# المجلس التنفيذي الدورة التاسعة والثلاثون بعد المائة روما، 12-13 سبتمبر /أبلول 2023



تقرير رئيس الصندوق بشأن قرض مقترح تقديمه إلى مملكة ليسوتو من أجل مشروع القدرة التنافسية لسلسلة قيمة الصوف والموهير

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الإجراء: المجلس التنفيذي مدعو إلى الموافقة على التوصية الواردة في الفقرة 55.

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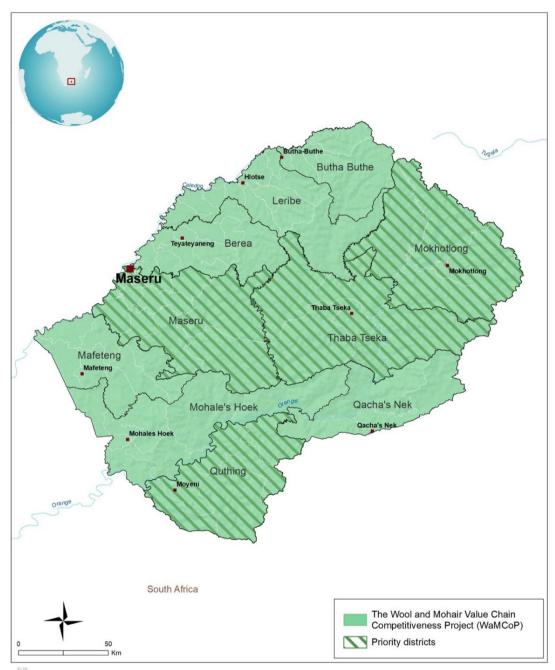
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### خريطة منطقة المشروع



إن التسميات المستخدمة وطريقة عرض المواد في هذه الخريطة لا تعني التعبير عن أي رأي كان من جانب الصندوق فيما يتعلق بترسيم الحدود أو التخوم أو السلطات المختصة بها. أعد هذه الخريطة الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية | 14-07-2022



### موجز التمويل

المؤسسة المُبادِرة: المؤسسة المُبادِرة:

المقترض/المتلقي: مملكة ليسوتو، تمثلها وزارة المالية وتخطيط التنمية

الوكالة المنفذة: وزارة الزراعة والأمن الغذائي والتغذية

إجمالي تكلفة المشروع: إجمالي تكلفة المشروع:

قيمة القرض 1 المقدم من الصندوق (نظام 15.2 مليون دولار أمريكي تخصيص الموارد على أساس الأداء):

شروط القرض 1 المقدم من الصندوق: شروط مختلطة

قيمة القرض 2 المقدم من الصندوق (آلية الحصول 5 ملايين دولار أمريكي على الموارد المقترضة):

شروط القرض 2 المقدم من الصندوق:

أن يكون الحد الأقصى لمتوسط أجل الاستحقاق 20 سنة الجهتان المشاركتان في التمويل: صندوق منظمة البلدان المصدرة للنفط (الأوبك) للتنمية

مرفق البيئة العالمية

شروط عادية: الحد الأقصى لفترة أجل الاستحقاق 35 سنة، بما في ذلك فترة سماح أقصاها 10 سنوات، بشرط

قيمة التمويل المشترك: صندوق الأوبك للتنمية الدولية: 20 مليون دولار

أمريكي

الدو لية

مرفق البيئة العالمية: 5.2 مليون دو لار أمريكي

شروط التمويل المشترك: صندوق الأوبك للتنمية الدولية: قرض

مرفق البيئة العالمية: منحة

مساهمة المقترض/المتلقي: 8.061 مليون دو لار أمريكي

مساهمة المستفيدين: 7.381 مليون دولار أمريكي

فجوة التمويل: فجوة المدين دولار أمريكي

قيمة التمويل المناخى الذي يقدمه الصندوق: 4.130 مليون دولار أمريكي

المؤسسة المتعاونة: بإشراف مباشر من الصندوق

### أولا السياق

### ألف السياق الوطنى والأساس المنطقى لتدخل الصندوق

### السياق الوطنى

- 1- تخضع مملكة ليسوتو لإدارة حكومة ائتلافية وقد شهدت عقدا من عدم الاستقرار النسبي في القيادة، مع كثرة تغيير الأحزاب والائتلافات، وهو ما تسبب في بعض الأحيان في انهيار الحكومات. ويؤثر ذلك على ديناميات التنمية في البلد. وتصدر ليسوتو الماء والماس والمنسوجات كسلع رئيسية لها. ومن بين هذه الصادرات، فإن قطاع المنسوجات هو الوحيد الذي يولد فرص عمل كبيرة.
- 2- ويمثل القطاع الزراعي مصدرا رئيسيا لسبل العيش، إذ يشارك فيه ما يقرب من 71 في المائة من السكان الريفيين في باسوتو. أو تمثل الثروة الحيوانية الحصة الأكبر من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي الزراعي. والصوف والموهير هما أكبر سلعتين زراعيتين، إذ يمثلان ما يُقدر بنحو 60 في المائة من الصادرات الزراعية. ومنذ تصنيف ليسوتو كبلد متوسط الدخل من الشريحة الدنيا في عام 2019، تشددت شروط الإقراض لتمويل التنمية. ويشكل ذلك تحديا إنمائيا كبيرا للبلد، ويجعل زيادة التنمية الموجهة نحو القطاع الخاص وتعزيز قدرة سلاسل القيمة التجارية على الصمود من الأولويات الرئيسية.
- 3- والصوف والموهير من الألياف الطبيعية التي غالبا ما تُستخدم في صناعة الملابس وسوق الأزياء الراقية. وتساهم تربية أغنام الصوف وماعز الموهير بشكل كبير في سبل عيش نحو 45 000 أسرة ريفية في باسوتو. والصوف والموهير قابلان للتحلل البيولوجي ومتجددان وصديقان للبيئة، وهو ما يجعلهما أليافا "خضراء" متخصصة. ونظرا لأن هاتين السلعتين تتأثران بإنفاق المستهلك بالتجزئة، تعتمد جدواهما على تفضيلات المستهلك ومتطلبات السوق النهائية. 2
- 4- ويواجه قطاع الصوف والموهير في ليسوتو قيودا رئيسية، بما في ذلك انعدام الثقة والتنسيق المحدود لسلاسل القيمة؛ والافتقار إلى البيانات لأغراض الإدارة ووضع السياسات والتخطيط؛ والوصول المحدود إلى التمويل؛ والإدارة دون المستوى الأمثل للأصول العامة المهمة (حظائر القص، والأغنام والماعز المعدة للتزاوج لتحسين السلالات). وعلاوة على ذلك، فإن الاعتماد الشديد على جنوب أفريقيا لتوريد المدخلات والوصول إلى الخدمات يقيّد فرادى المزارعين والرابطات والجهات الفاعلة الأكبر في القطاع الخاص. وتقيّد هيمنة التقارير الورقية منح الشهادات للمنتجات.
- 5- ويتعرض الأداء الاقتصادي لهذه الصناعة لمزيد من المعوقات بسبب الانقسام الأخير في منظمة المنتجين الرئيسية، و التعديل المخصص نسبيا لقواعد التسويق، والارتقاء المنهجي المحدود خارج مشروعات التنمية. الجوائب الخاصة المتعلقة بأولويات التعميم المؤسسي في الصندوق
  - 6- تماشيا مع التزامات التعميم في الصندوق، صُنيّف المشروع على أنه:

ا تأثير أزمة أوكرانيا: من المتوقع أن يرتفع سعر الأعلاف في الأجلين القصير والمتوسط. ويحتاج المزار عون إلى التدريب على استخدام الموارد المحلية لتغذية الحيوانات (من المراعي المدارة بشكل مناسب)، بما في ذلك عن طريق إضافة قيمة إلى المحاصيل والمنتجات الثانوية الصناعية (الحبوب وقش البقول، وساق الذرة، والحبوب المستهلكة من مصانع الجعة، وما إلى ذلك). وقد ارتفعت أسعار الوقود في ليسوتو، مما أدى إلى التفاع التكاليف التشغيلية للمشروعات.

