



Project Information Document (PID)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 03-Apr-2023 | Report No: PIDC35743



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Eastern and Southern Africa	Project ID P177816	Project Name Food Systems Resilience Program for Eastern and Southern Africa (Phase 3)	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 31-Mar-2023	Estimated Board Date 31-May-2023	Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture and Food
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) The Republic of Kenya, The Federal Republic of Somalia, African Union Commission, The Republic of Malawi, The Union of Comoros	Implementing Agency Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI), Somalia, Ministry of Agriculture, AGCOM, Malawi, African Union Commission, Minsitry of Agriculture & Livestock Development (MoALD), Kenya, Integrated Development and Competitiveness Project (PIDC), Comoros	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To increase the resilience of food systems and preparedness for food insecurity in Project areas

Components

- C1 (Re-)Building Resilient Agricultural Production Capacity
- C2 Supporting the Sustainable Development of Natural Resources for Resilient Agricultural Landscapes
- C3 Getting to Market
- C4 Promoting a Greater Focus on Food Systems Resilience in National and Regional Policymaking
- C5 Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC)
- C6 Project Management

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY



Total Project Cost	618.00
Total Financing	618.00
of which IBRD/IDA	603.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	603.00
IDA Credit	150.00
IDA Grant	453.00

Non-World Bank Group Financing

Trust Funds	15.00
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	15.00

Environmental and Social Risk Classification

Substantial

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Regional Context



1. **This Project Information Document (PID) covers Phase 3 of the Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP) covering Eastern and Southern Africa (AFE)** using a multi-phase programmatic approach (MPA), hereafter referred to in this document as “the Program,” or “the MPA.” Phase 3 is proposed to cover the Union of the Comoros, the Republic of Malawi, the Republic of Kenya, the Federal Republic of Somalia, and the African Union Commission (AUC) with a joint envelope of US\$603 million.
2. **This proposed Phase 3, follow on the experience gathered under previous Phase 1 and 2,** which were as follows: Phase 1 (IPF - P178566) was approved on June 21, 2022, for an amount of US\$788.1 million, with the objective of “increasing the resilience of food systems and preparedness for food insecurity in Project areas”. It covered the countries of Ethiopia and Madagascar, plus the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa (CCARDESA); and Phase 2 (PforR – P179818) is being proposed to be approved on May 17, 2023 for an amount of US\$300 million, with the objective of “supporting food system resilience by strengthening agricultural service delivery, the adoption of climate resilient technologies and fiscal performance in the agricultural sector”. It includes only the country of Tanzania.
3. **The FSRP provides a comprehensive framework for intervening at both the national and regional levels.** It aims to tackle both the underlying structural challenges of food insecurity and reduce beneficiaries’ sensitivity to unpredictable climate, crisis, and conflict events. It aims to achieve this by building resilient food production capacity, promoting the sustainable use of natural resources, enhancing food marketing, fostering resilience-focused public policies, and improving regional coordination.
4. **The food systems of the Africa East (AFE) region are some of the most vulnerable in the world.** AFE is home to over 656 million people, many of whom are extremely poor and face significant challenges accessing adequate, safe, and nutritious food. The region’s food systems are generally beset by low levels of agricultural productivity, a severely degraded and stressed natural resource base, pronounced gender inequities in food and resource access, and relatively low levels of food trade and regional market integration. AFE is also among the region’s most affected by fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV) as well as the effects of climate change. Food system shocks, including the ones precipitated by extreme weather, pest and disease outbreaks, political and market instability, and conflict, are generally becoming more frequent and severe, putting more people at risk of being affected by both chronic and acute forms of food insecurity.
5. **A major long-term contributor to food insecurity in AFE is the changing climate.** Climate change has already increased the frequency and severity of extreme weather events across Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and accelerated the cycle of food production shocks. Agriculture in AFE is particularly vulnerable to drought considering that about 90 percent of crop production is rainfed. Climate change also affects pest and disease vectors with the potential to harm crops and animals, and major locust outbreaks have plagued the Horn of Africa (HoA) in recent years. The increased frequency of weather-induced shocks such as these is making it even more challenging to sustain adequate long-term growth in per capita food production.
6. **In this context, high returns are expected on investments in climate adaptation.** In this context, high returns are expected on investments in climate adaptation. Across SSA, spending of US\$15 billion on agricultural and food system adaptation could save an estimated US\$201 billion annually.¹ Meanwhile, the latest projections indicate that the world is not on track to meet the Paris Climate Agreement target of limiting warming to 1.5

¹ https://gca.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/GCA_STA21_Sect2_AGRICULTURE-AND-FOOD.pdf



degrees over preindustrial temperatures. A 3-degree trajectory could catastrophically disrupt African food systems within the next 30 years, greatly narrowing the potential for adaptation.

