

Public Sector Window: COVID-19 Response Additional Funding Request Template

Please review the “Public Sector Window: COVID-19 Response Additional Funding Request Guidelines” prior to completing this template. Submissions should be in English and no more than 11 pages in length (excluding annexes and supporting documents) and should include a Government request letter.

1. Basic Project Information (complete information for investment and/or TA project as applicable)

a. Project Name(s)	Investment project: AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY AND MARKET ENHANCEMENT PROJECT (APMEP) TA project:
b. Current project development objective	Investment project: TO CONTRIBUTE TO ECONOMIC GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION BY ENHANCING FOOD, INCOME AND NUTRITIONAL SECURITY AMONG PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS TA project:
c. Responsible Supervising Entity/ies (SE)	Investment project: AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK TA project:
d. Investment SE Project Team Leader	Name: LEWIS BANGWE Title: SENIOR AGRICULTURE EXPERT Email: l.bangwe@afdb.org
e. TA SE Project Team Leader	Name: Title: Email:
f. Project country	ZAMBIA
g. Counterpart Government Ministry/ies and Department(s)	Investment project: Ministry of Finance TA project:
h. Date of Project approval by the SE	Investment project: 26 th MARCH, 2014 TA project:
i. Current Project closing date	Investment project: 31 st MARCH, 2021 TA project:
j. Latest Project implementation rating by SE for investment project	Rating towards project development objective: (3) Satisfactory Date: November 2019 Rating on implementation progress: (3) Satisfactory Date: November 2019
k. Latest Project implementation rating by SE for TA project	Rating towards project development objective: (3) Satisfactory Date: November 2019 Rating on implementation progress: (3) Satisfactory Date: November 2019

2. Project Financial Information (as of 31ST JULY, 2020)

l. Project Funding	Investment project: APMEP All funding sources ¹ : US\$34,870,000 Of which GAFSP grant amount: US\$ 31,120,000 TA project:
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¹ Include GAFSP funds as well as other financing sources, such as bilateral, multilateral, government or beneficiary contributions.

	<i>All funding sources²: US\$ 31,120,000</i> <i>Of which GAFSP grant amount: US\$</i>
m. Disbursements	<i>Investment project: APMEP</i> <i>All funding sources: US\$ 26,506,752</i> <i>GAFSP grant: US\$ 25, 741,053</i> <i>TA Project:</i> <i>All funding sources: US\$</i> <i>GAFSP grant: US\$</i>

3. Summary of Additional Funding Request

n. Additional Funding amount requested	Investment project: US\$ 2,026,301.09 TA project: US\$
o. Supplemental SE administrative fee request ³	Investment SE: US\$ TA SE: US\$
p. Costed list of proposed components and/or activities to be funded	<i>(Activity and costs)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support towards procurement of inputs for off season gardening US\$ 194,484 • Support towards marketing of agriculture products, and procurement of small processing equipment US\$390,876.44 • Support towards procurement of small irrigation implements and pumps for farmers for flood victims US\$ 711,602 • Support towards procurement of small livestock and fish inputs for affected households US\$102,702.70 • Support towards food rations for malnourished children US\$ 54,054.05 • Provision of grants to SMEs to support farmers and Child feeding Centres US\$ 83,333.3 • Conduct an Impact assessment of the Covid pandemic on Food access US\$ 48,648 • Program management US\$ 440,600.60 <p>GRAND TOTAL; US\$ 2,026,301.09</p>
q. Revised Project Development Objective (if applicable)	Investment project: N/A TA project:
r. Revised project closing date (if applicable)	Investment project: March 2021 TA project:
s. Estimated number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) (indicate if these are additional to the current project beneficiaries)	A total of 68, 088 beneficiaries (of which 55% are women) have so far been registered and over 400,000 indirect beneficiaries. These are the current beneficiaries. The estimated number of beneficiaries from the additional activities is 10,000 direct beneficiaries and another 60,000 indirect beneficiaries.

² Include GAFSP funds as well as other financing sources, such as bilateral, multilateral, government or beneficiary contributions.

³ The supplemental administrative fee should cover the SE's cost to appraise and approve the additional funding, and any additional funds needed for project implementation support. The indicative fee ceiling is 8% of the requested grant amount.

