

STAPLE CROPS PROCESSING ZONES (SCPZs): Promoting Sustainable Agricultural Value Chains.



Computation of SCPZ Programme Beneficiaries

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The computation of beneficiaries for the Staple Crops Processing Zone (SCPZ) programme involves a comprehensive analysis of both direct and indirect beneficiaries, disaggregated by country (see Annex 22d for further details). This analysis is essential to understand the program's reach, impact, and distribution across different populations. The beneficiaries are further categorized by gender, allowing for a deeper understanding of gender dynamics and inclusivity within the programme. The data presented in Table 1 provides a summary of this computation for three countries: Togo, Senegal, and Guinea.

Table 1: Direct and Indirect Programme Beneficiaries Disaggregated by Countries

Programme Beneficiaries (Direct Plus Indirect)							
Country	Direct (Baseline)	Direct (GCF)	Indirect (Baseline)	Indirect (GCF)	Total(D+I)	Male	Females
Togo	353.000,0	75.853,0	309.557,8	437.520,0	1.175.930,8	538.576,3	637.354,5
Senegal	150.000,0	83.215,0	2.462.860,5	735.160,0	3.431.235,5	1.571.505,9	1.859.729,6
Guinea	320.000,0	122.660,0	1.155.506,1	511.812,0	2.109.978,1	966.370,0	1.143.608,1
Total	823.000,0	281.728,0	3.927.924,4	1.684.492,0	6.717.144,4	3.076.452,1	3.640.692,2
% of Total Population	2,4%	0,8%	11,5%	4,9%	19,7%	9,0%	10,7%

Direct Beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries are individuals who directly participate in or are directly affected by the SCPZ programme. These include people who are directly employed in the SCPZ region, receive training or capacity building, or benefit from the infrastructure and services established by the programme. The bases for the computations are presented in Table 2, 3 and 4.

Table 2: Computations of Programme Direct Beneficiaries (Baseline Investment)

Adaptation Benefits	Related Program Activity	Total Beneficiaries	Percent
Improved livelihood and increased income through employment at IAPs, access to storage facility, reduced post-harvest loss and access to market prices based on climate-informed agro-advisory services	Activities 1.3.1 & 3.1.1: (Togo: 100,000; Senegal: 43,000; Guinea: 60,000)	203.000	24,67%
Engagement of experts that incorporate climate-resilient infrastructure, such as flood-resistant buildings, drainage systems, and water storage facilities, at the IAP. Construction activities and subsequent agro-industrial operations that stimulate local economic growth. The parks will attract investments, create business opportunities, and generate revenues that can be reinvested in climate-resilient projects thereby creating more job opportunities.	Activity 1.3.1: (Togo: 60,000; Senegal: 18,000; Guinea: 46,000)	124.000	15,07%
Improved water security through improved water management including the development of water-efficient irrigation systems, rainwater harvesting, and water recycling facilities. These measures will enhance water availability and management, critical for maintaining agricultural productivity in the face of changing precipitation patterns.	Activity 1.3.1: (Togo: 93,000; Senegal: 19,000; Guinea: 64,000)	176.000	21,39%
Smallholder farmers practicing CRA and agro-forestry activities with enhanced soil health and facility, improved water management, enrich crop diversification and increased resilience to extreme events as well as reduced vulnerability to market fluctuations	Activity 2.1.1 & 2.1.2: (Togo: 50,000; Senegal: 20,000; Guinea: 50,000)	120.000	14,58%

Awareness raising /training and capacity building of value chain actors, communities and institutions on climate information and early warning systems (CIEWS) for risks preparedness and readiness. Increased knowledge about climate information and early warning systems for stakeholders to understand the potential climate-related risks they face and make timely and informed decisions	Activity 2.2.1 & 2.2.2: Togo: 50,000; Senegal: 50,000; Guinea: 100,000	200.000	24,30%
Total Direct Beneficiaries (Baseline Investment)		823.000	100%

Table 3: Computations of Programme Direct Beneficiaries (GCF Financed Investment)

Adaptation Benefits	Program Beneficiaries (Direct Beneficiaries)	Related Activity	Total
<i>Improved air quality and human health and enhanced energy security and resilience to energy price volatility through reduction of 8,493,358 tons of CO₂eq from RE generation of 10 MW from biogas systems and 14.69 MW of solar systems across the host countries</i>	<i>Number of ACSs, WABEs, and FBAs (Togo: 400; Senegal: 1,200; Guinea: 800)</i>	Activities <i>1.1.1; 1.2.1; 2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.2.1; 2.2.2</i>	2.400,0
	Total Direct Beneficiaries at Firm's Level		2.400,0
<i>Enhanced soil health and facility, improved water management, enrich crop diversification and increased resilience to extreme events as well as reduced vulnerability to market fluctuations resulting from smallholder farmers practicing CRA and agro-forestry activities</i>	<i>At Smallholder Farmers (SHFH) Level (Togo: 21,810; Senegal: 31,940; Guinea: 25,428)</i>	Activities <i>1.1.1; 2.1.1; 2.1.2</i>	79.178,0