7. **Violent conflict has surged since 2010, food and water insecurity being both a consequence and a cause of conflict.** AFE harbors some of Africa's most protracted conflicts and these have left several countries in a fragile state. Increased internal competition for land and water, particularly between pastoralists and crop producers, is a significant source of conflict, such as one evidenced in South Sudan. In turn, physical insecurity dissuades investment and disrupts the distribution systems that move food from surplus to deficit areas, while open conflict destroys infrastructure and other capital stocks essential for income growth. As violence intensifies, accompanying uncertainties cause food production shifts from commercial orientation toward more of a subsistence one, due to restrictions in accessing farmland and markets, while hindering regional integration and trade.
8. **Across the region, women and girls have generally grown more vulnerable and food insecure over the past years.** Globally, food insecurity affects more women than men, and this gender difference has been exacerbated by recent shocks. Across the region, female farmers lacked access to productive assets, input and output markets, and information even before the pandemic began. And in a rapid gender assessment carried out after the pandemic started in 2020², more than two-thirds of women in Malawi indicated facing a decrease in food availability, an increase in food prices, and a decrease in the supply of agriculture inputs. In AFE, the effects of food insecurity on women are dire and frequently come on top of inequalities in access to health care, markets, and income. In addition, the impacts of climate change on food and agriculture have been shown to worsen gender-based violence (GBV).

² UN Women, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and partners (2020) CATI COVID-19 rapid gender assessments (unpublished data) in Impact of COVID-19 on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in East and Southern Africa. Nairobi: UN Women and UNFPA, East and Southern Africa Regional Offices.



Sectoral and Institutional Context

9. **Agricultural productivity in AFE remains low by international standards and has not been the primary driver of sector growth.** Cereal yields in Sub-Saharan Africa rose by 38 percent in the 38 years from 1980 to 2018 or roughly half the rate observed in South and Southeast Asia. However, over the past several decades, agricultural growth in SSA has been owed more to agriculture's expansion than to its intensification, with studies suggesting that only about one-quarter of growth in crop output has been attributable to yield growth.
10. **Agriculture's expansion has been damaging to the region's forests, water resources, soil, and biodiversity.** In fact, the agricultural sector has been the leading driver of soil degradation, land use change, and forest and biodiversity loss in AFE and the wider region. In recent decades, the rate of deforestation in AFE has largely exceeded the global average. Between 1990 and 2006, while the world lost an average of 0.1 percent of its forests each year, AFE lost an average of 0.3 percent per year. Poor agricultural land management practices have also been harmful to ecosystem services, leading, among other things, to a decline in soil fertility, carbon sequestration, and groundwater recharge and to the degradation of watersheds. According to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification³, the annual costs of land degradation estimated for some of the participating countries (as percentages of the country's GDP) are Malawi, 6.8 percent; and Kenya, 4.5 percent.
11. **The conversion of forests and grasslands into cropland and pasture, the degradation of soil and water resources, and the loss of ecosystem services have put downward pressure on agricultural productivity.** In the 10 AFE countries, land degradation costs an average of US\$108 per person per year or 9 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) in land productivity losses related to a combination of human-induced soil erosion, acidification, nutrient leaching, and compaction.⁴
12. **Despite these challenging circumstances, there are several reasons to be optimistic about the potential for agriculture-led growth to build up food systems resilience in the region. First, the agricultural and food sector remains a significant source of economic growth and job creation in AFE.** Agriculture accounted for nearly 15 percent of AFE's GDP in 2020, and the sector has been growing relatively fast. As much as 59 percent of AFE's population was employed in agriculture as of 2019, and in some countries, even larger shares were: 86 percent in Burundi, 80 percent in Somalia, and 76 percent in Malawi.
13. **Second, ongoing shifts in consumption are expected to create agrifood business opportunities.** By mid-century, food demand in SSA at large is expected to increase by 60 percent over 2005–2007 levels, with the population expected to grow by 1 billion and the average economy expected to grow at 4–5 percent per year. Presently, the food and beverages industry accounts for 38 percent of GDP, and 60 percent of the consumed foods are now processed, packaged, or perishable. By 2050, the industry is expected to see an 800 percent increase in the value of food marketed through rural-to-urban value chains (VCs).
14. **Third, there is significant scope for improving the management of natural capital in the region, thereby strengthening the very foundations of resilient food production and rural livelihoods.** More efficient irrigation can help support agricultural productivity and diversification under a changing climate. Soil is widely and significantly degraded, yet is of critical importance to agricultural productivity, water use efficiency, water quality management, and carbon storage. A multitude of agroecological farming practices are critical for food systems resilience, including soil and water management, grazing management, reduced tillage, cover cropping,

³ Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. 2018. Country Profiles. Investing in Land



permaculture, polyculture, landscape features, and more can contribute to promoting soil health and building soil organic matter and carbon storage capacity.

15. **While trade can also help expand agrifood business opportunities, it can also help stabilize food availability and access across the region's markets in a context of increasingly frequent and intense climate and other shocks.** Further integration of agricultural markets, removal of technical barriers to trade, harmonization of trade modalities (including sanitary and phytosanitary [SPS] standards and controls), and coordination of responses to shocks, under the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) or other initiatives like trade facilitation platforms, could contribute to building food systems resilience. The implementation of the AfCFTA is expected to increase intracontinental trade in agricultural goods by 49 percent and trade in processed food by 90 percent. It is also expected to increase trade between Africa and the rest of the world by 10 percent.⁵
16. **Significant opportunities exist to use public resources more effectively and better align them with food system objectives.** In several countries, bloated expenditures on unproductive investments, such as poorly targeted input subsidies that undermine resilience, are crowding out more productive investments in agricultural R&D and extension, climate and market information, and other services. The resilience of food systems can be strengthened by repurposing public resources, reforming fiscal and other policies, and enhancing food systems governance and institutions.
17. **More generally, the food systems resilience agenda calls for strengthening food systems governance and policy at the national, subnational, and regional levels.** Strong public policies and institutions are needed to use and leverage public and private resources more effectively. In that respect, efforts are needed to align resources with evidence-based priorities; coordinate efforts across sectors, agencies, levels of government, and politics; enable knowledge-sharing and learning; and identify and pursue spending synergies.
18. **Regional and cross-regional partnerships, coalitions, and investments in public goods are another way of amplifying scarce public resources in support of food systems resilience in AFE.** It is worth noting that in AFE, a large share of land and water degradation plays out in transboundary valleys and watersheds and cannot be effectively addressed without coordinated interventions by upstream and downstream riparian countries. Food crisis prevention and management are also best carried out at a regional level, the latter enabling greater risk diversification and transfer than a national approach.

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

19. **The FSRP Phase 3 PrDO is to increase the resilience of food systems and preparedness for food insecurity in participating countries.**
20. **Program-level indicators include: (i) Reduction in food insecure people in Program-targeted areas (percentage); (ii) Farmers adopting resilience-enhancing technologies and practices (number); (iii) Land area under sustainable land management practices (hectares); (iv) Increase in volume of agricultural production**

Degradation Neutrality: Making the Case. An Overview of Indicators and Assessments. Bonn, Germany.

⁴ Source: Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. 2018. Country Profiles. Investing in Land Degradation Neutrality: Making the Case. An Overview of Indicators and Assessments. Bonn, Germany.

⁵ The World Bank. 2020. The African Continental Free Trade Area: Economic and Distributional Effects.



sold on domestic and regional markets (percentage); (v) Policy products adopted with program's support related to agriculture, natural resource management, and food system resilience (number).

