
**RICE VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
(RVCDP)**

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**RECRUITMENT OF A CONSULTANT TO
CARRY OUT THE BASELINE SURVEY OF
THE CAMEROON RICE VALUE CHAIN
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (RVCDP)**

Financing: Government of Cameroon Counterpart Funds for FY 2025

TERMS OF REFERENCE

March 2025

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AA1.1-01:	Activity Indicator Number One for Sub-Component A1
BADEA:	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
CIG:	Common Initiative Group
CSI:	Core Sector Indicator
FBO:	Farm Business Organisation
GOC:	Government of Cameroon
Inst. :	Instalment
IM-01:	Impact Indicator Number 1
IPMT:	Indicator performance monitoring table(s)
IRAD:	Institute of Agricultural Research for Development
IsDB:	Islamic Development Bank
KPI:	Key Performance Indicator(s)
MFI:	Micro Financial Institution
MINADER:	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MINEPAT:	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development
MINEPDED:	Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development
MINCOMMERCE:	Ministry of Trade
MIS:	Management Information System
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
OC1-01:	Outcome 1, Indicator Number 1
OP1-01:	Output 1, Indicator Number 1
PAD:	Project Appraisal Document
PMU:	Project Management Unit
RPO:	Rice Professional Organisations
RVCDP:	Rice Value Chain Development Project
STI(s):	Sexually Transmitted Infection(s)
TOR:	Terms of Reference
T (t) :	Tonnes
Ha:	Hectare(s)
Km:	Kilometre(s)

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I. INTRODUCTION

These terms of reference (TOR) define the conditions for provision of services relating to the execution of a Baseline Survey of the Rice Value Chain Development Project (RVCDP). The Project which will be implemented in three Regions of Cameroon: Far North (Maga Basin), West (Bangourain & Santchou basins) and North West (Bafut-Tingoh, Ndop & Mbaw-Mbonso basins) with the Project Management Unit (PMU) based in Bamenda. **In addition, there shall be three Project Implementation Units (PIU) each located in the headquarters of the three regions i.e. Bamenda (North West Region), Bafoussam (West Region) and Maroua (Far North Region).**

RVCDP is jointly financed by the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), the OPEC Fund, the Kuwait Fund and the Government of Cameroon (GOC)¹.

The Project shall be implemented over a period of five (5) years.

The required services shall be funded by **Government of Cameroon Counterpart Funds for FY 2025.**

The content of these TOR covers the following:

- ❑ Background and rationale
- ❑ Description of RVCDP
- ❑ Purpose/Objectives of the Assignment and Scope of work
- ❑ Work plan and Methodology
- ❑ Reports and schedule of deliveries
- ❑ Profile/selection of consultant
- ❑ Duration of Assignment
- ❑ Cost Estimates of the Assignment
- ❑ Institutional Arrangements
- ❑ Summary of project results-based logical framework matrix

II. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

Rice contributes to above 25% of the amount spent on the importation of food in Cameroon. Rice over the years has become a staple for both urban and rural households. The cultivation, processing, and marketing of rice create direct and indirect employment for over 500,000 persons mostly women and youths. Despite being endowed with diverse landscapes, geomorphologic and climatic zones grouped into five distinct agro-ecological zones, vast land areas which are largely under-exploited; a great potential of soils that can be irrigated estimated at 290 000ha, arable land of about 6.2 million hectares, a dynamic and enterprising rural population as well as a very strategic geographical position, Cameroon produces less than 30% of its home needs. With the population growth, coupled with an ever-increasing number of displaced persons, and the ever-increasing demand for rice, Cameroon is obliged to sustainably produce more rice. Developing the rice sector will provide an opportunity to ensure rice availability. It will as well provide an opportunity for economic/financial diversification because it would attract foreign investment and could potentially contribute to the resilience of

¹ Negotiations are ongoing with the Saudi Fund and Abu Dhabi Fund to expand the funding base of RVCDP.

Cameroon by providing jobs for the concerned communities, reducing food imports, and preserving natural habitats.

Within the RVCDP, and **depending on the signing of all the financing agreements with the existing and potential donors and implementation of their respective activities**, some of the economic benefits expected from the project are:

- Increased access of 14,000 rice farmers to finance
- Increased paddy production of 37,500 tonnes per annum
- Increased annual rice National production by 26,250 tons of competitive milled rice (or 4% per annum increase in national milled rice production)
- Creation of 253,000 jobs (180,000 from production, 73,000 from other segments of the value chain)
- Increased average farm sizes (from 0.2 to 0.5 ha) thereby leading to economies of scale, increased production and increased incomes.
- Increased quality and marketing of white rice and other products
- Increased private sector involvement in the rice value chain

The above benefits and other impacts, outcomes and outputs necessitate the carrying out of baseline survey to track progress achieved during and after project implementation against values at the start of the project.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE RICE VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

3.1. Project Objectives

The **overall objective** of RVCDP is to contribute to rice self-sufficiency, enhance economic growth, and improve household incomes through improved production, processing, marketing, and support private sector participation in the agricultural (rice) value chain.

Using the Value chain development approach, the **specific objectives** of the projects are to:

- Increase rice production and productivity through the deployment of improved production and, post-harvest technologies;
- Increase smallholder farmers' income and reduce poverty and food insecurity, and thus improve the livelihood of the rural population particularly women and youth;
- Strengthen the human, social and institutional capacity for promoting profitable rice production, processing and marketing;
- Create enabling environment for agricultural enterprise development (rice processing and milling centres) at the community-level for the supply of competitive rice, rice-based products, and rice by-products to the markets.

3.2. Project Components

The project scope consists of seven major components:

- I. Raising Rice Production and Productivity;
- II. Strengthening the Links to Markets
- III. Fostering Enabling Policy and Institutional Environment;
- IV. Rehabilitation/construction of social infrastructures;

- V. Project Management and Coordination;
- VI. Audit; and
- VII. Contingency Emergency Response (CER).

These components are highlighted below².

