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Report No: PAD5520

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT PAPER

ON A

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL GRANT

IN THE AMOUNT OF US\$11.16 MILLION

TO THE

REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA

FOR AN

Additional Financing to Tunisia Emergency Food Security Response Project

August 21, 2023

Agriculture and Food Global Practice  
Middle East and North Africa Region

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## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(Exchange Rate Effective { July 31, 2023})

Currency Unit =

= US\$1

US\$ = SDR 1

### FISCAL YEAR

January 1 - December 31

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AfDB	African Development Bank
AF	Additional Financing
BETF	Bank Executed Trust Fund
COVID-19	Corona virus disease 2019
CPF	Country Partnership Framework
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ESCP	Environment and Social Commitment Plan
ESMF	Environment and Social Management Framework
EIB	European Investment Bank
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning (software)
ESS	Environmental & Social Safeguards
EU	European Union
FM	Financial Management
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoT	Government of Tunisia
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IRI	Intermediate result indicator
MARHP	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries ( <i>Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Hydrauliques et de la Pêche</i> )
MT	Metric tons
OC	Tunisia Grain Board ( <i>Office des Céréales</i> )
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PDO	Project Development Objective
PRUSA	Tunisia Emergency Food Security Response Project ( <i>Projet de Réponse d'Urgence à la Sécurité Alimentaire</i> )
RETF	Recipient Executed Trust Fund
RF	Results Framework
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SORT	Systematic Operations Risk-rating Tool
TOR	Terms of Reference
US\$	US Dollars
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

Tunisia

Additional Financing to Tunisia Emergency Food Security Response Project

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**BASIC INFORMATION – PARENT (Tunisia Emergency Food Security Response Project - P179010)**

Country Tunisia	Product Line IBRD/IDA	Team Leader(s) Christian Berger		
Project ID P179010	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Resp CC SMNAG (9242)	Req CC MNC01 (392)	Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture and Food

Implementing Agency: Office des Céréales

Is this a regionally tagged project?  No	
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Bank/IFC Collaboration  No
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Approval Date 28-Jun-2022	Closing Date 30-Jun-2025	Expected Guarantee Expiration Date	Environmental and Social Risk Classification Substantial
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**Financing & Implementation Modalities**

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

**Development Objective(s)**

To ensure in the short-term the supply of (i) agricultural inputs for farmers to secure the next cropping season and for continued dairy production and (ii) wheat for uninterrupted access to bread for poor and vulnerable households; and to strengthen Tunisia's resilience to food crises by laying the ground for reforms of the grain value chain.

**Ratings (from Parent ISR)**

	Implementation	Latest ISR
	09-Dec-2022	30-Jun-2023
Progress towards achievement of PDO	S	S
Overall Implementation Progress (IP)	S	S
Overall ESS Performance	S	S
Overall Risk	S	S
Financial Management	MS	MS
Project Management	S	S
Procurement	S	S
Monitoring and Evaluation	MS	MS

**BASIC INFORMATION – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (Additional Financing to Tunisia Emergency Food Security Response Project - P181339)**

Project ID P181339	Project Name Additional Financing to Tunisia Emergency Food Security Response Project	Additional Financing Type Scale Up	Urgent Need or Capacity Constraints Yes
Financing instrument Investment Project Financing	Product line Recipient Executed Activities	Approval Date 23-Aug-2023	
Projected Date of Full Disbursement 30-Jun-2025	Bank/IFC Collaboration No		



Is this a regionally tagged project?	
No	

**Financing & Implementation Modalities**

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

**Disbursement Summary (from Parent ISR)**

Source of Funds	Net Commitments	Total Disbursed	Remaining Balance	Disbursed
IBRD	130.00	130.00		100 %
IDA				%
Grants				%

**PROJECT FINANCING DATA – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (Additional Financing to Tunisia Emergency Food Security Response Project - P181339)****FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)****SUMMARY (Total Financing)**

	Current Financing	Proposed Additional Financing	Total Proposed Financing
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	130.00	112.25	242.25
<b>Total Financing</b>	130.00	100.00	230.00
<b>Financing Gap</b>	0.00	12.25	12.25



**DETAILS - Additional Financing**

**Non-World Bank Group Financing**

Trust Funds	11.16
Trust Funds	11.16

**COMPLIANCE**

**Policy**

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

Yes  No

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

Yes  No

Explanation

An ACG waiver is required : in line with the World Bank’s procurement policy, all contractors, suppliers, and consultants receiving financing under the Project will have to comply with the World Bank’s Anti-Corruption Guidelines (ACGs). The policy will apply to advanced contracting under the Project, which can finance upcoming eligible contracts for grain tenders launched by the Borrower/Recipient prior to the signature of the Loan/Grant Agreement, if they comply with the World Bank’s procurement requirements, Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) provisions and eligibility criteria. However, it would be highly impractical for the Borrower/Recipient to extend the application of ACGs to unsuccessful bidders with whom it has no relationship once the contract is awarded to another entity. A request for a waiver with respect to the application of ACGs to such unsuccessful bidders is therefore being sought. Management approval will be included in the Decision Review package for this AF.

Has the waiver(s) been endorsed or approved by Bank Management?