	Total Direct Beneficiaries (SHFH + Household members)		79.178,0
<i>Awareness raised and value chain actors capacity strengthened (communities and institutions) on agricultural value chain development and climate resilient livelihood options.</i>	<i>Direct Institutional Beneficiaries (At least 150 MDAs will directly benefit training activities)</i>	Activities 2.2.2	150,0
Total Direct Institutional Beneficiaries			150,0
<i>Increased resilience through increased knowledge about climate information and early warning systems for stakeholders to understand the potential climate-related risks they face and make timely and informed decisions</i>	<i>Direct program beneficiaries of climate smart agro advisory services and digital information - CIEWS (Togo: 50,000; Senegal: 50,000; Guinea: 100,000)</i>	<i>Activity 2.2.2</i>	200.000,0
Total Direct Beneficiaries CIEWS			200.000,0
Grand Total Programme Beneficiaries			281.728,0

Table 4: Computations of SCPZs Programme Indirect Beneficiaries

Country	Total Population	Percent of Indirect Beneficiaries relative to Total Population	Indirect Beneficiaries	Male Indirect Beneficiaries	Females Indirect Beneficiaries
Togo (1IAIP)	6.191.155,0	5,0%	309.557,75	154.778,88	154.778,88
Senegal (3 IAIPs)	16.419.070,0	15,0%	2.462.860,50	1.231.430,25	1.231.430,25
Guinea (2 IAIPs)	11.555.061,0	10,0%	1.155.506,10	577.753,05	577.753,05
Total	34.165.286,0		3.927.924,35	1.963.962,18	1.963.962,18
% of Total Population			11,50%	5,75%	5,75%

Indirect Beneficiaries

Indirect beneficiaries are those who may not be directly involved in the programme but still experience adaptation benefits. These could include individuals in the supply chain, local communities benefitting from improved infrastructure, and people accessing services generated by the SCPZ. The computations of indirect programme beneficiaries presented in Table 1 above, are based on the following assumptions:

- a. A conservative estimate of 5% of each country's total population (depending on the number of the AIPs in each country) is used as the basis to impute the indirect beneficiaries. Note that other existing Agro-growth poles projects have used between 40% and 50% for indirect beneficiaries.
- b. The major indirect positive effects of the programme are assumed to include the following among many others. i) Access to produce markets created by the agro-industrial parks especially for smallholder farmers, Agricultural Cooperative Societies (ACSs), Farm-based Associations (FBAs), agribusiness enterprises (fertilizer companies, seed producers, labelling companies, packaging companies etc). These new markets will open avenues for the exchange of agricultural goods and services. ii) The existence of low-energy processing facilities will drastically reduce post-harvest losses thereby generating an additional stream of employment for a wide range of small and micro enterprises (SMEs) along the value chains. iii) New SMEs will spring up along the agricultural value chains because of the numerous business opportunities created by the IAIPs. iv) Foreign trade will flourish, especially for the primary commodities intensified through the programme. This will indirectly benefit a large segment of the entire population. v) The tourism industry will become booming with additional benefits at both the regional and national levels. vi) Small street vendors will emerge as a result of new markets introduced by food packaging.
- c. As a result of the positive effects mentioned above, adaptation benefits can include but not limited to the following: (i) Enhanced livelihoods for farmers and agribusinesses (e.g., FBAs, ACSs, SMEs, etc.); (ii) strengthen agricultural value chain; (iii) reduce post-harvest losses; (iv) stimulate SMEs; (v) promote resource efficiency (e.g., low-emission energy facilities); (vi) enhance long-term sustainability; (vii) reduce losses of lives and assets; (viii) increase agricultural income; and (ix) improve food security.
- d. In Togo, it is estimated that roughly 5% will be indirect beneficiaries from its 6.2 million people from the nation's one (1) IAIPs. This translates to about 747,077.8 indirect beneficiaries.
- e. In Senegal, it is estimate that more than 15% of 16.4 million of the country's population will benefit from the country's three (3) IAIPs. This translated to about 3,198,020.5 indirect beneficiaries in Senegal.
- f. Lastly, in Guinea, it is projected that 10% of the country's 11.6 million people will indirectly benefit from the country's single IAIP project, The amounts to a total indirect beneficiary of approximately 1.66 million people.

In conclusion, the computation of beneficiaries for the SCPZ programme involves both direct and indirect beneficiaries, providing insights into the program's scope and impact across different countries and gender groups. This analysis aids in evaluating the program's

effectiveness in ensuring food security and promoting economic development, job creation, and gender inclusivity within the participating nations.