

Document of
The World Bank

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Report No: PAD5495

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT PAPER

ON A

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL GRANT

IN THE AMOUNT OF US\$20 MILLION

FROM THE
GLOBAL AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM

TO THE
REPUBLIC OF TOGO

FOR THE

WEST AFRICA FOOD SYSTEM RESILIENCE PROGRAM, PHASE 1

UNDER THE MULTI-PHASE PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH
APPROVED BY THE BOARD ON NOVEMBER 18, 2021
FOR AN OVERALL FINANCING ENVELOPE OF US\$570.00 MILLION EQUIVALENT AND
REVISED TO US\$645 MILLION EQUIVALENT ON JULY 8, 2022

August 11, 2023

Agriculture and Food Global Practice
Western and Central Africa Region

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AF	Additional Financing
AM	Accountability Mechanism
ANSAT	National Food Security Agency of Togo (<i>Agence Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire du Togo</i>)
ARAA	Regional Agency for Agriculture and Food (<i>Agence Régionale pour l'Agriculture et l'Alimentation</i>)
CERC	Contingent Emergency Response Component
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CILSS	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (<i>Comité permanent inter-États de Lutte contre la Sécheresse au Sahel</i>)
CORAF	West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research (<i>Conseil Ouest et Centre Africain pour la Recherche Agronomique</i>)
CPF	Country Partnership Framework
CSA	Climate-Smart Agriculture
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EIRR	Economic Internal Rate of Return
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCV	Fragility, Conflict and Violence
FM	Financial Management
FSRP	Food System Resilience Program
GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GoT	Government of Togo
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAT	Institute for Advice and Technical Support (<i>Institut de Conseil et d'Appui Technique</i>)
IDA	International Development Association
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IPF	Investment Project Financing
ISR	Implementation Status and Results Report
ITRA	Togolese Institute of Agronomic Research (<i>Institut Togolais de Recherche Agronomique</i>)
LMP	Labor Management Procedure
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAEDR	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development (<i>Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Élevage et du Développement Rural</i>)
MPA	Multiphase Programmatic Approach
NAP	National Adaptation Plan

NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PAD	Program Appraisal Document
PDO	Project Development Objective
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PrDO	Program Development Objective
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SH	Sexual Harassment
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
TTL	Task Team Leader
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
WFP	World Food Program

Western and Central Africa

Additional Financing to West Africa Food Systems Resilience Program, Phase 1

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BASIC INFORMATION – PARENT (West Africa Food System Resilience Program (FSRP) - P172769)

Country	Product Line	Team Leader(s)		
Western and Central Africa	IBRD/IDA	Katie Kennedy Freeman		
Project ID	Financing Instrument	Resp CC	Req CC	Practice Area (Lead)
P172769	Investment Project Financing	SAWA4 (10130)	AFWRI (7960)	Agriculture and Food

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

Is this a regionally tagged project?	Country (ies)			
Yes	Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Togo			
Bank/IFC Collaboration	Joint Level			
Yes	Complementary or Interdependent project requiring active coordination			
Approval Date	Closing Date	Expected Guarantee Expiration Date	Environmental and Social Risk Classification	
18-Nov-2021	31-May-2027		Substantial	

Financing & Implementation Modalities

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiphase Programmatic Approach [MPA]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)
<input type="checkbox"/> Series of Projects (SOP)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fragile State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Performance-Based Conditions (PBCs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Small State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Intermediaries (FI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fragile within a Non-fragile Country
<input type="checkbox"/> Project-Based Guarantee	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conflict
<input type="checkbox"/> Deferred Drawdown	<input type="checkbox"/> Responding to Natural or Man-made disaster



[] Alternate Procurement Arrangements (APA)

[] Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS)

Development Objective(s)

MPA Program Development Objective (PrDO)

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

Project Development Objectives (Phase 002)

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

Ratings (from Parent ISR)

	Implementation			Latest ISR
	02-Mar-2022	05-Sep-2022	27-Feb-2023	07-Aug-2023
Progress towards achievement of PDO	S	S	S	S
Overall Implementation Progress (IP)	S	S	S	MS
Overall ESS Performance	S	S	S	S
Overall Risk	S	S	S	S
Financial Management	S	S	S	MS
Project Management	S	S	S	S
Procurement	S	MS	MS	MS
Monitoring and Evaluation	S	S	S	S

BASIC INFORMATION – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (Additional Financing to West Africa Food Systems Resilience Program, Phase 1 - P181139)

Project ID	Project Name	Additional Financing Type	Urgent Need or Capacity Constraints
P181139	Additional Financing to West Africa Food Systems	Scale Up	Yes



	Resilience Program, Phase 1		
Financing instrument	Product line	Approval Date	
Investment Project Financing	Recipient Executed Activities	11-Aug-2023	
Projected Date of Full Disbursement	Bank/IFC Collaboration		
31-Dec-2026	No		
Is this a regionally tagged project?		Country (ies)	
Yes		Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Togo	

Financing & Implementation Modalities

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiphase Programmatic Approach [MPA]	<input type="checkbox"/> Series of Projects (SOP)
<input type="checkbox"/> Fragile State(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Performance-Based Conditions (PBCs)
<input type="checkbox"/> Small State(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Intermediaries (FI)
<input type="checkbox"/> Fragile within a Non-fragile Country	<input type="checkbox"/> Project-Based Guarantee
<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Responding to Natural or Man-made disaster
<input type="checkbox"/> Alternate Procurement Arrangements (APA)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hands-on, Enhanced Implementation Support (HEIS)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)	

Disbursement Summary (from Parent ISR)

Source of Funds	Net Commitments	Total Disbursed	Remaining Balance	Disbursed
IBRD				%
IDA	330.00	38.23	272.68	12 %
Grants	54.00	1.33	52.67	2.5 %

MPA Financing Data (US\$, Millions)

MPA Program Financing Envelope	716.00
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MPA FINANCING DETAILS (US\$, Millions)



Board Approved MPA Financing Envelope:	716.00
MPA Program Financing Envelope:	716.00
of which Bank Financing (IBRD):	0.00
of which Bank Financing (IDA):	645.00
of which other financing sources:	71.00

PROJECT FINANCING DATA – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (Additional Financing to West Africa Food Systems Resilience Program, Phase 1 - P181139)

FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY (Total Financing)

	Current Financing	Proposed Additional Financing	Total Proposed Financing
Total Project Cost	401.00	20.00	421.00
Total Financing	401.00	20.00	421.00
Financing Gap	0.00	0.00	0.00

DETAILS - Additional Financing

Non-World Bank Group Financing

Trust Funds	20.00
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	20.00

COMPLIANCE

Policy

Does the project depart from the CPF in content or in other significant respects?

Yes No



Does the project require any other Policy waiver(s)?

[] Yes [✓] No

Environmental and Social Standards Relevance Given its Context at the Time of Appraisal

E & S Standards	Relevance
Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Relevant
Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	Relevant
Labor and Working Conditions	Relevant
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	Relevant
Community Health and Safety	Relevant
Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	Relevant
Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Relevant
Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	Not Currently Relevant
Cultural Heritage	Relevant
Financial Intermediaries	Not Currently Relevant

NOTE: For further information regarding the World Bank’s due diligence assessment of the Project’s potential environmental and social risks and impacts, please refer to the Project’s Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS).

INSTITUTIONAL DATA

Practice Area (Lead)

Agriculture and Food

Contributing Practice Areas

Environment, Natural Resources & the Blue Economy

**PROJECT TEAM****Bank Staff**

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Extended Team			
Name	Title	Organization	Location



I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING

A. Introduction

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).** The AF will contribute to addressing urgent food security needs and strengthening the medium- and long-term resilience of the food system in Togo. Given the escalating food insecurity situation in Togo, Paragraph 12 of Section III of the Investment Project Financing (IPF) Policy “Projects in Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints” will be applied to the proposed AF, as decided on June 21, 2023.

2. **The FSRP is an MPA that was approved in November 2021 to address food insecurity and strengthen food system resilience in Western and Central Africa with an integrated set of activities that is being implemented on the regional and the national level.** The first phase of the MPA (US\$401 million, of which US\$330 million IDA) became effective in June 2022 and includes support to Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, and Togo, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (*Comité permanent inter-États de Lutte contre la Sécheresse au Sahel*, CILSS) and the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research (*Conseil Ouest et Centre Africain pour la Recherche Agronomique*, CORAF). The second phase of the program supporting Chad, Ghana, and Sierra Leone (US\$315 million), was approved in July 2022.

3. **Togo's financing agreement for FSRP for a total of US\$90 million IDA resources was signed on December 16, 2021, and the project became effective on April 14, 2022.** On January 19, 2023, based on a request from the Government of Togo (GoT) dated December 18, 2022, a restructuring of Phase 1 of the FSRP was undertaken to: i) include "fertilizers" as eligible expenditures under the project; ii) allow the reallocation of up to SDR 15 million (US\$20 million equivalent) from category 1 of the grant part of the financing to the new expenditure category for fertilizers (category 3); iii) revise Schedule 1 of the financing agreement to include the term "fertilizer"; and d) revise the results framework to incorporate a new indicator to track the fertilizer purchase and distribution and to adjust the targets of the core indicator "Project beneficiaries" to include additional fertilizer beneficiaries.

4. **The project has five components** which are summarized below.

- Component 1: Digital Advisory Services for Agriculture and Food Crisis Prevention and Management (Togo IDA allocation: US\$10 million equivalent). This component enhances decision support systems to increase the effectiveness of agriculture and food crises prevention and management and aims to improve the production and dissemination of climate, hydromet and agromet information in support of food system actors.
- Component 2: Sustainability and Adaptive Capacity of the Food System's Productive Base (Togo IDA allocation: US\$47.6 million equivalent). This component i) supports the consolidation of the national agriculture research and extension system to deliver technological innovations; and ii) promotes integrated landscape management. Based on a request from the GoT, and following the subsequent restructuring on January 19, 2023, this component also finances the purchase and



distribution of fertilizers.

- Component 3: Regional Market Integration and Trade (Togo IDA allocation: US\$26.2 million equivalent). The component supports the facilitation of trade across key corridors and the development of key value chains (rice, soybean poultry), including by promoting value chain organization, market access infrastructure and agricultural competitiveness.
- Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response Component (Togo IDA allocation: US\$0).
- Component 5: Project Management (Togo IDA allocation: US\$6.2 million equivalent).

