THE WEST AFRICA FOOD SYSTEM RESILIENCE PROGRAM (FSRP)

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KATIE KENNEDY FREEMAN
Key features

The Project Development Objective is to increase preparedness against food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems in participating countries.

The key features of the program are

1. A food system approach – a multi-sectoral operation aiming to achieve mutually reinforcing benefits

2. A regional program – strengthening regional ownership and leveraging economies of scale & spill-over effects

3. A Multiphase Programatic Approach (MPA) – providing a medium-term time horizon (Implementation period: 2022 – 2028) and flexibility for effective program implementation based on client needs
How does FSRP work?

**WHERE?**

The program benefits the entire **West Africa** region through investments made by the three regional organizations and investments in **Burkina Faso, Chad, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Togo, Sierra Leone, (Senegal)**.

**WHO?**

Three regional organizations...

**WHAT?**

... are taking the lead on three thematic area:

**Regional Food Market Integration and Trade**

**Digital Advisory Services** for agriculture and food crisis prevention and management

**Sustainability and Adaptive Capacity** of the Food System’s Productive Base

& 7 countries...

... make investments in ...
Project Components (C#)

C1: Digital Advisory Services for agriculture and food crisis prevention and management (US$ 95.5 million), including through:
• Upgrading regional food crisis prevention and monitoring systems;
• Strengthening digital hydromet and agro-advisory services for farmers.

C2: Sustainability and Adaptive Capacity of the Food System’s Productive Base (US$ 457.31 million) including through:
• Consolidating regional agricultural innovation systems; and
• Strengthening regional food security through integrated landscape management and investment in climate smart agriculture technology.

C3: Regional Food Market Integration and Trade (US$ 190.59 million) including through:
• Facilitating trade across key corridors and consolidate food reserve systems;
• Supporting the development of strategic and regional value chains, including through investments in key infrastructure.

C4: Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)
• Flexible financing mechanism to help countries respond to their most urgent needs.

C5: Program Management (US$ 67.6 million)
Project Development Objective (PDO) and Project Components

The PDO is to increase preparedness against food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems in participating countries.

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<td>C4. Contingent Emergency Response (CERC) - US$25.20 million to date</td>
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Selected Results

**Burkina Faso | Reached > 37,500 people**
- Acquired and distributed 9,000 tons of fertilizer to over 35,000 producers (20% women)
- Improved ag advisory and weather information distributed to 1,200 producers
- 1,300 women have received training to establish small-scale irrigation for vegetable gardens
- 3000 ha of degraded lands are currently being rehabilitated

**Sierra Leone | Reached > 360,690 people**
- Fed 114,390 school pupils with two school meals per day
- Supported 130,200 beneficiaries through cash transfer and cash-for-work programs
- Provided crop farming support (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides) to 84,600 producers
- Supported livestock production of 37,500 producers through grants and in-kind support

**Mali | Reached > 161,600 people**
- Acquired and distributed 1056 metric tons of climate-resilient seeds to 161,616 producers (36,414 women) in 75 communes
- Currently acquiring 16,500 tons of fertilizer and another 3500 tons of climate-resilient seeds
- Trained 54 village brigades for pest control (802 beneficiaries (215 women)) on phytosanitary measures

**Niger | Reached > 66,200 people**
- Distributed 143 tons of improved seeds to 9383 beneficiaries
- 50,000 producers are accessing digital agrometeorological advice
- Trained 6,820 producers on phytosanitary issues

**Togo | Reached > 160,700 people**
- Acquired and distributed 34,000 tons of fertilizer in support of 100,000 producers (25 % women)
- Acquired and distributed more than 300 tons of improved seeds (rice and soy) to 22,746 producers (50% women)
- Acquired and distributed vegetable farming kits to 1727 producers (30% women)
- Trained 20,739 women to process high-nutrition crops (soy, sweet potato)
- Trained 15,500 producers (30% women) on sustainable land management
An Integrated Approach to Resilience in the Sahel

Sustainability & Adaptation Capacity of the Food System's Productive Base

Regional Food System Resilience

Digital Advisory, Food Crisis Prevention & Management

Regional Food Market Integration & Trade

Climate information reduces uncertainty and risk for traders and informs management of food reserves

Decision support (resource base monitoring & farmer weather and climate advisory)

Quantity and quality of food produced increases sustainably, reducing import dependency

Trade balances surplus and deficit areas
Regional Collaboration Opportunities to build Resilience

C1: Agro-met and Hydro-met information systems (CILSS)
Digital information systems and applications

C2: Integrated Landscape Management investments (irrigation)
Innovation investments (CORAF MITA)

C3: ECOWAS Rice Observatory
West Africa Soil Health and Fertility Roadmap
ECOWAS Regional Food Reserve
Investments in value chain infrastructure (energy, cold chain)
ORIGINS OF THE PROGRAM
Why FSRP?