Component 1: Raising Rice Production and Productivity: The objective of this component is to ensure the availability of production/postharvest infrastructure and equipment as well as inputs for increasing rice production and productivity. The activities under the component include (i) development of 7000 ha of paddy field and tracing of 28 transhumance corridors; (ii) acquisition of 6 sets of production and postharvest equipment and (iii) enhancement of access to 640 tons of certified seeds from cooperatives/private seed multipliers, 56,000 tons of fertilizer, and 64,000 litres of herbicides to producers; acquire 10.8 tons of basic seeds and complementary technologies through a partnership with IRAD/International Partner(s). Under this component, 50% of the beneficiaries should be women, young smallholder farmers.

Component 2: Strengthening the link to Market:

The aim of this component is to enhance the profitability of smallholder farmers and small/medium-scale rice processors by improving their access to markets and their capacity to add value to locally produced paddy and processed rice. The component is divided into 6 sub-components, comprising (i) Support to value addition through acquisition of 9 processing units; (ii) Support for market infrastructure through construction of 18 marketplaces; (iii) Rehabilitation/Construction of 650 Km of Access Roads; (iv) The rehabilitation/construction of 40 temporal and 19 storage warehouses; (v) Fostering Enabling Policy, Institutional Environment through set up of a Market Information System with MINCOMMERCE with wend result sustainable business platform, and (vi) Design and Supervision Consultant (DSC).

Component 3: Fostering Enabling Policy, Institutional Environment, and Capacity Building: The objective of this component is to support policy factors related to interventions, with emphasis on building strong public-private-partnerships and capacity building of farmers, cooperatives, and other stakeholders on the value chain activities in the areas of production, processing, and marketing. The component will have the following sub-components: (i) Capacity Building of 210,000 direct and indirect actors, 12 cooperatives, Rural Development Institutions, and other stakeholders on the value chain activities in the areas of production, post-harvest, processing, and marketing (ii) Support to field Placement of Young Graduates; (iii) Access of 14,000 farmers to finance (iv) Land Expropriation and Compensation

Component 4: Rehabilitation/construction of social infrastructures: The objective of this component is to provide the rural population with infrastructure and services that are critical for the economic growth, poverty, reduction, and social development of the communities. The key Infrastructures are, (i) construction of 20 new water supply systems; (ii) extension of 17 water supply systems; (iii) construction of 62 solar water points; (iv) rehabilitation/ construction of 8 schools equipped with furniture & water; (v) rehabilitation/construction of 9 Integrated Health-Centers equipped with solar lighting system, & water; (vi) construction of 6 Community Action Centers, and (vii) extension of electricity to the production basins by 125km.

² The targets mentioned in all components (land developed, warehouses, transhumance corridors, etc.) need to be scaled based on the amount of financing that finally goes to the project.

Component 5: Project Management, Coordination, and M&E: This component will support project implementation activities and cover three key areas: (i) the Project Management Unit (PMU) which will be established in Bamenda (project headquarter) with three antennas in the substations; (ii) Consultancy services (Audit, M&E System, Baseline, Mid-term Review and Project completion report); and (iii) Start-up Workshop and familiarization. The project will also have a Project Steering Committee that will comprise representatives from concerned Ministries/Agencies.

Component-6: Financial Audit: This component, financed by the IsDB, includes the services of an independent Financial Auditing Firm

Component-7: Contingency Emergency Response (CER): This standalone zero-value component is embedded in the project to allow for the use of the present project resources to cover emergency response activities by re-allocating non-Disbursed funds amongst approved components upon request from the country.

Target population and stakeholders: The immediate/primary beneficiaries of the Rice Value Chain Development Project will be the lowland/irrigated rice-producing populations of the North-West (in Ndop plain (Ngoketunja Division), Mbaw/Mbonso plain (Bui and Donga & Mantung Divisions), Bafut/Tingoh valley (Mezam and Menchum Division)); West (in Bangourain and Santchou (Noun and Menoua Divisions)), and Far North (in Maga Basin, (Mayo Danay Division)), Regions. Smallholder producers, of at least 50% women, structured actors (Organizations of Producers, cooperatives, CIGs and networks of professional organizations) involved in the rice value chain, as well as young people wishing to work in rice agribusiness are the direct beneficiaries.

RVCDP will interact with various partners (technical and horizontal officers of concerned ministries, private sector and farmers' organizations) through a steering committee created by the MINADER. MOUs shall be signed with IRAD, AfricaRice, Regional Delegations of Agriculture and Rural Development for implementation of agricultural development activities. Execution of infrastructure and services shall be undertaken by contractors and consultants hired according to the different donors' rules and regulations

IV. PURPOSE/OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSIGNMENT AND SCOPE OF WORK

4.1 Objectives of the Assignment

The main purpose of this assignment is to carry out an **exhaustive Baseline Survey** touching on impacts, outcomes and outputs of the Rice Value Chain Development Project.

More specifically, the Consultant is expected to:

- (i) Determine the exact baseline values of the different indicators (impacts, outcomes and outputs) in the updated log frame annexed to these TOR per Region, per Basin and per donor;

- (ii) Based on (i) above, review and propose realistic and attainable targets **(to be monitored annually or otherwise by the PMU and other consultants)** against which the baseline values will be compared and tracked during and after project implementation per Region/Basin and per financier.

4.2 Outputs of the Assignment

The expected output of the consultancy is the production of a Baseline Survey Report containing among others:

- Baseline values for the impact, outcome and output indicators in the updated RVCDP log frame matrix per Region, per Basin and per financier,
- Proposals, based on current trends, for setting up realistic and attainable targets for tracking during and after project implementation for each Region, Basin and for each financier within its respective region.