B. Current Status of the Parent Project in Togo

5. **Activities have been launched across all components.** The overall implementation progress and progress towards achievement of the Project Development Objective (PDO) are both rated satisfactory. The project's performance regarding financial management (FM) is rated satisfactory while performance related to procurement and safeguards is rated as moderately satisfactory. As of August 14, 2023, disbursement stood at 28.5 percent. To date, 34,000 tons of fertilizer have been purchased for the 2023-2024 agricultural season to support 100,000 producers, including 25,000 women. In addition, over 20,000 actors in agricultural value chains, including 17,133 women, have been trained in the processing of high-nutritional-value foodstuffs (soybeans, orange-fleshed sweet potatoes) and in the preparation of moringa sauces and other vegetables; 400 actors, including 143 women, have been trained in the Participatory and Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture approach, which aims to support farmers to make informed decisions under variable climate conditions; 678 farmers have been trained in soil management and rapid composting techniques to be applied on 16,600 ha of consolidated farmland. All activities are closely coordinated with other World Bank projects and programs from other development partners [for more information see the Project Appraisal Document (PAD 4173)].

C. Rationale for Additional Financing

6. **Togo, with a population of 8.1 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 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 Russia's invasion of 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

7. **Togo's food and nutrition security and malnutrition 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

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

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



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. Malnutrition rates are high with 23.8 percent of children under 5 suffering from chronic malnutrition.⁴ In the Savanes region alone some 460,000 people (41 percent of the population) were facing insufficient food consumption, and over 260,000 people (26 percent of the population) were adopting food survival mechanisms in or above crisis.⁵

8. **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 Russia's invasion of 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.

9. **The proposed AF will support the government's ongoing response to the country's severe food and nutrition security challenges by scaling up investments to both increase food supply in the short-term and build resilience to longer-term trends such as climate change.** For maximum impact and efficiency, the AF will mainly expand activities of the parent project while adding emphasis on nutrition aspects and the inclusion of vulnerable groups such as women and youth. To respond to urgent short-term needs and increase food supply, the AF will support vulnerable producers in accessing inputs for producing crops of high nutritive value. To build resilience in the medium-term, the AF will i) foster the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices including integrated soil fertility management; ii) support producers in diversifying income sources; and iii) strengthen key food value chains. GAFSP funding will also fill the gaps observed in strengthening the country's information system on food and nutritional security, a component that is insufficiently considered under ongoing interventions. The AF is in line with lessons learned linked to past World Bank interventions which confirm that interventions aiming to reduce food insecurity must combine short-term interventions with investments in strengthening agricultural production and building households' productive assets. The AF benefits from FSRP's learning agenda and will contribute to it. Togo can draw learnings from the early-stage implementation of activities in other FSRP countries, especially from Ghana where investments in the livestock and maize value chain are already being made, from Sierra Leone where investments in livestock are focused and from Burkina Faso which hosts the National Center for Specialization in Fruit and Vegetables and where market garden crops

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

⁴ <https://www.wfp.org/countries/togo>

⁵ docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000150920/download/?_ga=2.206960531.1836077129.1688705311-1631804896.1688705311



are supported under the FSRP. The AF in Togo will generate new learnings especially with regards to the animal health activities and the strengthened focus on mainstreaming nutrition-smart agriculture and nutrition education into the program. Moreover, the AF's strong gender focus and especially the support of vegetable gardens for women can generate learnings that can be used in order FSRP countries.

10. The AF is aligned with the last Country Partnership Framework for the fiscal year 2017-2020 (CPF, Report No. 112965-TG) which is aligned with the GoT's National Development Plan for 2018–2022. The proposed activities are also prioritized in the upcoming CPF which is under preparation for FY24 delivery. The project will specifically contribute to Objective 1.2 – “improve business environment and employment opportunities” under Focus Area 1 (Economic Productivity and Job Creation) as it addresses some of the constraints underlying the low agricultural productivity in Togo. The AF is also aligned with the World Bank Strategy for Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV) (2020-2025). It contributes to the fourth pillar on “mitigating the spillovers of FCV to support countries and the most vulnerable and marginalized communities that are impacted by cross-border crises, such as forced displacement or shocks resulting from famines, pandemics, and climate and environmental challenges”. The AF is congruent with the FCV Strategy's priority of building the resilience and preparedness of communities, including the ability to manage climate change and environmental degradation. The AF is also aligned with the World Bank's Crisis Response Framework, under pillar 1, “responding to food insecurity”.

11. The proposed AF will also make a significant contribution to acting on the priorities of the National Food Insecurity Response Plan (2022-2026), across all of its four specific objectives (SO1: Facilitate vulnerable populations' access to quality food products in sufficient quantity (via the facilitation of access to productivity-enhancing inputs to increase food production and diversification of agriculture production); SO2: Strengthen the malnutrition prevention and management (via the promotion of crops with high nutritive value in combination with nutrition education), SO3: Protect and rehabilitate the livelihoods of vulnerable populations (via support to farmers in accessing subsidized inputs, accessing output markets, reduction of post-harvest food losses, and sustainable land and water management), and SO4: Strengthen the National Food and Nutrition Security Information System (via capacity-strengthening on data collection and analysis to promote evidence-based food and nutrition security interventions).

12. The proposed AF is also closely aligned with the GoT's 2025 roadmap, which aims to ensure sustainable food security through project 12 "Improving agricultural productivity" and project 15 "Agro-industrial transformation". Lastly, the AF is aligned with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), which includes short- and medium-term measures for adaptation to climate change. The overall objective of the NDC is to increase climate resilience through comprehensive mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies. Capacity-building related to climate-smart agriculture (CSA) technologies and practices such as integrated soil fertility management, as well as investments into solar irrigation will contribute to enhance producers' climate resilience.



Table 1: MPA Program Framework

Phase #	Project ID	Sequential or Simultaneous	Phase's Proposed DO*	IPF or PforR	Estimated IBRD Amount (US\$ million)	Estimated IDA Amount (US\$ million)	Estimated Other Amount (US\$ million)	Estimated Approval Date	Estimated Environmental & Social Risk Rating
1	P172769	Simultaneous	To increase preparedness against food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems in participating countries.	IPF	0.00	330.00	71.0	11/18/2021	MS
2	P178132	Simultaneous		IPF	0.00	315.00	0.00	07/29/2022	MS
AF (to Sierra Leone)	P180211	Simultaneous		IPF	0.00	50.00	0.00	12/15/2022	S
AF (to Sierra Leone)	P181088	Simultaneous		IPF	0.00	0.00	25.00	07/27/2023	S
AF (to Togo)	P181139	Simultaneous		IPF	0.00	0.00	20.00	08/11/2023	S
Total					0.00	695.00	116.00		
Revised Financing Envelope							811.00		
Board Approved Financing Envelope							791.00		

* PDO remains the same across the entire MPA.



II. DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL FINANCING

A. Summary of Proposed Changes to the PDO and the Components

13. There will be no changes to the PDO. Changes to Component 1 include addition of a new activity to strengthen Togo's existing Food and Nutrition Security information and monitoring system. Changes to Component 2 include the addition of new activities to provide households improved livestock breeds; the promotion of animal health; and use of organic inputs (biofertilizers and biopesticides). Changes to Component 3 include the addition of vegetable and high nutrition commodities to the list of value chains to be supported.

14. Interventions proposed for support under the AF were selected because of their potential for contributing to i) increasing food security; ii) improving nutrition outcomes; and iii) increasing opportunities for income-generation for targeted households and communities.

B. Changes in Beneficiaries and Target Areas

15. **The additional resources from the GAFSP AF will contribute to expanding the reach of FSRP from the current 500,000⁶ to a total of 600,000 beneficiaries.** While project activities funded through this AF will be implemented country-wide, priority will be given to areas experiencing the highest risks of food and nutrition insecurity and high levels of land degradation which is a key structural constraint to agricultural productivity and. As recent data from the *Cadre Harmonisé* demonstrates, the Savannes, Kara and Centrales regions show the highest 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 these regions' structural vulnerability to shocks, people in these regions have been particularly affected by recent crises (Covid-19, the Russia's invasion of-Ukraine and the growing prevalence of instability and violence across the Sahel) that have reduced food availability, access, and affordability. Considering the above, the GAFSP AF will preferentially target vulnerable producers living in the Savanes, Kara and Centrale regions. Especially in the Savannas region, also refugees, who are entering Togo from Burkina Faso, will benefit from the AF.

16. **A participatory approach will be implemented to effectively target the most vulnerable beneficiaries that involves representatives from civil society and local authorities.** Within each of the selected regions, the prefectures⁷ with the highest levels of food insecurity will be identified, and from those, the most affected cantons will be selected. Beneficiaries will be chosen from the poorest villages within the selected cantons. Project beneficiaries include a wide range of actors in the targeted value chains (producers, processors, distributors, service providers, etc.). Small and medium agribusinesses, aggregators, cooperatives, and producers' apex organizations will also be supported under the AF. Throughout the beneficiary selection process, special consideration will be given to the needs of women and youth, particularly by providing them with access to innovative and affordable technologies.

⁶ The initial target of 400,000 FRSP beneficiaries was increased to 500,000 following the restructuring of the project to consider the 100,000 beneficiaries of fertilizer distribution for the 2023-2024 farming season.

⁷ The terms 'region', 'prefecture', 'canton' and 'village' designate official administrative units (listed in descending order).



C. Changes in Results Framework

17. **The PDO-level indicators remain unchanged. However, the targets of selected indicators will be amended to reflect the scaled-up activities** (see the updated Results Framework). The following changes apply to the outcome indicators:

Table 2: 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
Percentage of reduction of food insecure people in program targeted areas	25%	30%
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

18. In addition to the indicators included in the results framework, additional data will be collected. For example, in order to contribute to GAFSP reporting, an analysis on the number of farmers who use Digital Advisory Services to adapt better to climate variability and change will be conducted.

D. Description of New Activities and Activities to be Scaled Up

19. **Component 1: Digital Advisory Services for regional agriculture and food crisis prevention and management System (US\$1.5 million).** Under this component the AF will add a new activity to strengthen Togo’s Food and Nutrition Security information and monitoring system and scale-up the parent project’s existing activities to strengthen the Cadre Harmonisé and risk detection.

20. **Subcomponent 1.1: Upgrading Food Crisis Prevention and Monitoring Systems – US\$1.5 million GAFSP.** The AF will include a new activity to support the Food and Nutrition Security through support to government departments responsible for agricultural statistics and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) 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. It will also scale up activities of the parent project which strengthen the existing collaboration between the national institutions working on early warning and CILSS. 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*.



21. **Component 2: Sustainability and Adaptive Capacity of the Food System's Productive Base (US\$15.0 million).** The AF will scale up existing interventions linked to the parent project while placing additional emphasis on improving nutrition outcomes.