Approved by Management       Endorsed by Management for Board Approval       No





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

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

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

**INSTITUTIONAL DATA**

**Practice Area (Lead)**

Agriculture and Food

**Contributing Practice Areas**

**PROJECT TEAM**

**Bank Staff**

Name	Role	Specialization	Unit
Christian Berger	Team Leader (ADM)	Sr Agriculture Specialist	SMNAG



Responsible)				
<b>Extended Team</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Location</b>
	Abdoulaye Keita	Procurement Specialist (ADM Responsible)	Sr Procurement Specialist	EMNRU
	Jean Charles Amon Kra	Financial Management Specialist (ADM Responsible)	Sr. Financial Management Specialist	EMNGU
	Samia Karboul Ep Guerfala	Financial Management Specialist	Financial Management Specialist	EMNGU
	Monia Braham	Social Specialist (ADM Responsible)	Social Development Specialist	SMNSO
	Olfa Khelifi Ep Arfaoui	Environmental Specialist (ADM Responsible)	Sr Environment Specialist	SMNEN
	Adama Diop	Team Member	Finance officer	WFACS
	Alexandra C. Sperling	Counsel	Lead Operations Officer	LEGAM
	Alfred Jean-Marie Borgonovo	Team Member	Finance Officer	WFACS
	Charlene D'Almeida	Social Specialist	Program Analyst	SMNSO
	Elena Segura Labadia	Counsel	Sr Counsel	LEGAM
	Irina Schuman	Peer Reviewer	Sr Agriculture Economist	SMNAG
	Karim Chabir	Procurement Team	Procurement Specialist	EMNRU
	Leila Chelaifa	Team Member	Program Assistant	MNCTN
	Olivier Durand	Peer Reviewer	Lead Agriculture Specialist	SSAA2
	Yosra Bouaziz Ep Derbel	Team Member	Agriculture Specialist	SMNAG
	Zouhour Karray	Team Member	TF Program Manager	EAEF2
<b>Extended Team</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Location</b>



## I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING

### A- Background

1. **The Tunisia Emergency Food Security Response Project (PRUSA) was approved by the Executive Directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) on June 28, 2022 and declared effective on August 24, 2022.** The IBRD loan financing, in the amount of US\$130 million, is part of a coordinated response<sup>1</sup> to secure grain purchase and support producers, and the project also develops synergies with other donor interventions (such as reform preparation for the grain sector, grain storage management and facility improvement). The Project's closing date is June 30, 2025. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is "to ensure in the short-term the supply of (i) agricultural inputs for farmers to secure the next cropping season and for continued dairy production and (ii) wheat for uninterrupted access to bread for poor and vulnerable households; and to strengthen Tunisia's resilience to food crises by laying the ground for reforms of the grain value chain".
2. **The overall Project implementation and progress towards the PDO are rated satisfactory.** This is based on the following results: (i) planned emergency activities related to grain purchase and supply of wheat seeds were quickly and successfully completed with satisfactory procurement procedures, and (ii) the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) has good command on the overall management of the Project, which has led to the completion of activities corresponding to the core tasks of the Implementing Agency (Office des Céréales - OC). Procurement management and environmental and social standards management are rated satisfactory, while financial management has been rated moderately satisfactory because of some delay with procedures. The current disbursement rate of the Project is indicated at 100 percent, although resources for most of Component 3 are still available in the Project's Designated Account (US\$9.7 million). Because of Cabinet reshuffle in January 2023, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries (MARHP) only recently started work under Component 3 (improving resilience to food security shocks and project management); an operational roadmap has been agreed upon in May 2023 which goes into three major directions: (i) strengthening the resilience of cereal farming in the face of shocks and climate change; (ii) reforming agriculture support system for the cereal and dairy sectors; and (iii) redefining strategic orientations for the Tunisian Agriculture towards 2035. Activities put in place under this roadmap are being implemented by the MARHP and closely monitored to increase disbursement.
3. **The Project complies with all applicable Bank policies.** There are no outstanding issues related to procurement and all environmental and social standards instruments are in place, cleared by the Bank and disclosed by the client. The Project is in compliance with its legal covenants.
4. The Project includes three components:
  - (a) **Component 1- Emergency support to farmers (US\$60 million):** This component aims at cushioning the impact of increased agricultural input costs on production costs for small dairy and grain producers. The

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<sup>1</sup>The multi-donor emergency response package consists of support from European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD: approved in August 2022), followed by African Development Bank (AfDB: approved in November 2022), European Investment Bank and the European Union (EIB and EU: approved in December 2022). As of the end of March 2023, total donor financing is about US\$540 million.



component financed: (a) the temporary import of 75,000 Metric Tons (MT) of barley as feed for the continuation of dairy production, and (b) access to 40,000 MT of improved climate-resilient seeds for small wheat producers to secure the 2022 planting season. The Project has already procured and distributed 61,444 MT of barley and 34,655 MT of certified cereal seeds, which is slightly below the respective targets due to a poor grain harvest for seed production because of drought, and higher expenses for the procurement of soft wheat to the detriment of barley.

- (b) **Component 2- Emergency purchase of wheat for food security (US\$60 million):** This component aims at securing wheat purchases to avoid bread supply disruption for poor and vulnerable households. It finances the first response support for the purchase of an estimated quantity of 150,000 MT of soft wheat, equivalent to approximately one month and a half of consumption (the final quantity purchased depends on prices) to secure orders and contracts in a context where market conditions and price evolution are difficult to anticipate. The Project was able to procure and distribute slightly more than the target (160,099 MT of soft wheat).
- (c) **Component 3- Improving resilience to food security shocks and project management (US\$10 million):** This component aims at addressing distortions and structural weaknesses in the grain value chain and public support program to producers and consumers. The Project will focus primarily on revisiting OC's mandate in ensuring food security while also providing support for analytics and the preparation of complementary reforms that are needed with regards to incentives for domestic producers and food subsidies, including the impact of climate change on agricultural production models and food systems. Activities are coordinated with other donors' plans to support resilience to food security shocks in Tunisia. A time-bound reform implementation plan is to be prepared and public consultations on the plan are to be carried out by the MARHP with support from the Project. This component also supports Project oversight, coordination, and implementation, as well as communication and consultations.