4. COVID-19 impact and Funding Needs (25%) (differentiate between investment and TA project as applicable)
(Max 3 pages, annex and supporting documents excluded)

- t. Provide a brief description of the impact and disruptions caused by COVID-19 on the project country, the project activity areas and target population, especially the most vulnerable, women and youth. How has COVID-19 response been coordinated at the country level? Has the SE been involved in the national COVID-19 response mechanism?

General Impact

The impact of COVID-19 in Zambia is still unfolding and has not been adequately documented, however the direct effects are already clear to see; the first case in Zambia was announced on 18th March, 2020 and since then, 2,620 cases have been reported, with 108 deaths (July, 17th 2020). In March, a country wide partial lock down was announced; Zambia introduced a series of measures including closure of all land borders, major international airports except one, closure of schools, movement restrictions and closure of non-essential services such as restaurants, bars, gym and public gatherings to curb the transmission rate. Four of the six APMEP target districts lie at the epicentre or along the main highway connecting the epicenter to other epicentres (Chongwe, Rufunsa, Serenje and Chitambo) Apart from the social inconveniences of the partial lock down, the effects have been detrimental; some of these include:

Job losses

According to the 2018 Zambia Labour Force Survey, the agriculture sector employed a total of 830,858 people. From the total number employed, 523,045 were male, 307,812 were female. Further, from the total number employed in the sector of 830,858, it was established that 440,680 youths were in active employment. It is anticipated that due to the COVID-19 pandemic in Zambia, the number of people employed in the agriculture sector will decrease as a result of the reduction in economic activities in the country.

Increased poverty

The onset of the coronavirus caught Zambia on the back foot. As even before the COVID-19 crisis, the country was showing signs of debt distress as these have been exerting pressure on the fiscal space and the currency, which from March 2019 to March 2020, lost 24% of its value against the dollar in nominal terms. In the month following the onset of the pandemic, the currency lost another 26% (author's calculations). Not only has the high debt burden limited the options available to the country to respond to the health crisis, but has also put Zambia at an even higher risk of debt default. The depreciation of the local currency (Kwacha) against major currencies has resulted in high prices of essential commodities including food, agro chemicals and key services. This has not only increased poverty levels which were already high. It is also likely to increase malnutrition levels among children which were also already high (40% stunting, ZDHS).

Food insecurity

The COVID-19 pandemic is unfolding at a time when, the country is struggling with recent drought and flood disasters which has resulted in increased food insecurity in more than 58 districts for the past two seasons. Most communities indicated that the food that they harvested will only last them for an average period of 6 months before they can resort to other sources such as markets. Most farmers are subsistence farmers who depend on hand to mouth sort of trading and they do not produce enough foods that can be preserved through drying. More than 2.3 million people were affected and are still affected with at least 430,000 people experiencing

severe food insecurity. With this disaster, the resilience of local farmers was compromised especially for women and young people and their households, which led to most households depending on wild fruits and in some cases, relief food. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused disruptions to efforts made by humanitarian agencies to provide the necessary support, as the attention has shifted towards preventing the spread of COVID-19.

Market access

Over 65% of Zambians are small scale farmers and depend wholly on agriculture for their livelihood. These have been adversely affected by the restrictions on public gatherings and the need to comply with all other health guidelines and have had difficulties selling their fresh farm produce resulting in most of it going to waste. This has impacted on their household income and food security. Some business persons have taken advantage of the situation and have been buying farm produce from the small-scale farmers at very low prices to avoid losing everything. This is likely to lead to an increase in rural poverty levels as farmers will fail to meet their basic needs

It is also worth noting that with the emergence of the COVID-19, the burden of unpaid care work will increase for women and girls, with children who can no longer go to school and have to spend time at home and worse still in instances where family members are affected by the virus, usually women refocus their attention to provide care for the sick. The time spent on care could have been used on farming activities such as food production or selling of farm produce. The current project sites have not been spared by all the above impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. In fact some areas have been very hard hit.

Country level coordination arrangements: Ministry of Agriculture

The Implementing Entity (the Ministry of Agriculture) is represented on the national task force responsible for coordinating all COVID-19 activities in the country.