22. **Subcomponent 2.1: Consolidate Regional Agricultural Innovation System - AF US\$2.0 million GAFSP.** The 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 in close collaboration with the National Center of Specialization in Fruits and Vegetables Burkina Faso; and ii) increased adoption of climate-smart practices and nutrition education- with a particular focus on youth and women.

23. *Climate-smart agriculture and nutrition education:* To promote the adoption of climate-smart, gender- and nutrition-sensitive technologies in the targeted value chains, 400 extension workers⁸ will be trained in CSA practices and nutrition-smart agriculture, with an aim to specifically include women who are traditionally excluded from extension education. Following these trainings, they will be supported to establish farmer field schools and train farmers for the adoption of improved technologies. To foster gender-responsive nutrition education on the requirements of a safe, healthy, and diverse diet, the AF will build the capacity of 300 female trainers selected from the National Network of Women Farmers of Togo in the fields of food processing, storage (including to reduce risks of aflatoxin contamination), nutrition and food hygiene. Once trained, the women will establish a network of trainers who will replicate the training within their communities.

24. **Subcomponent 2.2: Strengthening Regional Food Security through Integrated Landscape Management (US\$13.0 million).** Under this subcomponent, 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.

25. *Vegetable production:* To promote vegetable production, the AF will provide support to 2,600 producers (at least 60 percent of whom will be women) at a total of 60 sites to i) improve small-scale irrigation systems; and ii) access output markets. More specifically, the AF will support producers with irrigation kits based on solar pumping systems and support the drilling of the corresponding wells. These activities will focus on women, who traditionally lack access to agricultural assets. In addition, the AF will finance training sessions for women and youth on market access, and climate-resilient land management practices related to vegetable production and nutrition-smart agriculture under the responsibility of National Extension Agency, the Institute for Advice and Technical Support (*Institute de Conseil et d'Appui Technique*, ICAT). The trainings will be based on the establishment of supervised field schools or production plots using the farmer business school approach. In addition, nutrition education classes will be provided to producers. About 400 young people (40 percent women) will receive training on the maintenance of small irrigation infrastructure and equipment, facilitated through matching grants.

26. *Scale-up production of high nutritional value crops:* To foster the production of crops with high nutritional value (orange-fleshed sweet potato, moringa, biofortified maize, cowpea and soybeans) and

⁸ It is assumed that each trained extension worker will reach five beneficiaries.



the increased use of organic fertilizers, 71,000 vulnerable producers, including 20,000 rice producers (60 percent women), 15,000 corn producers (40 percent women), 1,000 soybean producers (40 percent women), 20,000 market gardeners (60 percent women) and 15,000 cowpea producers (40 percent women) will be identified and supported with kits made up of subsidized seeds, fertilizers and biofertilizers. These kits will contribute to reducing gender gaps related to the use of agricultural inputs considering that female producers generally lack access to inputs. Seeds for food crops will be purchased primarily from the national network of certified seed producers in Togo (RNPSCT)⁹. The kits will be distributed in accordance with arrangements put in place by the GoT as part of the "inputs for grain" program led by Togo's National Food Security Agency (*Agence Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire du Togo*, ANSAT). Inputs will be delivered through a credit-based system where beneficiaries will receive inputs at the beginning of the planting season and pay back for the inputs in kind upon harvest. ANSAT will collect harvested products equivalent to the value of the inputs supplied to operate a revolving fund. This scheme facilitating access to inputs has already been implemented during past farming seasons with satisfactory results. It is being scaled up during the ongoing 2023-2024 farming season with the support of the Agricultural Transformation Agency, the Kara agropole, the Food Crisis Response and Emergency Support Programme in Togo funded by the African Development Bank as well as the Project to Strengthen Food Systems for Sustainable Access to Agricultural Inputs for Small Producers funded by the European Union and implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Program (WFP). If feasible, the production of other drought resilient crops such as millet will also be supported.

27. *New activities on animal breeds and health:* To improve livestock productivity and harness additional income generating opportunities, the AF will provide support for 2,000 beneficiaries (40 percent female) in acquiring improved livestock breeds and in improving animal health (vaccination campaigns for poultry and small ruminants) and animal shelter.¹⁰ Beneficiary households will be provided with about 800 poultry and 1200 small ruminants. To improve animal health in targeted areas for the benefit of a total of 4,000 farmers (40 percent female), including 2,000 who have received improved livestock breeds, the AF will acquire vaccines and carry out vaccination campaigns. This will involve the acquisition of i) 10,000 doses of vaccine against '*peste des petits ruminants* (PPR)'; ii) 60,000 doses of vaccine against Newcastle disease; and iii) 60,000 doses of vaccine against the avian pox for poultry. Livestock extension workers of ICAT will provide technical support to the beneficiaries.

28. *New activities on organic inputs:* To promote the uptake of organic inputs (biofertilizers, biopesticides), the adoption of integrated soil fertility and integrated pest management, the AF will support capacity building activities for 300 trainers selected from producers' organizations through field-based trainings provided by ICAT, with a focus on women trainers (closing the gap in education between women and men trainers). The trainings will cover, inter alia, composting, integrated soil fertility management techniques, water resources and pest management. In addition, the AF also will help identify 15 champions (young entrepreneurs, producer organizations or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)) capable of producing biofertilizers and biopesticides and help them to increase production. Calls for proposals will be organized to identify and select champions, who will receive support in development of their business plans through matching grants. The latter will be funded using the relevant windows of

⁹ The supply of quality seeds will be based on the national seed system. Certified seed multiplication is carried out by Togo's National Network of Certified Seed Producers (RNPSCT), made up of some 250 approved seed multiplication farmers. Seed control and certification is carried out by the Agricultural Seeds and Seedlings Division through field inspections, followed by quality control at the national seed analysis laboratory. Breeder and foundation seeds are produced by Togolese Institute of Agronomic Research (ITRA).

¹⁰ The AF will only support improved livestock breeds which domestic or are already commonly bred in Togo.



the matching grants scheme developed under the parent project with the goal of enabling the selected champions to produce an average of 1,500 tons of biofertilizer and 9,000 liters of biopesticide per year.

29. **Component 3: Regional Food Market Integration and Trade (US\$2.2 million).** The AF will scale-up activities under the parent project to improve access to markets, among others by disseminating market information and invest in market infrastructure. It will also expand beyond the parent project's original value chains to include additional value chains.

30. **Subcomponent 3.1: Facilitate Trade Across Key Corridors and Consolidate Food Reserve System (US\$0.3 million).** Under this subcomponent, the AF 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. The AF will focus on providing capacity building support on contract farming and on the establishment of multi-stakeholder consultation platforms that support coordination between relevant value chain actors. There will be specific considerations for women, who face constraints accessing markets, transportation, high-value markets and often lack a role in producing commercial crops.

31. **Subcomponent 3.2: Support the Development of Regional and Strategic Value chains (US\$1.9 million).** Beyond the initial three value chains selected in the parent project (poultry, rice and soybeans), the 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. In this context, the AF will provide training sessions (e.g., on the certification of agri-food products and on nutrition) targeting 300 beneficiaries (40 percent women). To foster the reduction of post-harvest losses, and promote processing and commercialization of agricultural products, the AF will facilitate access of producers (including youth and women) to post-harvest equipment (storage equipment, threshers, basket weavers, shellers, gins, etc.) and deliver capacity building activities to 200 processors in targeted value chains (50 percent women), in fields such processing equipment, packaging, business management, marketing, and quality standards and facilitate access to processing equipment.

32. **Component 5: Project Management (US\$1.3 million).** The existing Project Implementation Unit (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 cover the incremental costs related to oversight of AF resources for: i) FM; ii) procurement; iii) safeguards; and iv) technical (field visits, supervisions, etc.) The resources will also support monitoring the GAFSP indicators (those included as part of the MPA Results Framework as well as those specifically monitored for Togo¹¹) and knowledge management and communications for the

¹¹ Additional GAFSP indicators that will be tracked as part of the AF include i) the number of processing, storage, and market infrastructure units



GAFSP program activities. Finally, this component will finance updates to Environmental and Social documents prepared for the parent project and contribute to the costs for environmental and social risk management and monitoring. Given the scaled-up and new activities, this subcomponent will require enhanced capacity to manage sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment (SEA/SH) risks, including the possible exploitation of children and persons with disabilities.

Summary of project costs

33. The proposed allocation of the AF and reallocations across components, following the restructuring accompanying the AF are shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Project Cost by Component

Component and Subcomponent	Parent Project (US\$ million)	AF (US\$ million)	Revised Total (US\$ million)
Component 1: Digital Advisory Services for regional agriculture and food crisis prevention and management	10.0	1.5	11.5
Subcomponent 1.1: Upgrading Food Crisis Prevention and Monitoring Systems	4.9	1.5	6.4
Subcomponent 1.2: Strengthening Digital Hydromet and Agro-Advisory Services for Farmers	5.1	0.0	5.1
Component 2: Sustainability and adaptability of the productive base of the food system	47.6	15.0	62.6
Subcomponent 2.1: Consolidate Regional Agricultural Innovation System	15.6	2.0	17.6
Subcomponent 2.2: Strengthen Regional Food Security through Integrated Landscape Management	32.0	13.0	45.0
Component 3 Regional market integration and trade	26.2	2.2	28.4
Subcomponent 3.1: Facilitate Trade Across Key Corridors and Consolidate Food Reserve System	5.9	0.3	6.2
Subcomponent 3.2: Support the Development of Strategic and Regional Value Chains	20.3	1.9	22.2
Component 4: Contingency emergency response component	0.0	0.0	0.0
Component 5: Program Management	6.2	1.3	7.5
TOTAL	90.0	20.0	110.0

Institutional Arrangements

34. 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 (*Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Élevage et du Développement Rural, 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

constructed and/or rehabilitated (target: 200) and the number of producers supported in accessing improved market opportunities (target: 5000 of which 30 percent female).



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 as described in the Table 4 below.

35. The Project Implementation Manual (PIM) will be updated to provide details on implementation arrangements for each component, including roles and responsibilities of participating entities.