- 5. **The availability of grain in Tunisia is critically low as 2023 is another drought year.** Tunisia is still facing difficulties in securing grain purchases from the international market given the fragile economic situation (rising public debt and serious deterioration of credit worthiness). Four years of drought have led to extreme water scarcity in the country. Soft wheat and barley crops are expected to have minimal production this year and the durum wheat harvest is expected to barely supply a short quantity of seeds for the next cropping season. The Government of Tunisia (GoT) would need to secure grain imports financing of US\$840 million<sup>2</sup> from June until December 2023, to compensate for low domestic production due to the severe drought. Durum wheat supply is currently the most critical issue since GoT had planned for a good harvest in 2023 and not budgeted for the imports that are now needed to cover domestic consumption.
- 6. **On April 14, 2023, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) entered into an Administration Agreement with the World Bank to provide grant financing for (a) the procurement of approximately 25,000 MT of durum wheat as a recipient executed trust fund (RETF) through PRUSA, and (b) a small Bank executed trust fund (BETF) to support technical assistance for analytics and reform preparation.** As a

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<sup>2</sup> US\$52 million per month for durum wheat, US\$36 million per month for soft wheat and US\$32 million per month for barley.



result, a Level-2 restructuring of the Project is required to: (i) include the additional financing of US\$11,161,905 from USAID to procure approximately 25,000 MT of durum wheat (as part of Component 2); and (ii) reflect the related changes in the Results Framework (RF).

***B- Rationale for additional financing***

7. **Tunisia's economic performance has decelerated since 2011, resulting in a lost decade for growth even before the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic.** Growth in gross domestic product (GDP) averaged 1.7 percent per year during 2011-19, down from an average of 3.5 percent per year in 2000-11. Productivity growth declined due to excessive regulation of economic activity, increasing dominance of the public sector in the economy, low investment, and limited innovation.
8. **With worsening growth and job outcomes, Tunisia has relied increasingly on the welfare state to meet citizens' aspirations for better livelihoods.** Job creation slowed in the post-revolution period as the economy failed to produce sufficient opportunities, particularly for university graduates and the prime working-age population. The state sought to compensate citizens for deteriorating wellbeing through public employment creation, large consumer and producer subsidies, transfers to SOEs, and a significant scale-up of cash transfer programs for needed families. These measures helped many poor and vulnerable households but made the external and the fiscal deficits increasingly unsustainable.
9. **Calendar year 2022 was a difficult year for the Government of Tunisia (GoT) to secure grain purchases, which was for the first time partly financed by the donor community.** In 2022, following the spike in grain prices on the international market due to Russia's invasion to Ukraine, the grain import bill increased by around US\$250 million. The GoT had no other option but to request emergency donor assistance to secure short term grain imports. The World Bank was first to support the GoT through the parent project, followed by EBRD, AfDB and EIB whose contributions to purchase grain reached US\$288 million. Donors' cereal purchase activities were all fully accomplished by July 2023, while longer term activities mainly related to silos rehabilitation, OC digitalization and revision of OC's mandate are being coordinated between the donors and the MARHP to avoid overlapping and maximize impact.
10. **The availability of grain in Tunisia is critically low as 2023 is another drought year.** Tunisia is again facing difficulties in securing grain purchases from the international market given the fragile economic situation (rising public debt and serious deterioration of credit worthiness). Due to four consecutive years of drought that have led to extreme water scarcity, soft wheat and barley crops are not going to yield anything this year and durum harvest is expected to barely supply a short quantity of seeds for the next cropping season. As a result, the unmet financial resources to cover domestic grain consumption are in the range of US\$120 million per month starting in June 2023.
11. **Despite actions taken by GoT to achieve self-sufficiency in durum wheat, the fourth consecutive drought year is dramatically affecting domestic production in 2023.** GoT had put in place an action plan to achieve self-sufficiency in durum wheat starting from 2023 through (i) an increase of durum wheat cropping area to 800,000 hectares, (ii) the provision of 40,000 MT of certified seeds to farmers (through the parent project) in addition to other inputs (fertilizers, etc.), and (iii) strengthened extension services for farmers. Drawing from this action plan, the OC prepared a 2023 import program based on a domestic production assumption of 1.05 million MT of grain (of which



0.945 million MT for durum wheat). This program considers full reliance on local production for durum wheat consumption from June to December 2023, after which imports would meet domestic consumption needs. However, an exceptionally dry year - which is also the fourth consecutive drought year, leading to water resources in large dams being almost fully depleted – is leading to a disastrous grain harvest season. The harvest is expected to decrease from 0.75 million MT last year to 0.25 million MT this year, a quantity that will barely cover seed production needs. Filling the wheat seed gap for the next cropping season (2023-2024) will also require increased seed import quantities compared to initial plans.

