



**The World Bank**

West Africa Food System Resilience Program (FSRP) Phase 2 (P178132)

REPORT NO.: RES58386

RESTRUCTURING PAPER  
ON A  
PROPOSED PROJECT RESTRUCTURING  
OF  
WEST AFRICA FOOD SYSTEM RESILIENCE PROGRAM (FSRP) PHASE 2  
APPROVED ON JULY 29, 2022  
TO  
REPUBLIC OF CHAD, REPUBLIC OF GHANA, AND REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA

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**ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

AWS	Automated Weather Stations
CERC	Contingency Emergency Response Component
CGIAR	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
CILSS	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CORAF	West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease
CRI	Corporate Result Indicator
CRW-ERF	Crisis Response Window – Early Response Financing
CSA	Climate-Smart Agriculture
EATMS	Agriculture and Trade Market Scorecard
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESRM	Environmental and Social Risk Management
FA	Financing Agreement
FSRP	Food Systems Resilience Program
GhAAP	Ghana Agriculture and Agribusiness Platform
GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
GAP	Good Agricultural Practice
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMET	Ghana Meteorological Agency
IDA	International Development Association
IE	Impact Evaluation
ILM	Integrated Landscape Management
IP	Implementation Progress
LMP	Labor Management Procedures
MGM	Matching Grants Manual
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MPA	Multiphase Programmatic Approach
NARI	National Agriculture Research Institutes
NCoS	National Centers of Specialization
PDO	Project Development Objective
PFJ	Planting for Food and Jobs
PIU	Project Implementation Unit



## The World Bank

West Africa Food System Resilience Program (FSRP) Phase 2 (P178132)

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PPA	Project Preparatory Advance
PrDO	Program Development Objective
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse / Sexual Harassment
SEP	Stakeholders Engagement Plan
TOR	Terms of Reference



## BASIC DATA

### Product Information

Project ID P178132	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing
Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) Substantial	
Approval Date 29-Jul-2022	Current Closing Date 30-Sep-2028

### Organizations

Borrower Republic of Chad, Republic of Ghana, Republic of Sierra Leone	Responsible Agency
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### Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA) Program Development Objective

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

### Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA) Status (Public Disclosure)

Status and Key Decisions (Public Disclosure)

**Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP):** The FSRP is a Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA) that was approved in November 2021 to address food insecurity and strengthen food system resilience in West Africa. It's first phase (US\$401M, of which US\$330 M IDA) became effective in June 2022 and includes support to ECOWAS, CILSS and CORAF as well as Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Togo. The second phase of the program supporting Chad, Ghana, and Sierra Leone (US\$315 M), was approved in July 2022. Sierra Leone became effective in November 2022, Chad became effective in February 2023, and Ghana became effective in June 2023. On December 15, 2022, Additional Financing in the amount of US\$50M from the Crisis Response Window – Early Response Financing (CRW-ERF) was approved by the Board for Sierra Leone and became effective in March 2023. Global Agriculture and Food Security (GAFSP) Additional Financing was approved for Phase 1 (Togo, US\$20M) and Phase 2 (Sierra Leone, US\$25M) in July 2023 and became effective in November 2023. A third Phase for US\$200M in Senegal is under preparation and is expected to be approved in January 2024. The program is taking a food system approach aiming to increase the resilience of the West African food system in the long-term.



**Phase 1:** In January 2023 a restructuring was undertaken to reflect the urgent need of the region and include the procurement of inputs into the financing agreements and disbursement table. Following that, Togo undertook a large-scale procurement and distribution of fertilizers through an e-voucher scheme. Mali and Burkina Faso are working towards procurement of seeds and other inputs. In July 2023 there was a coup d'état in Niger, which has paused World Bank operations in the country under O.P. 7.30. All other countries are undertaking feasibility studies to validate identified investments in value-chain infrastructure. All countries and regional organizations are progressing on activities and making progress towards its objectives.