4.3 Scope of Work

Using the updated project logical framework matrix annexed to these TOR as the principal tool to guide areas for which baseline information is needed, the Consultant is expected to collect and analyse data in each of the project six Basins (Ndop plain, Mbaw/Mbonso plain, Bafut/Tingoh valley; Bangourain, Santchou and Maga Basin) *related but not limited to*:

- i. The poverty level (gender segregated³) in each of the six Basins of project intervention in particular and in each of the Regions in general through literature review/secondary data.
- ii. Characterisation of actors and stakeholders in the rice value chain (type⁴, number, gender, upstream, downstream, etc.) in the six project Basins namely Ndop plain, Mbaw/Mbonso plain, Bafut/Tingoh valley; Bangourain, Santchou and Maga Basin.
- iii. The number of rice farmers (women, men, youth) in each of the six Basins.
- iv. The average annual income of rice producers and related stakeholders of the rice value chain (women, men, youth) in each of the six Project Basins.
- v. The population (gender segregated) of each of the various Basins of project intervention in particular and in the Regions in general through literature review/secondary data.
- vi. The rate of food insecurity in each of the six Project Basins in particular and Cameroon in general.
- vii. The annual production trends (from 2018 to 2022) of paddy (upland and swamp) and milled rice in each of the six Basins in particular and in Cameroon in general disaggregated into Region, surface area, production system (upland and swamp) and number of farmers (sex, age).
- viii. The annual production costs (from 2018 to 2022) of paddy (upland and swamp) and milled rice in each of the six Basins in particular and in Cameroon in general.

³ Male, Female, and Youths (<35 years)

⁴ Eg. Input dealer, seed multipliers, farm machinery and equipment rentals, rice farmer, processor, transporter, retailer, wholesaler, credit facilitator (MFI, private dealers, etc), etc.

- ix. Market price trends (from 2018 to 2022) of paddy (upland and swamp) and milled rice during the harvesting and planting periods of the year at specific local markets of each of the six Basins.
- x. The yield (ton/ha) trends (from 2018 to 2022) of paddy (upland and swamp) in each of the six Basins in particular and in Cameroon in general.
- xi. Gross margin data per hectare from 2018 to 2022 for swamp rice seed multiplication, swamp rice production, processing, marketing and transportation of rice in each of the six Basins.
- xii. The average rice farm sizes (swamp rice) in each of the six Basins.
- xiii. The average number of persons per rice household in each of the six Basins.
- xiv. Employment rate / situation of the population according to occupation/ activity and gender (men, women, youths) in each of the six Basins.
- xv. The number of persons employed by segment⁵ in the rice value chain (gender segregated) in each of the six Basins
- xvi. The number of enterprises and agribusinesses (gender segregated) in each of the six Basins
- xvii. The number of Rice Professional Organisations (RPO) in the six Basins disaggregated by basin, CIG, Cooperatives, Association, Njangi, Legalised or Not legalized etc., and segment of activity in the rice value chain: Inputs supply, Farm Machinery and Equipment Rentals, Seed Multiplication, Production, Processing, Wholesales, Retailing, Transportation, etc.)
- xviii. Number of functional⁶ rice cooperatives in each of the six Basins
- xix. Share capital per rice cooperative in each of the six Basins
- xx. Number of persons with a share capital in the cooperative of at most 20% (male, female, youth) in each of the six Basins.
- xxi. Proportion of business⁷ in the rice cooperatives owned by private investors (male, female, youth) in each of the six Basins.
- xxii. Number of Business Plans developed and implemented by cooperatives in each of the six Basins.
- xxiii. Number of formal commercialisation agreements (from 2018 to 2022) signed between cooperatives and traders (disaggregated into inputs and products) in each of the six basins.
- xxiv. Rice land preparation methods⁸ used in the Basins disaggregated into basin, method, gender and average costs per hectare.

⁵ Eg. Input dealer, seed multipliers, farm machinery and equipment rentals, rice farmer, processor, transporter, retailer, wholesaler, credit facilitator (MFI, private dealers, etc.), etc.

⁶ Has business plans, Regular holding of meetings, Rate of attendance at meetings, Keeping of statutory records (Board meeting minutes, General assembly minutes, financial records, and annual reports of activities, stock book, inventory book), Bank accounts, Timely mobilization of shares, Business transactions among members and third parties

⁷ Quantity (tonnes) and value (FCFA) of inputs supplied by private entity to the cooperative, Quantity of paddy and milled rice supplied by the cooperative to the private investor, etc.

⁸ Manual, animal traction, machinery, or others (specify)

- xxv. Number, type⁹ and ownership¹⁰ of farm machinery and equipment in each of the six Basins and pictures
- xxvi. Rental charges (per hectare) of farm machinery and equipment disaggregated by type of operation or machinery¹¹ and ownership¹² in each of the six Basins.
- xxvii. Planting techniques (transplanting/broadcasting) used by farmers disaggregated into male, female and youths in each of the six Basins.
- xxviii. Labour costs per hectare per operation¹³ in the six Basins disaggregated by operation and basin.
- xxix. Data trends (2018 to 2022) on post-harvest losses during each farming season for rice in each of the six Basins
- xxx. Quantity of seeds (certified or local), types of varieties and preference to varieties used by farmers in the basins disaggregated into gender, source (certified or local) and basin
- xxxi. Number of rice processing mills in each of the six Basins (disaggregated by size and milling capacity¹⁴, state-owned¹⁵ or private¹⁶, electrical or diesel-powered or solar-powered, etc.) and pictures
- xxxii. Number of permanent workers employed by each processing mill in the six production Basins disaggregated by basin, mill type, gender and work station¹⁷
- xxxiii. Number of casual workers engaged by each processing mill in the six production Basins disaggregated by basin, mill type gender and work station.
- xxxiv. Number of working days per rice mill per year for each Basin
- xxxv. Annual rents per mill space per Basin.
- xxxvi. Milling cost per kg of paddy per Basin.
- xxxvii. Quantity of paddy bought or supplied to the processing mills in each of the six Basins.
- xxxviii. Quantity of paddy exported (formally or informally) to other regions/neighbouring country(ies) per Basin.
- xxxix. Quantity of polished rice produced and sold annually by the processing mills in each of the six Basins from 2018 to 2022.
 - xl. Quantity of rice bran produced and sold annually by the processing mills in each of the six Basins from 2018 to 2022.
 - xli. Processing efficiency of rice mills (% quantity of white rice/bran/husk obtained in Kg/quantity of paddy processed in Kg) in each of the six Basins disaggregated by type of mill and capacity¹⁸ and type of produce (white rice, bran, husk)

⁹ Tractor, planters, harvesters, tillers, motor bikes, push carts, etc.