12. **The GoT is not able to pay the extra bill for grain imports of US\$840 million from June until December 2023, to compensate for decreased domestic production.** Durum wheat has been identified as the most critical issue since GoT had planned for a good harvest. In 2022, the OC imported 0.522 million MT of durum wheat to complement a domestic crop of 0.677 million MT, hence covering national consumption which is 1.2 million MT. For 2023, the OC has already imported 0.442 million MT of durum wheat to cover demand from January to mid-May, and it will need to import an additional 0.758 million MT from mid-May to end-December 2023 given that no domestic production is expected to be secured for consumption. This leaves the OC with a budget gap of approximately US\$840 million, out of which US\$400 million for durum wheat purchase.
13. **To meet the urgent demand of durum wheat, additional funding of US\$11,161,905 is being sought from USAID to help rapidly procure approximately 25,000 MT of durum wheat.** Until now, the Project has purchased 160,099.42 MT of soft wheat, which is 107 percent of the planned quantity (150,000 MT) and has spent a total amount of US\$68,257,620.07, which is 114 percent of the amount initially allocated for wheat purchase (US\$60 million). This overrun has occurred because of vessel delivery of quantities exceeding 25,000 MT, as grain supply contracts allow for a 10 percent variation on the quantities delivered. Furthermore, to meet the emergency demand for durum wheat (which is used to make traditional bread, semolina, pasta, couscous, etc.), an additional financing (AF) of US\$11,161,905 is being sought from USAID to finance the procurement of an additional quantity of approximately 25,000 MT of durum wheat under Component 2; this quantity corresponds to approximately one week supply since Tunisia’s monthly durum consumption is 0.1 million metric tons. As a result of this AF, the total Project cost would be increased from US\$130 million to US\$141,161,905.
14. **This financial contribution from USAID is taking advantage of the processes and procedures (FM, procurement, ESF, etc.) put in place under the parent project** to ensure fast delivery of wheat from global markets at the best price for Tunisia. Like the parent project, there will be no retroactive financing under the proposed AF.
15. **The project and AF are aligned with the country’s updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).** In NDC, the country commits to an increase of the national carbon intensity reduction target to 45 percent by 2030, compared to its 2010 level, and significantly reduce vulnerabilities and strengthen the adaptive capacity of its ecosystems, its population, its economy, its territories, and having resolutely operated the necessary transformations.<sup>3</sup> The project contributes to the NDC by reducing vulnerability to climate change by supporting food security and facilitating climate change adaptation measures in the agricultural sector.

<sup>3</sup> <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-08/CDN%20-%20Updated%20-english%20version.pdf>



## II. DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL FINANCING

### A. *Project Development Objective (PDO)*

16. The additional procurement and delivery of 25,000 MT of durum wheat would not impact the PDO as traditional bread made with durum wheat, called Tabouna, is consumed in rural areas and among poor and vulnerable households.
17. The current PDO would therefore remain unchanged: (a) to ensure, in the short-term, the supply of (i) agricultural inputs for farmers to secure the next cropping season and for continued dairy production, and (ii) wheat for uninterrupted access to bread for poor and vulnerable households; and (b) to strengthen Tunisia's resilience to food crises by laying the ground for reforms of the grain value chain.

### B. *Closing Date*

18. The closing date of the Project is June 30, 2025. The current timeframe is sufficient for the implementation of activities under the AF and the closing date would remain unchanged.

### C. *Activities*

19. The Project activities are envisaged to remain the same. However, an additional quantity of approximately 25,000 MT of durum wheat would be procured under Component 2.
20. **Durum wheat purchased under the Project will be distributed to millers as per the ministry of Trade monthly distribution plan.** Millers process semolina and pasta from durum wheat and sell it to wholesalers who will use their network of registered distributors to deliver semolina and pasta to the retailers. Random controls are carried out by the Ministry of Trade to check the precise reconciliation of semolina/pasta received by retailers and sold to consumers.
21. **The Parent project has selected a local firm specialized in conducting surveys and data analysis to monitor (inter alia) the continued access to bread at affordable prices for poor and vulnerable households.** The surveys showed that around 79 percent of the surveyed population was satisfied with the availability of bread during the Project intervention period and that bakers' satisfaction with regards to wheat flour availability (for bread processing) increased during the Project intervention period (47.9 percent of bakers were satisfied during the Project intervention period compared to 45.5 percent before the Project) before relapsing after the intervention at 43.1 percent.

### D. *Results Framework*

22. An update is sought to add a new Intermediate Result Indicator (IRI) under Component 2 as follows: "Quantity of durum wheat procured and delivered through the Project to ensure continued access to traditional bread and other cereal products affordable for poor and vulnerable households (Metric Tons)" with baseline as "0" and end target as "25,000".

### E. *Component and costs, reallocation between categories and disbursement estimates*

23. As USAID would provide the additional funding (worth US\$11,161,905) for the procurement of approximately 25,000 MT of durum wheat, the budget allocation under Component 2 would be increased. The budget of Component 2 would increase from US\$60 million to US\$71,161,905.
24. Consequently, the disbursement estimates would also be increased under the category “good, non-consulting services, consulting services for the Project”, from US\$129.675 million to US\$140.837 million with 100 percent expenditures to be financed (no change).

#### **F. Environmental and Social Safeguards**

25. No change. All safeguards’ documents will continue to apply.

#### **G. Systematic Operations Risk-rating Tool (SORT)**

26. Fiduciary and Environment and Social risks were rated as Substantial in the last Implementation Status Report<sup>4</sup>. The Political and Governance and Macroeconomic risks are rated “High”.

### **III. KEY RISKS**

27. The overall risk for the Project is rated “Substantial” (see Table 1) because of governance risks mainly due to the political uncertainty and the macroeconomic shocks experienced in Tunisia. Moreover, the risks identified in the procurement of grains due to the highly volatile global grain market, the challenges seen in the operating environment, and limited policies and reforms in place in the agricultural sector are all key factors that have resulted in rating to be “Substantial”.