13 كرابطة Growers Association هما منظمتا المنتجين الرئيسيتان. Skylight Wool and Mohair Association

<sup>.</sup>Liako Mofo, Trade & Industrial Policy Strategies – Regional Wool Value Chain (2021) <sup>2</sup>

- ☒ يشمل التمويل المناخى؛
  - ☑ يراعى الشباب؛
- ⊠ يشمل القدرة على التكيف؛
- 7- تغير المناخ: تشهد ليسوتو زيادة في تواتر ظواهر الطقس المتطرفة مثل الفيضانات والجفاف، وتعاني من تآكل شديد للتربة السطحية وانخفاض خصوبة التربة. وتؤثر هذه الاتجاهات سلبا على إنتاج/إنتاجية الثروة الحيوانية وسبل عيش المنتجين.
- 8- الشمول الاجتماعي: تمتلك ليسوتو تصنيفا منخفضا في مؤشر التنمية البشرية (الترتيب الخامس والستون بعد المائة من بين 189 بلدا). وبالرغم من التقدم الذي أحرزه البلد في الحد من الفقر في السنوات السابقة، تظل هناك مستويات عالية من الضعف الاقتصادي بين السكان الريفيين. وتمتلك ليسوتو ثاني أعلى معدل لانتشار فيروس نقص المناعة البشرية في العالم (23 في المائة). وفي ظل معدل البطالة البالغ 32 في المائة، تفتقر نسبة كبيرة من السكان إلى سبل الحصول على دخل ثابت، ولا تستطيع تعبئة رأس المال العامل أو الأصول الإنتاجية أو التمويل من أجل الاستثمار في سبل العيش الريفية.

### الأساس المنطقى لتدخل الصندوق

- و- الصندوق حاليا هو أكبر وأقدم شريك إنمائي للحكومة وصناعة الصوف والمو هير في ليسوتو. ويُعتبر الاعتماد على مشروع الترويج لإنتاج الصوف والمو هير والاستمرار في العمل مع ما يُقدر بنحو 45 000 مزارع من مزارعي الصوف والمو هير أمرا استراتيجيا موصى به لتوحيد حصائل مشروع الترويج لإنتاج الصوف والمو هير وتحقيق تأثيرات أعمق. ويتسم المشروع أيضا بنهج مناصر للفقراء، إذ لا يزال إنتاج الصوف والمو هير يتركز في المناطق التي تسجل مستويات عالية من الفقر.
- 01- ويوفر هذا القطاع فرصة قوية للتخفيف من مخاطر المناخ وإدماج الجوانب المناخية والبيئية مثل ممارسات الإدارة السليمة للحيوانات والبيئة الطبيعية التي يجري تعزيزها بموجب معايير الإنتاج المسؤول المطلوبة بشكل متزايد. ويمكن أن يستفيد الصندوق من المعرفة والخبرة على المستوى العالمي لجلب التمويل المناخي وتحضير القطاع الفرعي لاحتمال اجتذاب المزيد من التمويل المناخي للإجراءات الداخلية للتعويض وما يرتبط بها من استثمارات.
- 11- واستنادا إلى المشاورات مع الحكومة، أصبح من الواضح أن الوسيلة الفعالة لتعزيز إنشاء سلسلة قيمة أكثر شمولية ومكتفية ذاتيا للصوف والموهير في البلد تتمثل في بناء اتحاد بقيادة أصحاب المصلحة لتيسير حوكمة سلسلة القيمة، وتنظيمها وتوفير الخدمات فيها. وستكون المعرفة العالمية التي يحظى بها الصندوق مفيدة في دعم أصحاب المصلحة في سلسلة القيمة في ليسوتو في بناء وتشغيل نظم سلاسل القيمة من خلال اتحاد صندوق الصوف والموهير ومؤسسة الصوف والموهير.

### باع ـ الدروس المستفادة

- 12- يعتمد تصميم مشروع القدرة التنافسية لسلسلة قيمة الصوف والمو هير على مجموعة من الدروس المستفادة
   من التدخلات السابقة، بما في ذلك ما يلي:
- (1) مراعاة الاستدامة وخروج المشروع منذ البداية، ومن ثم تشكيل اتحاد صندوق الصوف والمو هير ومؤسسة الصوف والمو هير.
  - (2) الاهتمام ببناء نظام إيكولوجي رقمي حيوي ومستدام وموجّه نحو الأعمال التجارية.

<sup>4</sup> يتوافق ذلك مع قيمة دليل التنمية البشرية البالغة 0.527، بناء على الملامح القطرية لليسوتو لعام 2020.

- (3) تُحدَد حوكمة سلسلة القيمة وتنسيقها على أنهما من القيود الرئيسية في إطار مشروع الترويج لإنتاج الصوف والموهير، ويجري تناولهما من خلال التعزيز المؤسسي المناسب، إلى جانب العمل التنظيمي والسياساتي.
- (4) يؤدي استمرار برنامج الفرز والتبادل ورقمنة خطة التربية إلى توسيع نطاق الإنجازات الهامة وتعزيز نظم الإمداد الجيني الموثوق به من داخل ليسوتو.
- (5) لا يعتمد نهج التحالف الإنتاجي والاستخدام المخفض للمنح المطابقة لثلاث نوافذ إلا على تقييم المرحلة الأولى لمشروع تنمية زراعة أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة وتجربة تنفيذ المرحلة الثانية من هذا المشروع.
- (6) يعتمد نهج متعدد المراحل والمحفزات المتعلقة بالإدارة المالية وأداء الحصائل على المشروعات التي يدعمها الصندوق، مثل مشروع تجديد البيئة الطبيعية وسبل العيش (ليسوتو)، ومشروع دعم آلية حوافز التمويل الزراعي على أساس تقاسم المخاطر (توغو)، ومشروع كايونزا للري والإدارة المتكاملة لمستجمعات المياه (رواندا).

### ثانيا وصف المشروع

### ألف- الأهداف، والمنطقة الجغرافية للتدخل، والمجموعات المستهدفة

- 21- يتمثل الهدف العام من المشروع في زيادة المرونة الاقتصادية والقدرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ لسبل عيش مزارعي الصوف والموهير. والهدف الإنمائي هو تعزيز النمو الاقتصادي الشامل والمستدام وتوليد فرص العمل بقيادة القطاع الخاص من إنتاج الصوف والموهير. ويستهدف المشروع حوالي 45 000 أسرة معيشية (200 225 شخص تقريبا) على مدار سبع سنوات (2023-2030)، منهم 50 في المائة من النساء و 35 في المائة من الشباب.
- 14- وبينما سيُنفَذ المشروع على النطاق الوطني، فإنه سيركز بشكل خاص على مناطق المرتفعات التي تعاني من ارتفاع معدلات الفقر ومحدودية الوصول إلى الأسواق، ولكن مع وجود أعداد كبيرة من الأغنام والماعز. وستُنفذ جميع أنشطة المكون 1، باستثناء تشجيع الصناعات المنزلية، في سياق وطني منذ البداية. ولتيسير الاستهلال وضمان التركيز على الحد من الفقر، سيستهدف العديد من أنشطة المكون 2 في البداية مناطق جغر افية محددة.
- 15- وسيكون أغلب المجموعة المستهدفة من مزارعي الصوف والموهير أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة. وستكون نقطة الدخول التشغيلية للمشروع هي حظائر القص، وبالتالي سيكون أعضاء رابطات مزارعي الصوف والموهير على مستوى حظيرة القص هم المجموعة المستهدفة الرئيسية.

### باء المكونات والحصائل والأنشطة

16- سيتكون المشروع من ثلاثة مكونات: (1) دعم بناء نظم سلاسل القيمة؛ (2) تشغيل وتنسيق سلاسل القيمة الذكية مناخيا؛ (3) إدارة المشروع.

<sup>5</sup> يتأثر هذا النهج بالعمل التأسيسي الموضوع بالفعل في مشروع الترويج لإنتاج الصوف والموهير، والذي سيبنى عليه الجزء الأكبر من أنشطة المكون 1. وستستهدف تنمية الصناعات المنزلية في مقاطعتي بيريا وليريبي وسيوسع نطاق هذه الصناعات تدريجيا وصولا إلى مقاطعات أخرى.