- u. Provide a summary of the current project implementation progress. Has the COVID-19 crisis impacted project implementation, and the attainment of its original development objectives? If yes, how?*

The project is currently in its final year of implementation. Disbursement rate is of 85.9% and physical progress is around that same rate as well. From the 75,000 beneficiaries targeted, 68,590 persons have been reached of which 55% are women. Four of the six APMEP target districts lie at the epicentre or along the main highway connecting the epicenter to other epicentres (Chongwe, Rufunsa, Serenje and Chitambo. COVID19 threatens to reverse some of the major gains achieved by the project. It has distributed inputs for orange maize, orange fleshed sweet potatoes and iron rich beans to 21,687 beneficiaries. It rehabilitated over 821 malnourished infants in 12 Infant Feeding centres. It has cleared and levelled 3,322 ha of land and planted over 1500ha to rain fed crops (maize, rice, sun flower, soya beans and beans). It has distributed 18 mechanization sets for land preparation and put over 20,000 hectares under conservation agriculture and mechanization. The project procured and installed 170 fish cages and 280 fish pens and 57 fish pond farmers. About 59.77 metric ton of fish was harvested so far. It has constructed a 30 metric ton cassava processing milling plant in Chitambo whose commissioning has been delayed by COVID-19 because the Chinese nationals are still quarantined in China; the plant is expected to engage over 5000 cassava out growers. It has

constructed 6 Livestock Service centres that have so far serviced 24,000 cattle. It has also distributed over 5,000 indigenous chickens, 30 in calf dairy cows under the Pass on scheme to over 657 families.

Since the COVID-19 pandemic commenced, activity implementation has slowed down but not completely halted. When the country wide lock down was announced in March, 2020 government activities were reduced to the minimum with only essential staff allowed to stay in office. Both project and ministry staff used to work from homes, thereby affecting the normal work flow.

The most affected districts in terms of infections were Lusaka (where the Ministry Headquarters, Project office as well as the Supervising Entity sit) and the border districts. So far, there have been few cases of COVID-19 in the rural districts and in the project implementation areas. However, supervisory activities and other support to the districts could not be implemented in the period. Also some key activities such as equipment installation at the cassava milling plant in Chitambo grounded to a halt as key personnel were caught up in the pandemic whilst out of the country at the time of the lock down.

The government has since reopened some government offices (end of May, 2020) under the new normal, but public health restrictions still remain in force in some sectors. The infection rates have over the last few weeks exponentially increased, which is likely to lead to stricter restrictions which could affect implementation further. Since the project is in its last months of implementation, most milestones are expected to be met, though at a slowdown rate.

- v. *Is the project currently addressing the impacts of COVID-19? If yes, in what way? Have any changes already been made to the project design, activities, target population and/or implementation arrangements to respond to the impact of COVID-19 in the project area? Has funding been insufficient to implement these changes?*

The project is already designed to address food, nutrition and income insecurities which are also being worsened by the pandemic. The current project design, activities, the implementation arrangements and target populations can still be used to address impacts. No adjustments have been made so far on these arrangements as there has been no funding for specific COVID-19 activities. The project therefore plans to scale up on existing activities to address these food security and health issues exacerbated by the pandemic.

5. COVID-19 Response Activities (40%) Description of Additional Financing Activities (Max 3 pages, annex and supporting documents excluded)

Describe the activities to be financed with the additional funding requested. How will the proposed activities address or mitigate the COVID-19 impacts described under section 4 above? Briefly describe how additional funding will address COVID-19 issues in the food system of the project area and how it will respond directly to the potential economic and social damage triggered by the pandemic. Are these short-to-medium term measures expected to have longer-term impacts? How can the existing project sustain these outcomes and build resilience?

The project will target the most vulnerable persons to benefit from it especially, women, girls, youths and infants. *The additional activities being proposed include the following:*

- Input and extension support to vulnerable households to increase crop production
- Procurement of small livestock support to vulnerable households to increase livestock production
- Training and support with mechanization equipment for increased food production
- Support to Infant feeding centres and school Nutrition club activities
- Support to SMEs to support feeding centres and school Nutrition club activities

- Support for mini irrigation equipment for setting up of all year round farming activities
- Setting up vegetable gardens
- Development of a Market Information System
- Setting up of Roadside markets
- Procurement of value addition equipment, training and market linkage support