**Table 1 Systematic Operations Risk-rating Tool (SORT)**

Risk Category	Rating
1. Political and Governance	High
2. Macroeconomic	High
3. Sector Strategies and Policies	Substantial
4. Technical Design of Project or Program	Moderate
5. Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	Moderate
6. Fiduciary	Substantial
7. Environment and Social	Substantial
8. Stakeholders	Moderate

<sup>4</sup>Dated December 9, 2022





OVERALL	Substantial
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28. **The overall risk for the project is rated as substantial** (see Table 1), based on the following assessment and mitigation measures.
29. **Political and governance (high).** Uncertainty of Tunisia’s governance model may pose political and governance risks. There is, however, broad consensus in the Government on the need to urgently procure grain and avoid bread supply disruption, while securing domestic production. There is also consensus on the imperative to reform the whole grain system, but an unexpected cabinet reshuffle could slow down the activities.
30. **Macroeconomic risk (high).** Tunisia is experiencing several macroeconomic shocks including severe fiscal pressures and faces the risk of not having sufficient financing to cover the rising social, economic, and health needs of the population. After the decline of GDP growth in 2020, Tunisia’s economic recovery was slow in 2022, with its GDP growth at 2.5 percent due to regulatory barriers to growth and rising global energy and food prices. Tunisia's GDP growth for 2023 is expected to be around 2.3 percent, a marginal drop from 2022, subject to considerable variation depending on the progress of financing conditions and structural reforms. Tunisia's inflation rate reached 10.4 percent in February 2023, the highest in over three decades leading to higher consumer subsidies, pressure on public debt, and limited access to international financing. These are all factors contributing to compressing the space for key government spending. The Project aims to mitigate this risk by providing additional financing for the additional procurement of 25,000 Mt of durum wheat. This will help in avoiding a supply shortage of durum wheat in the short-term, while exploring options for more fiscally sustainable solutions in the medium-term.
31. **Sector strategies and policies (substantial).** While there is government ownership for future reform, current policy interventions are associated with high fiscal costs, particularly considering the rising global grain prices. Moreover, removing subsidies and price controls under current inflation and regional uncertainties could have consequences on overall social stability in Tunisia and would affect the food security of Tunisian consumers, especially the most vulnerable consumer groups. This could also affect farmers and domestic agricultural production. The Project will continue to mitigate these risks by laying the groundwork for initiating much-needed reforms and by creating the space for a managed transition to more effective policies.
32. **Fiduciary risks (substantial).** Procurement risk is rated substantial mainly linked to the highly volatile prices due to high global demand and supply shortages and extremely short bid validity due to the nature of the global grain market, as well as integrity risks associated with the emergency nature of procurement in an uncertain international market. The Financial Management (FM) residual risk is rated substantial as well due to OC’s debt and delayed auditing, weaknesses in inventory management, the lack of familiarity with World Bank FM procedures.
33. **Environmental and Social risks (substantial).** The project presents substantial environmental and social risks that require careful consideration and mitigation measures. One of the significant environmental risks is the potential generation of dust during the unloading of grain from vessels. While these risks are limited,



it is crucial for OC and the companies involved in grain unloading to effectively manage them. Appropriate measures should be implemented to control and mitigate dust emissions, ensuring minimal impact on the environment and surrounding areas.

34. In addition to environmental risks, there are potential social risks associated with the project. Furthermore, operational, health, and safety risks are present throughout the wheat unloading and storing processes. It is essential to prioritize the well-being and safety of workers and implement comprehensive measures to prevent any harm or mistreatment.
35. To address these risks, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared for the parent project. This ESMF will also be applied to the additional financing (AF), ensuring consistent environmental and social standards throughout the entire project. The ESMF includes a comprehensive set of guidelines and protocols to monitor and mitigate environmental and social impacts throughout the project's lifecycle. Throughout the implementation of the project, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be applied to both the parent project and the AF. This plan ensures effective engagement and communication with stakeholders, incorporating their perspectives and feedback into the project's decision-making processes.
36. The project addresses the key risks of climate change, such as increased droughts and precipitation decrease through the use of climate-resilient seeds and importing grains to support food security.

#### **IV. APPRAISAL SUMMARY**

##### **A. Economic and Financial (if applicable) Analysis**

37. This small AF for the inclusion of another small shipment of durum wheat induces no change in the overall conclusions of the Parent Project's economic and financial analysis.

##### **B. Technical**

38. No technical change will be introduced to the Project with the AF. The AF will continue to implement the activities as per the original parent project, including: (i) using the OC's existing and well-established grain procurement procedures, adjusted for alignment with World Bank Procurement Regulations, and will rely on the OC's experienced staff; (ii) technical assistance to help carry out analytical activities, consultation and communication to properly design structural reforms that will improve the efficiency of the public program in support of the grain value chain, while reducing its fiscal costs and removing distortions.
39. The operation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement on both mitigation and adaptation. In terms of adaptation, the project addresses the risks of the increased droughts and precipitation decrease, exacerbated by climate change as Tunisia is particularly vulnerable regarding water security, agriculture, and livestock health. The project reduces vulnerability to climate change by financing (1) barley as feed for the continuation of dairy production and supporting livestock health; (2) climate-resilient seeds for small wheat producers; and (3) support for complementary reforms for addressing the impact of climate change on agricultural production models and food systems. Specifically, the additional financing will support



domestic grain consumption and address the drought impacts, which are exacerbated by climate change. In terms of climate change mitigation, the project addresses the risk of increased emissions by supporting climate-informed reforms and reducing the GHG emissions intensity through climate-smart agricultural practices, as resilient climate seeds will produce higher yields than traditional varieties. Thus, GHG emissions intensity from using fertilizers will be less than conventional agriculture.