**DEMAND SIDE PRESSURE**
Population growth & urbanization are economic opportunities but raise pressure on production to deliver sufficient food with lower per capita endowments of natural resources.

**SUPPLY SIDE PRESSURE**
More than 42.5 million people are expected to be in food crisis in June-August 2023 (RPCA).

Fragility & conflict disrupt food production & livelihoods. Vice-versa, food insecurity contributes to migration and competition over natural resources.

Climate Change exerts increasing pressure on food production through adverse trends in temperature and precipitation.

Pressures compounded by conflict & the war in Ukraine.
The World Bank is providing support to West Africa’s food security agenda

THE REGIONAL CONTEXT

• **Malabo Declaration (2014)** set ambitious targets for food security in Africa by 2025.
• **ECOWAS Common Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP) with its Strategic Policy Framework (SPF)** reflects the commitment of West Africa’s leaders to end hunger and malnutrition.
• **Africa Food Security Leadership Dialogue (2019)** galvanized action and mobilized financing to address Africa's food security challenges under climate change.

BUILDING ON PREVIOUS PROGRAMS

• **The West Africa Agriculture Productivity Program (WAAPP, 2011-2019)** set a strong foundation for regional collaboration around food security and created a regional agricultural research and innovation system.
RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES
Featured Results Stories: Building the capacity of food processors in Togo

To date, FSRP trained more than 20,000 women in Togo on processing techniques for soy and sweet potatoes to improve nutrition outcomes and raise incomes.

“Thanks to the FSRP we've learned how to process soy into enriched flour to make porridge, how to make soy milk, soy cheese, and tofu. We were also shown how to process orange-fleshed sweet potatoes to make juice and fritters. The project also provided us with tools that we need for food processing, which has made our work much easier.”

Edwige Malidja, Food processing trainer in Cinkassé

“When I used soybeans to make cheese, I didn't process them, and the cheese turned out very heavy. Thanks to the FSRP I learned how to process a bowl of soya into cheese that is very light and mild. It is very tasty and attracts more customers.”

Warpoa Douti, soy producer in Naki Est
Feature Results Stories: Spotlight on Soil Health and Fertility – Togo

In May 2023, FSRP supported 34,000 metric tons to reach 100,000 people in Togo

Victoire Dabla is one of the beneficiaries. She is a rice farmer in Mission Tove, 30 km of Lomé. She is one of the many Togolese farmers who struggles with low yields and soil degradation.

“Fertilizer is essential for us because our soil is poor. Without fertilizers, the rice leaves turn yellow, and then they turn red. But when we spread fertilizers, they are all green,” says Victoire.
C1 Activities – Regional: Digital Advisory for Agriculture and Food Crisis Prevention

... AGRHYMET is supporting FSRP countries **in increasing the quality and reach of their hydromet services for improved on-farm decision-making**

Examples include

- Setting up watch room for impact-based forecasting of hydrometeorological extremes across West Africa
- Supporting FSRP countries in upgrading observational hydromet data networks
- Training personnel of ECOWAS countries in (agro)meteorology, hydrology, plant protection and pest management and providing technical capacity-building for staff of meteorological agencies
C2 Activities – Regional: Sustainability and Adaptive Capacity of the Food System’s Productive Base

is strengthening the regional agriculture research system and facilitating access to improved technologies

Examples include

• Organizing regular Technology Markets (Marché des Innovations et Technologies Agricoles (MITA)) to showcase and promote the adoption resilience and productivity-enhancing innovations

Results of MITA held in 2023

• 190 participants, including
• 57 women or 30%, 51 young people or 27%
• 17 countries attended
• 105 institutions and companies represented
• 120 Technologies showcased
• 70 Technologies requested by end-users
C2 Activities – at country-level: Sustainability and Adaptive Capacity of the Food System’s Productive Base

To ensure that food production remains sustainable over time, FSRP promotes integrated landscape management (ILM) - a participatory planning process to manage natural resources in a sustainable manner.

Examples for ongoing investments that FSRP countries make as part of their ILM plans include:

- Rehabilitation of degraded lands
- Scaling-up of small-scale irrigation
- Restoration of flood plains
C3 Activities: Regional Food Market Integration and Trade

is fostering **intra-regional food trade and food value chain development**

Examples include

- Support to countries to implement the ECOWAS Trade and market (EATM) scorecard - an accountability tool to monitor and evaluate trade policy implementation
- ECOWAS is currently assisting countries with setting up country teams tasked with compiling data on scorecard indicators (e.g., required time to trade agricultural goods and inputs across borders)

EATM – Scorecard Objectives

- Promoting co-operation and integration through regional trade of agricultural goods and inputs
- Facilitating cross-border trade of agricultural goods and inputs
- Improving national implementation of regional trade policies and regulations