The proposed activities will help curb the looming food crisis being experienced currently and expected to worsen in the coming months. The procurement of mechanization equipment and inputs, support towards mini irrigation activities and stepped up extension support will contribute to increased production and productivity of food, and ensure food and nutritional security. Support towards livestock production will ensure supply of the much needed proteins for nutrition and income from sales. Support to SMEs and to Infant feeding centres and school Nutrition clubs will help curb a situation where the gains in malnutrition rates among infants in the last few years are not reversed. Support to these vulnerable families with inputs for vegetable gardens will help increase access to food which has been worsened since the onset of the pandemic. To address the current problem of market access and low value addition, the additional funds will set up roadside markets which are designated places of trade, setting up of value addition facilities and also help set up a Market Information System for virtual connection between farmers and buyers. The development of these value addition and market infrastructure will facilitate the processing and sale of agricultural products whilst agro-processing facilities will add value to primary produce, create jobs, reduce post-harvest losses and promote industrial growth. The funds will also support farmers and agriculture staff with much needed PPEs to help curb the pandemic.

When these additional activities are implemented, the expected impact of the pandemic particularly on vulnerable households will be mitigated. The additional funding will address three (3) main issues;

- i) Reduced food productivity and production; This will be achieved by increasing access to mini irrigation and mechanization equipment, extension and input support for both livestock and crop production in project sites.
- ii) Increase in malnutrition levels and food insecurity; This will be achieved through support to IFCs, schools and setting up of gardens,
- iii) Disrupted market access; This will be achieved through the setup of a MIS and roadside markets in project areas, Rural households in the project areas will have better access to markets, which will ultimately improve their incomes

All the facilities which are proposed to be set up are expected to create jobs within direct beneficiaries and indirect beneficiaries. Access to income will reduce poverty for families. The procurement of PPEs will help prevent the spread OF COVID-19 for individuals that would have otherwise have had no access to these putting them at risk to contract the virus.

Most of the activities are short to medium measures. However, these have potential to be and will help build resilience for the long term. The activities will be implemented in such a way that communities will be in the fore front of management after much training and mentoring. This will not only give them skills to manage the current situation but will also strengthen their capacities to manage others in the future.

How do the proposed activities complement or fill a gap in the local COVID-19 response? What other organizations (including POs/FOs and CSOs) are involved in these activities and is there a coordination mechanism in place to monitor and learn from this process?

The Zambia COVID-19 response was at the beginning mainly focused on the primary public health threats such as prevention and treatment, as these were emergencies. Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, government has been facing challenges to finance key program activities. There are currently limited resources for some key activities and even less so for COVID-19 secondary impacts. Over the last few months however, the government's response has evolved to incorporate more secondary effects such as addressing livelihoods and the food value chains.

Currently, there is a multi-sectoral task team in place to look at the various aspects of the response. Issues to do with Agriculture and food security are represented on the task force. There are still huge gaps that have not been filled due to limited resources. The Ministry of Finance is currently mobilizing resources for the response. A number of players are responding to the pandemic including faith based, community based, and the private sector etc., coordinated by the government. The main player however, continues to be the government through the Disaster and Mitigation Management Unit (DMMU) under the Office of the Vice President.

- w. *What is the expected impact of the additional funding? How will beneficiaries be identified/targeted? Will there be any targeting of certain beneficiary groups such as women, youth, or other vulnerable groups?*

The additional funding will help provide a kind of safety net for vulnerable families that would have otherwise slide deeper in abject poverty (poverty levels were already over 60% before the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic). It will also help to curb malnutrition among vulnerable families and generally contribute to improved food, nutrition security and incomes among vulnerable households especially in the rural areas of the country.

- x. *Under Annex 2, include a draft revised Results Framework (or log frame) with newly introduced indicators or revised targets for existing indicators. Please refer to the GAFSP Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.*

6. Project readiness to utilize additional funds (35%) (Max 3 pages, annex 1 and supporting reports excluded)

- y. *Describe the alignment of the additional funding activities with the existing project development objectives and activities. Activities are expected to be extensions, modifications, or scale-ups of existing activities under the project. Where new activities are proposed or activities are expanded to a new geographic area, the funding request should demonstrate the project readiness to implement these new activities in a timely manner to address immediate needs. Indicate how the activities financed from additional funding are to be implemented. Will the proposed activities use existing project implementation arrangements?*

The additional funds are being aligned to the existing development objectives and activities. Project is more than ready to utilize the additional funds as these will be channeled to activities (more than 95%) that are already being implemented. Activities such as those relating to crop production and livestock development will be scaled up. The project will construct a few infrastructure activities as part of mitigation measures. With additional funds and time, these activities will be implemented rapidly and results will be achieved without much difficulty. The project districts are expected to remain the same although more geographical sites and beneficiaries are expected to be incorporated within these additional activities.