Project Description

Program Approach

21. **The MPA's goal is to increase the resilience of the region's food systems**, thereby putting all people in the region, including the most vulnerable, on a path to having reliable access to adequate, safe, and nutritious food, while contributing to enhancing rural livelihoods and healthy ecosystems. While priority is given to medium-term investments, the Program also offers short-term support in case of deteriorating food security situation. To this end, the Program is built on five pillars: (1) Responding to a Deteriorating Food Security Situation, (2) (Re-)Building Resilient Agricultural Production Capacity, (3) Supporting the Sustainable Development of Natural Resources for Resilient Agricultural Landscapes, (4) Getting to Market, and (5) Promoting a Greater Focus on Food Systems Resilience in National and Regional Policymaking. It also includes contingent emergency response and project management components.
22. **Phase 3 has a strong regional focus.** Indeed, most Phase 3 investments will develop and disseminate solutions to common regional challenges including the impacts of climate change on regional agriculture and low levels of agricultural productivity and commercialization; contribute to regional public goods like food security, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and natural capital; and facilitate multi-country cooperation.

Program Pillars and Components

23. **Pillar 1: Responding to a Deteriorating Food Security Situation. This pillar will provide short-term support to farmers and households to restore basic productive capacity following climate-related shocks. It will also provide support to participating countries in mitigating the impact of crises and price spikes in food, feed, and fertilizers on the most vulnerable populations.** This support may include procuring and distributing agricultural inputs including seeds and fertilizer, vouchers for the purchase of inputs from local markets if available, animal feed, and livestock; clearing and restoring affected areas or on-farm facilities; and facilitating access to fertilizers as short-cycle or rapid food production solutions. Financing for the labor-intensive restoration of infrastructure, engaging crisis-affected populations, will also be made available to borrowers/recipients, together with the provision of technical assistance for the deployment of this support.
24. **Pillar 1 will give priority to emergency support for activities that can speed up the recovery of food production.** In case of an urgent need for immediate food security measures due to a significant disruption in the supply, the provision of food may be also necessary, either in the context of managing strategic reserves or as a social protection adaptation measure. Financing of food imports would require participating countries to also put in place adequate measures to address fiduciary/corruption risk and optimize efficiency including.
25. **Pillar 2: (Re-)Building Resilient Agricultural Production Capacity. This pillar will focus on agricultural production and related supporting services.**⁶ It will help build climate resilience and support agricultural producers' access to quality inputs, technology, and know-how and a suite of upstream and downstream

⁶ Shocks are understood to be transitory adverse events such as natural disasters like floods, hurricanes, landslides, and acute drought events; crop, livestock, and human disease outbreaks; (armed) conflict; and significant market disruptions. Stressors are understood to be persistent adverse trends, for example, long-term droughts, desertification, and protracted conflict dynamics.



agricultural services. It will also support agricultural research and innovation systems, extension and advisory services, agricultural information systems, the provision and financing of high-quality inputs and risk management tools, gender-smart agriculture, quality assurance systems for farm inputs and outputs, productive infrastructure, and other publicly and privately provided goods and services with a particular focus on resilience. The Program will finance the procurement of goods and equipment, training, technical assistance, capacity building, and works, and will also provide grants to pilot or scale up public-private approaches such as fee-based services. **Pillar 2 is organized around two sub-pillars, as described below.**

26. **Sub-pillar 2.1: Developing National or Regional Agricultural Information Systems for adaptation planning and resilience building.** Well-functioning and widely adopted information systems can play an important role in helping equip VCs actors for effective seasonal and long-term climate risk management. Information systems also allow policymakers to monitor climate trends and assess the current state of rural areas and farming, livelihood sources, where people are vulnerable to or have been affected by different kinds of shocks and provide support accordingly. The agricultural information systems supported by this sub-pillar include ones that provide, often in real time, food price and market data; animal and plant health data, soil data, hydromet data, and agricultural production and food supply data. This sub-pillar may work through regional organizations to support countries develop digital climate advisory services (DCAS).
27. **Sub-pillar 2.2: Developing and Delivering Resilience-Enhancing Technologies and Services.** Specifically, it will support (a) climate-adapted agricultural technologies, developed and diffused using an innovation systems approach that considers research, commercialization, farming, and other needs and incentives; (b) farming practices and services that support soil health and water conservation for emissions reduction and carbon sequestration; (c) the modernization of agricultural research and services for soil restoration; (d) public and private plant and animal health and breeding services; (e) national and regional institutional capacities to prevent and respond to crop and livestock disease outbreaks; (f) innovative extension and advisory services and delivery models; and (g) agricultural risk management tools including, but not limited to, agricultural insurance. The Program will promote the development of a farmer field school (FFS).
28. **Sub-pillar 2.2 will also create a platform modeled on the “One Health”⁷ approach, a climate adaptation approach that aims for the simultaneous protection of humans, animals, and the environment from climate change impacts.** The Program will facilitate the creation of a platform that will convene and coordinate animal, human, and environmental health services; facilitate regional and interagency coordination; and support the delivery and dissemination of knowledge products. Those could include the initial diagnoses and mapping of gaps and resources, and the establishment of a cadre of health system professionals and paraprofessionals that can be mobilized according to regional and country needs.
29. **Pillar 3: Supporting the Sustainable Development of Natural Resources for Resilient Agricultural Landscapes.** The pillar will adopt a watershed or landscape approach to enhance the sustainable and resilient use of natural resources for food systems and livelihoods within priority areas, consistent with the spatial, ecological, and socioeconomic contexts of the participating countries and responding to changing climatic conditions. The pillar will finance technical assistance, analytical and advisory work, consultancies, goods, civil works, operating

