that supports higher productivity. Do not double count people who receive more than one type of support. Per the intent to track climate related data, please identify the percentage of beneficiaries, who may be considered as having received support to use 'climate smart' practices.

- d. **#4 Number of producer-based organizations supported by GAFSP (number):** This indicator measures the number of relevant associations that are either established through or strengthened by the project to achieve or enhance the project development outcomes in the project area. Such associations include but are not limited to: water user associations, producer organizations, trade and business associations, community-based organizations, and financial cooperatives.
- e. **#5 Volume of agriculture loans that are outstanding:** This indicator is the volume of outstanding loans for agribusiness-related purposes in the portfolio of a financial intermediary at the end of its fiscal year.
- f. **#6 Percentage of beneficiaries with secure rights to land, property, and natural resources (percent of total beneficiaries),** measured by: (1) percentage with legally documented or recognized evidence of tenure and (2) percentage who perceive their rights are recognized and protected. This indicator seeks to track both the legal and administrative progress by governments in recognizing secure rights to land (documentation) and the people-defined progress on the quality of land rights (perceptions). Secure rights encompass "tenure security" rather than land ownership, ensuring coverage of those with secure access to land, even in those locations where individual ownership is not applicable/practiced.
- g. **#7 Roads constructed or rehabilitated, *percentage resilient to climate risks* (km):** This indicator measures the kilometers of all-weather, climate-resilient road construction that enables equitable and affordable transportation in rural spaces where rural-based production activities are taking place. The road construction or rehabilitation can directly or indirectly connect farmers with areas where market centers are located. The construction or rehabilitation is expected to ease commercial transportation along the road to provide beneficiaries (farmers, fisheries, communities, and others) with better market access, helping on-farm as well as non-farm activities.
- h. **#8 Number of post-harvest facilities constructed and/or rehabilitated (number):** This indicator measures the number of facilities developed by the GAFSP-supported project that support activities such as (1) improved storage/improved packaging house technologies, (2) warranty contracts, (3) investments to comply with sanitary/phytosanitary and other food safety standards,

- (4) temperature and humidity control, (5) improved quality control technologies and practices, such as for sorting and grading; and (6) decay and insect control.
- i. **#9 Volume of agricultural production processed by post-harvest facilities established with GAFSP support (tons, by food group)**²⁴: This indicator measures volume of agricultural production supported by project activities such as (1) improved storage/improved packaging house technologies, (2) warranty contracts, (3) investments to comply with sanitary/phytosanitary and other food safety standards, (4) temperature and humidity control, (5) improved quality control technologies and practices, such as for sorting and grading; and (6) decay and insect control.
 - j. **#10 People benefiting from cash or food-based transfers, gender disaggregated (number of people)**: This indicator measures the total number of people who benefitted from cash or food transfer interventions through the project. The data must be disaggregated by gender.
 - k. **#11 People receiving improved nutrition services and products, gender disaggregated, age disaggregated (number of people)**: This indicator measures the increase in the number of people with access to a basic package of nutrition services through a GAFSP-financed project. The contents of the basic package are defined by countries, and are therefore not identical. The indicator is calculated from the increase in the number of people with access to a defined basic package of nutrition services as a result of project investment.
 - i. **Guidance on “Ready to Use Therapeutic Food” (RUTF)**: This energy-dense, mineral/vitamin-enriched food is designed specifically to treat severe acute malnutrition. It is equivalent in formulation to Formula 100 (F100), which is recommended by the World Health Organization to treat malnutrition.²⁵ RUTF is usually oil-based and contains little available water, which means that it is microbiologically safe, will keep for several months in simple packaging, and can be made easily using low-tech production methods. As it is eaten uncooked, it is ideal for delivering many micronutrients that might otherwise be broken down by heat. RUTFs permit community-based therapeutic care (CTC)—treatment at home and in the community—rather than costly and more problematic clinical care. A successful example of RUTFs is Plumpy’Nut.[®]
 - ii. **Guidance on “Biofortification”**: Biofortification improves the micronutrient density of staple food crops. This process helps to reduce the high prevalence of specific nutritional deficiencies, especially of iron, zinc, and vitamin A, which commonly occur in low-income populations. Biofortification differs from ordinary fortification because it focuses on making plant foods more nutritious as the plants are growing, rather than on adding nutrients to foods when they are processed. Examples of some foods that have been biofortified are sweet potatoes and corn.
 - iii. **Guidance on “Micronutrients”**: These essential nutrients are needed by the human body in small quantities for it to function normally. Categories of essential nutrients include vitamins, dietary minerals, essential fatty acids, phytochemicals, and essential amino-acids.