Table 4: Implementation Arrangements for project components under the AF

Component	Leading Structure	Other partners involved	Mechanism/ arrangement
Component 1	PIU/MAEDR		
Subcomponent 1.1	PIU/MAEDR	Togolese Institute of Agronomic Research (<i>Institut Togolais de Recherche Agronomique</i> , ITRA), Directorate of Agricultural Statistics, Information and Documentation (<i>Direction de la Statistique, de l'Information</i>), Directorate of Water Resources (<i>Direction des Ressources en Eau</i>), National Agency for Meteorology (ANAMET), Agency for Civil Protection (<i>Agence de la Protection Civile</i>), Ministry of Health, Directorate of Policies, Planning and Monitoring-Evaluation, African Risk Capacity (ARC)	MoU (Memorandum of Understanding)
Component 2	PIU/MAEDR		
Subcomponent 2.1	PIU/MAEDR	ITRA, ICAT, University of Lomé, Higher Institute of Agricultural Professions of the University of Kara, Directorate for Vegetable Value Chains (<i>Direction des Filières Végétale</i>), Directorate of Agricultural Seeds and Seedlings (<i>Direction des Semences et Plantes Agricoles</i>), National Institute of Agriculture Training (<i>Institut National de Formation Agricole</i>), School of Agronomy of the University of Lomé, National Agricultural Research System (<i>Système National de Recherche Agronomique</i>).	Contract and/or MoU
Subcomponent 2.2	PIU/MAEDR	ICAT, ITRA, Directorate of Planning, Equipment and Agriculture Mechanization (<i>Direction de l'Aménagement, de l'Équipement et de la Mécanisation Agricole</i>), Agricultural Input Supply and Management Center (<i>Centre d'Approvisionnement et de Gestion des Intrants Agricoles</i>), NGOs, MAEDR decentralized services, Division of Livestock, Togolese Coordination of Farmers' and Agricultural Producers' Organizations (<i>Coordination Togolaise des Organisations Paysannes et de Producteurs Agricoles</i>), Chamber of Agriculture, Civil Society, Interprofessional organizations of targeted value chains, National Order of Veterinarians, National Network of Certified Seed Producers of Togo), ANSAT	Contract and/or MoU
Component 3	PIU/MAEDR		
Subcomponent 3.1	PIU/MAEDR	ANSAT, High Authority for Quality and the Environment, ITRA, National Institute of Hygiene (<i>Institute Nationale d'Hygiène</i>), Nutrition Division of the Ministry of Health	Contract and/or MoU
Subcomponent 3.2	PIU/MAEDR	Togo National Employers' Council, Interprofessional organizations, Private sector, Togo Chamber of Commerce and Industry (<i>Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie du Togo</i>), Ministry	Contract and/or MoU



		of Commerce, Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, Directorate for Vegetable Value Chains (<i>Direction des Filières Végétale</i>), Directorate for Entrepreneurship and Agricultural Financing (<i>Direction de l'Entreprenariat et du Financement Agricoles</i>), National Fund for Inclusive Finance (<i>Fonds National pour la Finance</i>), Agency for the Development of Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, Interprofessional Organizations of targeted value chains	
Component 5	PIU	Directorate of Policies, Planning and Monitoring-Evaluation, Directorate of Administration and Finance (<i>Directorate of Administration and Finance</i>), Directorate of Agricultural Statistics, Information and Documentation (<i>Direction de la Statistique, de l'Information</i>), Regional Directorates of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development, Prefectural Directorates of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development (<i>Directions Préfectorales de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et du Développement Rural</i>), NGOs	MoU

III. KEY RISKS¹²

36. The overall risk associated with program implementation is assessed as Substantial. The program risks deemed substantial and the associated mitigation measures are summarized below:

- (a) **Political and Governance (Substantial)**: Togo is experiencing multiple simultaneous crisis, including civil insecurity caused by spill-over of terrorism and violence from the Sahelian countries. The recent coup in Niger might further increase instability. Some intervention areas, especially in the Northern regions, are characterized by elevated security risks. However, the parent project has established security management plans putting in place precautions to moderate these risks.
- (b) **Macroeconomic (Substantial)**: Economic activities were dampened following the COVID crisis and Russia’s invasion of Ukraine. The persistence of the crises could delay economic reforms and decrease private investment in the value chains supported by the program. Possible impacts of the challenging macroeconomic conditions will be moderated as much as possible. The activities will increase agricultural production decreasing the sector’s vulnerability to external shocks and provide incentives for private actors to keep investing despite macroeconomic uncertainty.
- (c) **Fiduciary (Substantial)**: Despite the familiarity of the PIU with World Bank procurement and financial management procedures, fiduciary risks are considered substantial due to a complex environment for fiduciary activities. Related risks will be mitigated through an internal audit system, regular implementation support missions and close day-to-day supervision through fiduciary specialists.
- (d) **Environmental and social risks (Substantial)**. These include risks associated with natural resources (water, soil, vegetation); the use of fertilizers; occupational health and safety risks associated with development work; and risks of exclusion for vulnerable groups such as women and young people. The project’s Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) stipulates clear measures to avoid or limit these impacts.

¹² The risk ratings were determined based on a risk evaluation conducted by World Bank team.



- (e) *Other climate-related risks (Substantial)*. Flooding, drought, irregular rainfall, and the development of certain pests in the country may affect project outcomes. Program activities such as the promotion of CSA practices, the distribution of improved seeds and inputs and the development of biopesticides/biofertilizers will reduce these risks to an acceptable level. The overall climate disaster risk was rated moderate considering planned interventions and the development context in the Climate and Disaster Risk Screening.

IV. APPRAISAL SUMMARY

A. Economic and Financial Analysis

37. The economic and financial analysis (EFA) demonstrates the economic justification of the first phase of FSRP using the cost-benefit analysis methodology. The EFA focuses on i) estimating the benefits generated by Subcomponent 2.2 Strengthening of Regional Food Security through Integrated Landscape Management; and ii) the systemic benefits of raised resilience by estimating climate change induced losses that can be avoided through program interventions. The analysis used a standard cost-benefit methodology, based on estimates derived from with-project (WP) and without project (WOP) crop or activity models in the target areas.

38. Overall, the EFA results (see project files) indicate that the FSRP interventions of Togo, including the parent project and the AF, is economically justified, generating a net present value (NPV) of US\$85.4 million at 6 percent discount rate and an Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) of 17.7 percent (over a 15-year period, on a budget of US\$110 million), not accounting for environmental externalities. These economic results are satisfactory, given that several other program benefits (such as better public services for the agricultural sector, improved nutrition, additional spillover effects outside the core intervention areas, etc.) could not be quantified due to limited data availability. In addition, these economic results are robust when tested under several sensitivity scenarios, including reduced outreach or adoption, delays in implementation and cost overruns.

39. The valuation of environmental externalities further enhances the economic justification of AF to Togo FSRP. The project is estimated to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 44,467 tCO₂-e over 15 years. When evaluating these environmental benefits using the social price of carbon estimates, the overall economic results of the project increase to an NPV of US\$86.5 million and an EIRR of 17.9 percent (assuming the low range pricing and to an NPV of US\$87.6 million and EIRR of 18.0 percent (assuming the high range pricing).

B. Greenhouse Gas Accounting

40. To calculate the carbon balance of the project, the EX-ACT tool was used. The carbon balance results indicate that the project activities will lead to a total of 44,467 tons of CO₂e to be mitigated over a period of 15 years starting from project implementation. Per year, the mitigation potential is roughly 2,964 tons of CO₂e/yr, or 0.4 tons of CO₂e /ha. The carbon sequestration is mainly from the improved CSA practices on cropland. See details in Annex 1.

C. Paris Alignment



41. **The AF is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement on both mitigation and adaptation** (see Annex 2). The operation adequately reduces the physical climate risks to the project outcomes, and the project's climate resilience and adaptation considerations limit the exposure to an acceptable, low level of residual risk. On mitigation, the operation has a low risk of preventing Togo's transition to low-carbon development pathways, given its contribution to scaling up CSA practices and technologies.

42. **Assessment and reduction of adaptation risks:** The project faces risks from climate hazards, such as droughts and flooding. However, these risks have been reduced to an acceptable level. Measures to decrease risks from droughts incorporated in the project's design include providing farmers with solar-powered irrigation kits and related capacity-building measures, supporting farmers to access improved seeds and livestock breeds as well as promoting integrated soil fertility management. Drought risks have also been reduced under the parent project by investing in the rehabilitation of irrigation schemes and water harvesting and improved, high-yielding, early maturing, and drought- and pest-resistant plant varieties as well as improved livestock breeds. Under Component 1, the AF will enhance the capacity of the national food and nutrition security monitoring systems. This will support the country's efforts in reducing impacts from climate risks and ensure increased preparedness to prevent and manage food crises. Under Component 2, AF-funded activities include facilitating access to improved seeds; support to extension staff training and capacity building on CSA. Under Subcomponent 3.2, the project supports the construction of additional storage infrastructure, which will help the country to manage increasingly volatile production and thereby its food crisis risks.

43. **Assessment and reduction of mitigation risks:** The AF is not expected to have a significant impact on the country's transition to lower-GHG emissions development pathways. Activities under Component 2 include promoting the use and production of biofertilizer and pesticides and improved, relatively less-emissive, livestock breeds (chicken and small ruminants). Interventions with additional mitigation benefits include the promotion of solar-powered irrigation kits and capacity-building related to sustainable land management and CSA technologies including soil fertility management which enhances soil-carbon storage and sequestration. To decrease limited mitigation risks emerging from household support to acquire small ruminants, high-yielding breeds will be used. Overall, activities with net-zero emissions or mitigation benefits outweigh those leading to limited emission increases. Under Component 3, the project already prioritizes climate-smart, low-carbon technologies and innovative practices for processing equipment, storage facilities, and other farm and processing equipment. To further reduce mitigation risks, the parent project will also invest in technical assistance, training workshops, studies, and analytical work to ensure support for priority value chains is conducive to minimizing carbon footprint.

D. Technical

44. **The latest data on food and nutrition insecurity in Togo underscores the necessity of addressing urgent short-term needs while simultaneously pursuing structural investments to bolster the resilience and productivity of the food system.** The AF constitutes an adequate instrument to scale up Togo's ongoing response to its food insecurity challenges. The new activities under the AF are fully aligned with the parent project's PDO, which is reflective of the need for urgent action against food and nutrition insecurity. The type and design of activities and investments promoted by the parent project, along with its current state of implementation and selected target areas, make the latter an ideal platform for scaling up existing and adding new activities envisioned under the AF. The design of the AF adequately reflects



both the role of climate drivers and recent economic shocks, including those linked to the ongoing Russia's invasion of Ukraine, in exacerbating Togo's food security crisis.

E. Gender

45. **Major inequalities persist between women and men in terms of access to resources that can improve their living conditions through agriculture—particularly access to inputs, assets, credit, markets and advisory and support services.** Over the past 15 years, women have assumed a growing share of responsibility for agriculture as men and young people have joined the rural exodus. This trend is changing traditional gender roles as women become increasingly involved in farm management, but several factors continue to undermine women's participation in the economy, including insufficient access to productive resources; low human capital (inadequate technical education); limited access to markets; a legal framework that renders women dependent on their spouses to access modern financial services; and substantial contributions to the reproductive sphere of their households.