¹⁰ Parastatal or Project, Individual or corporate, CIG, Cooperative, etc.

¹¹ Tractor, planters, harvesters, tillers, motor bikes, push carts, etc.

¹² Parastatal or Project, Individual or corporate, CIG, Cooperative, etc.

¹³ Land preparation, planting, weeding, application of fertilisers, application of phytosanitary products, harvesting, transportation, marketing, etc.

¹⁴ Tonnes of paddy processed per hour or day, etc.

¹⁵ Parastatal or Project

¹⁶ Individual or corporate, CIG, Cooperative, etc.

¹⁷ Loading/offloading, Weighing, recording/secretary, security, milling, stitching, manager, storekeeper, etc.

¹⁸ Tonnes of paddy processed per hour or day,

- xlii. Quantities and uses¹⁹ of rice husk in each of the six Basins used for energy generation and biochar production from the processing mills.
- xliii. Number of markets, total number of sheds and stands per market in general, and number of sheds and stands per market occupied by women and youths in particular, in each of the six Basins.
- xliv. Transportation cost trends (2018 to 2022) per weight of agricultural produce and person on roads to be rehabilitated in each of the Basins during dry and rainy seasons.
- xlv. Pictures of portions of rural roads to be rehabilitated in each of the six Basins.
- xlvi. Number of stand pipes, boreholes and access rate to potable water per Basin.
- xlvii. Average trekking distances to fetch potable water per community in the Basins.
- xlviii. Rate of prevalence of water borne diseases and STIs recorded from 2018 to 2022 in health districts in the basins.
- xlix. Education indicators including pupils/students-teachers ratio, and classrooms, number of pupils per bench, per square meter of classroom per Region/Basin.
 - 1. The School enrolment trends (2018 to 2022) in the schools in each of the six Basins.
 - li. Pictures of existing educational infrastructures to be rehabilitated and sample of others in the communities of the Basins
 - lii. Number of beneficiaries having access to electricity in each of the six Basins
 - liii. Number of beneficiaries having access to potable water in each of the six Basins
 - liv. Area and ownership of irrigated land (ha) developed in each of the six Basins disaggregated into farmer-owned/inherited and rented, gender and basin.
 - lv. Rental fees of rice farm land per hectare per annum in each of the six Basins
 - lvi. Percentage of irrigated land used for second cycle rice cropping and/or off-season farming in each of the six Basins disaggregated into number of farmers, second cycle cropping and off-season cropping (type of food crop))
 - lvii. Pictures of local markets to be rehabilitated and sample of others in the communities of the basins
 - lviii. Market statistics trends for volume of sales, type and quantity of products in sale, weekly tax collection in corresponding markets for each of the six Basins
 - lix. Number of irrigated rice land management committees per Basin in the six basins.
 - lx. Amount of fees paid for operation/maintenance of irrigated land per year per farmer in each of the six Basins
 - lxi. Utility charges paid per household per annum to cover the operating cost of potable water infrastructure in each of the six basins.
 - lxii. Existing MFI in each of the Basins; their membership composition (gender segregation); percentage of loan types (agricultural loans, education, etc.; business operation volume for the past 5 years, in the communities of the basins.
 - lxiii. Quantity of locally milled rice (swamp and upland) for each Basin,

¹⁹ Fuel for cooking, substrate (mushroom production, plantain multiplication), manure, etc.

- lxiv. Off-farm income generating activities in each of the Basins; % income derived from off-farm activities (% contribution of various activities to house hold income).
- lxv. Inventory of environmental watersheds and pictures of degraded sites / status of the watersheds.
- lxvi. Sociocultural information and information on living conditions of the population (type of housing and construction material used, nutritional status of the population, schooling and literacy rates, access to health facilities, infant mortality rates, etc.) in each Basin.
- lxvii. Number of households in each of the three Regions involved in rice production
- lxviii. Number of people involved in cultivation, processing and marketing of rice in Cameroon in general and in each of the six Basins in particular
- lxix. Quantity of milled rice imported annually in Cameroon from 2018 to 2022.
- lxx. Average price per Kg of milled imported rice compared to average price per Kg of milled local rice in Cameroon, in general and in the six Basins in particular from 2018 to 2022 disaggregated per basin.
- lxxi. Farm gate prices for paddy in each of the six basins
- lxxii. Availability of storage facilities and distance from farms and milling centres
- lxxiii. Area of irrigated land developed in the Project area and per Basin
- lxxiv. Number of existing transhumance corridors in the Project area and per Basin
- lxxv. Number of rice seed multipliers in the Project area (disaggregated into gender, production Basin, and business entity²⁰)
- lxxvi. Number and state of multipurpose centres
- lxxvii. Annual cropping cycles in wetlands after rice production (crop type, quantity, frequency, yields) per Basin

Maps should be produced indicating the following:

1. Physical features (relief, hydrology, vegetation)
2. Main Markets
3. Areas under plantation agriculture
4. Touristic sites
5. Main towns
6. Roads infrastructure (including quality)

VI. WORK PLAN AND METHODOLOGY:

The consultant is required to deliver his/her detailed work plan for completion of the entire assignment. S/he shall propose the methodology of data collection, tools, sources²¹ and analysis which shall permit the monitoring and evaluation of activities over time. S/he may undertake literature review/secondary data collection as well as generate primary data. The sampling size for this study per Basin shall be 250 households giving a total of 1,500 households for the Project. In each basin data must be collected in the minimum of ten (10) villages randomly chosen by the PMU.

VII. REPORTS AND SCHEDULE OF DELIVERIES

²⁰ One-man business, partnership, joint venture, cooperative, association, etc.

²¹ The data sources must be indicated in the report.

