



Project Information Document (PID)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 11-Jul-2023 | Report No: PIDA36235



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Western and Central Africa	Project ID P181139	Project Name Additional Financing to West Africa Food Systems Resilience Program, Phase 1	Parent Project ID (if any) P172769
Parent Project Name West Africa Food System Resilience Program (FSRP)	Region WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 12-Jun-2023	Estimated Board Date 21-Jul-2023
Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture and Food	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Republic of Mali, Republic of Togo, CILSS, Republic of Burkina Faso, Republic of Niger, ECOWAS, CORAF	Implementing Agency Ministry of Agriculture - Niger, Ministry of Agriculture, Hydro-Agricultural Developments and Mechanization - Burkina Faso, Ministry of Rural Development - Mali, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development - Togo

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

To increase preparedness against food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems in participating countries.

Components

- Digital advisory services for agriculture and food crisis prevention and management
- Sustainability and adaptive capacity of the food system’s productive base
- Regional food market integration and trade
- Contingent Emergency Response (CERC)
- Project Management

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	20.00
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Total Financing	20.00
of which IBRD/IDA	0.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

Non-World Bank Group Financing

Trust Funds	20.00
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	20.00

Environmental and Social Risk Classification
Substantial

Other Decision (as needed)

1. This Project Paper seeks the approval of the Regional Vice President to provide Additional Financing (AF) in the amount of US\$20.0 million to the Multi-phase Programmatic Approach (MPA) of the West Africa Food System Resilience Program (FSRP, Phase 1, P172769) for the Republic of Togo from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP).

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

2. **Togo, with a population of 8.6 million, is a low-income country with a high poverty rate of 45.5 percent as of 2018 and a per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of US\$973.2 in 2021.**¹ The poverty level is twice as high in rural areas (58.8 percent) as in urban areas (26.5 percent). Togo has recorded sustained economic growth in recent years (4.5 percent on average from 2017 to 2021), apart from 2020, when the growth rate was below 2 percent due to the Covid-19 pandemic. After a post-Covid rebound in 2021, growth slowed again in 2022 owing to war-related disruptions in Ukraine, leading to lower export earnings and an increase in the cost of living that was only partially offset by increased government spending. A sharp increase in food and energy prices pushed headline inflation to a 20-year high of 7.5 percent in 2022, contributing to a significant slowdown in consumer spending. Rising energy and fertilizer costs have also had a negative impact on the agriculture sector. In this context, extreme poverty has increased to 30.6 percent nationally and 45.9 percent in rural areas.²

¹ <https://data.worldbank.org/country/togo?view=chart>

² <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/togo/overview#1>



Sectoral and Institutional Context

- 3. Togo's food and nutrition security situation has significantly worsened over the past few years.** According to Cadre Harmonisé analyses, 487,319 individuals (7 percent of the population) face Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 3+ crisis or emergency level food insecurity, and 1,344,729 people (19 percent of the population) are at risk of falling into a food crisis (IPC 2) between June and September 2023. Over the same period in 2022 and 2021, the incidence of food insecurity was much lower, with 390,000 people and 200,000 people, respectively, experiencing crisis levels of food insecurity (IPC 3+).³ Trends related to the population's nutrition are equally alarming. The food and nutrition security survey carried out in September 2022 showed that the nutritional situation is particularly critical in the country's northern regions, notably in the Kara and Savanes where 73.5 percent of women were found to consume less than three of the five recommended food groups. According to the Cadre Harmonisé analyses from November 2022, there is an upward trend in the number of children admitted to Nutritional Recovery and Education Centers, rising from 28 percent in 2021 to 35 percent in 2022.
- 4. The recent rise in food and nutrition insecurity stems from food supply gaps driven by a combination of longer-term trends and recent shocks.** First, productivity of the mainly rain-fed agricultural sector has remained stagnant over the past years amid continued food demand growth and growing climate change impacts. More irregular rainy seasons, along with more frequent drought spells and rising temperatures increasingly affect crop yields, especially in the country's semi-arid northern parts. Second, worsening conflict resulting in the forced displacement of farmers has caused decreases in the food production of Sahelian countries. To make up for these production shortfalls, these countries have increased food imports from coastal countries including Togo. This has contributed to rising food prices in the country. Lastly, food insecurity has been significantly exacerbated by recent shocks, particularly the ongoing war in Ukraine. The latter has resulted in sharply rising costs for overseas food and energy imports on which Togo is highly dependent; and for agricultural inputs required for domestic food production.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

To increase preparedness against food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems in participating countries.

Current PDO

To increase preparedness against food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems in participating countries.