C. Financial Management

- 40. **The overall FM performance under the parent project has been rated moderately satisfactory following the last mission of May 2023.** The funds of the parent project are fully disbursed to date. There is no overdue interim unaudited financial reports (IUFR), but the 2022 audit report which was due on June 30, 2023 has not yet been received. The delays in the preparation of the 2022 financial statements will impact the timeliness of the 2022 audit report submission. The task team has been granted approval to proceed with the AF notwithstanding the overdue audit. FM arrangements for the AF will be based on the existing arrangements in place considering the risk levels. The OC will continue to ensure the overall fiduciary responsibility for the Project. Specifically, the Project will require to submit the following documents to the Bank by the agreed timeframe: (i) annual work plan and budget (AWPB); (ii) Interim Unaudited Financial Report (IUFR); and (iii) audited financial statements.
- 41. **The AF will not translate into an increase of additional FM risk which remains substantial.** The design and the activities of the AF are the same as the parent project. In addition, the resources allocated to the parent project have been fully disbursed. On this basis, no new fiduciary risks are expected, except for those identified during the initial project phase, for which mitigating measures have been put in place and implemented or being implemented by the Project. Specifically, the improvement of stock management including physical inventory and strengthening of capacity of staff in charge of inventories will be monitored during the AF phase. Additional efforts will be placed on the effectiveness of the internal audit function of the project as well as the arrangements for good governance and accountability.
- 42. **A Designated Account (DA) has already been opened at the Central Bank of Tunisia for the parent project under terms and conditions acceptable to the Bank.** The ceiling of the DA and disbursement methods will not change, and they will be mentioned in the Disbursement and Financial Information Letter (DFIL).

43. FM Action Plan

Action	Responsible Party	Deadline and Conditionality
1. Update the FM section of procedures manual (POM)	OC	2 months following AF effectiveness
2. Update the configuration of the budget and accounting software	OC	1 month following AF effectiveness
3. Revise the ToR of the external auditor to include physical inspections/verifications and to cover the activities of the AF.	OC	3 months following the AF effectiveness
4. Conduct the training of the staff in charge of stock management and inventories	OC	3 months following AF effectiveness



#### D. Procurement

44. All procurement arrangements agreed to and implemented under the parent project will continue to apply to the Project with the AF in accordance with the World Bank Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers dated November 2020 (Procurement Regulations). The Project will be subject to the World Bank's Anticorruption Guidelines ('Guidelines on Preventing and Combating Fraud and Corruption in Projects Financed by IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants'), dated October 15, 2006, and revised in January 2011 and July 2016. The Project will continue to use the Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement (STEP) to plan, record and track procurement transactions. The procurement plan will be updated to include the procurement of 25,000 MT of durum wheat.
45. **Application of Anti-Corruption Guidelines where advanced procurement is used.** Consistent with the World Bank's procurement policy, all contractors, suppliers, and consultants receiving financing under the Project will have to comply with the Bank's Anti-Corruption Guidelines (ACGs). This means that the World Bank will be able to audit, investigate (through INT), and sanction such contractors/suppliers/consultants if they are determined to have engaged in fraud and corruption. These requirements will equally apply to advanced procurement under the Project, which can finance eligible contracts for bidding processes initiated or concluded by the Borrower prior to the effectiveness of such Project, for which contracts have not yet been signed, if they comply with the World Bank's procurement requirements. To qualify a given contract for such advanced procurement, the Borrower must ensure that it is subject to ACGs. However, it would not be possible for the Borrower to extend the application of ACGs to losing bidders with whom it has no relationship once the contract is awarded to someone else (when the bidding is carried out under the Bank's procurement rules, ACGs extend to all bidders participating in the process, not just the winning bidder; this enables INT to investigate allegations of collusion among bidders, etc.). A partial waiver with respect to the application of ACGs to such losing bidders has therefore been approved by Bank management, like the parent project.
46. Similar to the parent project, the OC will continue to procure grain in accordance with paragraph 6.51 of the Procurement Regulations (Commodities). To be acceptable to the World Bank, OC's standard tender documents have been adjusted to reflect, among others, the following provisions: Eligibility requirements and conflict of interest provisions of the Procurement Regulations, respectively; fraud and corruption provisions and the World Bank's right to audit.
47. Procurement risks are rated substantial. To mitigate the procurement and integrity risks, the following measures will continue to apply:
  - (a) The OC's standard procurement document for the supply of grain has been adopted after incorporating the World Bank's specific requirements relating to eligibility, conflict of interest, fraud and corruption, and right to audit and any other requirement that the Bank considers necessary.



- (b) Given the volatile market conditions and the short validity period of bids, the OC’s evaluation of offers and award decision will be taken in 24 hours of bid opening and the World Bank will provide its response and no objection (likely by email, and later through STEP) within that timeframe.
- (c) OC will be responsible for ensuring prices are reasonable in comparison with prevailing market prices. The World Bank team will confirm that prices are consistent with spot market conditions. The World Bank team will ensure the availability of updated price information to facilitate World Bank review.
- (d) The payment of grain shall be made using the special commitments method (Bank Letter of Credit) at the request of the OC in accordance with the terms stipulated in the signed contract.
- (e) The World Bank team has provided procurement training and close implementation support to the OC during initial stages of parent project implementation and throughout Project implementation as needed. The OC is currently recruiting a qualified procurement expert/consultant to assist the OC in carrying out procurement following the World Bank’s Procurement Regulations.
- (f) Contract award notice will be published in UNDB.

**E. Legal Operational Policies**

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

**F. Environmental and Social**

- 48. The proposed AF will not introduce any new activities and will continue to abide by the initial proposed policies. The environmental and social risk classification for the proposed AF is substantial. The OC will ensure that offloading contractors follow adequate procedures to control the impacts of dust and maintain adequate occupational health and safety (OHS) measures during the unloading process. Furthermore, the OC will enforce all necessary COVID-19 preventive measures in accordance with the World Bank’s guidelines, as well as gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse (GBV/SEA) prevention measures outlined in the World Bank’s Good Practice Note. In addition, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared prior to project effectiveness, which includes a Pest and Pesticide Management Plan (PPMP) and an Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHSP).
- 49. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is currently being updated and will be disclosed alongside the Environment and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). The updated ESCP will be applicable to both the parent project and the additional financing (AF). To ensure consistency, the already established grievance mechanism system will be adopted for both the parent project and its AF, remaining operational and maintained throughout the project implementation. Additionally, the grievance mechanism will be updated in conjunction with any updates to the SEP.