- 17- المكون 1: دعم بناء نظم سلاسل القيمة. سيدعم هذا المكون إنشاء الأنظمة التي تمكّن من ازدهار سلاسل القيمة، والارتقاء بها. ويتألف هذا المكون من ثلاثة مكونات فرعية: (1-1) حوكمة سلسلة القيمة واستراتيجية القطاع؛ (1-2) الإنتاج المسؤول للصوف والموهير؛ (1-3) تنمية الأعمال وصناعة الأزياء. وبقيادة وحدة تنسيق المشروع، سيدعم هذا المكون الأول الحكومة والجهات الفاعلة في سلسلة القيمة في تحسين حوكمة القطاع، وتنظيمه وامتثاله لمتطلبات الاعتماد من خلال وضع نظم ومبادئ توجيهية ولوائح وطنية. وفي إطار المكونين الفرعيين 1-2 و 1-3، سيعزز مشروع القدرة التنافسية لسلسلة قيمة الصوف والموهير توجيه الأموال الى المنتجين الريفيين للارتقاء بمستوى القطعان (الفرز والتبادل) ولتعزيز سلاسل الإمداد الوطنية الحاسمة من خلال التحالفات الإنتاجية (الأعلاف الحيوانية، والتربية، وخدمات صحة الحيوان).
- 18- المكون 2: تشغيل وتنسيق سلاسل القيمة الذكية مناخيا. سيدعم هذا المكون تشغيل وتحسين نظم سلاسل القيمة المحوية القيمة المحلية هذه، مما يمكّنها من أن تصبح مكتفية ذاتيا. ويتألف هذا المكون من مكونين فرعيين: (2-1) الحصول على التمويل الإنتاجي والخدمات الإنتاجية؛ (2-2) الإنتاج المسؤول لسلاسل القيمة. وتدعو استراتيجية القطاع إلى تعزيز الاتحاد الناشئ لصندوق الصوف والمو هير ومؤسسة الصوف والمو هير. وستقود هذه المنظمة، بصفتها مؤسسة غير هادفة للربح تضم جميع أصحاب المصلحة في سلاسل القيمة، إلى جانب مجلس المديرين، تنمية وتنسيق سلاسل القيمة، على غرار النموذج المعمول به في جنوب أفريقيا. وبعد بناء القدرات، ستُعهد الأصول إلى الشركة لإدارتها وتشغيلها بموجب عقود قائمة على الأداء. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، من شأن صندوق متجدد سيُنشأ لتمويل احتياجات الاستثمارات الصغيرة والمتوسطة للمزار عين في سلسلة القيمة أن يسمح بتقديم مجموعة محدودة من القروض العينية وسد فجوة حرجة في الاستثمار في المزارع.
- 19- المكون 3: إدارة المشروع. سيدعم هذا المكون تنفيذ المشروع بفعالية وكفاءة. ويتألف هذا المكون من مكونين فرعيين: (3-1) التواصل من أجل تغيير السلوك والرصد من أجل التعلم؛ (3-2) تنسيق المشروع. وستركز الأنشطة على وظائف الرصد والتقييم والتواصل وإدارة المعرفة. وستتعامل وحدة تنسيق المشروع مع الأنشطة الائتمانية التقليدية وستتشاور مع أصحاب المصلحة طوال فترة تنفيذ المشروع.
- استراتيجية تنفيذ المشروع والنهج التدريجي. سينفذ مشروع القدرة التنافسية لسلسلة قيمة الصوف والموهير على ثلاث مراحل. وستكون المرحلة الأولى، التي تبلغ مدتها 18 شهرا، فترة الاستهلال وبناء النظام؛ والمرحلة الثانية، التي تبلغ مدتها سنتين، ستكون فترة التنفيذ وتطبيق النظام؛ أما المرحلة الثالثة فهي فترة توسيع النطاق والتوحيد والإنهاء التدريجي لما بعد المشروع. وستقوم بعثات الإشراف ودعم التنفيذ باستعراض التقدم المحرز بين المرحلتين الأولى والثانية، بينما ستقوم بعثة استعراض منتصف المدة باستعراض الانتقال من المرحلة الثانية إلى المرحلة الثالثة.
- 21- وهناك خمسة محفزات تتعلق بالأداء للانتقال من المرحلتين الأولى والثانية: (1) تقوم الجهات الفاعلة في سلسلة القيمة بوضع خطة عمل اتحاد صندوق الصوف والموهير ومؤسسة الصوف والموهير وإقرارها، ويُنشأ هيكل للحوكمة؛ (2) إنشاء وإقرار النظم الائتمانية لاتحاد صندوق الصوف والموهير ومؤسسة الصوف والموهير وبرمجيات الرصد والأمانة؛ (3) يضع اتحاد صندوق الصوف والموهير ومؤسسة الصوف والموهير والموهير فير خطة عمل لكل أصل يُعهد إليه من جانب الحكومة؛ (4) يضع اتحاد صندوق الصوف والموهير ومؤسسة المرمجيات، ومؤسسة الصوف والموهير اللمسات النهائية على آلية التنفيذ للصندوق المتجدد، ولا سيما نظام البرمجيات، وكتيبات التمويل ومعايير الأهلية؛ (5) يجري التعاقد مع مقدم خدمات لتحديد مجموعات الادخار وإنشائها ودعمها.

### الشكل 1

نهج متعدد البرامج مقسم لثلاث مراحل



### جيم لظرية التغيير

- يهدف المشروع إلى بناء نظم مستدامة لسلاسل القيمة وتعزيز وتنمية المؤسسات لتشغيل هذه النظم بطريقة مستدامة، حتى يتمكن المنتجون من تحقيق منافع اقتصادية والاعتماد على نظم إنتاج وأسواق أكثر قدرة على الصمود. ومن الناحية العملية، تحتاج ليسوتو إلى مؤسسات ومنظمات قوية لدعم إنتاجها من الصوف والمو هير والارتقاء به استجابة لمتطلبات السوق المتغيرة، ولضمان الارتقاء الوطني بإنتاج الألياف وفقا لمتطلبات السوق فيما يخص الأزياء ذات الطابع الأخلاقي. وفي ظل عدم وجود مؤسسات وطنية قوية وبدون الاندماج في سلسلة قيمة الصوف والمو هير في جنوب أفريقيا، مع وجود بعض الجهات الفاعلة الرئيسية في جنوب أفريقيا، تطمح ليسوتو إلى بناء اتحاد وطني لصندوق الصوف والمو هير ومؤسسة الصوف والمو هير كمرساة مؤسسية رئيسية. وسيدعم المشروع البلد في تحقيق هذا الطموح.
- 23- وعلاوة على ذلك، سيدعم المشروع رقمنة المعاملات لإنشاء نظام إيكولوجي من أجل الحوكمة والتخطيط والاستثمار بطريقة شفافة تستند إلى البيانات في سلسلة قيمة باسوتو. وسيُعزز دعم سلاسل الإمداد الهامة للأعلاف والمواد الوراثية وخدمات صحة الحيوان من خلال نهج التحالف الإنتاجي، وسيُعزز الارتقاء الجيني بعدد كبير من الحيوانات من خلال برنامج الفرز والتبادل.

### دال- المواعمة والملكية والشراكات

- 24- يتواءم المشروع مع أولويات ليسوتو الوطنية فيما يتعلق بزراعة أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة، وتنمية سلسلة قيمة الصوف والموهير، وتعزيز قدرات المزارعين وتحسين الإنتاجية، على النحو الوارد في خطة التنمية الاستراتيجية الوطنية المرحلة الثانية والسياسة الزراعية الوطنية الشاملة. ويتواءم الهدف الإنمائي للمشروع وتدخلاته مع هاتين الخطتين الاستراتيجيتين وستساهم في تحقيق أهدافهما.
- 25- وبشكل عام، يتواءم مشروع القدرة التنافسية لسلسلة قيمة الصوف والموهير مع أهداف التنمية المستدامة التالية، وسيساهم في تحقيقها: الهدف 1 (القضاء على الفقر)؛ والهدف 2 (القضاء التام على الجوع)؛ والهدف 8 (العمل اللائق ونمو الاقتصاد)؛ والهدف 9 (الصناعة والابتكار والهياكل الأساسية)؛ والهدف 10 (الحد من أوجه عدم المساواة)؛ والهدف 13 (العمل المناخي)؛ والهدف 15 (الحياة في البر).
- 26- ويستند تصميم المشروع إلى الأهداف والمبادئ الواردة في برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية للصندوق في ليسوتو للفترة 2026-2025، الذي يشجع في ليسوتو للفترة 2016-2025، الذي يشجع التحول الريفي الشمولي والمستدام.

### هاء \_ التكاليف والفوائد والتمويل

- 27- يمكن توفير موارد لفجوة التمويل البالغة 11.802 مليون دولار أمريكي من خلال الدورات اللاحقة لنظام تخصيص الموارد على أساس الأداء و/أو من خلال آلية الحصول على الموارد المقترضة (بموجب شروط تمويل تُحدد وتخضع لإجراءات داخلية وموافقة لاحقة من المجلس التنفيذي)، أو من خلال التمويل المشترك المحدد أثناء التنفيذ.
- 22- ويُحسب المكونان 1 و2 من المشروع جزئيا على أنهما تمويل مناخي. ووفقا لمنهجيات المصارف الإنمائية المتعددة الأطراف لتتبع تمويل التكيف مع تغير المناخ والتخفيف من آثاره، يُقدَّر إجمالي مبلغ التمويل المناخي المقدم من الصندوق لهذا البرنامج بـ 4.130 مليون دولار أمريكي، وهو ما يمثل 20.4 في المائة من إجمالي تكاليف المشروع المترتبة على الصندوق.

### تكاليف المشروع

29- يبلغ إجمالي تكلفة المشروع، بما في ذلك الطوارئ السعرية والمادية، 72.644 مليون دولار أمريكي على مدار فترة تنفيذ المشروع الممتدة لسبع سنوات. ويأتي توزيع التكاليف حسب مكونات المشروع على النحو التالي: (1) دعم بناء نظم سلاسل القيمة، 42.109 مليون دولار أمريكي (58 في المائة)؛ (2) تشغيل وتنسيق سلاسل القيمة الذكية مناخيا، 24.862 مليون دولار أمريكي (34.2 في المائة)؛ (3) إدارة المشروع، 5.672 مليون دولار أمريكي (7.8 في المائة).