**Phase 2:** In Sierra Leone, the project was declared effective on November 4, 2022. On November 11, the Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) was activated and an Additional Financing for US\$50M was approved on December 15, 2022, and became effective on March 17, 2023. Following the effectiveness, FSRP-SL has initiated start-up activities across all its components with greater emphasis on the emergency interventions under the CERC. Chad became effective on February 10th, 2023, and is progressing satisfactorily towards the achievement of its development objective and accelerating implementation. For Ghana, the project received parliamentary approval on May 2, 2023, and the Financing Agreement was signed on May 26, 2023. The project was declared effective on May 30, 2023, and is rapidly ramping up activities.

**Phase 3:** A third phase of the FSRP is being prepared and is expected to be approved by the World Bank Board of Directors in February 2024.

**Progress on Learning Agenda:** Learning is an integral part of FSRP. The FSRP Phase I developed a Learning Agenda with five mechanisms to generate and disseminate knowledge and learning. The program has created public policy notes on: i) regional risk management architecture, ii) the conflict-climate nexus, iii) mechanisms for the delivery of digital climate information, and iv), a scorecard methodology allowing to monitor countries' performance in implementing regional trade regulations to facilitate the region's intraregional food trade. It has also developed a guide for a rigorous impact evaluation (IE) methodology to measure changes in food insecurity in areas targeted by FSRP, and to assess the impact of program's interventions on key food security and other development indicators in the region. It is currently working with the World Bank's Development Impact Evaluation group to operationalize the IE in countries. The impact evaluation will help learning to be further promoted throughout the lifetime of the MPA.

**Project Development Objective (PDO)**

Original PDO

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

**Summary Status of Financing (US\$, Millions)**

Ln/Cr/Tf	Approval	Signing	Effectiveness	Closing	Net		
					Commitment	Disbursed	Undisbursed
IDA-E1430	15-Dec-2022	19-Dec-2022	17-Mar-2023	30-Sep-2028	50.00	4.36	47.56



IDA-71950	29-Jul-2022	22-May-2023	05-Jun-2023	30-Sep-2028	150.00	12.09	137.91
IDA-E1150	29-Jul-2022	16-Oct-2022	13-Feb-2023	30-Sep-2028	105.00	2.89	100.84
IDA-E1160	29-Jul-2022	22-Aug-2022	04-Nov-2022	30-Sep-2028	60.00	20.63	38.62
TF-C2060	27-Jul-2023	04-Aug-2023	03-Nov-2023	30-Sep-2028	25.00	0	25.00

**Policy Waiver(s)**

Does this restructuring trigger the need for any policy waiver(s)?

No

**I. PROJECT STATUS AND RATIONALE FOR RESTRUCTURING**

**A. Project background**

1. The development objective of the West Africa Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP- P178132, Ghana - IDA Credit No. 71950) is to increase preparedness against food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems in eligible countries. Designed as a Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA) with a five-year intervention under the first phase, the project was approved on November 18, 2021, for a total of US\$ 401 million (of which US\$300 million IDA). The second phase of the program supporting Chad, Ghana, and Sierra Leone (US\$315 million of IDA), was approved in July 2022, with an IDA credit equivalent to US\$150 million for Ghana. Ghana received parliamentary approval on May 02, 2023, and the Financing Agreement was signed on May 22, 2023. The project became effective on June 05, 2023, and is scheduled to close on September 30, 2028.

2. The project has five components: (i) Digital advisory services for agriculture and food crisis prevention and management; (ii) Sustainability and adaptive capacity of the food system’s productive base; (iii) Regional food market integration and trade; (iv) Contingent Emergency Response; and (v) Project management.