³ <https://www.food-security.net/datas/togo/>



Key Results

Changes to key PDO Level and Intermediary Results Indicator Targets

Indicator	Original Target	Revised target
PDO-level (Outcome) Indicators		
Project beneficiaries (percentage of female beneficiaries)	500,000 (40%)	600,000 (40%)
Producers adopting CSA technologies and services (percentage of female beneficiaries)	135,000 (40%)	175,000 (40%)
Land area under sustainable land management practices (in hectares (ha))	32,500	75,000
Intermediary Results Indicator Targets		
People receiving improved nutrition services and products (percentage of female beneficiaries)	n/a (New indicator)	50,000 (80%) (Baseline: 20,600)
Women farmers reached with assets or services to improve commercialization in selected value chains (number)	7,200	8,700

D. Project Description

5. The Additional Financing will scale-up activities under the original project as follows:
6. **Component 1: Digital Advisory Services for regional agriculture and food crisis prevention and management System.** Under this component the AF will add a new activity to strengthen Togo’s FNS information and monitoring system and scale-up the parent project’s existing activities to strengthen the Cadre Harmonisé and risk detection.
7. **Subcomponent 1.1: Upgrading Food Crisis Prevention and Monitoring Systems.** The AF will include a new activity to support the FNS through support to government departments responsible for agricultural statistics and monitoring and evaluation to carry out relevant surveys nationwide and provide technical assistance to improve the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of data. The AF will scale-up activities under Component 1 of the parent project to strengthen risk detection mechanisms to ensure effective preparedness and timely response while strengthening the country’s resilience to climate shocks. Finally, it will finance a Food Crisis Preparedness and Response Plan to strengthen disaster preparedness at community level and cover all the costs associated with increased data collection and processing, including the completion of field-level surveys linked to the Cadre Harmonisé.
8. **Component 2: Sustainability and Adaptive Capacity of the Food System’s Productive Base.** The GAFSP AF will scale up existing interventions linked to the parent project while placing additional emphasis on improving nutrition outcomes.



- 9. **Subcomponent 2.1: Consolidate Regional Agricultural Innovation System.** The GAFSP AF will scale-up research, innovation and extension services promoted under the parent project to invest in: i) equipment and knowledge related to vegetable farming; and ii) increased adoption of climate-smart practices and nutrition education- with a particular focus on youth and women.
- 10. **Subcomponent 2.2: Strengthening Regional Food Security through Integrated Landscape Management (ILM).** Under this sub-component, the AF will scale up existing activities to promote producers’ access to high quality inputs with a special focus on crops with high nutritional value and with special considerations for women, given that women frequently lack access to quality inputs. It will also add two new activities to support: i) households in the acquisition of improved breeds (poultry and small ruminants); ii) animal health; and iii) increased production and use of organic fertilizers and biopesticides.
- 11. **Component 3: Regional Food Market Integration and Trade.** The GAFSP AF will scale-up activities under the parent project to disseminate market information and invest in market infrastructure. It will also expand beyond the parent project’s original value chains to include additional value chains.
- 12. **Sub-component 3.1: Facilitate Trade Across Key Corridors and Consolidate Food Reserve System.** The AF in this sub-component will scale-up parent project support to: (i) the dissemination of market information to promote farmers' access to local, regional, and international markets and (ii) the establishment of productive alliance between producers and aggregators to facilitate commercialization of agricultural products.
- 13. **Sub-component 3.2: Support the Development of Regional and Strategic Value chains.** Beyond the initial three value chains selected in the parent project (poultry, rice and soybeans), the GAFSP AF will support additional value chains - vegetables, cowpeas, and roots and tubers. The AF will also scale-up support to: (i) the construction of additional storage infrastructure, including drying areas, and the acquisition of post-harvest and processing equipment using matching grants mechanisms established under the parent project; and (ii) the promotion of quality and packaging standards to meet market requirements through capacity building and technical assistance where relevant. The beneficiaries of this support are agricultural producers, within the targeted value chains, as well as Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs), producer groups led by women and youth, and cooperatives.
- 14. **Component 5: Project Management IDA.** The existing PIU for the parent project will be responsible for the coordination of the implementation of the activities to be financed under the AF to ensure seamless coordination and minimize overhead cost. One additional person will be added to the PIU for oversight specifically for the GAFSP resources. The budget added to this component will also cover the incremental costs related to oversight of GAFSP resources.

Legal Operational Policies

	Triggered?
Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	Yes
Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60	No



Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

15. The Savanes, Kara and Centrale regions show a high incidence of food and nutrition insecurity, which can be attributed to a large degree to the frequent occurrence of drought in these regions and their resulting exposure to the impacts of climate change. Because of this region’s structural vulnerability to shocks, people in these regions have been particularly affected by recent crises (Covid-19, the Russian-Ukrainian war and the growing prevalence of instability and violence) that have reduced food access, affordability, and availability. Considering the above, the AF will particularly target vulnerable producers living in the Savanes, Kara and Centrale regions. Terrorism attacks have been also recurrent in Savanes region since 2021 and constitute a risk to activities implementation in the region.
16. To address gender gaps and enhance social inclusion in this regional program, specific gender action has been embedded in all project components and sub-components. A detailed Gender Action Plan (GAP) has been developed and identifies the concrete gender actions that will be implemented, monitored and budgeted. Countries in West Africa are progressively narrowing gender gaps for women farmers in areas such as food insecurity and the uptake of improved agricultural practices and poverty rates, but progress is still limited and other areas show persistent gaps, in particular in the ownership of land and equipment, access to labor, quality inputs, finance and markets. The project aims to consolidate and further the progress made and address the barriers preventing women farmers contributions to sustainable livelihoods and the quality of nutrition in their communities.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

17. The institutional arrangements for implementing the AF will be the same as those of the parent project. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development (MAEDR) will be responsible for the coordination of project implementation. The PIU of the parent project housed under the MAEDR will be in charge of implementing the AF. For the implementation of each component, the PIU will liaise closely with relevant line Ministries (Water, Trade, Environment, Transport, and Infrastructure) and their decentralized entities, specialized agencies, NGOs, community organizations, as well as producer’s apex organizations.

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APPROVAL

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