الجدول 1 تكاليف المشروع حسب المكون والمكون الفرعي والجهة الممولة (بالاف الدولارات الأمريكية)

مو ع	المج	س/المتلقي	المقترة	بون	المستغي	لتمويل	فجوة ا	ة العالمية	مرفق البيئ	لتنمية الدولية	صندوق الأوبك ا	رق 2	قرض الصندو	صندوق 1	قرض الد	
%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	المحول والمحويات العراعية
																المكون 1: دعم بناء نظم سلاسل القيمة
16.4	11 921	54.5	6 501	1.1	126	16.8	2 000	-	-	8.4	1 000	17.6	2 100	1.6	195	1-1 حوكمة سلسلة القيمة واستراتيجية القطاع
28.1	20 448	2.3	470	2.6	524	18.5	3 781	14.7	3 000	52.1	10 660	-	-	9.8	2 014	1-2 الإنتاج المسؤول للصوف والموهير
13.4	9 740	0.2	20	3.9	380	20	1 952	-	-	37.3	3 631	-	-	38.6	3 757	1-3 تنمية الأعمال وصناعة الأزياء
58	42 109	16.6	6 991	2.4	1 030	18.4	7 733	7.1	3 000	36.3	15 290	5	2 100	14.2	5 966	المجموع الفرعي
																المكون 2: تشغيل وتنسيق سلاسل القيمة الذكية مناخيا
26.1	18 929	0.3	60	26	4 924	20.6	3 938	-	-	8.4	1 593	15.3	2 900	29.3	5 514	2-1 الحصول على التمويل الإنتاجي والخدمات الإنتاجية
8.2	5 933	0.2	13	24.1	1 427	-	-	37.1	2 200	16.6	984	-	-	22.1	1 310	2-2 الإنتاج المسؤول لسلاسل القيمة
34.2	24 862	0.3	73	25.5	6 351	15.7	3 938	8.8	2 200	10.4	2 577	11.7	2 900	27.6	6 823	المجموع الفرعي
																المكون 3: إدارة المشروع
2.5	1 848	8.4	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.2	633	-	-	57.3	1 059	3-1 التواصل من أجلُّ تغيير السلوك والرصد من أجل التعلم
5.3	3 824	22	841	-	-	3.4	131	-	-	39.2	1 500	-	-	35.3	1 352	3-2 تنسيق المشروع
7.8	5 672	17.6	997	-	-	2.3	131	-	-	37.6	2 132	-	-	42.5	2 411	المجموع الفرعي
100	72 644	11.1	8 061	10.2	7 381	16.2	11 802	7.2	5 200	27.5	20 000	6.9	5 000	21	15 200	المجموع

الجدول 2 تكاليف المشروع حسب فئة الإنفاق والجهة الممولة (بآلاف الدولارات الأمريكية)

	قرض ال	سندوق 1	قرض الصندوق	ف 2	صندوق الأوبك ا	للتنمية الدوليا	ة مرف <i>ق ال</i> بي	يئة العالمية	فجوة التم	ويل	المستفيد	ون	المقترة	ب/المتلقي	الم	بموع
فئة الإنفاق	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%
تكاليف الاستثمار																
ألف- الأشغال المدنية	116	1.4	-	-	3 460	40.3	-	-	1 506	17.6	-	-	3 500	40.8	8 583	11.8
باء- المركبات والمواد والمعدات	4 966	23.7	-	-	5 813	27.7	5 000	23.8	3 400	16.2	1 178	5.6	629	3	20 987	28.9
جيم- المساعدة التقنية	1 801	15	2 550	20.8	5 928	48.3	200	1.6	617	4.7	1 005	8.2	162	1.3	12 262	16.9
دالُ- التدريب/حلقات العمل	2 085	53.4	450	11.5	1 354	34.7	-	-	15	0.4	-	-	-	-	3 904	5.4
هاء- صناديق الائتمان والضمان	3 976	21.5	2 000	10.8	1 504	8.1	-	-	5 528	29.9	2 492	13.5	3 001	16.2	18 500	25.5
مجموع تكاليف الاستثمار	12 944	20.2	5 000	7.8	18 060	28.1	5 200	8.1	11 066	17.2	4 675	7.3	7 292	11.4	64 236	88.4
التكاليف المتكررة																
ألف- الرواتب والبدلات	2 075	27.2	-	-	1 941	25.4	-	-	736	9.6	2 662	34.8	228	3	7 641	10.5
باء- التكاليف التشغيلية	182	23.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	5.7	541	70.6	767	1.1
مجموع التكاليف المتكررة	2 257	26.8	-	-	1 941	23.1	-	-	736	8.8	2 706	32.2	769	9.1	8 408	11.6
المجموع	15 200	21	5 000	6.9	20 000	27.5	5 200	7.2	11 802	16.2	7 381	10.2	8 061	11.1	72 644	100

الجدول 3 تكاليف المشروع حسب المكون والمكون الفرعي وسنة المشروع (بالاف الدولارات الأمريكية)

المكون والمكون الفرعي	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	المجموع
المكون 1: دعم بناء نظم سلاسل القيمة								
1-1 حوكمة سلسلة القيمة واستراتيجية القطاع	188	6 560	2 047	47	3 035	22	22	11 921
2-1 الإنتاج المسؤول للصوف والموهير	4 185	7 221	3 439	3 222	972	783	625	20 448
1-3 تنمية الأعمال وصناعة الأزياء	1 341	1 953	1 465	1 465	1 465	1 405	645	9 740
المجموع الفرعي	5 715	15 735	6 951	4 734	5 473	2 209	1 292	42 109
 المكون 2: تشغيل وتنسيق سلاسل القيمة الذكية مناخيا								
2-1 الحصول على التمويل الإنتاجي والخدمات الإنتاجية	1 431	2 576	2 981	3 436	3 190	2 845	2 470	18 929
2-2 الإنتاج المسؤول لسلاسل القيمة	911	1 282	1 171	854	838	638	238	5 933
المجموع الفرعي	2 341	3 858	4 152	4 290	4 029	3 484	2 709	24 862
المكون 3: إدارة المشروع								
3-1 التواصل من أجل تغيير السلوك والرصد من أجل التعلم	371	177	178	373	164	200	385	1 848
3-2 تنسيق المشروع	556	670	468	486	506	525	613	3 824
المجموع الفرعي	927	847	646	859	669	726	997	5 672
المجموع	8 983	20 440	11 749	9 884	10 171	6 418	4 998	72 644

### استراتيجية وخطة التمويل والتمويل المشترك

36- ستُمول أنشطة الاستهلال الرئيسية والاستثمارات الهامة من موارد الصندوق. وقد التزم صندوق الأوبك أيضا باستثمار مشترك لا يقل عن 20 مليون دولار أمريكي جرت برمجته. ومع التركيز القوي على التنوع البيولوجي وصحة التربة والممارسات التجديدية، يعتبر المشروع مؤهلا للحصول على الموارد في إطار التجديد الثامن لموارد صندوق الصوف والموهير التابع لمرفق البيئة العالمية، وقد أعدت استمارة تعريف مشروعات التجديد الثامن لموارد صندوق الصوف والموهير التابع لمرفق البيئة العالمية بمبلغ 5.2 مليون دولار أمريكي بشكل مشترك من جانب الصندوق والحكومة. ووافقت لجنة استثمارات القطاع العام على التمويل المشترك المشترك المقدم من الحكومة. وسيُعزَز التمويل المشترك من القطاع الخاص من خلال المساهمات المقدمة أثناء التنفيذ.

### الصرف

31- ستتدفق أموال المشروع من خلال حساب مخصص بالدولارات الأمريكية في مصرف ليسوتو المركزي، يُحتفظ به بشكل منفصل عن نظام حساب الخزانة الواحد لتجنب قيود السيولة المحتملة.

### موجز للفوائد والتحليل الاقتصادى

- 33- وبوجه عام، يظل معدل العائد الاقتصادي مُرضيا. ويمكن تفسير هذه المعدلات و هذا الاستقرار من خلال زيادة إنتاجية الأنشطة الموجهة، بسبب اعتماد نظم إنتاجية تتسم بالكفاءة والقدرة على الصمود، بما في ذلك التقنيات الزراعية والمواد البيولوجية النباتية والحيوانية الفعالة. ومن خلال هذه التدابير المختلفة، من المتوقع أن يجني المزارعون علاوة مما لديهم من الصوف والموهير.