**B. Project status**

3. After effectiveness in June 2023, the project received initial funding of US\$10 million on August 8, 2023. Prior to effectiveness the project fully utilized the Project Preparatory Advance (PPA) of US\$ 2,080,000. As of November 30, 2023, 5 months into implementation, the project had disbursed an amount of US\$2,955,324 (including the PPA advance and US\$861,008 from main project funds) the equivalent of 1.97% of project funds. Some US\$4,777,271.66 has been committed (contracts signed) and another US\$9,700,132.33 worth of contracts is at advanced procurement stage and expected to be signed within the first quarter of 2024. Additionally, two big ticket contracts/ disbursements - rehabilitation of Kpong Irrigation Scheme (US\$20 million) and Poultry Intensification Scheme (US\$12 million) - will be committed within the first quarter of 2024. As of the last project mission in November 2023, the project ratings for



PDO, Implementation Progress (IP), Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM), and Financial Management were Satisfactory. The project rating for procurement was Moderately Satisfactory. The progress to date includes:

- (i) **Under component 1**, following a series of planning meetings with relevant implementing institutions, FSRP has narrowed down on some critical activities for FY24. To support MOFA's Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) 2.0 policy shift the team reoriented some activities under component 1. The project is supporting the development of the Ghana Agriculture and Agribusiness Platform (GhAAP), which will house, among others, the digital data systems for Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring, and Pest and Disease Surveillance. Procurement is underway for consultants to prepare technical system requirement specifications and Terms of Reference (TORs) for the development of the GhAAP. The project is also supporting the Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMET) with 20 Automated Weather Stations (AWS) to improve efficiency in collection of weather information. A supplier has been selected and the contract is expected to be signed after approval by the Central Tender Review Committee by the end of December 2023. The AWS are expected to be installed, commencing in the first quarter of 2024. The project is also on the verge of signing a contract for the assessment of existing agro-met and hydro-met actors, systems, and services to inform the direction the project should take to improve national systems.
- (ii) **Under component 2**, after attaining effectiveness, the PIU assessed facilities of selected National Agriculture Research Institutes (NARIs) and MOFA earmarked for upgrade. These facilities will support the seed value chains and poultry intensification activities. TORs have been prepared to engage consultants to undertake technical feasibility studies and prepare bidding documents for hiring of contractors for six facilities (Crops Research Institute, Savannah Agriculture Research Institute, Plant Genetics Resources Research Institute, Grains and Legumes Development Board, Accra Veterinary Laboratory, and Dormaa Veterinary Laboratory). The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) has also engaged Regional and District Agriculture Departments in its Target Area 2 and identified 7,974 maize and rice farmers (30 percent female) and 371 poultry farmers (23 percent female) for input credit support under a pilot program in the 1st quarter of 2024. The PIU plans to implement the input credit support using a Poultry Intensification Scheme (PIS). A Manual for this activity has been finalized and approved by the WB. The PIU has, in collaboration with key institutions and District Agriculture Departments, identified land for the establishment of 4 demonstration plots to promote organic fertilizers, varietal studies and the new "Sawah" rice cultivation technology. The project has also engaged consultants to undertake technical feasibility studies for the development of 7,000 hectares of inland valleys for improved rainfed rice cultivation.
- (iii) **Under Component 3**, the PIU has formed a working group on agricultural trade, which has started working on the adoption of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Agriculture and Trade Market Scorecard (EATMS) and harmonization of trade policies. The PIU has also assessed 7 entry/ exit borders earmarked for upgrade – to enable the relevant institutions facilitate cross-border agricultural trade and improve data collection and management. The PIU has drafted and is finalizing a Matching Grants Manual (MGM) to guide the disbursement of grants to improve agricultural production, processing, and trade/ marketing. The PIU, in collaboration with experts from Implementing Agencies, is assessing 32 warehouses for determination of how many will be feasible for rehabilitation based on cost, potential for effective utilization and sustainability.
- (iv) **Under Component 5**, the PIU has engaged a consultant to undertake baseline studies for the project. Data collection instruments have been developed and reviewed and field work is expected to start in December



2023. Contractors have been selected to renovate offices for the PIU. The project is in the process of establishing zonal offices in target areas to facilitate project coordination. The project has prepared a first draft of the emergency response manual to guide disbursements for emergencies under Component 4 (Contingent Emergency Response Component – CERC).