7.1 Report Characteristics

- i. The report shall be written in English. However, the language should be simple as to be easily understood by all actors
- ii. The report must be typed in Microsoft WORD
- iii. It should not be more than 100 pages
- iv. The text should have a Times New Roman font type; size of 12
- v. The report should be printed on A4 paper size
- vi. The report should have hard cover and well bounded not to be damaged easily

7.2 Schedule of Deliveries

i) Inception Report

Though the consultant will propose a timeframe for the assignment in the technical proposal, the actual schedule for deliveries will be agreed upon only during negotiation of the contract. This schedule, among others, will constitute the inception report, which must be delivered within one week after the signing of the contract. However, the effective commencement of the contract will be from the date of signing of the contract.

ii) Assignment Reports

Provisional Reports

The consultant shall inform the PMU of the progress during supervision missions. Two provisional reports shall be submitted to the PMU for evaluation/subsequent modifications at the end of the 1st and 2nd month of the consultancy.

Final Report

The first draft final report will be submitted two weeks to the end of the consultancy which must receive any comments from PMU a week after. The final report is required two weeks after the reception of the first draft report.

As stated under Section IV above, Baseline Consultant's report will (i) generate the baseline data for all the indicators mentioned above; and (ii) set targets for all the same indicators mentioned above. The same indicators will be monitored and updated by the PMU M&E and its other consultants (not the Baseline consultant) on an annual basis.

Moreover, the Consultant shall be expected to disaggregate all indicators in the logical framework matrix on a per Region AND per production Basin basis in terms of baseline data and target data.

The final report should include difficulties encountered, lessons learnt, data collected, methods information was actually collected and analysed, all the data collection sheets, areas and methods of improvements should the same assignment be done again. The consultant shall submit 25 hard copies of the report and a soft copy.

Annexes:

- The annexes of the report shall include sample of all the questionnaires used for the study
- All data collected sheets;
- Data basis (base de données et masque de saisie)

iii) Reception process of Final Product

The Baseline Survey report that is the final product expected from the consultant will be received after going through this procedure:

1. The Provisional Report (Draft) prepared by consultant and submitted to RVCDP
2. RVCDP makes input for consultant to incorporate
3. Consultant incorporates inputs, if any
4. RVCDP verifies and validates the incorporation of inputs
5. The consultant produces the final product
6. Reception of final product by a committee.

VIII. PROFILE/ SELECTION OF CONSULTANT

The consultancy team shall be made up of:

- An Agro-economist (who shall be the team leader and oversee the coordination of the entire research assignment)
- A Sociologist (with background in Gender Analysis) shall identify according to sex groups, the major socio-cultural factors, mobility trends, relationship between ethnic groups, sources of potential conflicts, living condition, relationship with income, etc.
- A Statistician (with background in Geography), ensures reliable statistical data assembly, analysis and interpretation, GPS capture, display of required maps/GIS, location of various markets and social infrastructures, roads, etc. within the basins.
- A Computer data analyst (shall ensure sound analyses, report and display of research findings and Production of final Report in format required)

The Consultant shall be selected through a short list of consulting firms established after Expression of Interest Request. Upon establishment of shortlist and receipt of proposals the selection criteria of the Consultant shall constitute:

- Qualification of the Consultant (General and Specific)
- Qualification of personnel for the assignment
- Experience of the Consultant in working with donors
- Experience of the Consultant in related assignments.

IX. DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT

The consultancy assignment shall be for a duration of 3 months. However, the effective involvement of the constituted team shall be approximated as follows:

- i. 90 Man days for the Agro-economist
- ii. 60 Man days for the Sociologist
- iii. 90 Man days for the Statistician
- iv. 30 Man days for the Computer data analyst

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

10.1 Facilities available

The PMU will provide to the consultant, the list of infrastructures retained in the various basins and the Project appraisal report.

10.2 Consultancy Management

The consultancy shall be coordinated by the Project Coordinator while the technical supervision shall be ensured by the Project Monitoring and Evaluation Expert.

Consultants may contact RVCDP through the following contacts:

Mail to:

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XI. SUMMARY OF PROJECT RESULT-BASED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX²²

Narrative Summary	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Impact					
Contribute to rice self-sufficiency, enhance economic growth, and improve household incomes through improved production, processing, marketing, and support private sector participation in the agricultural (rice) value chain.	IM-01: % increase in National milled rice production as a result of implementation of RVCDP (CSI/KPI)	X	10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National statistics (Stakeholders' surveys); • Evaluation reports; • Donors' reports; • Activity Reports; • M&E Reports; • Annual, mid-term, and final project evaluation reports; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and political stability; • Mobilisation of all the actors around the objectives of the Project; • Government policies in the agriculture sector are sustained.
	IM-02: Total number of jobs created along the rice value chain (CSI/KPI)	X	253,000 (50% women and youth)		
	IM-03: Number of individuals benefitting directly from RVCDP interventions	X	192,000		
	IM-04: Number of individuals benefitting indirectly from RVCDP interventions	X	840,000		
	IM-05: % Increase in the income of producers and related stakeholders of the rice value chain	X	30-50% ²³		
	IM-06: Increase in the number of enterprises and agribusinesses owned by women and youth	X	5%		
	IM-07: Reduced cost of paddy production per hectare	X	10%		
Outcome (by 2028)					
1. Rice productivity increased and Profit-oriented Rice Value Chains are developed and operationalized	OC1-01: Level of rice productivity increased (CSI/KPI)	4.5 t/ha	6 t/ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National statistics (Stakeholders' surveys); • Evaluation reports; • Donors' reports; • Activity Reports; • M&E Reports; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good access to markets; • No major drought occurrence; • No conflict among stakeholders;
	OC1-02: Quantity of paddy (tonnes) produced cumulatively by end of project	X	126,000 tonnes		
	OC1-03: % increase in national milled rice production per annum as a result of RVCDP	X	4%		

²² The Consultant shall be expected to disaggregate all indicators in this logical framework matrix on a per Region AND per production Basin basis in terms of baseline data and target data.