- z. *What is the estimated timeline to (i) deploy the additional funds, (ii) implement the proposed COVID-19 activities, and (iii) achieve results? What results are expected from this additional funding within 18 months?*

The estimated proposed timeline for COVID-19 activities;

#	Activity	Timeline	Expected period
1.	Deployment of additional funds	3 months	Sept to Dec 2020
2.	Implementation of proposed activities	12 months	Jan to Dec 2021
3.	Achievement of results	12 months	By Dec, 2021
4.	Winding up and close out	3 months	Jan to Mar 2022

Short to medium results

Increased food production of key crops including
 Improved crop productivity of key crops
 Improved nutrition status of infants and school going children in project districts
 Increased value addition of products
 Improved access to markets

Medium to Long term results

Improved incomes
 Improved food and nutritional security

Long term results

Improved contribution of the agriculture sector to national GDP

- aa. *If the project implementation progress is currently rated less than moderately satisfactory, please specify how any implementation challenges will be addressed.*

The project implementation progress is currently rated as moderately satisfactory and efforts to improve implementation to an even higher rating. Efforts include; speeding up key procurements, improving extension services and more documentation and project visibility.

- bb. *Under Annex 1, provide an updated project budget by component and activity, showing the original grant and the additional funding requested. Has the project tried to access alternative sources of funding?*

Annex 1: Current and additional budget

- cc. *Include the latest technical progress report such as SE project supervision report, Government prepared technical progress report, or Aide Memoires etc. (Optional; will not be publicly disclosed)*

Annex 5: Technical report/Aide Memoir

Annex 1: Updated Project Budget

Investment Funding: APMEP

Components	Activities	Original Budget (US\$)		Additional Funding (US\$)	Total Budget (US\$)
		Disbursed	Available		
<u>Component 1:</u> Agriculture Production and Productivity	Activity 1: Irrigation Development	9,480,896	1,175,000	709,009.01	1,884,009.01
	Activity 2: Aquaculture Development	2,299,968	1,800,000	118,918.92	1,918,918.92
	Activity 3: Crop Diversification and Intensification	2,243,824	250,000	199,239.23	449,239.23
	Activity 4: Livestock Development	3,676,102	60,000	59,459.46	119,459.46
<u>Component 2:</u> Value Chain Development and Market Linkages	Activity 1: Agro-processing and Market Linkages	3,432,530	545,000	390,876.44	650,200.00
<u>Component 3:</u> Institutional Strengthening	Activity 1: Nutritional Security and Capacity building	950,000	0	137,387.38	137,387.38
	Activity 2: Project Management	2,517,800	660,655	388,438.44	1,099,115.44
	Activity 3: Monitoring and Evaluation	440,000	50,000 above	98,648.65	148,648.65
Add rows for additional components and activities as needed		25,129,279	4,540,655	2,026,301.09	6,566,956.09
TOTAL BUDGET FOR ALL COMPONENTS		25,129,279	4,540,655	2,026,301.09	6,566,956.09

Annex 2: ZAMBIA: SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL BUDGET FOR COVID-19 FOOD CRISIS RESPONSE AND MITIGATION ACTIVITIES UNDER AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY AND MARKET ENHANCEMENT PROJECT - JULY 2020