### **C. Rationale for restructuring**

4. Ghana is experiencing an economic crisis resulting from the conjunction of fiscal vulnerabilities and challenging global conditions. Currency depreciation, rising inflation, and falling domestic investor confidence slowed the economy's recovery from COVID-19 in 2021. Economic growth plummeted from 5.4 percent in 2021 to 3.1 percent in 2022.<sup>1</sup> Further contraction was projected, with growth expected to slow to 1.5 percent in 2023. The crisis has had profound consequences on various economic aspects. Year-on-year headline inflation surged to 54.1 percent in December 2022, and is estimated at 45.4 percent in October 2023.<sup>2</sup> Year-on-year food price inflation was 51.9 percent in August 2023.<sup>3</sup>

5. The economic crisis has intensified the plight of poverty and food insecurity in the country. As a result of soaring prices and reduced purchasing power, nearly 850,000 Ghanaians were pushed into poverty in 2022. The crisis further exacerbated food insecurity, with the number of food-insecure Ghanaians surging from 560,000 in the last quarter of 2021 to 823,000 individuals in the last quarter of 2022.

6. The Government's response to the food security crisis centered on improving the availability and affordability of agricultural inputs to increase production mainly through the then ongoing Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) program which offered direct seed, fertilizer, and other agrochemical subsidies to farmers. After six years of PFJ implementation, and with the objective of promoting commercial agriculture, the Government introduced PFJ 2.0 in 2023, shifting from a model of direct input subsidy to provision of smart agricultural credit to eligible farmers. Because PFJ 2.0 was designed with a commercial orientation, there are concerns that small farmers, particularly those producing for subsistence, will be by-passed by the program at least during the first year of its implementation. This segment of the population has already been the hardest hit by the economic and food security crises. As a stopgap measure in the transition between PFJ and PFJ 2.0, the Government of Ghana intends to provide input support to farmers cropping less than 2 acres of staple crops – maize, rice, and soya – as this would reduce the impacts of the PFJ re-orientation on staple food production.

7. Additionally, controlled spillage of the Akasombo and Kpong dams to address raising water levels because of abnormally high rainfall over the September to November 2023<sup>4</sup> period has led to flooding and displacement of at least 39,000 people<sup>5</sup>. Many farming communities have lost their crop harvests and those that had begun planting have also lost their budding crop. The most affected communities are in Asuogyaman District where the Akosombo dam is located, and in the North, Central and South Tongu districts in the Volta Region. The most vulnerable in these communities will require support for agricultural input if they are to successfully reengage in production.

8. The urgent need to continue supporting smallholders for staple food crop production as well as vulnerable farmers affected by floods from the Northern belt through the Southeastern part of the country with input for crop production

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<sup>1</sup> World Bank, Macroeconomic Poverty Outlook (MPO). October 04, 2023.

<https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/bae48ff2fefc5a869546775b3f010735-0500062021/related/mpo-gha.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> World Bank, Macroeconomic Poverty Outlook (MPO). October 04, 2023.

<sup>3</sup> International Monetary Fund, Haven, and Trading Economics data. Food inflation is calculated from the food and non-alcoholic beverages component of the Consumer Price Index for each country.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.graphic.com.gh/news/general-news/ghana-news-expect-more-rains-up-to-nov-gmet-warns.html>

<sup>5</sup> Data provided by The National Disaster Management Organization, (NADMO), <https://www.nadmo.gov.gh/>





coincides with a time when the Government of Ghana is facing considerable economic challenges and can ill afford to defray the costs of such support. In a letter dated 08 December 2023, the Ministry of Finance (MOF) requested support from the World Bank to help address the critical fertilizer need of the smallholders and the flood-affected communities to prevent a further deterioration in food security and livelihoods.

9. The proposal is therefore to restructure the FSRP Phase 2 to include a new expenditure category on fertilizers and other inputs (i.e., seeds) for US\$40 million. The US\$ 40 million will be part of Component 2, aligned with activities for integrated landscape management. Procurement and distribution of the inputs would be done under the oversight of the project to ensure targeting, transparency, and efficiency for the 2023-2024 cropping season.