²³ See PAD, page 1

Narrative Summary	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	
	OC1-04: Increase in average household farm sizes	X	5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual, mid-term, project completion and post project evaluation reports; Consultants' reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial institutions willing to operate in targeted areas. 	
	OC1-05: Quantity (tonnes) of white rice produced annually from project-sponsored processing mills by end of project	X	29,400			
	OC1-06: % Increase in number of private rice processing mills within the project area	X	5%			
	OC1-07: Quantity of paddy cumulatively collected/processed by the cooperatives by end of project	X	126,000 tonnes			
	OC1-08: Quantity of polished rice sold by the cooperatives	X	88,200 tonnes			
	OC1-09: Processing efficiency of rice mills (white rice/paddy ratio)	X	70%			
	OC1-10: Quantity of rice bran produced and sold cumulatively by end of project	X	12,600 tonnes			
	OC1-11: % Reduction in post-harvest losses	X	10%			
	OC1-12: Number of permanent (2 per work station of 7 per mill) (and temporal jobs created in the 9 rice processing mills	X	126 /1,000			
	OC1-13: Percentage of farmers using certified seeds for rice cultivation	X	80%			
	OC1-14: Number of seed production enterprises created and functional	25% ²⁴	y			
	2. Improved access to socio economic infrastructure	OC2-01: Number of patients (outpatients/admitted) treated annually at the constructed health centres. (KPI)	X			70,200/4,212 patients
		OC2-02: Number of students having access to the project-supported schools. (KPI)	X			2,880 students

²⁴ Cameroon Rice Development Strategy 2022-2030, p. 28

Narrative Summary	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	OC2-03: Number of beneficiaries having access to potable water as a result of RVCDP	X			
	OC2-04: Number of beneficiaries having access to extended rural electricity as a result of RVCDP	X			
Outputs (2027)					
1. Rice production and productivity increased.	OP1-01: Area of irrigated land developed (CSI/KPI).	x	7000 ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project progress reports; • Supervision and evaluation reports; • National statistics; • International organization reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved technologies (adapted varieties) are available; • Conducive climate for production; • Low efficiency of contracting agents; • Non commitment of the beneficiaries; • Weak capacity of the members of the management unit • Farmer-grazer land conflicts reduced
	OP1-02: Number of transhumance corridors traced	0	28		
	OP1-03: Number of cooperatives provided with production and post-harvest equipment (KPI).	0	12		
	OP1-04: Number of farmers provided with inputs and seeds (KPI)	x	150,000 farmers		
	OP1-05: Number of production and post-harvest equipment pools set up	0	6		
2. Farmers Access to market and value chain strengthened	OP2-01: Number of processing units established (CSI/KPI)	x	9		
	OP2-02: Number of markets constructed/rehabilitated (CSI/KPI)	x	18		
	OP2-03: Number of MIS established at MINADER (KPI)	0	1		
	OP2-04: Length (km) of access roads constructed / rehabilitated (CSI/KPI).	x	650 Km		
	OP2-05: Number of warehouses constructed/rehabilitated and storage capacity (CSI/KPI)	x	59 (3090 tonnes)		
3. Enabling policy and institutional capacity developed.	OP3-01: Number of farmers trained in the rice value chain and cooperative management (CSI/KPI).	0	210,000 farmers		

Narrative Summary	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	OP3-02: Number of project stakeholders and project staff trained (KPI).	0	50		
	OP3-03: Number of farmers having access to market credit (CSI/KPI).	x	14,000 farmers		
	OP3-04: Amount of credit line set up and disbursed to seed multipliers, farmers, processors etc.	0	€ 3,000,000		
	OP3-05: Loan recovery rate	x	95%		
4. Social infrastructure rehabilitated/constructed	OP4-01: Number of water supply systems and potable water points constructed / rehabilitated (KPI)	x	99 (37 systems, 62 water points)		
	OP4-02: Number of integrated health centres constructed and equipped (KPI)	x	9		
	OP4-03: Number of schools rehabilitated / constructed and equipped (KPI)	x	8		
	OP4-04: Number of community action centres constructed and equipped. (KPI)	x	6		
	OP4-05: Length (km) of electrical transmission line constructed and functional. (KPI)	0	125 Km		
Activities					
COMPONENT 1: RAISING RICE PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY					
A1. Land development and irrigation network				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project progress reports; • Supervision and evaluation reports; • National statistics; • International organization reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved technologies (adapted varieties) are available; • Conducive climate for production; • Low efficiency of contracting agents;
A1.1 Swamp rice land development (7,000 ha)	AA1.1-01: Number of plots distributed in developed lands for rice farming	x	14 000		
	AA1.1-02: Proportion of plots distributed to women and youths	x	50%		
	AA1.1-03: Proportion of developed lands used for second cycle rice cultivation or cultivation of offseason crops	x	50%		
	AA1.1-04: Length (km) of dykes and irrigation canals constructed	x	x		

Narrative Summary	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions		
A1.2 Creation of transhumance corridors with drinking troughs, salt leaks and fencing (barb wire & life fence)	AA1.2-01: Proportion of irrigation structures and crops not destroyed by cattle	x	100%		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non commitment of the beneficiaries; • Weak capacity of the members of the management unit Farmer-grazer land conflicts reduced		
	AA1.2-02: Number of water points and salt leaks constructed	x	x				
	AA1.2-03: Length of fencing (barbwire & life fence) of rice fields achieved	x	x				
	AA1.2-03: Number of farmer-grazer conflicts on use of developed lands	x	0				
A2 Acquisition of 6 sets of production and post-harvest equipment	AA2.1-01: Type and quantity of farm equipment purchased	x					
	AA2.1-02: Area of rice plots in the project-developed lands ploughed with project-acquired farm equipment	x	7,000 ha				
	AA2.1-03: Area of rice plots out of the project-developed lands ploughed with project-acquired farm equipment	x	3,500 ha				
	AA2.1-04: Number of repairers of machinery trained	x					
A.3 Adaptive Research and Provision of Agricultural Inputs							
A3.1 Provision of Agricultural Inputs	AA3.1-01: Quantity of inputs provided to IRAD and other partners		48 T base fertiliser, 19.2 T top fertiliser, 768 l herbicides				
	AA3.1-02: Quantity of inputs provided to seed multipliers and rice farmers		4800 T base fertiliser, 1920 T top fertiliser, 76,800 l herbicides				
A3.2 Provision of adapted varieties and complementary technologies	AA3.2-01: Quantity of basic seeds of adapted varieties acquired and given to IRAD and other partners	x	10.8 T				
	AA3.2-02: Number of technical bulletins produced by IRAD	x	??				