⁷ The One Health approach to climate change adaptation is more cost-effective compared to public and animal health sectors working separately and may significantly contribute to food security with emphasis on animal source foods, extensive livestock systems, environmental sanitation, and steps toward regional and global integrated syndromic surveillance and response systems.



costs, training, community-led grants and revolving fund schemes, and policy and institutional reforms. **Pillar 3 is structured around two sub-pillars, as presented below.**

30. **Sub-pillar 3.1: Identification and Validation of Interventions at the Local or Watershed Level.** Using a multisectoral, multiscale, and spatial approach, it will work with communities to identify (a) resilient livelihood opportunities and (b) “no-regrets” investments to support these opportunities. These will be guided by climate considerations to ensure that they will lead to climate adaptation and mitigation benefits. Depending on the status of existing planning and consultative processes in each country, the Program will either develop such a process or strengthen existing ones to ensure that investments are screened for enhanced resilience to shocks.
31. **Sub-pillar 3.2: Investments in Sustainable Natural Resources Management.** This sub-pillar will support (a) regenerative agricultural practices and soil and water conservation measures consistent with sustainable, productive, and CSA; (b) stream and groundwater control, including small-scale storage; (c) irrigation development, rehabilitation, and/or improvement; (d) protection and restoration of natural catchments, riverbanks, and groundwater recharge including through forest restoration, agroforestry, and silvo-pastoral systems; (e) local-level infrastructure such as multipurpose reservoirs for livestock and drinking water culverts and minor flood protection works; (f) livestock management, including the development of water points including for pastoralists; (g) sustainable natural resource-based livelihoods identified by community groups, such as nontimber forest products, beekeeping, green charcoal, and nature based tourism; (h) the restoration of ecosystem services including those of wetlands, forest reserves, and oases; (i) activities to improve carbon sequestration, restore land or prevent land degradation, and reduce surface runoffs and soil erosion; (j) investments in sustainable rural energy, including biomass, solar water lifting devices, or other measures to reduce energy use in agricultural production; and (k) conservation of landscape biodiversity.
32. **Pillar 3 will privilege community-led consultation and implementation and “devolved delivery” mechanisms to foster buy-in, inclusion, and social resilience.** Examples include community environment conservation funding and local government and community action planning focused on both production and conservation. To improve the quality of services, participating countries may adopt mechanisms such as a field-level leadership approach, a value-driven change management approach that mobilizes staff to become leaders in the ranks of public agencies, and farmer-led approaches.
33. **Pillar 3 will seek out opportunities to help countries benefit from innovative climate and environmental finance.** The Program will help countries to access dedicated climate funds (e.g., Climate Investment Funds, the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility, the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program) and blend such funds to pilot or scale up climate information systems, soil carbon management schemes, measures to enhance carbon stores on pasture, and various other CSA innovations and “natural climate solutions.
34. **Pillar 4: Getting to Market: This pillar aims to improve physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food by improving agrifood producers’ access to domestic and international markets and enhancing marketing infrastructure** by supporting (a) producers’ capacity to participate in domestic and international markets, including by helping them organize and meet market standards, and (b) the development of well-functioning distribution, logistics, other marketing, and quality infrastructure. Pillar 4 will help increase and diversify the sources of farming households’ income, while enhancing domestic and regional food availability. These effects will, in turn, improve farming households’ access to adequate, safe, and



nutritious food; help them smooth their consumption; preserve their assets when shocks occur; and accumulate assets. **Pillar 4 is structured around two sub-pillars, as presented in the following paragraphs.**