#	Activity	UNIT	UNIT COST	QUANTITY	TOTALS (ZMW)	TOTAL (USD)
Support to off-season peri- urban and rural gardening						
1	Provision of seed packs for lead farmers (including vegetables, potatoes, onions etc.) for improved food security	Packs	48	1,000	1,298,000	70,160.16
2	Provision of agro chemicals and fertilisers for lead farmers (including vegetables, potatoes, onions etc.) for improved food security	Packs	550	3,000	2,300,000	124,324.32
3	Roadside Farmer's Markets	Each	3	1,260,000	3,780,000	385,674.53
4	Oil pressing equipment	Each	4	23,400	93,600	5,200.00
					7,471,600	585,358.53
Irrigation support to Flood affected populations in recovery and other Covid affected households						
5	Procurement of piping and other small implements for irrigation for affected families	Set	1	1,400,000	1,400,000	75,675.68
6	Procurement of Irrigation pumps for affected households	Each	5,000	1,200	6,000,000	333,333.33
7	Procurement of Farm equipment for flood victims and other farmers	Unit	1	1	3,600,000	200,000.00
8	Provision of perimeter fencing for schemes close to game management areas and other	Unit	1	1	1,800,000	100,000.00
9	Provision of input support to farmers doing irrigation	Packs	32	1,500	48,000	2,592.59
					12,848,000	711,602
Support small livestock and fish for peri-urban and rural households for nutritional security						
10	Procurement of chickens to support affected households	Each	500	1,000	500,000	27,027.03
11	Procurement of goats to support affected households	Each	120	5,000	600,000	32,432.43
12	Procurement of fish inputs (feed and fingerlings)	Each	400	1,600,000	2,200,000	43,243.24
					3,300,000.00	102,702.70
Food rations support for special vulnerable groups						
13	Support towards food rations for child feeding centres	Pack	1,000	1,000	100,000	54,054.05

14	Provision of grants to SMEs to support and supply food items to feeding centres for malnourished children	Each	500,000	3	1,500,000	83,333.33
					1,600,000.00	137,387.38
Evidence-based policy advisory support						
15	Hire of consultant to conduct an Assessment of the Impact of Covid-19 on input, food supply, trade and access	Each	900,000	1	900,000	48,648.65
					900,000	48,649
Project Management						
16	Procurement and distribution of work suits and PPEs for staff and farmers	Pack	2,000	2,000	4,000,000	216,216.22
17	Printed Extension materials	Each	20	2,000	40,000	2,162.16
1	Fuel and Logistics	Lump sum	4,000,000	1	4,000,000	222,222.22
	Sub-Totals				8,040,000	440,601
	Extra budgetary requirement from GAFSP					2,026,301.09

Annex 3: Updated Results Framework (or log-frame)

RESULTS-BASED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (PROJECT MATRIX) JULY, 2020

RESULTS CHAIN		PERFORMANCE INDICATORS				MEANS OF VERIFICATION
		Indicator (Including CSI)	Baseline	Latest Results	End of Project Targets	
IMPACT	1. Ensure household income, food, and nutritional security	1.1 Average household income (USD/year) 1.2 Average months/year of household food scarcity 1.3 Percentage of malnutrition (stunting) in under-5 children (%)	<u>2013</u> 3 USD 364 5 months 45%	<u>2020</u> USD 1,512 5.07 32%	<u>By 2022</u> USD 1,600 2 months 40% (Project Districts)	Household survey. Health survey.
OUTCOMES	2.1 Increased agriculture productivity	2.1.1 Average crop yield (mt/ha). 2.1.2 Average livestock off-take per year (no)	<u>2013</u> Maize (2.0); Cassava (9.0) Goats (2,000); Poultry (100,000)	<u>2018</u> Maize (2.4); Cassava (10) Goats (TBA); Poultry (37,472)	<u>By 2020</u> Maize (3.6); Cassava (12) Goats (3,900); Poultry (48,000)	Crop forecasting survey Market surveys
	2.2 Increased agro-processing	2.2 (i) percentage of primary products processed locally by women and men (%); (ii) value of processed products by women and men (ZMW)	(i) 10%; (ii) ZMW 500	(i) 7.2 (ii) TBA	(i) 30%; (ii) ZMW 2,000	
OUTPUTS	3. Agriculture Production and Productivity 3.1 Irrigation Schemes Developed	3.1.1 Scheme area under irrigation (ha) 3.1.2 No of beneficiaries (farmers). 3.1.3 No of scheme management entities. 3.1.3 No of smallholders receiving productivity enhancement support, gender disaggregated, climate-smart agriculture support (number of people)	<u>Project Area(2013)</u> (410 ha) (2,050) (0) (TBA)	<u>2020</u> (3,337) cleared and levelled (2,294) (9) (TBA)	<u>Project Area (2020)</u> (356 ha) (156+200) (4,686) (at least 45% women, in all activities) (9 schemes) (4,800)	Project Progress Reports/Activity reports