Narrative Summary	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
A3.3 Production and distribution of certified seeds of adapted varieties	AA3.3-01: Number of cooperatives trained on certified seed production, by IRAD and partners	x	12		
	AA3.3-02: Number of trainers trained by IRAD and partners on best agronomic, postharvest, and processing techniques	x	150		
	AA3.3-03: Number of seed certification units provided		6		
	AA3.3-04: Quantity of seeds produced		768 t		
	AA3.3-05: Number of seed multipliers trained (40 per cooperative)	x	480		
	AA3.3-06: Proportion of women and youth trained in seed multiplication per cooperative		50%		
	AA3.3-07: Number of farmer field schools set up				
A4. Technical Assistance (Reverse Linkage)	AA4.1-01: Number of protocol agreements signed with technical partners				
COMPONENT-2: STRENGTHENING THE LINK TO MARKET					
B.1- Support to Value Addition				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project progress reports; • Supervision and evaluation reports; • National statistics; • International organization reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved technologies (adapted varieties) are available; • Conducive climate for production; • Low efficiency of contracting agents; • Non commitment of the beneficiaries; • Weak capacity of the members of

Narrative Summary	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
					the management unit Farmer-grazer land conflicts reduced
B1.1 Construction and installation of rice processing mills	AB1.1-01: Number of women and youth recruited in the rice processing mills (at least 5 per unit)	x	45		
	AB1.1-02: Outsourcing modalities for mills defined	No	Yes		
	AB1.1-03: % Volume of group sales of milled rice achieved by the cooperatives annually	No	Yes		
	AB1.1-04: Number of repairers of processing mills trained	x	10%		
	AB1.1-05: Quantity of rice husk used for energy generation and biochar product	x	45		
	AB1.1-06: Number of days of operation of processing mills in the project area per year as a result of availability of paddy	x	10%		
B.2- Support to Market Infrastructure					
B2.1 Construction of markets	AB2.1-01: Proportion of marketing facilities allocated to women and youths	x	50%		
B.3- Rehabilitation/ Construction of Access Roads	AB3.1-01: Reduction in transportation fares (to and from production basins, markets and commercial centres)	x	50%		
	AB3.1-02: Number of small restaurants and petty businesses set up during and after construction/rehabilitation of roads	x	5%		
B.4- Rehabilitation/ Construction of warehouses	AB4.1-01: Number of drying beds constructed				

Narrative Summary	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	AB4.1-02: Quantity of paddy stored in the temporal warehouses				
	AB4.1-03: Quantity of milled rice stored in the warehouses				
	AB4.1-04: Quantity and type of equipment provided at the warehouse reception offices				
B.5-Fostering Enabling Policy, Institutional Environment	AB5.1-01: Frequency of broadcast of market information				
	AB5.1-02: Number of farmers benefitting (consulting/taking decisions) from MIS				
	AB5.1-03: Number of viewers consulting the MIS				
	AB5.1-04: Proportion of share capital in the cooperatives owned by private investors				
B.6- Design and supervision consultant	Design and supervision consultant recruited	No	Yes		Timely recruitment of DSC
COMPONENT- 3. FOSTERING ENABLING POLICY, INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING					
C1- Training on Agricultural Value chain activities	AC1.1-01: % of women and youths trained on agricultural value chain activities				
	AC1.1-02 : Number of training modules developed and delivered				
C2- Training on Cooperative Development and Business Plans	AC2.1-01: % of women and youths trained on cooperative development and business plans				
	AC2.1-02: Number of Business Plans developed and implemented				
	AC2.1-03: Number of formal commercialisation agreements signed between cooperatives and traders (inputs, products)				
	AC2.1-04: Number of new initiatives taken without project assistance				

Narrative Summary	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
C3- Capacity Building of PMU/PIU/Partners/ Other Stakeholders					
C3.1 Strengthen the capacities of project staff	AC3.1-01: Number of project staff trained Number of trainings achieved				
C3.2 Strengthen the capacities of project partners	AC3.2-01: Number of partners / stakeholders trained				
C4: Advocacy Activities and Community Participation					
C4.1 Sensitize and train Rice Professional Organizations (RPO)	AC4.1-01: : Number of RPOs sensitized and trained (cooperatives				
	AC4.1-02: Number of sensitisation campaigns carried out	x	y		
C4.2 Sensitize, train, and support gender mainstreaming & Income generating activities for women/youths on the rice value chain.	AC4.2-01: Proportion of women/youths sensitised and trained on rice value chain income-generating activities	x	50%		
	AC4.2-02: Proportion of financial support granted to women and youths on rice value chain income-generating activities	x	50%		
C4.3 Strengthen the capacities of decentralized structures, input dealers & private entrepreneurs having relevance in the rice value chain	: Number of decentralized structures, input dealers & private entrepreneurs having relevance in the rice value chain trained	x			
C5 Training on Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services (Enhance Sustainable Agriculture)	AC5.1-01: Number of extension staff trained				
C6 Training on Management of Rural Infrastructure (CB of local Communities for rural Infrastructure):					

Narrative Summary	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
C6.1 Provision of Infrastructure Maintenance Equipment and Workshops	AC6.1-01 : Number of functional rural infrastructure management committees set up and trained (boreholes, water system, health centres, schools, community action centres)				
	AC6.1-02 : Number and type of equipment provided to infrastructure management committees				
C6.2 Organize, train, equip and support Production and Processing Infrastructural committees	AC6.2-01 : Number of functional Production and Processing Infrastructural management committees set up and trained (agric machinery, processing units, warehouses, markets)				
	AC6.2-02 : Number and type of maintenance equipment provided to Production and Processing Infrastructural management committees				
	AC6.2-03 : Number of youths trained on installation, operation, maintenance, and management of the production and post-harvest equipment & processing units.				
	AC6.2-04 : Amount of funds generated for maintenance and replacement				
C6.3 Organize, re-dynamize, train and equip road & Irrigation infrastructures management committees (RIMC)	AC6.3-01 : Number of functional road & Irrigation infrastructures management committees set up and trained				
	AC6.3-02 : Number and type of equipment provided to road & Irrigation infrastructures management committees				
	AC6.3-03 : Amount and frequency of fees paid to sustain operation and maintenance of irrigated infrastructure				