10. Beyond supporting the procurement of inputs, the project will also support MOFA’s Ghana Agriculture and Agribusiness Platform (GhAAP) within which a national farmer database will be housed. Support may help to scale up farmer registration into the GhAAP. In conjunction with farmer registry data in the GhAAP, a smart grant program based on e-vouchers to deploy the resources from the restructuring will be designed as part of the GhAAP. Compared to traditional input subsidy programs, e-voucher systems allow for better targeting of beneficiaries while reducing inefficiencies. Further details of the modality of input distribution and traceability will be designed in a technical note with MOFA and the FSRP PIU. It will also be backed up with technical assistance to the recipient farmers through MOFA’s extension and crop services directorates (on the use of inputs with climate-smart agriculture (CSA) and good agricultural practices (GAP) practices) to ensure effectiveness of the proposed support.

## II. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CHANGES

11. The following changes are proposed:

- (i) **Revisions to expenditure categories:** The proposal is to add “fertilizer and other inputs” (seeds, weedicides) as an eligible expenditure to allow the financing of inputs under the project (see details in section IV);
- (ii) **Reallocation of proceeds:** The proposal is to reallocate up to US\$ 20 million from Category 1 and US\$ 20 million from Category 2 of the Credit Portion of the Financing Agreement to a new expenditure category on fertilizers (Category 6);
- (iii) **Revisions to Schedule 1 of the Financing Agreement:** As required under the MPA, this restructuring will align the Schedule 1 of the FA across all Phase 2 countries and regional organizations for consistency. This will include an update of the expenditure categories for all Phase 2 countries to include “fertilizer.” Signing of Amendments for Sierra Leone and Chad will proceed to be signed when requests from these Governments are received.
- (iv) **Revisions to the results framework:** The proposal is to revise the results framework to incorporate a new indicator to track the purchase and distribution of fertilizers and adjust the targets of the core indicator “Program beneficiaries” to capture additional beneficiaries of fertilizers. These changes are summarized in Table 1 below:

**Table 1. Summary of changes made in the result framework.**

Indicators	Change made	Initial end target	Revised end target	Rational for change



Program beneficiaries (Number) -Women	Revision	1,080,000 432,000	1,205,000 482,000	The targets were revised to consider rice, maize, and soya beneficiaries of a grant input package including NPK, Urea, Seeds, and Weedicides to be procured and distributed by the project. The grant packages are expected to reach at least 125,000 producers of which at least 50,000 women.
Producers receiving project-supported fertilizers and other inputs packages -Women	New	-	125,000 50,000	New indicator added to capture the beneficiaries of fertilizer to be procured and distributed to vulnerable smallholders and Akosombo dam victims. The expected number of beneficiary flood victims is 20,000 – 25,000.

12. The project development objective (PDO) is still achievable but is contingent upon closing the financial gap of US\$ 40 million that is now proposed to be allocated to the purchase of inputs. All the resources for the proposed input support will be taken from Component 2. This leaves a financing gap that will need to be closed to support implementation of pre-identified Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) investment projects and sub-projects, for stakeholders and communities already participating in the ILM planning process as well as rehabilitation of selected irrigation schemes and development of inland valleys for improved cultivation.

### III. SUMMARY OF CHANGES

	Changed	Not Changed
MPA Expected Results and Indicators	✓	
Results Framework	✓	
Reallocation between Disbursement Categories	✓	
Disbursement Estimates	✓	
Implementing Agency		✓
DDO Status		✓
Project's Development Objectives		✓
MPA Program Development Objective		✓
PBCs		✓
Components and Cost		✓
Loan Closing Date(s)		✓
Cancellations Proposed		✓
Disbursements Arrangements		✓



Overall Risk Rating		✓
Legal Covenants		✓
Institutional Arrangements		✓
Financial Management		✓
Procurement		✓
Implementation Schedule		✓
Other Change(s)		✓
Economic and Financial Analysis		✓
Technical Analysis		✓
Social Analysis		✓
Environmental Analysis		✓