46. **The AF will adopt the parent project's gender gap assessment and update Togo's gender action plan to scale up the implementation of critical activities to address gender gaps.** The design of the parent project fully acknowledges i) the profound gender inequality in the country, which ranks 149th out of 170 countries in the 2021 United Nations (UN) gender inequality index¹³; and ii) the significance of agriculture for women in terms of employment and income generation and the disproportionate impact of the food insecurity crisis on women. The gender gaps in Togo include access to productive resources, access to inputs, access to extension services, and access to assets and services for commercialization. The parent project includes a gender gap assessment and an action plan (see Annex 15 in the PAD 4173) which includes targeted gender actions such as the setup of vegetables gardens for women farmers and newly rehabilitated degraded land and equipped with irrigation. The gender action plan will be updated to incorporate activities planned under the AF, including trainings on nutrition for women.

F. Citizen Engagement

47. **The AF will systematically apply the citizen engagement mechanisms proposed by the SEP that was developed for the parent project.** The SEP provides clear guidance on actions for participatory decision-making approach throughout the program's implementation. Its application will ensure selection of adequate investment sites; equitable targeting of vulnerable people and communities and the promotion of social acceptance and sustainability of the AF's investments while mitigating related risks.

G. Maximizing Finance for Development (MFD)

48. Scaled-up activities funded through the AF under Subcomponent 3.2 (increasing producers' access to value-adding equipment such as storage equipment and processing tools will follow MFD-enabling arrangements developed under the parent project. By collaborating with institutions recently established by the GoT (e.g., the National Fund for Inclusive Finance (*Fonds National pour la Finance*) and the Agency for the Development of Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprise), the parent project contributes to an

13 <https://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en/countries/africa/togo?typeofmeasure=60305524975b40e6b0ede2ae54aa5c0e>



increase in the volume of loans to the agricultural sector and an improvement in the quality of the agricultural credit portfolio of the partner Financial Institutions.

H. Environmental and Social Management

49. **The Environmental and Social Risk Classification risk rating remains Substantial, aligned with the risk rating of the parent project.** The Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) relevant to the parent project (as listed in PAD 4173) remain relevant for the AF. The Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) instruments including the SEP, Labor Management Procedure (LMP), ESMF, the Integrated Pest Management Plan and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be updated, within 30 days of AF effectiveness, to consider the risks and impacts associated with the new and expanded activities, along with monitoring requirements and implementing arrangements. The Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) has been revised to include additional requirements resulting from the AF.¹⁴

50. **The overall SEA/SH risk rating for the proposed AF is rate as Moderate.** All new AF activities are consistent with the SEA/SH risk rating parent project interventions. The SEA/SH risks will be mitigated by ensuring implementation of the SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan, with specific attention to reduce vulnerabilities to children and youth girls, boys and those with disabilities.

I. Financial Management

51. **The parent project's PIU will remain responsible for the FM aspects of the proposed AF.** The FM arrangements of the AF will follow the same approach as the implementation arrangements in place for the ongoing parent project, in line with the FM framework described in the PIM. A second Designated Account under the parent project shall be opened for the GAFSP AF. There is no need to recruit any additional FM and internal audit staff. If needed, changes to these arrangements could be discussed during the mid-term review. The following five action points have been noted: (i) opening of a second Designated Account; (ii) revising the Project FM Manual to reflect the specificities of the AF; (iii) revising the format of the bi-annual interim financial report (IFR) to include the activities under the AF; (iv) migrating the parameters of the existing accounting software to include the activities under the AF; and (v) revising the Terms of Reference (ToRs) and amending the related contract to include in the audit's scope the audit of the AF.

J. Procurement

52. The AF retains the parent project's moderate risk rating for procurement management since the PIU's capacity is deemed sufficient for program implementation. Procurement under the proposed program will be carried out in accordance with the following World Bank procedures: (i) *the World Bank Procurement Regulations (PR) for IPF Borrowers*, dated November 2020; and (ii) "Guidelines on Preventing and Combating Fraud and Corruption in Projects Financed by IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants," dated October 15, 2006 and revised in January, 2011 and as of July 1, 2016 and other provisions stipulated in the Financing Agreement, using the Standard Procurement Documents accompanying the Regulations. The Project Procurement Strategy for Development was updated and the procurement plan for the first

¹⁴ The ESCP has been disclosed by GoT on August 10, 2023, and can be accessed here: <https://agriculture.gouv.tg/documentation/>



year of activities of the AF has been prepared. It is also recommended as per the requirement of the new procurement code to change the current procurement commission into the procurement unit (Public Procurement Management Unit, *Cellule de Gestion des Marchés Publics*) with an acceptable composition of the members.

K. Legal Operational Policies

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

53. The original project and this AF trigger OP 7.50 as activities may involve the use of international waterways. The AF will scale-up existing activities to wider areas. All activities remain limited to the rehabilitation and improvement of small-scale community schemes and will not adversely change the quality or quantity of flow to other riparians. Accordingly, and to cover the expanded project scope, an exception to the notification requirement under paragraph 7 (a) of the Policy was approved by the World Bank management on July 6, 2023.”

V. WORLD BANK GRIEVANCE REDRESS

54. **Grievance Redress.** Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a project supported by the World Bank may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance mechanisms or the Bank’s Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the Bank’s independent Accountability Mechanism (AM). The AM houses the Inspection Panel, which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of Bank non-compliance with its policies and procedures, and the Dispute Resolution Service, which provides communities and borrowers with the opportunity to address complaints through dispute resolution. Complaints may be submitted to the AM at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the attention of Bank Management and after Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank’s GRS, please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank’s AM, please visit <https://accountability.worldbank.org>.



VI SUMMARY TABLE OF CHANGES

	Changed	Not Changed
Results Framework	✓	
Components and Cost	✓	
Disbursements Arrangements	✓	
Implementing Agency		✓
Project's Development Objectives		✓
Loan Closing Date(s)		✓
Cancellations Proposed		✓
Reallocation between Disbursement Categories		✓
Legal Covenants		✓
Institutional Arrangements		✓
Procurement		✓
Implementation Schedule		✓
Other Change(s)		✓

VII DETAILED CHANGE(S)

MPA PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

Current MPA Program Development Objective

Proposed New MPA Program Development Objective



EXPECTED MPA PROGRAM RESULTS

Current Expected MPA Results and their Indicators for the MPA Program

Proposed Expected MPA Results and their Indicators for the MPA Program

COMPONENTS

Current Component Name	Current Cost (US\$, millions)	Action	Proposed Component Name	Proposed Cost (US\$, millions)
Digital advisory services for agriculture and food crisis prevention and management	48.80		Digital advisory services for agriculture and food crisis prevention and management	48.80
Sustainability and adaptive capacity of the food system's productive base	193.70		Sustainability and adaptive capacity of the food system's productive base	193.70
Regional food market integration and trade	121.70		Regional food market integration and trade	121.70
Contingent Emergency Response (CERC)	0.00		Contingent Emergency Response (CERC)	0.00
Project Management	36.80		Project Management	36.80
TOTAL	401.00			401.00

DISBURSEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Change in Disbursement Arrangements
Yes

Expected Disbursements (in US\$)

Fiscal Year	Annual	Cumulative
2022	8,350,000.00	8,350,000.00
2023	45,480,000.00	53,830,000.00
2024	21,650,000.00	75,480,000.00



2025	46,020,000.00	121,500,000.00
2026	58,280,000.00	179,780,000.00
2027	33,330,000.00	213,110,000.00
2028	0.00	213,110,000.00
2029	0.00	213,110,000.00

SYSTEMATIC OPERATIONS RISK-RATING TOOL (SORT)

Risk Category	Latest ISR Rating	Current Rating
Political and Governance	● Substantial	● Substantial
Macroeconomic	● Substantial	● Substantial
Sector Strategies and Policies	● Substantial	● Moderate
Technical Design of Project or Program	● Moderate	● Moderate
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	● Substantial	● Moderate
Fiduciary	● Substantial	● Substantial
Environment and Social	● Substantial	● Substantial
Stakeholders	● Substantial	● Moderate
Other	● High	● Substantial
Overall	● Substantial	● Substantial

LEGAL COVENANTS – Additional Financing to West Africa Food Systems Resilience Program, Phase 1 (P181139)

Sections and Description
Quarterly monitoring reports on the status of the implementation of the ESCP measures and safeguards shall be prepared and submitted to the Association throughout the Project life cycle, no later than the 5th day of the month following the quarter in question with the first report starting one (01) month after Effective Date of Additional Financing.
ESMF, SEP, LMP, PMP and RPF were disclosed in July 2021 for the parent project. They will be updated for the Additional Financing within 30 days of its Effectiveness.
The LMP of the parent project was disclosed in July, 2021 and shall be updated within 30 days of Effectiveness of this Additional Financing.
The SEP has been disclosed in July 2021. It shall be updated 30 days after the Effective Date of the Additional Financing as ESAs/feasibility studies are prepared.