²⁴ Provide disaggregated data by gender, if available.

²⁵ WHO (1999a).

- iv. **Guidance on “vulnerable groups”:** Vulnerable groups include pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants, and young children, as well as people living with HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.
- l. **#12 Direct employment provided by GAFSP, gender disaggregated (full-time equivalent):** This indicator measures the net additional employment gains (for example, jobs provided) owing to implementation of the GAFSP-supported project. The indicator includes direct employment (for example, new jobs directly provided through the intervention)²⁶. For direct employment, this indicator counts the jobs that are provided by the service provider or producers that the project works with directly. Direct employment provided considers the provision of temporary jobs as well. Direct employment could therefore be estimated through **net-full time equivalent (FTE) jobs**²⁷ (for example, the number of FTE jobs generated by the project, both on-farm as well as off-farm through forward and backward linkage employment effects such as those arising from processing, marketing, farm input provision, and related services) **or short-term employment** supported by the activities of the project. **The indicator must be disaggregated by gender.** To the degree possible, the CU encourages SEs to follow the principles of Decent Rural Employment, and encourages related monitoring²⁸.
- m. **#13 Persons receiving capacity development through GAFSP support, gender disaggregated, organization type (number of people):** The indicator measures the number of people who received any training organized or provided by the project (formal or informal training degree and non-degree courses, vocational, on-the-job training, field demonstrations, and so on). The training that forms a part of technical assistance includes the transfer of knowledge and/or expertise by way of staff, formal or informal skills training, and research work to support quality of program implementation and impact, support administration, management, representation, publicity, policy development, and capacity building. It may also include short-term agricultural training or nutrition related training²⁹.
- n. **#14 Number of GAFSP-supported substantive deliverables on food security processes completed (number):** This indicator measures the number of policy studies, strategies and investment plans, best practices, and other deliverables that serve to meet or enhance the project’s development outcomes to support improved food and nutrition security.

²⁶ The definition also includes all-types of farm labor, where applicable. For example, (i) hired without farm ownership claims, (ii) unpaid farm labor, or (iii) salaried labor having ownership claims. The definition of farm labor can vary according to the definition used by respective SE partner.

²⁷ For Public Sector Window projects, the total number of FTE jobs created by a program can be measured by dividing the net additional days of work due to a program intervention by 240. For Private Sector Window projects, it can be measured as the number of FTE employees as per local definition working for the client company or project at the end of the reporting period. This number includes individuals hired directly and individuals hired through third-party agencies, as long as those individuals provide on-site services related to the operations of the client company. Also, this number includes the FTE worked by seasonal, contractual, and part-time employees. Part-time jobs are converted to FTE jobs on a pro rata basis, based on the local definition (for instance, if the working week equals 40 hours, a 24 hr/week job would be equal to a 0.6 FTE job). Seasonal or short-term jobs are prorated on the basis of the portion of the reporting period that was worked (for example, a full-time position for three months would be equal to a 0.25 FTE job if the reporting period is one year). If the information is not available, the rule-of-thumb is that two part-time jobs equal a full-time job. *Note: employment for the purpose of the construction of the client company’s hard assets is not to be included in this indicator. For such jobs, please use the indicator Direct Employment – Construction Phase.*

²⁸ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-bc270e.pdf>

²⁹ It may also include capacity development training of householder through nutrition awareness training.