### استراتيجية الخروج والاستدامة

ثدمج استراتيجية الخروج والاستدامة الخاصة بمشروع القدرة التنافسية لسلسلة قيمة الصوف والموهير في تصميم المشروع. ومن المتوقع أن يحافظ اتحاد صندوق الصوف والموهير ومؤسسة الصوف والموهير على استخدام الأصول المادية والمالية المعهود بها لتحسين وظائف تنسيق سلسلة القيمة بشكل تدريجي وزيادة تقديم الخدمات المتكافئة للمزار عين والجهات الفاعلة الأخرى في سلسلة القيمة. وسيتولى اتحاد صندوق الصوف والموهير ومؤسسة الصوف والموهير حوكمة الأنشطة الرئيسية في سلسلة القيمة وتشغيلها، وسيعمل كهيئة قطاعية لسلسلة القيمة بالكامل.

### ثالثاً المخاطر

### ألف - المخاطر وتدابير التخفيف من أثرها

35- يُعد التصنيف العام للمخاطر المتأصلة كبيرا. وبعد تدابير التخفيف، تُصنف المخاطر المتبقية بأنها متوسطة. والفئات الفرعية للمخاطر ذات التصنيف الأعلى هي: (1) السياق القطري؛ (2) السياق البيئي والمناخي؛

(3) التوريد. وتُعتبر المخاطر المتبقية بعد احتساب تدابير التخفيف لفئات المخاطر الفرعية المختارة متوسطة إلى حد كبير.

الجدول 4 موجز عام للمخاطر

J		
مجالات المخاطر	تصنيف المخاطر المتأصلة	تصنيف المخاطر المتبقية
السياق القطري	كبيرة	متوسطة
الاستراتيجيات والسياسات القطاعية	متوسطة	منخفضة
السياق البيئي والمناخي	كبيرة	متوسطة
نطاق المشروع	متوسطة	منخفضة
القدرة المؤسسية على التنفيذ وتحقيق الاستدامة	متوسطة	منخفضة
الإدارة المالية	كبيرة	متوسطة
التوريد في المشروعات	كبيرة	متوسطة
الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي والمناخي	متوسطة	منخفضة
أصحاب المصلحة	متوسطة	منخفضة
المخاطر الإجمالية	كبيرة	متوسطة

### باء - الفئة البيئية والاجتماعية

أنها متوسطة. ويركز المشروع على الإنتاجية والبيئة التمكينية لسلسلة قيمة الصوف والموهير على أنها متوسطة. ويركز المشروع على الإنتاجية والبيئة التمكينية لسلسلة قيمة الصوف والموهير، وقد تكون لبعض أنشطته آثار سلبية على البيئة، وقد تزيد من الضغط على الموارد الطبيعية. ومع ذلك، تُعد الآثار البيئية والاجتماعية السلبية المحتملة محدودة ومحددة المواقع وقابلة للتنبؤ بها ويمكن عكس اتجاهها في الغالب، ويمكن إدارتها من خلال تدابير التخفيف المناسبة.

### جيم- تصنيف المخاطر المناخية

تُصنف المخاطر المناخية للمشروع على أنها كبيرة. وثمة احتمال حدوث آثار واسعة النطاق من تغير المناخ. وتشمل المخاطر الرئيسية لتغير المناخ التي تواجه أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة في المناطق المستهدفة لمشروع القدرة التنافسية لسلسلة قيمة الصوف والموهير ارتفاع درجات الحرارة وتقلب هطول الأمطار، مع هطول أمطار أكثر كثافة في بعض المناطق، ومواسم أمطار أقصر وحالات جفاف محتملة في بعض المواقع. ومع ذلك، من المرجح أن تؤدي أنشطة إدارة المخاطر إلى زيادة قدرة الأسر المعيشية والبنية التحتية والمجتمعات المحلية والنظم الإيكولوجية على الصمود والتكيف.

### دال القدرة على تحمل الديون

38- تُصنف مخاطر الدين الخارجي في ليسوتو على أنها متوسطة، مع وجود حيز محدود لامتصاص الصدمات، وهو وضع لم يتغير عما كانت عليه قبل عامين.  $^6$  ويمثل الدين الخارجي 82 في المائة من إجمالي الدين العام،

<sup>&</sup>quot;Kingdom of Lesotho: 2022 Article IV Consultation-Press Release; Staff Report; صندوق النقد الدولي، تقرير and Statement by the Executive Director for Kingdom of Lesotho" (2022).

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2022/06/08/Kingdom-of-Lesotho-2022-Article-IV-lesoth$ 

وهو مستحق في الغالب لشركاء متعددي الأطراف بشروط تيسيرية. ومن المفترض أن يظل الاقتراض الخارجي الميسر بالغ الأهمية لتمويل المشروعات الاستثمارية الكبيرة. ومع ذلك، من المتوقع أن تتخفض التيسيرية تدريجيا في الأجل الطويل مع نمو ليسوتو، ومن المتوقع أن تتخرج من أهلية المؤسسة الدولية للتنمية. وتقترب كل من نسبتي الدين الخارجي والدين الكلي إلى الناتج المحلي الإجمالي من عتبات المخاطر المرتفعة، مما يترك حيزا محدودا لامتصاص المزيد من الصدمات.

### رابعا التنفيذ

### ألف الإطار التنظيمي

### إدارة المشروع وتنسيقه

- 39- ستُنشأ لجنة توجيهية للمشروع لتوفير التوجيه السياساتي والإشراف على تنفيذ المشروع. وستُدعم اللجنة التوجيهية للمشروع والمشروع نفسه بلجنة تقنية استشارية، ستضم مديرين وجهات اتصال للوكالات المعنية الرئيسية، بما في ذلك الإدارات الحكومية.
- وستقود وحدة تنسيق المشروع التنسيق اليومي ومهام إدارة المشروع. وسيكون مقرها داخل وزارة الزراعة والأمن الغذائي والتغذية، وستُزود بالموظفين المناسبين من المهنيين المعينين على أساس تنافسي من السوق. ووحدة تنسيق المشروعات ستنسق وستدعم المكون 1، وسيتولى اتحاد صندوق الصوف والموهير ومؤسسة الصوف والموهير بشكل أساسي تنفيذ المكون 2. ويتسق هذا النموذج التعددي لتنفيذ أنشطة المشروع مع مبادئ التنفيذ الراسخة لمشروعات تنمية سلاسل القيمة.

### الادارة المالية والتوريد والحوكمة

- 4- الإدارة المالية. ستكون لكل من وحدة تنسيق المشروع واتحاد صندوق الصوف والموهير ومؤسسة الصوف والموهير هيئلاء الموظفون والموهير هيئلا مناسبة تضم موظفين ذوي خبرة لإدارة الشؤون المالية للمشروع. وسيقوم هؤلاء الموظفون بإعداد خطط عمل وميزانيات سنوية وسحب السئلف من الصندوق، على أساس خطة العمل والميزانية السنوية والتنبؤات النقدية للفترة المقبلة. وبينما ستخضع وحدة تنسيق المشروع للمراجعة من جانب مكتب المراجع العام، وفقا لما ينص عليه قانون ليسوتو، سيخضع اتحاد صندوق الصوف والموهير ومؤسسة الصوف والموهير والمؤسسة الاجتماعية المرتبطة بمبادرة Ethical Fashion Initiative للمراجعة من جانب شركة مراجعة خاصة يشرف عليها مكتب المراجع العام.
- التوريد. تُصنف مخاطر التوريد المؤسسية بوجه عام على أنها متوسطة. ويشير التقييم المحدد لمشروع القدرة التنافسية لسلسلة قيمة الصوف والموهير، بناء على العمليات البرنامجية المخطط لها، إلى ضرورة تحسين المجالات التالية: (1) الإطار التنظيمي للتوريد؛ (2) دفاتر الشروط النموذجية؛ (3) رصد التوريد؛
   (4) الوصول إلى معلومات عن التوريد. وسيقدم الصندوق المساعدة التقنية عن بُعد وكذلك داخل البلد من أجل بناء القدرات في مجال التوريد.
- الحوكمة. تُصنف المخاطر القطرية المتأصلة في ليسوتو على أنها مرتفعة. ووفقا لتقييم السياسات والمؤسسات القطرية لعام 2019 تصنيف البنك الدولي لعام 2020، تُعتبر ليسوتو بلدا متوسط الأداء فيما يخص السياسات (الدرجة 3.3) وتُصنف في المرتبة السابعة عشرة من بين 40 بلدا من بلدان جنوب الصحراء الكبرى (متوسط الدرجة 1.5). وتكمن مواطن ضعفها الرئيسية في السياسة المالية (الدرجة 2.5)، وجودة إدارة الميزانية والإدارة المالية (الدرجة 2.5)، إذ أدى الافتقار إلى الضوابط المناسبة الى ارتفاع فاتورة الأجور في عام 2019 (حوالي 41 في المائة من الإنفاق الحكومي).