The Recipient shall, not later than 30 days of the Effective date, update and adopt, in accordance with terms of reference acceptable to the Bank, a Project implementation manual

Conditions



VIII. RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND MONITORING

Results Framework

COUNTRY: Western and Central Africa

Additional Financing to West Africa Food Systems Resilience Program, Phase 1

Project Development Objective(s)

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

Project Development Objective Indicators by Objectives/ Outcomes

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets				End Target
			1	2	3	4	
Digital advisory services for regional agriculture and food crisis prevention & Management							
Food system actors accessing hydro and agrometeorological advisory services (by number and gender) (Number)		0.00	65,000.00	165,000.00	295,000.00	415,000.00	500,000.00
Percentage of women (Percentage)		0.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	40.00	40.00
Burkina Faso (Number)		0.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	45,000.00	65,000.00	75,000.00
Mali (Number)		0.00	10,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00	125,000.00	150,000.00
Niger (Number)		0.00	25,000.00	50,000.00	75,000.00	125,000.00	150,000.00
Togo (Number)		0.00	25,000.00	50,000.00	75,000.00	100,000.00	125,000.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets				End Target
			1	2	3	4	
Sustainability & adaptive capacity of the food system's productive base (Action: This Objective has been Revised)							
Producers adopting climate-smart agricultural technologies and services (Number)		0.00	170,000.00	470,000.00	830,000.00	1,230,000.00	1,335,000.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised	Rationale: <i>The target of the indicator has been revised from 1,295,000 to 1,335,000 producers.</i>						
Burkina Faso (Number)		0.00	50,000.00	200,000.00	300,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Mali (Number)		0.00	50,000.00	150,000.00	350,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Niger (Number)		0.00	60,000.00	80,000.00	100,000.00	160,000.00	160,000.00
Togo (Number)		0.00	10,000.00	40,000.00	80,000.00	150,000.00	175,000.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised	Rationale: <i>The target of this indicator has been revised from 135,000 to 175,000 producers.</i>						
Percentage of women (Percentage)		0.00					40.00
Percentage of reduction of food insecure people in program targeted areas (Percentage)		0.00	5.00	10.00	20.00	23.00	25.00
Burkina Faso (Percentage)		0.00	5.00	10.00	20.00	23.00	25.00
Mali (Percentage)		0.00	5.00	10.00	20.00	23.00	25.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets				End Target
			1	2	3	4	
Niger (Percentage)		0.00	5.00	10.00	20.00	23.00	25.00
Togo (Percentage)		0.00	5.00	10.00	20.00	25.00	30.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised	Rationale: <i>The target of this indicator has been revised from 25% to 30%.</i>						
Program Beneficiaries (Number)		0.00	350,000.00	700,000.00	1,250,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,400,000.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised	Rationale: <i>The target of this indicator has been revised from 2,300,000 to 2,400,000 program beneficiaries.</i>						
Program beneficiaries - Female (Percentage)		0.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Burkina Faso (Number)		0.00	100,000.00	200,000.00	350,000.00	500,000.00	650,000.00
Mali (Number)		0.00	100,000.00	200,000.00	350,000.00	500,000.00	650,000.00
Niger (Number)		0.00	100,000.00	200,000.00	300,000.00	500,000.00	600,000.00
Togo (Number)		0.00	50,000.00	100,000.00	200,000.00	500,000.00	600,000.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised	Rationale: <i>The target of this indicator has been revised from 500,000 to 600,000 beneficiaries.</i>						
Land area under sustainable landscape management practices (CRI, Hectare(Ha))		0.00	0.00	30,200.00	90,900.00	120,400.00	144,800.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets				End Target
			1	2	3	4	
Action: This indicator has been Revised	Rationale: <i>The target of this indicator has been revised from 102,300 to 144,800 Ha.</i>						
Burkina Faso (Hectare(Ha))	0.00	0.00	17,300.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	
Mali (Hectare(Ha))	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	5,500.00	9,000.00	12,000.00	
Niger (Hectare(Ha))	0.00	0.00	7,400.00	20,400.00	20,400.00	32,800.00	
Togo (Hectare(Ha))	0.00	0.00	2,500.00	30,000.00	50,000.00	75,000.00	
Action: This indicator has been Revised	Rationale: <i>The target of this indicator has been revised from 32,500 Ha to 75,000 Ha.</i>						
Regional food market integration & trade							
Share of intra-regionally traded production in selected value chains (Percentage)	20.00	21.00	23.00	25.00	27.00	30.00	
Intermediate Results Indicators by Components							
Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets				End Target
			1	2	3	4	
Digital advisory services for regional agriculture and food crisis prevention & Management							
Percentage of satisfaction of farmers have access to usable	0.00	60.00				80.00	



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets				End Target
			1	2	3	4	
weather, climate and ag-advisory services (Percentage)							
Burkina Faso (Percentage)		0.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Mali (Percentage)		0.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Niger (Percentage)		0.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Togo (Percentage)		0.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Improved access to local climate information services with digital information platforms (Yes/No)		No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Burkina Faso (Yes/No)		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mali (Yes/No)		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Niger (Yes/No)		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Togo (Yes/No)		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of agreements involving co-production of agro-hydro-meteorological services between the public and private sectors (Number)		0.00	0.00	4.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Burkina Faso (Number)		0.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Mali (Number)		0.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets				End Target
			1	2	3	4	
Niger (Number)		0.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Togo (Number)		0.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Sustainability & Adaptive Capacity of the Food System's Productive Base (Action: This Component has been Revised)							
Technologies made available to farmers by the consortium of NCoS, CGIAR and other international research institutes (Number)		0.00	5.00	14.00	21.00	33.00	34.00
Burkina faso (Number)		0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	6.00	6.00
Mali (Number)		0.00	3.00	5.00	7.00	10.00	10.00
Niger (Number)		0.00	2.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	8.00
Togo (Number)		0.00	0.00	3.00	6.00	9.00	10.00
Percentage of nutrition sensitive technologies (Percentage)		0.00	0.00	10.00	20.00	30.00	30.00
Percentage of sub-projects selected from the integrated landscape management plans with climate-resilient measures implemented (Percentage)		0.00	50.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	70.00
Burkina Faso (Percentage)		0.00	50.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	70.00
Mali (Percentage)		0.00	50.00	60.00	60.00	70.00	70.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets				End Target
			1	2	3	4	
Niger (Percentage)		0.00	50.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	70.00
Togo (Percentage)		0.00	50.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	70.00
Spatial information system established and operational for designing and planning climate-resilient land management practices (Yes/No)		No					Yes
Burkina Faso (Yes/No)		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mali (Yes/No)		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Niger (Yes/No)		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Togo (Yes/No)		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Producers receiving project-supported fertilizers (Number)		0.00					100,000.00
Togo (Number)		0.00					100,000.00
People receiving improved nutrition services and products (Number)		20,600.00	27,000.00	35,000.00	43,000.00		50,000.00
Togo (Number)		20,600.00	27,000.00	25,000.00	43,000.00		50,000.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets				End Target
			1	2	3	4	
Action: This indicator has been Revised		Rationale: New indicator.					
Percentage of women (Percentage)		80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00		80.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised		Rationale: New indicator.					
Regional Food Market Integration and Trade							
Trade observatory operational and statistical services shared data in public domain (Yes/No)		No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Private-sector actors involved in regional agriculture trade that are supported by the Program (Number)		0.00	0.00	33.00	85.00	180.00	270.00
Burkina Faso (Number)		0.00	10.00	30.00	70.00	100.00	100.00
Mali (Number)		0.00	10.00	30.00	70.00	100.00	100.00
Niger (Number)		0.00	10.00	20.00	30.00	50.00	50.00
Togo (Number)		0.00	3.00	5.00	20.00	40.00	50.00
Number of vulnerable people who can be supported (for 1 month) by the regional food security reserve (Number)		2,853,000.00	3,013,000.00	3,178,000.00	3,333,000.00	3,398,000.00	3,653,000.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets				End Target
			1	2	3	4	
Women farmers reached with assets or services to improve commercialization in selected value chains (Number)		0.00	1,425.00	12,525.00	20,750.00	32,250.00	44,950.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised	Rationale: <i>The target of this indicator has been revised from 36,250 to 44,950 women farmers.</i>						
Burkina Faso (Number)		0.00	1,250.00	5,000.00	7,500.00	12,500.00	15,500.00
Mali (Number)		0.00	0.00	5,000.00	8,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Niger (Number)		0.00	0.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	6,000.00	7,000.00
Togo (Number)		0.00	175.00	2,000.00	6,225.00	7,750.00	8,700.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised	Rationale: <i>The target of this indicator has been revised from 1,750 to 8,700 women farmers.</i>						
Program Management							
Beneficiaries satisfied with the Program's interventions. (Percentage)		0.00	60.00	60.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Burkina Faso (Percentage)		0.00	60.00	60.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Mali (Percentage)		0.00	60.00	60.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Niger (Percentage)		0.00	60.00	60.00	80.00	80.00	80.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets				End Target
			1	2	3	4	
Togo (Percentage)		0.00	60.00	60.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Grievances registered and addressed by the Program (Percentage)		0.00	60.00	70.00	80.00	90.00	90.00
Burkina Faso (Percentage)		0.00	60.00	70.00	80.00	90.00	90.00
Mali (Percentage)		0.00	60.00	70.00	80.00	90.00	90.00
Niger (Percentage)		0.00	60.00	70.00	80.00	90.00	90.00
Togo (Percentage)		0.00	60.00	70.00	80.00	90.00	90.00

Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: PDO Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology for Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
Food system actors accessing hydro and agrometeorological advisory services (by number and gender)	This indicator measures the number of Food system actors who are benefiting from the FSRP support for accessing hydro and agrometeorological advisory services	Annual	Activity reports, surveys	Total number of food system actors who have access to hydro and agrometeorological advisory services thanks to the Project support	M&E Specialists, National Hydromet Department
Percentage of women					
Burkina Faso		Yearly	Activity reports,	Total number of food system actors who have	M&E Specialists, National Hydromet



			surveys	access to hydro and agrometeorological advisory services thanks to the Project support	Department
Mali		Yearly	Activity reports, surveys	Total number of food system actors who have access to hydro and agrometeorological advisory services thanks to the Project support	M&E Specialists, National Hydromet Department
Niger		Yearly	Activity reports, surveys	Total number of food system actors who have access to hydro and agrometeorological advisory services thanks to the Project support	M&E Specialists, National Hydromet Department
Togo		Yearly	Activity reports, surveys	Total number of food system actors who have access to hydro and agrometeorological advisory services thanks to the Project support	M&E Specialists, National Hydromet Department
Producers adopting climate-smart agricultural technologies and services	This indicator measures the total number of the Program beneficiaries who have adopted technologies/practices that can lead to improve	Annual	Country progress reports	Sum of the total beneficiaries benefitting from CSA technologies/practices, advisory services and trainings from the	M&E Specialists



	resilience to climate variability, increase productivity and/or mitigation and also for advisory services under the Project support.			Project's support.	
Burkina Faso		Annual	Progress report	Sum of the total beneficiaries benefitting from CSA technologies/practices, advisory services and trainings from the Project's support.	M&E Specialist
Mali		Annual	Progress report	Sum of the total beneficiaries benefitting from CSA technologies/practices, advisory services and trainings from the Project's support.	M&E Specialist
Niger		Annual	Progress Report	Sum of the total beneficiaries benefitting from CSA technologies/practices, advisory services and trainings from the Project's support.	M&E Specialist
Togo					



Percentage of women					
Percentage of reduction of food insecure people in program targeted areas		Twice per year	Cadre harmonise, Early warning systems report	Cadre Harmonisé methodology	Early Warning System Office, PIU
Burkina Faso		Twice a year	Early warning System Reports, cadre harmonisé	Cadre Harmonisé methodology	Early Warning System Office, PIU
Mali		Twice a year	Early Warning System Reports	Cadre Harmonisé Methodology	Early Warning System Office, PIU
Niger		Twice per year	Early Warning Systems Reports, Cadre Harmonisé	Cadre Harmonisé Methodology	Early Warning System Office, PIU
Togo					
Program Beneficiaries	This indicator will measure the number of beneficiaries in project target areas which are provided with agricultural assets or services as a result of project activities.	Twice a year	Project reports	Baseline study and subsequent studies twice a year	National PIUs