## V. WORLD BANK GRIEVANCE REDRESS

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



## VI SUMMARY TABLE OF CHANGES

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

## VII DETAILED CHANGE(S)

### COMPONENTS

Current Component Name	Current Cost (US\$, millions)	Action	Proposed Component Name	Proposed Cost (US\$, millions)
Emergency support to farmers	60.00	No Change	Emergency support to farmers	60.00
Emergency purchase of wheat for food security	60.00	Revised	Emergency purchase of wheat for food security	71.16
Improving resilience to food security shocks and project management	10.00	No Change	Improving resilience to food security shocks and project management	10.00



<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>130.00</b>		<b>141.16</b>
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**Expected Disbursements (in US\$)**

Fiscal Year	Annual	Cumulative
2022	0.00	0.00
2023	129,675,000.00	129,675,000.00
2024	11,161,905.00	140,836,905.00
2025	0.00	140,836,905.00

**SYSTEMATIC OPERATIONS RISK-RATING TOOL (SORT)**

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

**LEGAL COVENANTS – Additional Financing to Tunisia Emergency Food Security Response Project (P181339)**

**Sections and Description**

No information available

**Conditions**





**VIII. RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND MONITORING**

**Results Framework**

**COUNTRY: Tunisia**

**Additional Financing to Tunisia Emergency Food Security Response Project**

**Project Development Objective(s)**

To ensure in the short-term the supply of (i) agricultural inputs for farmers to secure the next cropping season and for continued dairy production and (ii) wheat for uninterrupted access to bread for poor and vulnerable households; and to strengthen Tunisia’s resilience to food crises by laying the ground for reforms of the grain value chain.

**Project Development Objective Indicators by Objectives/ Outcomes**

<b>Indicator Name</b>	<b>PBC</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End Target</b>
<b>Ensure the availability of agricultural inputs for farmers</b>			
Quantity of barley accessed by smallholder dairy producers through the Project (Metric ton)		0.00	75,000.00
Areas planted with certified wheat seeds adapted to local water-stressed conditions, procured and delivered to small farmers through the Project (Percentage)		17.00	25.00
<b>Ensure the availability of affordable bread for vulnerable households</b>			
Poor and vulnerable households reporting adequate access to affordable bread (Percentage)		0.00	95.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Female-headed vulnerable households reporting adequate access to affordable bread (Percentage)		0.00	95.00
<b>Improve Tunisia's resilience to food crises through reforms</b>			
Regular publication of data on grain stocks, imports and production available on OC's website (Yes/No) (Yes/No)		No	Yes
Public consultation organized by the GoT on a proposed time-bound food subsidy reform implementation plan (Yes/No) (Yes/No)		No	Yes

**Intermediate Results Indicators by Components**

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
<b>Component 1 – Emergency support to farmers</b>			
Quantity of certified wheat seeds adapted to local water-stressed conditions, procured and delivered to small farmers through the Project (Metric ton)		0.00	40,000.00
Smallholder farmers benefiting from certified climate-smart wheat seeds procured by the Project (Number)		0.00	50,000.00
of which female farmers (Percentage)		0.00	20.00
Beneficiaries reporting adequate access to certified climate-smart wheat seeds (Percentage)		0.00	95.00
Smallholder dairy farmers benefiting from barley procured by the Project (Number)		0.00	100,000.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
of which female farmers (Percentage)		0.00	20.00
Beneficiaries reporting sufficient access to barley distributed through the Project (Percentage)		0.00	95.00
<b>Component 2 – Emergency purchase of wheat for food security</b>			
Quantity of soft wheat procured and delivered through the Project to ensure continued access to affordable bread for poor and vulnerable households (Metric ton) (Metric ton)		0.00	150,000.00
Beneficiaries’ feedback addressed through the GRM within the timeframe publicly communicated by the project (Percentage)		0.00	100.00
Percentage of bakeries registered in poor neighborhoods reporting continued supply of bread (Percentage)		0.00	95.00
Quantity of durum wheat procured and delivered through the Project to ensure continued access to traditional bread and other cereal products affordable for poor and vulnerable households (Metric ton)		0.00	25,000.00
<b>Action: This indicator is New</b>			
<b>Component 3 – Improving resilience to food security shocks and project management</b>			
Reform agenda oversight by the PM’s Food Security Committee (Number)		0.00	12.00
OC Modernization plan prepared (Yes/No)		No	Yes
Food subsidy reform implementation plan prepared (Yes/No)		No	Yes
New policy framework for domestic production proposed (Yes/No)		No	Yes
Stakeholder consultation on proposed reforms (Number)		0.00	10.00



**Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: PDO Indicators**

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology for Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
Quantity of barley accessed by smallholder dairy producers through the Project	Ensure a continuous supply of barley to small dairy producers through barley procured and delivered under the Project.	Monthly	OC	OC reporting	OC
Areas planted with certified wheat seeds adapted to local water-stressed conditions, procured and delivered to small farmers through the Project	Increased grain areas planted with certified seeds during the next planting season.	Monthly	Office des Céréales	OC Reporting using	Office des Céréales
Poor and vulnerable households reporting adequate access to affordable bread	Level of access to affordable bread reported by poor and vulnerable households.	Quarterly (December 2022)	OC through the recruitment of a survey firm to sample beneficiaries.	Bread access survey of a representative sample of project beneficiaries. A survey firm is to be recruited.	OC
Female-headed vulnerable households reporting adequate access to affordable bread	Level of access to affordable bread reported by female-headed vulnerable households.	Quarterly (December 2022)	OC through the recruitment of a survey firm to sample beneficiaries.	Bread access survey of a representative sample of project beneficiaries, with data disaggregated by gender. A survey firm is to be recruited.	OC
Regular publication of data on grain stocks, imports and production available	OC has established a dashboard that provides	Monthly	Office des Cereales	OC reporting	Office des Cereales



on OC's website (Yes/No)	internally real time data on domestic grain production estimates, grain imports and stocks; these data are published and updated on OC's website on a regular basis. Updated real time data is key.				
Public consultation organized by the GoT on a proposed time-bound food subsidy reform implementation plan (Yes/No)	The approach to revising the existing food subsidies has been defined and a roadmap for implementation has been formulated after consultation organized by the GoT with all concerned stakeholders.	Quarterly	MAWRF International Cooperation Directorate	MAWRF and PIU activity reports and minutes of stakeholders consultative meetings	MAWRF International Cooperation Directorate

**Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: Intermediate Results Indicators**

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology for Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
Quantity of certified wheat seeds adapted to local water-stressed conditions, procured and delivered to small farmers through the Project	Supply of certified seeds to grain producers ahead of the next planting season.	Monthly	OC with data from Seed Companies and points of sale (certified seeds).	OC reporting after data collection data from Seed Companies and points of sale to farmers (certified seeds).	OC
Smallholder farmers benefiting from certified climate-smart wheat seeds	Number of smallholder farmers who will have	Monthly	Selling points and CRDA	Reports from selling points, compiled by	MAWRF



procured by the Project	purchased certified seeds procured by the Project for the 2022/2023 cropping season.			CRDA.	
of which female farmers	Proportion of female farmers who purchased certified climate-smart seeds procured through the Project. Data collection is ongoing at certified seeds points of sale ahead of the 2022/2023 planting season.  Baseline data has been entered since actual data is not yet available.	Monthly	Selling points and CRDA	Reports from selling points disaggregated by gender, compiled by CRDA.	MAWRF
Beneficiaries reporting adequate access to certified climate-smart wheat seeds	Level of access to certified wheat seeds reported by grain producers (monitoring of this indicator will be discontinued when seed distribution under the Project is completed).	Quarterly (survey in December 2022).	OC	Seed access survey of a representative sample of project beneficiaries. A survey firm is to be contracted.	OC
Smallholder dairy farmers benefiting from barley procured by the Project	Number of smallholder dairy who purchased barley procured by the Project.	Monthly	Selling points and CRDA.	Reporting by selling points and compiled by CRDA.	MAWRF
of which female farmers	Proportion of female farmers who purchased barley procured by the	Monthly	Selling points and CRDA.	Reporting by selling points and compiled by CRDA,	MAWRF



	Project.			disaggregated by gender.	
Beneficiaries reporting sufficient access to barley distributed through the Project	Percentage of small dairy producers reporting sufficient access to feed (barley) through Project support (Monitoring of this indicator will be discontinued once barley distribution is completed).	Quarterly (survey in December 2022).	Survey of small dairy farmers.	Surveys of small dairy farmers. A survey firm is to be contracted by the Project.	OC
Quantity of soft wheat procured and delivered through the Project to ensure continued access to affordable bread for poor and vulnerable households (Metric ton)	Quantity of wheat procured and delivered through the Project for continued access to affordable bread for poor and vulnerable households.	Monthly	Office des Céréales	OC Reporting	OC
Beneficiaries' feedback addressed through the GRM within the timeframe publicly communicated by the project	Monitor the functionality of the project's GRM.	Monthly	OC's GRM	OC's GRM recording.	OC
Percentage of bakeries registered in poor neighborhoods reporting continued supply of bread	Percentage of bakeries registered in poor neighborhoods that report continued supply of bread (no interruption of access to soft wheat flour).	Quarterly (survey in December 2022).	Surveys of bakeries registered with the Ministry of Trade and the OC in poor neighborhoods.	Survey to be carried out by the OC. A survey firm is to be contracted.	OC
Quantity of durum wheat procured and delivered through the Project to ensure	Quantity of durum wheat procured and delivered	Monthly	Office des Céréales	OC reporting	OC



continued access to traditional bread and other cereal products affordable for poor and vulnerable households	through the Project for continued access to traditional bread (Tabouna) and other cereal products (semolina, couscous) for poor and vulnerable households.				
Reform agenda oversight by the PM's Food Security Committee	Number of regular meetings of the Food Security Committee at PM's Office level to ensure close monitoring of the formulation and implementation of the reform agenda .	Quarterly	OC	OC reporting	OC
OC Modernization plan prepared	Preparation of a modernization plan for OC, including process and storage digitalization, import and procurement procedure revision, storage facility assessment, financial situation assessment.	Quarterly	Office des Céréales	OC reporting	OC
Food subsidy reform implementation plan prepared	Preparation of a reform plan for food subsidies and switch to cash transfer, including consultation and communication.	Quarterly	MAWRF	MAWRF reporting	MAWRF
New policy framework for domestic production proposed	New policy framework to support domestic production proposed and	Quarterly	MAWRF	MAWRF reporting	MAWRF





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	discussed with producer organizations.				
Stakeholder consultation on proposed reforms	Consultation meetings organized to ensure citizen engagement with different categories of stakeholders on reform options.	Quarterly	MAWRF	MAWRF reporting	MAWRF