### إشراك المجموعة المستهدفة وتعقيباتها ومعالجة التظلمات

صندوق الصوف والموهير ومؤسسة الصوف والموهير والمشاركة في مجلس المديرين. وهذه سمة مهمة لإشراك المجموعة المستهدفة. وسيجمع مشروع القدرة التنافسية لسلسلة قيمة الصوف والموهير وجهات نظر وآراء المجموعة التي يستهدفها بشأن أداء المشروع بشكل منتظم، وسيشاركها مع الحكومة. وسيستخدم مشروع القدرة التنافسية لسلسلة قيمة الصوف والموهير مجموعات تركيز منتظمة واستقصاءات للمؤشرات الرئيسية للحصائل واستقصاءات سنوية ذات مرجعية جغرافية على تطبيق الواتساب لجمع الأراء والتعقيبات.

### معالحة التظلمات

25- بالنظر إلى أن تنفيذ الأنشطة الزراعية سيكون مجتمعيا، فإن التفاوض والاتفاق بتوافق الأراء سيكونان القناة الرئيسية لتسوية تظلمات من قد تتأثر أراضيهم وممتلكاتهم. ومع ذلك، ستُنفذ أيضا آلية أكثر رسمية لمعالجة التظلمات (مع توعية أكثر ملاءمة). وسيكون للمتضررين خيار اختيار نظام واحد من نظامين متوازيين: نظام مجتمعي أو نظام رسمي. فالمسار المجتمعي سيشمل محاكم غير رسمية يدير ها قادة تقليديون، 7 بينما سيشمل المسار الرسمي آلية معالجة التظلمات في مشروع القدرة التنافسية لسلسلة قيمة الصوف والموهير.

### باء- التخطيط، والرصد والتقييم، والتعلّم، وإدارة المعرفة، والتواصل

- 46- سيُدمج التخطيط والميزنة في عمليات الحكومة وسيستندان إلى خطط العمل والميزانية السنوية، من خلال تطبيق نهج تصاعدي. وسيُسترشد بالإطار المنطقي لمشروع القدرة التنافسية لسلسلة قيمة الصوف والمو هير في إعداد خطة العمل والميزانية السنوية ونظام الإبلاغ والرصد.
- 47- وسيولد نظام الرصد والتقييم معلومات موثوقة في الوقت المناسب لدعم صنع القرار والإدارة التكيفية. وستُجمع البيانات المتعلقة بالنتائج والأثر من خلال استقصاءات خط الأساس ومنتصف المدة و عند الإنجاز، وفقا للمبادئ التوجيهية لقياس المؤشرات الرئيسية للحصائل في الصندوق. وستُجمع البيانات عن القدرة على الصمود عند خط الأساس و عند الإنجاز من خلال بطاقات أداء القدرة على الصمود في الصندوق.
  - 48- وسيُجري المشروع أيضا دراسات نوعية وسينتج منتجات لإدارة المعرفة في مجالات التأثير.

### الابتكار وتوسيع النطاق

24- تشمل الابتكارات الرئيسية لمشروع القدرة التنافسية لسلسلة قيمة الصوف والموهير تقديم الدعم والتعزيز المؤسسي لاتحاد صندوق الصوف والموهير ومؤسسة الصوف والموهير، الذي يُتصور أن يكون آلية مستدامة قائمة على سلسلة القيمة من شأنها أن توسع نطاق الاستراتيجيات الناجحة وتعزز تنميتها لما بعد دورة حياة المشروع الممتدة لسبع سنوات؛ وتعزيز الإنتاج المسؤول وإصدار شهادات الاعتماد، والانبعاثات المنخفضة وتعزيز التنوع البيولوجي؛ ورقمنة سلسلة القيمة؛ والارتقاء ببرنامج التربية الوطني؛ وإنشاء نظام للاستجابة للأمراض ومراقبتها؛ وبناء شراكات مع جهات فاعلة من القطاع الخاص.

### جيم حطط التنفيذ

### جاهزية التنفيذ وخطط الاستهلال

50- سيعتمد مشروع القدرة التنافسية لسلسلة قيمة الصوف والموهير على أنشطة مشروع الترويج لإنتاج الصوف والموهير، واتفقت الحكومة والصندوق على اختيار وحدة تنسيق مشروع جديدة من خلال عملية تنافسية. وقد

رؤساء القرى، والزعماء، والزعماء الرئيسيون، ومجالس المقاطعات.

التزم الصندوق وحكومة ليسوتو بتخصيص الموارد التوظيف والاستهلال للتمكين من التنفيذ السريع للمشروع. ومن ثم، سيعزز مشروع القدرة التنافسية لسلسلة قيمة الصوف والموهير تنمية منظمة ناشئة، ولكنها ليست منظمة تبدأ من الصفر.

### الإشراف واستعراض منتصف المدة وخطط الإنجاز

25- ستنظم البعثات بشكل مشترك من جانب الصندوق والحكومة. وستشمل مهام الإشراف بعثات إشراف مشتركة سنوية واستعراض مكتبية دورية للتأكد من سير التنفيذ بوتيرة مناسبة. وسيجري استعراض منتصف المدة في منتصف دورة حياة المشروع، وسيقيّم هذا الاستعراض بشكل نقدي ما إذا كان المشروع على المسار الصحيح لتحقيق غايته وهدفه الإنمائي. وستشرف الحكومة على إنجاز المشروع، مع التركيز على التقدم المحرز والدروس المستفادة واستدامة التدخلات.

### خامسا - الوثائق القانونية والسند القانوني

- 52- ستشكل اتفاقية التمويل بين مملكة ليسوتو والصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية الوثيقة القانونية التي يقوم على أساسها تقديم التمويل المقترح إلى المقترض/المتلقي. وترد نسخة من اتفاقية التمويل المتفاوض بشأنها في الذيل الأول.
- 53- ومملكة ليسوتو مخولة بموجب القوانين السارية فيها سلطة تلقى تمويل من الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية.
- 54- وإني مقتنع بأن التمويل المقترح يتفق مع أحكام اتفاقية إنشاء الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية وسياسات التمويل المقدم من الصندوق ومعابيره.

### سادسا۔ التوصية

55- أوصى بأن يوافق المجلس التنفيذي على التمويل المقترح بموجب القرار التالي:

قرر: أن يقدم الصندوق إلى مملكة ليسوتو قرضا بشروط مختلطة بقيمة خمسة عشر مليونا ومائتي ألف دولار أمريكي (000 200 15 دولار أمريكي)، على أن يخضع لأية شروط وأحكام تكون مطابقة على نحو أساسى للشروط والأحكام الواردة في هذه الوثيقة.

قرر أيضا: أن يقدم الصندوق إلى مملكة ليسوتو قرضا بشروط عادية بقيمة خمسة ملايين دولار أمريكي (000 000 5 دولار أمريكي)، على أن يخضع لأية شروط وأحكام تكون مطابقة على نحو أساسى للشروط والأحكام الواردة في هذه الوثيقة.

ألفرو لاريو رئيس الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية

## Negotiated financing agreement: "Wool and Mohair Value Chain Competitiveness Project"

(Negotiations concluded on 7 June 2023)
Loan No: Loan No:
Project name: Wool and Mohair Value Chain Competitiveness Project (the "WaMCoP"/ "the Project")
Kingdom of Lesotho (the "Borrower")
and
The International Fund for Agricultural Development (the "Fund" or "IFAD")
(each a "Party" and both of them collectively the "Parties")

**WHEREAS** the Borrower has requested a loan from the Fund for the purpose of financing the Project described in Schedule 1 to this Agreement;

WHEREAS, the Fund has agreed to provide financing for the Project;

**WHEREAS** the Borrower has undertaken to provide additional support, financially or in kind that may be needed to the Project;

**WHEREAS** the Project has an estimated financing gap of eleven million seven hundred and fifty two thousand United States dollars (USD 11 752 000). The Parties endeavour to secure funds to fill the financing gap within the first five years of the Project's implementation.

**WHEREAS** the Parties are jointly submitting a proposal to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to support the technical components of the Project by advancing a "greening" of the value chain.

For avoidance of doubt, IFAD's intentions stated herein in regards to supporting the effort to secure funds to meet the financing gap or submitting the proposal to GEF to secure financing for the Project shall not be construed as a commitment or agreement to provide said financing to the Borrower.

**Now Therefore**, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

### **Section A**

- 1. The following documents collectively form this Agreement: this document, the Project Description and Implementation Arrangements (Schedule 1), the Allocation Table (Schedule 2), and the Special Covenants (Schedule 3).
- 2. The Fund's General Conditions for Agricultural Development Financing dated 29 April 2009, amended as of December 2022, and as may be amended hereafter from time to time (the "General Conditions") are annexed to this Agreement, and all provisions thereof shall apply to this Agreement. For the purposes of this Agreement the terms defined in the General Conditions shall have the meanings set forth therein, unless the Parties shall otherwise agree in this Agreement.