Narrative Summary	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
C7. Credit Line (Financial Support to Rice Farmers)	AC7.1-01: Number of youths and women benefitting from RLF	x	7500		
	: Annual volume of agricultural /rice loans granted by commercial banks to producers / processors / marketers in the project area		5%		
	AC7.1-02: Loan recovery rate	x	95%		
	AC7.1-03 : Number of jobs created through the RLF				
C8. Training on Micro-Financing	AC8.1-01: Number of youths and other beneficiaries trained on microfinancing		10,500		
C9. Implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)					
C9.1 Promotion on fruit tree domestication techniques in all the basins	AC9.1-01: Number of trainings on promotion of fruit tree domestication carried out	0	6		
	AC9.1-02: Number of participants trained on promotion of fruit tree domestication	0	150		
	AC9.1-03: Number of fruit tree nurseries developed in the basins (2 per site)	0	12		
	AC9.1-04: Quantity of seedlings produced and planted by the farmers	0			
C9.2 Carry out slope stabilisation to prevent erosion at project sites	AC9.2-01: Number of degraded slopes (4 per site) mitigated with indigenous tree species	0	24		
C9.3 Development of aquaculture (pisciculture) in the rice fields in each of the production basin	AC9.3-01: Number of pilot fish farms (10*10m ² each) developed within the rice plots in the project area (3 per basin)	0	18		
C9.4 Carry out trainings on safe use of agrochemicals	AC9.4-01: Number of trainings on safe use of agrochemicals achieved (3 per basin)	0	18		
	AC9.4-02: Number of participants trained on safe use of agrochemicals	0	500		

Narrative Summary	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
C9.5 Carry out sensitization and training on birds control measures in rice farms	AC9.5-01: Number of workshops on bird control measures achieved	0	6		
	AC9.5-02: Number of participants trained on bird control measures	0	500		
C9.6 Sensitization and training on bush fire sustainable management at project sites	AC9.6-01: Number of sensitisation meetings carried out on bush fire sustainable management	0	6		
	AC9.6-02: Number of farmers sensitised on bush fire sustainable management	0	500		
C9.7 Sensitization meetings on environmental safeguards measures at all works and infrastructures	AC9.7-01: Number of sensitization meetings on environmental safeguards measures carried out BEP	0	6		
	AC9.7-02: Number of workers trained on environmental safeguards measures	0	400		
C9.8 Training and provision of protective devices (masks, sanitizers etc.) as safeguards for environmental hygiene and sanitation to beneficiaries	AC9.8-01: Number of people provided with the environmental hygiene and sanitation material	0	300		
C9.9 Carry out environmental and social surveillance	AC9.9-01: Number of environmental and social surveillance missions carried out by MINEPDED by end of project	0	20		
C9.10 Carry out environmental audit	AC9.10-01: Environmental audit carried out	No	Yes		
C10: Support to field placement of young graduates	AC10.1-01: Number of young graduates placed on internship by end of project (15 per year)	0	75		
C11: Expropriation and Compensation	AC11.1-01: Amount of compensated land allocated to youths	0	50%		
COMPONENT-4: REHABILITATION/ CONSTRUCTION OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE					
D1: Construction / rehabilitation of potable water	AD1.1-01: Number of beneficiary communities sensitised for them to participate in the supervision of works,				

Narrative Summary	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	management, and maintenance of the systems after project completion				
	AD1.1-02 : Number of persons having access to potable water				
	Number of standpipes constructed/rehabilitated				
	AD1.1-03 : % of households contributing to the annual utility charge to cover the operating cost of water infrastructure				
	AD1.1-04 : Number of youths and female trained in water maintenance				
	AD1.1-05 : Number of water management committee (WMC) members trained				
	AD1.1-06 : Number of maintenance toolkits provided to WMC				
D2: Construction / rehabilitation and equipment of health centres	AD2.1-01 : Type and quantity of furniture and medical equipment supplied to health centres BEP				
D3: Construction / rehabilitation and equipment of schools	AD3.1-01 : % Increase in school enrolment in project-supported schools	x	5%		
D4: Construction of Community Action Centres	AD4.1-01				
	AD4.1-02 : Degree of maintenance of the constructed infrastructure	Poor	Good		
D5: Extension of rural electrification	AD5.1-01 : Number of households having access to rural electricity				
	AD5.1-02 : Number of days of operation of processing mills in the project area per years as a result of availability of electricity	x	180 days		
COMPONENT-5: PROJECT MANAGEMENT, COORDINATION & M&E					
E1: Project Management Unit	AE5.1.01 : Number of PMU/PIU buildings constructed	0	4		

Narrative Summary	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	AE5.1.02: Number of procurement packages achieved BEP (IsDB)	0	31		
	AE5.1.03: Number of MOUs signed with implementing partners BEP	0	6		
	AE5.1.04: Disbursement rate	0	100		
	AE5.1.05: Execution rate	0	100		
E2: Monitoring and evaluation	AE2.1-01: Functional M&E System set-up	No	Yes		
	AE2.1-02: Baseline study carried out	No	Yes		
	AE2.1-03: Number of progress reports produced				
	AE2.1-04: Number of M&E reports produced				
	AE2.1-05: Mid-term report produced	No	Yes		
	AE2.1-06: Project completion report produced	No	Yes		
E3: Start-up, Mid-term, and Completion Workshop/ Familiarization Visit	AE3.1-01: Number of workshops achieved	0	3		
	AE3.1-02: Number of familiarisation visits undertaken	0	6		
COMPONENT-6: AUDIT					
F1: Recruit auditor	AF1.1-01: Auditor recruited	No	Yes		
F2: Carry out audits	AF1.2-01: Number of annual audits carried out BEP	0	5		
F3: Certification of project accounts					
COMPONENT-7: CONTINGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSE					
G1: Support to contingency and emergency activities	AG1.1-01: Number of contingency and emergency activities funded	0	n		