	Agriculture assets or services in the context of this indicator refer to infrastructure, goods and services that are provided as a result of project activities.				
Program beneficiaries - Female					
Burkina Faso					
Mali					
Niger					
Togo					
Land area under sustainable landscape management practices	The indicator measures, in hectares, the land area for which new and/or improved sustainable landscape management practices have been introduced. Land is the terrestrial biologically productive system comprising soil, vegetation, and the associated ecological and hydrological processes; Adoption refers to change of practice or change in the use of a technology promoted or introduced by the project;	Twice a year	Project reports	Baseline study and subsequent studies twice a year	National PIUs



	Sustainable landscape management (SLM) practices refers to a combination of at least two technologies and approaches to increase land quality and restore degraded lands for example, agronomic, vegetative, structural, and management measures that, applied as a combination, increase the connectivity between protected areas, forest land, rangeland, and agriculture land.				
Burkina Faso					
Mali					
Niger					
Togo					
Share of intra-regionally traded production in selected value chains		Annual	Customs and Ministry of trade statistics	Statistics from Customs and the Ministry of trade	PIU



Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: Intermediate Results Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology for Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
Percentage of satisfaction of farmers have access to usable weather, climate and ag-advisory services		Mid term, and end of project	Progress reports/FSRP M&E system	Survey	PIU M&E Specialist
Burkina Faso		Mid term and end of the Project	FSRP progress report	Survey	PIU
Mali		Mid-term and end of Project	Progress report and FSRP M&E database	Survey	
Niger		Mid- term and end of Project	Progress report and FSRP M&E database	Survey	PIU
Togo		Mid-term and end of Project	Progress report and FSRP M&E database	Survey	PIU
Improved access to local climate information services with digital information platforms		Yearly	Progress report/FSRP M&E system, Hydromet services	Yearly information collection	PIU



			reports		
Burkina Faso		Yearly	Progress report/FSRP M&E system, Hydromet services reports	Data collection	PIU
Mali		Yearly	Progress report/FSRP M&E system, Hydromet services reports	Data collection	PIU
Niger		Yearly	Progress report/FSRP M&E system, Hydromet services reports	Data collection	PIU
Togo		Yearly	Progress report/FSRP M&E system, Hydromet services reports	Data collection	PIU
Number of agreements involving co-production of agro-hydro-meteorological		Annual	Progress Report	Progress report review	Meteorology Department, PIU



services between the public and private sectors					
Burkina Faso		Annual	Progress reports	Review of progress reports	Meteorology Department, PIU
Mali		Annual	Progress report	Progress report review	Meteorology Department, PIU
Niger		Annual	Progress reports	Review of progress reports	meteorology Department, PIU
Togo		Annual	Progress report	Progress report review	PIU, Meteorology Department
Technologies made available to farmers by the consortium of NCoS, CGIAR and other international research institutes		Every six month	Progress report, FSRP M&E system, NCoS and CGIAR institutions reports	Data collection, survey	PIU
Burkina faso		Every 6 months	Progress reports, N&E system, CGIAR and NCoS reports	Data collection and survey	PIU
Mali		Every 6 months	Progress reports, FSRP M&E system, CGIAR and	Data collection and survey	PIU



			NCoS reports		
Niger		Every 6 months	Progress reports, FSRP M&E system, CGIAR and NCoS reports	Data collection and survey	PIU
Togo		every six month	FSRP progres reports, M&E system, CGIAR and NCoS reports	Data collection and survey	PIU
Percentage of nutrition sensitive technologies		Every six months	FSRP Progress reports, M&E system, NCoS and CGIAR reports	Technologies categorization and calculation of the share of nutrition sensitive technologies	PIU
Percentage of sub-projects selected from the integrated landscape management plans with climate-resilient measures implemented		Every 6 months	FSRP Progress reports, M&E system	Sub-projects database	PIU
Burkina Faso		Every 6 months	FSRP progress reports, M&E	Sub-projects data base	PIU
Mali		Every 6 months	FSRP progress, M&E system	Sub-projects database	PIU
Niger		Every 6 months	FSRP progress reports, M&E	Sub-projects database	PIU



			system		
Togo		Every six months	Progress reports, FSRP M&E system	Sub-projects database	PIU
Spatial information system established and operational for designing and planning climate-resilient land management practices		Yearly	Progress report		National PIUs
Burkina Faso					
Mali					
Niger					
Togo					
Producers receiving project-supported fertilizers					
Togo					
People receiving improved nutrition services and products	This indicator measures the increase in the number of people with access to a basic package of nutrition services through a GAFSP-financed project (e.g., provision of Ready to Use Therapeutic Foods (RUTFs), micronutrient supplements, biofortified plant materials, community nutrition education	Annual	Project Reports	Surveys	PIU



	programs).				
Togo	This indicator measures the increase in the number of people with access to a basic package of nutrition services through a GAFSP-financed project (e.g., provision of Ready to Use Therapeutic Foods (RUTFs), micronutrient supplements, biofortified plant materials, community nutrition education programs).		Project Reports	Surveys	PIU
Percentage of women					
Trade observatory operational and statistical services shared data in public domain		Yearly	ECOWAS and WAEMU reports	Review of ECOWAS and WAEMU reports	ECOWAS/ARAA
Private-sector actors involved in regional agriculture trade that are supported by the Program		Twice a year	Progress report	Review of progress reports	National PIUs
Burkina Faso					
Mali					
Niger					
Togo					
Number of vulnerable people who can be supported (for 1 month) by the regional		Every year	Progress reports, ARAA	Reports review	ARAA, ECOWAS



food security reserve			reports		
Women farmers reached with assets or services to improve commercialization in selected value chains	This indicator measures the number of farmers reached with assets or services to improve the commercialization of agricultural products as a result of project activities. It is to note that while the word "farmer" includes for the purposes of this indicator livestock, herders and fishermen and primary agro-processors.	Twice a year	Progress reports, M&E system	Review of activity reports and field visits	National level PIUs
Burkina Faso					
Mali					
Niger					
Togo					
Beneficiaries satisfied with the Program's interventions.		Mid term, and end of project	Progress reports	Survey	National PIU, Regional PIU
Burkina Faso					
Mali					
Niger					
Togo					



Grievances registered and addressed by the Program		Every six months	GRM activity reports	Review of GRM activity reports	National level PIUs and the LGA
Burkina Faso					
Mali					
Niger					
Togo					



ANNEX 1: GREENHOUSE GAS ACCOUNTING

1. **This annex presents the GHG accounting for the proposed AF to the FSRP in Togo, while considering the parent projects in Togo (P172769).** In line with the World Bank’s corporate guidelines, the present analysis is using the Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT) developed and updated by FAO since 2010,¹⁵ to assess a project’s net carbon-balance. The carbon-balance is defined as the net balance from all GHGs expressed in CO₂ equivalents (CO₂e) that are to be emitted or sequestered due to project implementation (WP) as compared to a business-as-usual scenario (WOP). EX-ACT is a land-based accounting system, estimating CO₂e stock changes (i.e., emissions or sinks of CO₂) expressed in equivalent tons of CO₂ per hectare and year. The tool is built mostly using mostly data from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (NGGI-IPCC, 2006) that furnishes EX-ACT with recognized default values for emission factors and carbon values in soils and biomass (the so-called “Tier 1 level” of precision).

2. For the present project, the calculations have been based on agro-ecological characteristics of the project area in Togo (tropical moist climatic conditions with low-activity clay (LAC) soils) and on the parameters of land use and crop management practices aligned to the economic and financial analysis (EFA). As summarised in Table A1.1 below, the changes brought about by the project have been included in the tool’s different modules and include: (i) improved crop and livestock productivity and production with less GHG emissions; and (ii) increased use of synthetic fertilizers and organic fertilizers.

Table A1.1 Assumptions used in the EX-ACT Tool

Module	System/crop category
Land Use Change	1,400 ha from annual cropland to flooded rice
Promotion of high nutrient crops and livestock	5,100 ha (rice) with improved management options 5,000 ha of Cassava, Sorghum, maize, millet, peas with increased adoption of climate-smart and nutrition-sensitive technologies 500 ha vegetables farming 800 poultry 1200 small ruminant (sheep)
Inputs	Increased use of synthetic fertilizers and organic fertilizers Promotion of integrated soil fertility management
Irrigation	small-scale irrigation systems / trickle

3. The carbon balance results indicate that the project activities will lead to a total of 44,467 tons of CO₂e to be mitigated over a period of 15 years starting from project implementation. Per year, the mitigation potential is roughly 2,964 tons of CO₂e/yr, or 0.4 tons of CO₂e /ha/yr. The carbon sequestration is mainly from the improved CSA practices on cropland.

¹⁵ <http://www.fao.org/tc/exact/ex-act-home/en/>



Table A1.2: GHG Accounting Results from the EX-ACT Tool

Project name		AF-FSRP-Phase 1: Togo					
Continent	Western Africa	Project duration (in years)	5	Total area (ha)	7,000	Global warming potential	
Country	Togo	Implementation	5	Mineral soil	7,000	CO ₂	1
Climate	Tropical	Capitalization	10	Organic soil	0	CH ₄	34
Moisture	Moist	Period analysis	15	Waterbodies	0	N ₂ O	298

GROSS FLUXES				SHARE PER GHG OF THE BALANCE					AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS		
In tCO ₂ -e over the whole period analysis				In tCO ₂ -e over the whole period analysis					In tCO ₂ -e/yr		
PROJECT COMPONENTS	WITHOUT	WITH	BALANCE	CO ₂ BIOMASS	CO ₂ SOIL	N ₂ O	CH ₄	ALL NON-AFOLU EMISSIONS*	WITHOUT	WITH	BALANCE
Land use changes											
Deforestation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Afforestation	0	-33,830	-33,830	-27,995	-5,835	0	0	0	0	-2,255	-2,255
Other land-use	0	-70,079	-70,079	-6,247	-63,832	0	0	0	0	-4,672	-4,672
Annual	162,430	-101,703	-264,133	0	-248,062	-1,673	-14,398	0	10,829	-6,780	-17,609
Perennial	0	-103,771	-103,771	-78,089	-25,683	0	0	0	0	-6,918	-6,918
Cropland											
Flooded rice	33,236	64,084	30,848	0	0	-4,768	35,616	0	2,216	4,272	2,057
Grasslands & Livestock											
Grasslands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Livestock	0	2,818	2,818	0	0	204	2,614	0	0	188	188
Forest mngt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inland wetlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal wetlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inputs & Invest.	0	393,680	393,680	0	0	329,263	0	64,416	0	26,245	26,245
Total emissions, tCO₂-e	195,666	151,199	-44,467	-112,331	-343,411	323,026	23,832	64,416	13,044	10,080	-2,964
Total emissions, tCO₂-e/ha	28.0	21.6	-6.4	-16.0	-49.1	46.1	3.4	9.2			
Total emissions, tCO₂-e/ha/yr	1.9	1.4	-0.4	-1.1	-3.3	3.1	0.2	0.6			

Uncertainty level	tCO ₂ -e/yr	Percent
Without	13,044	43%
With	10,080	39%
Balance	-2,964	31%

+ = Source / - = Sink
 Results presented here include GHG fluxes on mineral and organic soils
 See further down for detailed results on organic soils
 * Includes fisheries, aquaculture and inputs & investments that are not included in the AFOLU definition.