3. The Fund shall provide a Loan (the "Financing") to the Borrower, which the Borrower shall use to implement the Project in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

#### **Section B**

- 1. A. The amount of the Loan eligible to blend terms (BT Loan) is fourteen million, two hundred thousand EUR (14 200 000 EUR).
  - B. The amount of the Loan eligible to ordinary terms (OT Loan) is four million, six hundred and eighty thousand EUR (4 680 000 EUR).
- 2. The blended terms Loan shall be subject to interest on the principal amount outstanding and a service charge as determined by the Fund at the date of approval of the blended terms Loan by the Fund's Executive Board. The interest rate and service charge determined will be fixed for the life cycle of the loan and payable semi-annually in the Loan Service Payment Currency, and shall have a maturity period of twenty-five (25) years, including a grace period of five (5) years starting from the date of approval of the Loan by the Fund's Executive Board. The principal of the blended terms Loan will be repaid in equal instalments.
- 3. The Loan granted on ordinary terms shall be subject to interest on the principal amount outstanding of the Loan, at a rate equal to the IFAD Reference Interest Rate including a variable spread, payable semi-annually in the Loan Service Payment Currency, and have a maturity period of twenty eight (28) years, including a grace period of ten (10) years, starting from the date as of which the Fund has determined that all general conditions precedent to withdrawal have been fulfilled.
- 4. The Loan Service Payment Currency shall be in EUR.
- 5. The first day of the applicable Fiscal Year shall be 1 April.
- 6. Payments of principal, interest and service charge shall be payable on each 15<sup>th</sup> June and 15<sup>th</sup> December.
- 7. There shall be a Designated Account in EUR, for the exclusive use of the Project opened in the Central Bank of Lesotho. The Borrower shall inform the Fund of the officials authorized to operate the Designated Account.
- 8. There shall be Project Operational Accounts in local currency opened at a local commercial bank and details would be communicated to IFAD. Separate Project accounts will be maintained for the different Project co-financiers.
- 9. Once operational the Wool and Mohair fund shall open two separate Operational Bank Accounts at a local bank and details communicated to the Fund to facilitate the implementation of Component 2. One Operational Bank Account shall be used for IFAD funds and the other for Government of Lesotho contributions. The funds received from IFAD shall be used for the sole purpose of paying for eligible expenses of the Project.
- 10. The Borrower shall provide counterpart financing for the Project, in cash and in kind. The in-kind contribution will be in the form of assets transferred to the Wool and Mohair Enterprise, contribution towards civil works, administrative support and foregone taxes and duties on all Project inputs that involve funding from IFAD. The cash contribution will amount to an equivalent of three million United States dollars (USD 3 000 000) and in-kind contribution equivalent of five million United States dollars (USD 5 000 000).

#### **Section C**

1. The Lead Project Agency shall be the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and Nutrition (MAFSN).

- 2. The following are designated as additional Project Parties:
  - (a) Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC)
  - (b) The National Farmer Associations (LNWMGA and Skylight)
  - (c) Ethical Fashion Initiative
  - (d) Textile Exchange
  - (e) GS1 South Africa
  - (f) Africa Clean Energy
  - (g) The Wool and Mohair fund and Wool and Mohair Enterprise (once established and operational)

Additional Project Parties are described in Schedule 1 section 9. The above list is not exhaustive and the Parties may agree on additional Project Parties from time to time.

- 3. A Mid-Term Review will be conducted as specified in Section 8.03 (b) and (c) of the General Conditions; however, the Parties may agree on a different date for the Mid-Term Review of the implementation of the Project.
- 4. The Project Completion Date shall be the seventh anniversary of the date of entry into force of this Agreement and the Financing Closing Date shall be 6 months later, or such other date as the Fund may designate by notice to the Borrower.
- 5. Procurement of goods, works and services financed by the Financing shall be carried out in accordance with procurement methods and any other measures identified by IFAD.

#### Section D - administration and supervision

The Fund will administer the Financing and supervise the Project.

### Section E - Withdrawal conditions and cancellation

- 1. The following are designated as additional grounds for suspension of this Agreement:
  - (a) The Project Implementation Manual (PIM) and/or any provision thereof, has been waived, suspended, terminated, amended or modified without the prior agreement of the Fund and the Fund, after consultation with the Borrower, has determined that it has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the Project.
  - (b) In the event that the Borrower does not request a disbursement of the Financing for a period of at least 12 months without justification.
- 2. The following are designated as additional grounds for cancellation of this Agreement:
  - (a) In the event that the Borrower did not request a disbursement of the Financing for a period of at least 12 months without justification.

3. The following are designated as additional conditions precedent to withdrawal:

- (a) The IFAD no objection to the Project Implementation Manual shall have been obtained.
- (b) The Key Project personnel have been appointed as per section 10 Schedule 3 of this Agreement.
- (c) IFAD approved accounting software has been procured and installed.
- 4. The following are the designated representatives and addresses to be used for any communication related to this Agreement:

For the Borrower:

Minister for Finance and Development Planning Finance House, Government Complex Maseru, Kingdom of Lesotho

For the Fund:

The President International Fund for Agricultural Development Via Paolo di Dono 44 00142 Rome, Italy

If applicable, the Parties accept the validity of any qualified electronic signature used for the signature of this Agreement and recognise the latter as equivalent to a hand-written signature.

This Agreement, has been prepared in the English language in two (2) original copies, one (1) for the Fund and one (1) for the Borrower.

KINGDOM OF LESOTHO
Adelaide Retselisitsoe Matlanyane Minister for Finance and Development Planning
Date:
INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
Alvaro Lario President
Date:

#### Schedule 1

Project Description and Implementation Arrangements

### I. Project Description

- 1. Target Population. The Project shall target smallholder wool and mohair farmers, particularly members of wool and mohair farmers associations. The project will target about 45,000 households (approximately 225,000 persons).
- 2. *Project area.* The Project will be national in scale and will place a special focus on the highland areas (the "Project Area").
- 3. *Goal.* The goal of the Project is to increase the economic and climate resilience of wool and mohair farmers' livelihoods.
- 4. *Objectives.* The objective of the Project is to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth and private sector led job creation from wool and mohair.
- 5. *Components*. The Project shall consist of the following Components:
- 5.1 Component 1: Support to building value chain systems

This component will support the establishment and up-grading of the wool and mohair systems, enabling the value chains to thrive. It will support government and value chain players to improve sector governance, regulation, and compliance with certification by establishing national systems, guidelines, and regulations. It will be implemented by the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) and will have three sub-components as follows:

- 5.1.1 Sub-Component 1.1: Value chain governance and sector strategy, which consists of two interventions aiming at improving the sector's policy and regulatory framework and building the capacity of value chain stakeholders to operate under the new private sector led sector governance system.
- 5.1.2 Sub-Component 1.2: Responsible wool and mohair production, which will see the promotion of sustainable intensification of wool and mohair production through improvements in animal breeding, animal nutrition and animal health, and provides interlinked support for the rehabilitation of rangelands and carbon accounting. In partnership with African Clean Energy (ACE), energy efficient cooking stoves will be promoted to ensure a reduction of deforestation ultimately supporting soil carbon sequestration efforts.
- 5.1.3 Sub-Component 1.3: Business development and cottage industry, which will support the business development of critical supply chains of the wool and mohair value chains through the promotion of productive alliances. Moreover, national value will be promoted through transforming cottage industries into commercial fashion production. The Ethical Fashion Initiative has been selected as a strategic partner to implement the development of Lesotho fiber processing and market linkages.

Under sub-components 1.2 and 1.3, the Project will channel funds to rural producers for flock level upgrading (culling and exchange), and to strengthen critical national supply chains through productive alliances (animal feed, breeding, and animal health services).

5.2 Component 2: Climate smart Value Chain operation and coordination

This component will support the operation and improvement of locally grounded value chain systems, towards self-sustainability.

This component will have two sub-components as follows:

5.2.1 Sub-Component 2.1: Access to productive finance and services, which aims to ensure farmers' access to financing services as well as inputs. It consists of three

interventions led by the Wool and Mohair fund and Wool and Mohair Enterprise (hereinafter Consortium): (i) Consortium provides services to farmers by managing entrusted physical and financial assets; (ii) roll-out a revolving fund to provide inkind loans to farmers; and (iii) collaborate with a service provider to promote financial literacy and saving groups, targeting poorer households.