**IV. DETAILED CHANGE(S)**

**MPA PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE**

**Current MPA Program Development Objective**

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

**EXPECTED MPA PROGRAM RESULTS**

**Current Expected MPA Results and their Indicators for the MPA Program**

The proposed PrDO level outcome indicators are: (a) Food system actors accessing hydro and agrometeorological information and advisory services (by sex and number); (b) Producers adopting climate-smart agricultural technologies and services (by sex and number); (c) Surface area under integrated landscape management practices (Ha); and (d) Share of intra-regionally traded production in selected value chains (change in percentage points); (e) Percentage of reduction of food insecure people in targeted areas.

**Proposed Expected MPA Results and their Indicators for the MPA Program**

For Ghana, the target on Program Beneficiaries was revised to consider rice, maize, and soya beneficiaries of a grant input package including NPK, Urea, Seeds, and Weedicides to be procured and distributed by the project. The grant packages are expected to reach at least 125,000 producers of which at least 50,000 women.



REALLOCATION BETWEEN DISBURSEMENT CATEGORIES

	Current Allocation	Actuals + Committed	Proposed Allocation	Financing % (Type Total)	
				Current	Proposed
IDA-71950-001   Currency: USD					
iLap Category Sequence No: 1		Current Expenditure Category: GWN/CSOTpt1.2aiiivi2.2bii3.1cii3.2b			
	54,630,000.00	0.00	34,630,000.00	100.00	100.00
iLap Category Sequence No: 2		Current Expenditure Category: Matching Grants 2.2(c),3.2(a) of pr			
	8,925,000.00	0.00	8,925,000.00	100.00	100.00
iLap Category Sequence No: 3		Current Expenditure Category: Sub-Projects part 2.2(b)(i)			
	84,365,000.00	0.00	64,365,000.00	100.00	100.00
iLap Category Sequence No: 4		Current Expenditure Category: Refund of Preparation Advance			
	2,080,000.00	2,094,315.36	2,080,000.00		
iLap Category Sequence No: 5		Current Expenditure Category: Emergency Exp under Prt 4 of proj			
	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
iLap Category Sequence No: 6		Current Expenditure Category: Fertilizers and other agri-inputs for 2.2 (d) of the Project			
	0.00	0.00	40,000,000.00		
<b>Total</b>	<b>150,000,000.00</b>	<b>2,094,315.36</b>	<b>150,000,000.00</b>		

DISBURSEMENT ESTIMATES

Change in Disbursement Estimates

Yes

Year	Current	Proposed
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## The World Bank

West Africa Food System Resilience Program (FSRP) Phase 2 (P178132)

2023	5,000,000.00	45,000,000.00
2024	30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00
2025	65,000,000.00	65,000,000.00
2026	65,000,000.00	65,000,000.00
2027	65,000,000.00	65,000,000.00
2028	65,000,000.00	60,000,000.00
2029	35,000,000.00	0.00



Results framework

COUNTRY: Western and Central Africa  
West Africa Food System Resilience Program (FSRP) Phase 2