35. **Value Chains (VCs) to be supported by the Program will be selected by participating countries based on their importance to regional food security and nutrition, the livelihoods of target groups, and their potential to serve domestic markets or promote regional integration.** Consideration will be given to potential impacts on export earnings, poverty reduction, and job creation. Priority will also be given to VCs that demonstrate potential to leverage the new AfCFTA as well as preferential trade agreements with higher-income regions. Due attention will also be paid to fostering VCs that are not only competitive but also environmentally sustainable, socially responsible, and resilient to climate-related and other shocks. The pillar will also strongly focus on quality, which is seen as an important means of (a) meeting market requirements in terms of food safety and quality standards, (b) reducing the carbon and environmental footprint of food, and (c) delivering safe and nutritious food to consumers.
36. **Sub-pillar 4.1: Strengthening Agrifood VCs: The activities under this sub-pillar aim to professionalize value chain stakeholders and build their capacity to serve domestic and international markets.** The Program will also focus on climate risk assessment, adaptive management of VCs activities, and value chain actors' capacity to respond to shocks. In addition, the program will support (a) market opportunity assessments and related action planning; (b) VCs-specific policy reforms; (c) the capacity of VCs organizations and collaborative models involving stakeholders; (d) producers' ability to meet domestic and international market requirements; and (e) value VCs actors' access to financial services, paying attention to women's inclusion.
37. **With respect to the capacity of value chain organizations,** the sub-pillar will support (a) the establishment of new value chain organizations and collaborative models and the strengthening of existing ones, including, but not limited to, aggregation centers, productive alliances, interprofessional associations, cooperatives, and interest or advocacy groups; (b) improved coordination among value chain actors ; (c) the preparation of climate-smart investments including through business proposal or business plan preparation, activity supervision, or M&E; and (d) investments (through the provision of matching grants). In addition, this sub-pillar will work with producers to meet a variety of domestic and international market requirements, including. Examples of this include SPS and product quality standards, product traceability requirements, good agricultural practice standards, and organic, environmental, fair trade, and geographic indicator labeling standards.
38. **The sub-pillar will facilitate agrifood VC actors' access to credit, insurance, and other financial services to enhance resilience.** To do this, it will support (a) capacity building and training for agrifood producers to prepare viable business plans; (b) implementation of those plans; (c) training for financial institutions to increase their involvement in the agrifood sector; (d) the development of value chain-specific (movable) collateral; (e) community-based risk mitigation mechanisms that minimize the need for collateral in lending and enhance women's access to credit; (f) the development of value chain-specific credit information; (g) the development of agricultural insurance products to mitigate against price and climate risk; (h) the development of financial services used in agrifood trade; and (i) the development and deployment of digital financial services to reduce information asymmetry and increase financial inclusion.
39. **Sub-pillar 4.2: Upgrading Agrifood Marketing Infrastructure.** This sub-pillar will support (a) the assessment and planning of marketing infrastructure, (b) the construction and rehabilitation of marketing infrastructure, (c) the same of public laboratories and equipment, and (d) the planning and construction of connective



infrastructure. In the food supply chain, food storage logistics, infrastructure, and good practices can drastically reduce losses. Examples include the correct use of metal drums and hermetic bags, drying equipment (for grains, fish, or vegetables), and cold storage for fresh produce.