3.2 Aquaculture Developed	3.2 (i) Fish pens (no); (ii) fish cages (no); (ii) fish production (mt/yr)	(170) (280) (400)	(170) (234) (42.5)	(170) (280) (320)
3.3 Crop Diversification and Intensification Enhanced	3.3 (i) Area under CA (ha); (ii) Seed supplied (pkt); (iii) Area mechanised (ha).	(25, 430) (0) (47,200)	(16,025) (43,833) (20,544)	24,000; 50,500; 23,000 (>45% women)
3.4 Livestock Development Enhanced		(i) 70 (60 women & 10 youth groups);	(i) 52 (48) (4)	170 (60 women & 10 youth groups);
4. Value Chain Development and Market Linkages	3.5 (i) No of livestock pass-on scheme women/youth groups; (ii) No of poultry keeping groups.	(ii) 120 (80% women & 20% youths)	(ii) 65 (100%) Women (i) 0 (ii) 1	120 (80% women & 20% youths)
4.1 Agro-processing Infrastructure Developed	4.1 (i) Maize mills (no.); (ii) Cassava mills (no); (iii) Comm. processing equip(no); (iv) % reduction in losses. Number of post-harvest facilities constructed and/or rehabilitated (number) <input type="checkbox"/> Includes markets, agro-processing/storage/quality control facilities	0; 0; honey presses (0), solar dryers (0); oil expellers (0) cassava (4%), maize (12%)	Honey presses (40) Solar dryer (70) Oil expellers (4) cassava (TBA%), maize (TBA%) (4)	honey presses (40) Solar dryers (70); Honey presses (40) Solar dryer (70) Oil expellers (8) cassava (2%) maize (8%) (>45% women in all activities)
4.2 Market Linkages Developed		(?)	(i) <u>(0)</u>	(8)
			(ii) <u>(0)</u>	
5. Institutional Strengthening	4.2 (i) Roadside markets (no);	0;		(i)
5.1 Nutrition security and capacity Building Improved	(ii) supported (no)	0;	(i) <u>513</u> (ii) <u>15</u> (821)	<u>(4)</u> 2

5.2 Project Management Improved 5.3 M&E System established	5.1.1 No of households trained in nutrition activities.	(i) 400 FHH; (ii) 210 MHH	21,687	(ii) 550 FHH 1,210 MHH.	(3) 2
	5.1.2 No of infants (6-24 months) undergoing feeding programme.	(0)	(1)	(1,200)	
	5.1.3 No of farmers trained, based on needs assessment.	(0)	(1)	(25,000) 50% women)	
	5.2 No of MAL GAFSP Project Technical Team supported.	(0)		(1)	
	5.3 No of M&E system established & operational.	(0)		(2)	

Annex 4: List of eligible GAFSP Public Sector Window projects

No.	Country	Project name	Investment/TA	Supervising Entity
1	Benin	PAPVIRE-ABC	Investment	AfDB
2	Bhutan	FSAPP	Investment	WB
3	Burundi	PNSADR-IM	Investment	IFAD
4	Cambodia	Rice-SDP	Investment	ADB
5	Ethiopia	AGP2	Investment	WB
6	Ethiopia	AGP2-TA	TA	FAO
7	Gambia	FASDEP	Investment	AfDB
8	Haiti	PITAG	Investment	IDB
9	Honduras	ACS-PROSASUR	Investment	WB
10	Kenya	SIVAP	Investment	AfDB
11	Kenya	SIVAP-TA	TA	FAO
12	Kyrgyz Rep.	APNIP	Investment	WB
13	Lao PDR	AFN	Investment	IFAD
14	Lao PDR	AFN-TA	TA	WFP
15	Liberia	SAPEC	Investment	AfDB
16	Mali	PRASAN-KL	Investment	AfDB
17	Myanmar	CFAVC	Investment	ADB
18	Myanmar	CFAVC-TA	TA	FAO
19	Nepal	FANSEP	Investment	WB
20	Niger	PMERSA-MTZ	Investment	AfDB
21	Rwanda	SAIP	Investment	WB
22	Senegal	PASA Lou/Ma/Kaf	Investment	AfDB
23	Tanzania	ERPP	Investment	WB
24	Tanzania	TANIPAC	Investment	AfDB
25	Timor Leste	SAPIP	Investment	WB
26	Uganda	UMFSNP	Investment	WB
27	Yemen	SAPEP	Investment	WB
28	Zambia	APMEP	Investment	AfDB

Annex 5: Technical report/Aide Memoire