Project Development Objectives(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	
<b>Increase Preparedness Against Food Insecurity</b>							
Intra-regionally traded production in selected value chains (Percentage)		20.00	22.00	24.00	26.00	28.00	30.00
Reduction of food insecure people in program targeted areas (Percentage)		0.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00
Ghana (Percentage)		0.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00
Chad (Percentage)		0.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00
Sierra Leone (Percentage)		0.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00
Program beneficiaries (Number)		0.00	465,000.00	930,000.00	1,395,000.00	1,980,000.00	2,026,000.00
Of which women (Percentage)		0.00	10.00	20.00	30.00	35.00	40.00
Ghana (Number)		0.00	395,000.00	665,000.00	935,000.00	1,125,000.00	1,205,000.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets				End Target
			1	2	3	4	
<b>Action: This indicator has been Revised</b>							
Chad (Number)		0.00	120,000.00	240,000.00	360,000.00	480,000.00	600,000.00
Sierra Leone (Number)		0.00	589,740.00	600,000.00	689,740.00	850,740.00	943,200.00
People receiving emergency support from the project (Number)		0.00	130,000.00	260,000.00	390,000.00	450,000.00	516,700.00
<b>Improve Resilience of Food Systems in Participating countries</b>							
Food system actors accessing hydro and agrometeorological advisory services (Number)		0.00	81,240.00	162,480.00	243,720.00	324,960.00	406,200.00
Ghana (Number)		0.00	42,240.00	84,000.00	126,720.00	168,960.00	211,200.00
Chad (Number)		0.00	15,000.00	30,000.00	45,000.00	60,000.00	75,000.00
Sierra Leone (Number)		0.00	24,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00	150,000.00	200,000.00
Of which women (Percentage)		0.00	10.00	25.00			40.00
Land area under sustainable landscape management practices (CRI, Hectare(Ha))		0.00	2,370.00	4,740.00	7,110.00	14,480.00	19,850.00
Ghana (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	900.00	1,800.00	2,700.00	3,600.00	4,850.00
Chad (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	800.00	1,600.00	2,400.00	3,200.00	4,000.00
Sierra Leone (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	600.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	10,000.00	14,000.00
Producers adopting climate-smart agricultural technologies and services (Number)		0.00	96,000.00	192,000.00	288,000.00	450,000.00	531,000.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets				End Target
			1	2	3	4	
Ghana (Number)		0.00	48,000.00	96,000.00	144,000.00	192,000.00	240,000.00
Chad (Number)		0.00	16,000.00	32,000.00	48,000.00	64,000.00	80,000.00
Sierra Leone (Number)		0.00	32,000.00	144,000.00	180,000.00	260,000.00	311,000.00
Of which are women (Percentage)		0.00	10.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	40.00

**Intermediate Results Indicators by Components**

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets				End Target
			1	2	3	4	
<b>Digital Advisory Services for agriculture and food crisis prevention and management</b>							
Satisfaction of farmers have access to usable weather, climate and ag-advisory services (Percentage)		0.00	20.00	30.00	50.00	70.00	80.00
Ghana (Percentage)		0.00	20.00	30.00	50.00	70.00	80.00
Chad (Percentage)		0.00	20.00	30.00	50.00	70.00	80.00
Sierra Leone (Percentage)		0.00	20.00	30.00	50.00	70.00	80.00
Improved access to local climate information services with digital information platforms (Yes/No)		No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Ghana (Yes/No)		No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Chad (Yes/No)		No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes





Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets				End Target
			1	2	3	4	
Sierra Leone (Yes/No)		No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Agreements involving co-production of agro-hydro-meteorological services between the public and private sectors (Number)		0.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00
Ghana (Number)		0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
Chad (Number)		0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
Sierra Leone (Number)		0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
<b>Sustainability and Adaptive Capacity of the Food System's Productive Base</b>							
Technologies made available to farmers by the consortium of NCoS, CGIAR and other international research institutes (Number)		0.00	27.00	28.00	45.00	57.00	74.00
Ghana (Number)		0.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	15.00
Chad (Number)		0.00	20.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	50.00
Sierra Leone (Number)		0.00	2.00	3.00	5.00	7.00	9.00
Percentage of nutrition sensitive technologies (Percentage)		0.00	10.00	10.00	20.00	20.00	30.00
Sub-projects selected from the integrated landscape management plans with climate-resilient measures implemented (Percentage)		0.00	30.00	30.00	60.00	60.00	70.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets				End Target
			1	2	3	4	
Ghana (Percentage)		0.00	30.00	30.00	60.00	60.00	70.00
Chad (Percentage)		0.00	30.00	30.00	60.00	60.00	70.00
Sierra Leone (Percentage)		0.00	30.00	30.00	60.00	60.00	70.00
Spatial information system established and operational for designing and planning climate-resilient land management practices (Yes/No)		No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ghana (Yes/No)		No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chad (Yes/No)		No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sierra Leone (Yes/No)		No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Ghana - Producers receiving project-supported fertilizers and other inputs packages (Number)		0.00					125,000.00
<b>Action: This indicator is New</b>	<b>Rationale:</b>						
	<p><i>The PDO program beneficiaries target was revised to consider rice, maize, and soya beneficiaries of a grant input package including NPK, Urea, Seeds, and Weedicides to be procured and distributed by the project. The grant packages are expected to reach at least 125,000 producers of which at least 50,000 women.</i></p> <p><i>This indicator has been added to capture the beneficiaries of fertilizer to be procured and distributed to vulnerable smallholders and Akosombo dam victims. The expected number of beneficiary flood victims is 20,000 – 25,000.</i></p>						
Of which women (Number)		0.00					50,000.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets				End Target
			1	2	3	4	
<b>Action: This indicator is New</b>							
<b>Regional Food Market Integration and Trade</b>							
Private-sector actors involved in regional agriculture trade that are supported by the Project (Number)		0.00	60.00	120.00	180.00	240.00	300.00
Ghana (Number)		0.00	20.00	40.00	60.00	80.00	100.00
Chad (Number)		0.00	4.00	8.00	12.00	16.00	20.00
Sierra Leone (Number)		0.00	36.00	72.00	108.00	144.00	180.00
Women farmers reached with assets or services to improve commercialization in selected value chains (Number)		0.00	20,460.00	40,920.00	61,380.00	81,840.00	102,300.00
Ghana (Number)		0.00	2,400.00	4,800.00	7,600.00	10,000.00	12,000.00
Chad (Number)		0.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	6,000.00	8,000.00	10,000.00
Sierra Leone (Number)		0.00	20,000.00	40,000.00	60,000.00	80,000.00	100,000.00
<b>Project Management</b>							
Beneficiaries satisfied with the Project's interventions (Percentage)		0.00	60.00	60.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Ghana (Percentage)		0.00	60.00	60.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Chad (Percentage)		0.00	60.00	60.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Sierra Leone (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	
Grievances registered and addressed by the Program (Percentage)		0.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Ghana (Percentage)		0.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Chad (Percentage)		0.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Sierra Leone (Percentage)		0.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
<b>Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC), Sierra Leone</b>							
People benefiting from unconditional cash transfer (Number)		0.00	50,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
People benefiting from unconditional cash transfer - Female (Number)		0.00	25,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
People benefiting from unconditional cash transfer - individuals with disabilities (Number)		0.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
People benefiting from food/cash for public works program (Number)		0.00	4,000.00	8,700.00	8,700.00	12,700.00	17,700.00
People benefiting from food/cash for public works program - Female (Number)		0.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	5,000.00	7,000.00
School pupils receiving project-supported meals (Number)		0.00	60,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets				End Target
			1	2	3	4	
School pupils receiving project-supported meals - Female (Number)		0.00	30,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
Farmers reached with agricultural assets or services (CRI, Number)		0.00	100,000.00	200,000.00	268,000.00	268,000.00	292,000.00
Farmers reached with agricultural assets or services - Female (CRI, Number)		0.00	50,000.00	84,000.00	134,000.00	134,000.00	116,800.00
Number of producers supported in crop and livestock production (Number)		0.00	50,000.00	100,500.00	134,000.00	134,000.00	292,000.00
Quantity of inputs distributed to beneficiary farmers (Metric ton)		0.00	5,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	10,540.00
Rice seed (Metric ton)		0.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	3,240.00
Fertilizer (Metric ton)		0.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	6,000.00	7,300.00
Vegetable and legume seed (Metric ton)		0.00	250.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Households using better cropping and farm management practices (Number)		0.00	15,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Beneficiary households with increased minimum dietary diversity scores (Percentage)		0.00	60.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00



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West Africa Food System Resilience Program (FSRP) Phase 2 (P178132)

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets				End Target
			1	2	3	4	
People receiving improved nutrition services and products (Number)		0.00	10,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00		26,000.00



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West Africa Food System Resilience Program (FSRP) Phase 2 (P178132)

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