40. **In assessing and planning marketing infrastructure**, the sub-pillar will support (a) the preparation of feasibility studies on the construction and rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure and common services that support value addition, ensure food safety, and reduce food losses;⁸ (b) the technical design and environmental and social impact assessment of agricultural infrastructure investments incorporating climate considerations; and (c) the analysis of options for efficient asset management and operational modalities, especially in the case of existing public marketing infrastructure leveraging the private sector as much as possible.
41. **The sub-pillar will also finance the rehabilitation, construction, and equipping of public laboratories to perform their roles in quality and SPS standard controls, epidemiological-surveillance, trade border controls, seed certification, and fertilizer and pesticides quality controls, among others.** The sub-pillar will integrate design standards and building codes that account for climate resilience. Other key climate adaptation and mitigation measures will include the adoption of building design and materials with lower embedded GHG emissions, integrating water recycling infrastructure to building designs, thermal protection through green roofs and shading, use of energy efficient mechanical and electrical equipment, and installation of renewable energy sources.
42. **Regarding the planning and construction of connective infrastructure**, the sub-pillar will finance the building or rehabilitation of infrastructure—notably, feeder roads⁹ and digital technologies—that facilitates the transportation of agricultural products and the linking of rural producers to market opportunities. With respect to feeder roads, priority will be given to the rehabilitation of roads that small-scale producers, especially rural women, depend on to access agricultural input and output markets. In the case of digital technologies, the sub-pillar will seek to promote the scaling of digital solutions such as marketplace platforms that facilitate small-scale producers' access to market information, inputs, buyers, storage, and transportation.
43. **Pillar 5: Promoting a Greater Focus on Food Systems Resilience in National and Regional Policymaking.** Pillar 5 will work closely with national government agencies and regional organizations to support high-level policies, initiatives, institutional arrangements, and even budgeting decisions that have cross-cutting relevance to food systems resilience. It is in this high-level and cross-cutting focus that Pillar 5 distinguishes itself from the more thematically or sector-focused policy efforts of Pillars 1, 2, and 3. In Phase 1, the Program will specifically build the capacity of IGAD and CCARDESA, but other organizations such as the AUC and SADC are expected to be involved in future phases. **Pillar 5 comprises three sub-pillars, as presented below.**
44. **Sub-pillar 5.1: Making Food Systems Resilience a Priority in Public Policies and Spending.** It will specifically support (a) the mainstreaming of food resilience objectives in a country's strategic vision and priorities; (b) the development of relevant strategies and action plans and other policy documents; (c) efforts to align price and policy incentives in agriculture, natural resources management, trade, and other domains with food resilience objectives (defined at the national or regional level¹⁰); (d) the management food stocks or reserves with a focus on building innovative systems for procuring, importing, storing, and monitoring those stocks, while facilitating

⁸ As is the case under Components 2 and 3, this component will attempt to take advantage of solar energy resources for investments such as storage.

⁹ In case of natural disasters, the Program will be able to provide short-term response by rehabilitating damaged feeder roads.

¹⁰ For example, as defined by the Malabo/Maputo targets.



interagency coordination; (e) cross-sectoral national policy and institutional coordination, including through the development of collaborative multistakeholder platforms and processes; (f) the “insertion” of a resilience focus in M&E frameworks as well as the systematic inclusion of gender-disaggregated data relating to agricultural development activities; (g) the systematic inclusion of gender in strategies and policy documents; and (h) reflect resilience dimensions within information systems developed under Pillar 2 and generally enhance evidence-based policymaking. Efforts to better align public expenditures with resilience-related policy objectives (as per activity c) may involve funding public expenditure reviews (PERs); public expenditure tracking surveys; and other studies that are sector-specific, multisectoral, or sub-sectoral in scope.

45. **Sub-pillar 5.2: Building Institutional Capacity to Implement Resilience-Focused Policies.** Specific activities could include (a) technical assistance for policy analysis and harmonization through analytical work, needs assessments, and policy dialogue or policy harmonization activities in key areas that affect R&D at the national and regional levels; (b) analytical work on seed production systems, intellectual property rights, operationalization of harmonized seed regulatory system, implementation of biosafety regulations, and similar topics; (c) capacity building for improved institutional administration and performance management systems; and (d) resilience-focused analytical studies, specialized technical assistance, training of national and regional experts, communication, and knowledge management.
46. **Sub-pillar 5.3: Supporting Regional Organizations to Build Food Systems Resilience Transnationally.** This sub-pillar will (a) strengthen regional R&D and technology dissemination, (b) improve the functionality of agricultural R&D, and (c) support policy efforts relating to regional agrifood trade. Regional R&D and technology dissemination will be strengthened with a focus on climate-smart, gender-informed, and environmentally sustainable solutions. To the extent possible, the sub-pillar will try to stimulate the development of disruptive agricultural technologies (DATs) useful in food production and marketing and sustainable landscape management.¹¹ In parallel, the sub-pillar will work on improving the functionality of agricultural R&D, including: (a) improving national research systems and the dissemination of improved varieties and technologies; (b) promoting regional cooperation around DATs and improved data exchanges; and (c) promoting green mechanization, data infrastructure, remote sensing and mapping technologies, precision agriculture, and capacity building.

Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC)

47. **This Program will finance eligible expenditures in the event of an emergency precipitated by a disaster.** . As a condition for disbursement, an emergency response manual will be developed for each country. Activation of CERC allows funds to be disbursed rapidly to reduce damage to infrastructure and businesses and recover more rapidly from a disaster.

Program Management

48. **This Program component will finance all aspects of program management.** They include equipment and materials, training, compliance with fiduciary, procurement, and Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)

¹¹ Disruptive technologies in agriculture consist of digital and technical innovations that enable farmers and agribusiness entrepreneurs to leapfrog current methods to increase their productivity, efficiency, and competitiveness, thereby facilitating access to markets, improving nutritional outcomes, and enhancing resilience to climate change. World Bank, 2020. Scaling up disruptive agricultural technologies in Africa. World Bank Publications. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/33961>.



requirements, M&E and impact assessment, knowledge management, and communications. At the national level, these activities will be performed by the Project Implementation Units (PIUs).

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

Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts



E. Implementation

Country-Level Implementation

49. **Project implementation will be the responsibility of the respective borrowers and conducted through either newly established PIUs or ones already in place.** In Ethiopia, for example, project implementation is being handled by the PIU of the Food Systems Resilience Project (P176167) while in Madagascar an independent national PIU is being established. Where needed, country-based implementation structures will be strengthened through the recruitment of additional staff and consultants who will be made responsible for Program management tasks including administration, M&E, communication, procurement, financial management (FM), and safeguards.
50. **Each country will establish a national Steering Committee (SC) to provide policy and project implementation guidance.** The committee will meet at least twice a year to review and approve the draft annual work plan and budget and review the annual report and the status of implementation progress. This SC will include representatives of the ministries of agriculture, water, and environment. Each country will also prepare a detailed Project Implementation Manual that will incorporate all operational details at the national level including a description of technical and M&E activities as well as administrative, ESF, and fiduciary procedures.
51. **For investments at the local level, communities will be involved in the selection of priority activities and validation and implementation of the activities.** Investments will be identified, prioritized, and selected through joint-agency (multi-ministerial) visits in the communities. Seeing the different state actors aligned and presenting a unified interface with the communities is also an important element of restoring communities' trust in the government agencies. To support these efforts, NGOs or facilitators working with local organizations (or both) will be hired, depending on the country context.
52. **The implementation arrangements used by participating countries will necessarily vary.** Participating countries facing FCV or natural disaster conditions may need to take advantage of alternative implementation arrangements, particularly if they first need to stabilize the food security situation to enable the longer-term work on food systems resilience. In such cases, participating countries can choose to contract with a third-party implementation agency (TPIA) (for example, a UN agency) to implement their project in part or in whole.

Regional-Level Implementation

53. **The regional activities will be implemented by various regional organizations including, but not limited to, IGAD, CCARDESA, the AUC, ASARECA, and SADC's Food, Agriculture, and Natural Resources (FANR).** Each participating regional organization will have its own Financing Agreement with clear accountability and monitor and coordinate the implementation of its respective part of the Program. These organizations have managed World Bank-funded projects in the past; have the capacity to deal with fiduciary arrangements, including procurement and FM; and have experience with the World Bank's ESF. These organizations will support cross-country learning, M&E, and analytical work.

The World Bank's Supporting Role

54. **The MPA will be monitored, and its implementation supported by a World Bank team comprising a task team for the overall MPA and country task team leaders.** The World Bank team will facilitate coordination among



World Bank country task teams and focal points in operational and technical units as needed. It will also monitor the implementation of individual projects and keep World Bank management and the Board of Executive Directors informed. In doing so, the World Bank team will operate as a unified cross-country team to address key issues. It may, for example, help align the implementation of different country-level operations, monitor Program achievements and its use of key indicators, facilitate knowledge exchange and communication, develop harmonized reporting mechanisms, and identify gaps in monitoring, report to and coordinate with different partners and stakeholders, and develop adaptive strategies.

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