ANNEX 2: ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT FOR PARIS ALIGNMENT

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

Step 1: Taking into account the World Bank climate analysis (e.g., Country Climate and Development Reports or CCDRs), is the operation consistent with the country climate commitments, including for instance, the NDC, NAP and other relevant strategies?

Answer Yes. The operation is consistent with the country’s NDC and NAP.

Explanation:

Mitigation: Based on Togo’s climate commitments, the operation will support investments in climate-smart, low-carbon technologies, and innovative practices that are economically and technically feasible, and which prevent carbon lock-in risks.

Adaptation: To ensure climate adaptation and resilience, the operation includes an assessment of risks from climate hazards and the operation design adequately addresses climate risks to the operation to an acceptable low level.

Mitigation goals: assessing and reducing the risks

Context: Togo’s GHG emissions are among the lowest in the world and are largely from the land use sector. GHG emissions in Togo were estimated at about 9240 Kt of CO2 equivalent in 2020, about 2.5 percent of emissions in Nigeria and 0.25 percent of the Sub-Saharan African total. Overall, Togo is ranked 178 out of 189 countries in emissions per capita. Since 2020, emissions have fluctuated between 1 and 1.2 tons per capita, with more than 51 percent of it accounted for by agriculture, forestry, and other land use, followed by the energy sector, transport, and energy-consuming industrial sectors. This AF is supporting mitigation efforts that will help achieve the NDC’s emissions target and the NAP objectives.

Component 1: Digital Advisory Services for Agriculture and Food Crisis Prevention and Management

Subcomponent 1.1: Upgrading Food Crisis Prevention and Monitoring Systems

Step M2.1: Is the IPF operation supporting activities that are on the Universally Aligned list or Universally Non-Aligned list?

Answer: Yes

Explanation: The activities supported by the operation under Subcomponent 1.1 are on the Universally Aligned list under the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and Digital Technologies category (Information and communication, including monitoring and testing equipment and networks subcategory), Research, Development, and Innovation (Professional, scientific, Research and Development, and technical activities subcategory), and under the Cross-Sectoral Activities category. Therefore, no further assessment is required for Subcomponent 1.1 activities.

Component 2: Sustainability and Adaptive Capacity of the Food System’s Productive Base

Subcomponent 2.1: Consolidate Regional Agricultural Innovation System

Step M2.1: Is the IPF operation supporting activities that are on the Universally Aligned list or Universally Non-Aligned list?

Answer: Yes

Explanation: The activities supported by the operation (research, innovation, extension services, and CSA and nutrition education) under Subcomponent 2.1. are on the Universally Aligned list under the CSA, the Research, Development, and Innovation, and the Economic services categories. Therefore, no further assessment is required for Subcomponent 2.1 activities.

Subcomponent 2.2: Strengthening Regional Food Security through Integrated Landscape Management



<p>Step M2.1: Is the IPF operation supporting activities that are on the Universally Aligned list or Universally Non-Aligned list?</p>	<p>Answer: Yes Explanation: The scale-up CSA-based crop and livestock (small ruminants and poultry) production activities are under the CSA category. The livestock production activities are eligible because the CSA-based approach meet all three CSA pillars by supporting improved, climate-resilient, and high yielding breeds of ruminants and poultry, improved animal health, CSA training and capacity building for farmers thereby increasing agricultural productivity and incomes, and reduced GHG emissions due to a focus on small ruminants and poultry. The solar powered small-scale irrigation systems are under the Water category (Expansion and rehabilitation of water supply systems subcategory). The capacity building and training activities regarding organic inputs are under the Economic services category (Education and capacity building subcategory). Therefore, no further assessment is required for Subcomponent 2.2 activities</p>
<p>Component 3: Regional Food Market Integration and Trade</p>	
<p>Subcomponent 3.1: Facilitate Trade Across Key Corridors and Consolidate Food Reserve System</p>	
<p>Step M2.1: Is the IPF operation supporting activities that are on the Universally Aligned list or Universally Non-Aligned list?</p>	<p>Answer: Yes Explanation: The capacity building activities on contract farming and on the establishment of multi-stakeholder consultation platforms are under the Economic services category (Education and capacity building subcategory). Therefore, no further assessment is required for Subcomponent 3.1 activities.</p>
<p>Subcomponent 3.2: Support the Development of Regional and Strategic Value chains</p>	
<p>Step M2.1: Is the IPF operation supporting activities that are on the Universally Aligned list or Universally Non-Aligned list?</p>	<p>Answer: No Explanation: The supported activities include investments in agri-food processing (storage facilities, drying areas, post-harvest and processing equipment) require further assessment.</p>
<p>Step M2.2: Are there other means of achieving the Development Objective(s) with lower GHG emissions given the country’s unique circumstances, including consideration of the sector-wide decarbonization pathways, where applicable?</p>	<p>Answer: No Explanation: The activities being supported are intended to improve market access and competitiveness of the agri-food value chain, while reducing post-harvest losses and extending market season, with the goal of addressing domestic food insecurity in Togo, a low-income country with limited prior evidence of low-emission production methods. The activities will be primarily targeting SMEs, and producer groups led by women and youth, and cooperatives. Therefore, the activities are of moderate risk. However, the project design incorporates some decarbonization pathways which reduce the residual risk to low risk.</p>
<p>Step M2.3: Does the IPF operation prevent the transition to lower-carbon alternatives that can achieve the Development Objective(s) as they become viable?</p>	<p>Answer: No. Explanation: The operation design already includes lower-carbon alternatives such as investments in climate-resilient and water-and energy-efficient systems. The operation does not prevent the transition to lower-carbon alternatives or lead to carbon lock-in risk in the future.</p>
<p>Step M3: Considering a country’s unique circumstances, have measures been</p>	<p>Answer: Yes. Explanation: Several measures have been incorporated to reduce</p>



<p>incorporated to reduce the risk to a low level by (i) addressing constraints and adopting means of achieving the Development Objective(s) with lower GHG emissions; (ii) avoiding preventing the transition to lower-carbon alternatives; and (iii) addressing the transition risks to the economic viability of the operation?</p>	<p>the risk to a low level. The project will prioritize climate-smart, low-carbon technologies and innovative practices which will increase production efficiency and reduce food losses and waste. Specific mitigation measures which have been incorporated in the project design to reduce the risk from investments in agri-food facilities to a low level include:</p> <p><i>Reliance on renewable energy:</i> To promote energy efficiency in support of the vegetable production, the AF will support solar-powered irrigation systems.</p> <p><i>Water use efficiency:</i> Capacity building and training on water management and maintenance of irrigation schemes.</p> <p><i>Needs assessment and TA:</i> To determine additional capacity necessary.</p> <p><i>Climate resilient infrastructure:</i> All infrastructure will be designed with climate-resilience considerations.</p>
<p>Step M2.4: Is the IPF operation economically viable after accounting for transition risks?</p>	<p>Answer: Yes</p> <p>Explanation: The low transition risks are unlikely to have an impact on the economic viability of the proposed investments in facilities and equipment as they would still be used in a lower carbon economy.</p>
<p>Adaptation and resilience goals: assessing and managing the risks</p>	
<p>General context: Togo’s geographic, climatic, and socioeconomic conditions make it highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and other environmental hazards, making resilience a high priority. Togo ranks 139 among 181 countries in most extreme climate vulnerability (181 being the most vulnerable). In the future, prolonged droughts, floods, and more variable rainfall could negatively affect agricultural productivity and increase fragility risks, particularly poverty and insecurity risks concentrate. Additionally, extreme temperatures could become more common, impacting human health, worker productivity, and agricultural yields. At the same time, the frequency of floods could also increase with climate change, impacting food security and infrastructure, and encouraging communicable, and water borne diseases. This operation is supporting resilience-enhancing measures, with a particular focus on rural population in underserved areas.</p>	
<p>Step A2: Are risks from climate hazards likely to have a material impact on the operation (including assets, services, and the systems as relevant) and its Development Objective(s)?</p>	<p>Answer: Yes.</p> <p>Explanation: Togo’s agriculture and livestock sectors and are currently highly exposed to climate shocks as the sectors are dominated by rainfed agriculture. An increased frequency of droughts, extreme temperature, extreme precipitation, and flooding could severely impact agriculture and livestock production, agri-food processing infrastructure, farmers livelihoods, and food security more generally.</p>
<p>Step A3: Have measures been incorporated into the design of the operation to reduce material risks to an acceptable level? Barriers to transition to the country’s low-GHG emissions development pathways</p>	<p>Answer: Acceptable</p> <p>Explanation: Once the inherent risks to the project’s activities are reduced as described below, and the residual risks are acceptable (i.e., they would not impact the project’s ability to achieve its development objective), the project can be considered aligned on adaptation. Specifically, the project was determined to be at high risk from floods, extreme temperatures, and droughts. Climate resilience measures incorporated in the design of the project’s investments would reduce climate risks to the project’s development objective to low. Specific measures include:</p>



Flood and drought reduction investments: The technical design of irrigation systems is informed by projected flooding and temperature rise scenarios. However, there is still a moderate residual risk. The risk to crop production from drought will be reduced through drought resilience measures such as providing water and energy-efficient irrigation schemes during the dry season.

Climate resilient germplasm: Genetic improvement to increase adaptation to heat, drought and other stressors.

Infrastructure and basic services: Climate resilience measures have been incorporated in the infrastructure (storage and processing facilities) being financed to reduce risks from flooding and extreme heat.