5.2.2 Sub-Component 2.2: Responsible value chain production - under this sub-component, the Consortium will lead the roll-out of the responsible production system (set-up under sub-component 1.2) and support the certification of shearing shed-linked farmer associations who have benefitted from other financial and non-financial support under the other project sub-components. The textile exchange has been selected as a strategic partner to assist in developing a model for certification in Lesotho. To support certification efforts and further promote value chain efficiencies, a digital platform will be established and will operate for the whole value chain. Moreover, the Consortium will coordinate the implementation of all activities required to meet the responsible production standards, as well as carbon sequestration and biodiversity enhancement.

The Wool and Mohair Enterprise (WME) will be a collaboration between key value chain players of the wool and mohair value chain and will act as a sectoral body. Its aim is to govern and coordinate value chain operations, manage critical value chain assets, and equitably deliver required services to all players. The Wool and Mohair fund (WMF) will be the financial entity that will channel finance to the wool and mohair sector. It will ensure farmers' access to financing services as well as inputs. The WMF will consist of an endowment fund and a revolving fund. The capital growth generated from investing the funds from the endowment fund will be used to finance the operations of the Consortium and support sector development. The revolving fund is aimed at providing in-kind input loans to farmers. The Wool and Mohair Enterprise will report to the Wool and Mohair fund. The WME and the WMF will be established during the Projects implementation.

The Consortium will comprise of cooperating partners/shareholders including but not limited to the Borrower, Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC) and key value chain players including relevant farmer associations, significant brokers and trader's associations. The partners/shareholders of the Consortium will be agreed upon by the Parties from time to time. It will be formed based on Memorandums of Understanding between the cooperating partners and will operate under a corporate management system that meets international standards and IFAD requirements, as well as follow a defined roadmap that will be determined jointly by the Parties. The Consortium's ability to implement will be determined following the fulfilment of performance related triggers to transition the Project from phase 1 to phase 2 as outlined in the PIM. The Consortium will primarily execute Component two.

Following capacity building, and through performance-based contracts, assets will be entrusted to the Consortium to manage and operate.

#### 5.3 Component 3: Project Management

This component will support the effective and efficient implementation of the project. It has two sub-components as follows:

- 5.3.1 Sub-Component 3.1: Communication for behaviour change and monitoring for learning; and
- 5.3.2 Sub-Component 3.2: Project coordination. Activities will focus on monitoring and evaluation, communication, and knowledge management functions. Moreover, the PCU will handle traditional fiduciary activities and consult with stakeholders throughout project implementation.

### II. Implementation Arrangements

6. Lead Project Agency. The Lead Project Agency shall be the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition (MAFSN). The responsible department for the Project will be the Department of Livestock Services (DLS), supported by the Department of Marketing (DOM).

- 7. Project Steering Committee. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established to provide policy guidance and oversight of Project implementation. It will be convened and chaired by Principal Secretary MAFSN or an authorised representative, with membership open to the Ministry of Defence, National Security and Environment, Ministry of Trade, Industry, Business Development and Tourism, Ministry of Local Government, Chieftainship, Police and Home Affairs, Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, the LNDC, producer organisations and other relevant stakeholders as required. The PSC will meet quarterly or on a need's basis, provided three representatives call for a meeting. The PSC and broader Project will also be supported by a Project Consultative Technical Committee (PCTC), which will compromise of directors and focal points of key stakeholder agencies including Government departments. The PCTC will meet quarterly and will provide technical and operational guidance, including preparation of the PSC meetings. For the Consortium a light secretariat will be established that will oversee the day-to-day operations of the institution. The composition and descriptive role of the light secretariat will be established during the formation of the WME and WMF.
- 8. Project Coordination Unit. The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will lead the day-to-day coordination and project management for the Project. It will be housed in MAFSN and adequately staffed with professionals recruited competitively from the market. The PCU will be responsible for Project implementation including fiduciary aspects (including audits); knowledge management/communication (including public awareness campaigns); grievance redress mechanism; citizen engagement; and monitoring the implementation of safeguard related measures. The PCU will consolidate the financial reports from the Consortium and other implementing agencies before submitting to IFAD. The PCU will share regular reports with the PSC and other relevant technical departments within the line Ministries. The PCU will be staffed as outlined in Schedule 3 section 10.
- 9. Implementing partners. The key implementing partners include:
  - (a) Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and Nutrition (MAFSN)
  - (b) Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC)
  - (c) The National Farmer Associations (LNWMGA and Skylight)
  - (d) Ethical Fashion Initiative (EFI)
  - (e) Textile Exchange
  - (f) GS1 South Africa
  - (g) Africa Clean Energy
  - (h) The Wool and Mohair fund and Wool and Mohair Enterprise (once established and operational)

The above list is not exhaustive and the Parties may agree on additional Project Parties from time to time.

10. Monitoring and Evaluation. The Project will set up a solid Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system, which will generate timely and reliable information to support decision-making and adaptive management. To promote the use of M&E data for project management, the logframe will be a standing agenda point in PCU's quarterly reflection meetings. Data collection, verification and use will be a joint task by all project stakeholders. The primary responsibility for the M&E system will lie with the M&E Unit within the PCU. The M&E focal point for the Consortium will closely interact with the PMU's

M&E officer. All contracts and Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) signed by the PCU will include details on implementing partners' data collection responsibilities.

- 11. Knowledge Management. The Project will carry out qualitative studies and produce Knowledge Management products on impact areas including changes in interactions among value chain actors, and changes in access to value chains and benefits from the Project promoted innovations for the most vulnerable. The Project's Knowledge Management officer will also liaise closely with the Consortium and capture key aspects of its functioning.
- 12. *Project Implementation Manual*. A comprehensive Project Implementation Manual (PIM) will be prepared, together with an AWPB, procurement plan and terms of reference for various service providers to be procured, and to ensure implementation readiness. Any revisions to the PIM and AWPB shall have to be previously approved by the Fund.
- 13. *Project Co-financing*. The Project shall be capable of receiving co-financing contributions from other institutions. The Borrower will enter into co-financing agreements with the co-financiers to provide financing for the Project.

#### Schedule 2

#### Allocation Table

1. Allocation of Loan Proceeds. (a) The Table below sets forth the Categories of Eligible Expenditures to be financed by the Loan and the allocation of the amounts to each category of the Financing and the percentages of expenditures for items to be financed in each Category:

Cate	egory	Blend Term Loan Allocated (Expressed in EUR)	Ordinary Term Loan Allocated (Expressed in EUR)	Percentage net of taxes
I.	Civil Works	90 000		100%
II.	Vehicles, Equipment and Materials	4 180 000	2 530 000	100%
III.	Technical Assistance	3 280 000		100%
IV.	Credit	3 350 000	1 680 000	100%
V.	Recurrent Cost	1 900 000		100%
Unal	llocated	1 400 000	470 000	
тот	ALS	14 200 000	4 680 000	

- (b) The terms used in the Table above are defined as follows:
  - (i) Technical Assistance category include eligible expenditures for costs associated with training and workshops.
  - (ii) Recurrent Costs include eligible expenditures for cost associated with operating cost, salaries and allowances of Project staff.

### 2. Disbursement arrangements

- (a) Start-up Advance. Withdrawals in respect of expenditures for start-up costs incurred before the satisfaction of the general conditions precedent to withdrawal shall not exceed an aggregate amount of four hundred and seventy thousand Euros four hundred and seventy thousand (EUR 470 000). Activities to be financed by Start-up Costs will require the no objection from IFAD to be considered eligible.
- (b) Start-up Costs. Withdrawals in respect of expenditures for start-up costs (in Category(ies)) incurred before the satisfaction of the general conditions precedent to withdrawal shall not exceed an aggregate amount of EUR 470 000 equivalent. Activities to be financed by Start-up Costs will require the no objection from IFAD to be considered eligible and should be in line with the approved start-up budget.

#### Schedule 3

### Special Covenants

#### I. General Provisions

In accordance with Section 12.01(a)(xxiii) of the General Conditions, the Fund may suspend, in whole or in part, the right of the Borrower/Recipient to request withdrawals from the Loan/Grant Account if the Borrower/Recipient has defaulted in the performance of any covenant set forth below, and the Fund has determined that such default has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the Project:

- 1. Within nine (9) months of entry into force of the Financing Agreement, the Project will enter into Memorandum of Understandings (MoU) with implementing partners, as outlined in the project implementation manual, that will structure the collaboration, define roles, responsibilities and duties with regards to implementation, financial management, accounting and reporting. The MoUs shall be shared with IFAD for No Objection.
- 2. Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation. The Borrower shall ensure that (i) a Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) system shall be established within twelve (12) months from the date of entry into force of this Agreement. The project has to launch the procurement process for the baseline within the first six (6) months.
- 3. Gender. The Project shall ensure that it develops a gender and youth strategy and action plan to facilitate equitable participation of women and men to the economic opportunities and benefits generated by the Project.
- 4. Indigenous People (IP) Concerns. The Borrower shall ensure that the concerns of IPs are given due consideration in implementing the Project and, to this end, shall ensure that:
  - (a) the Project is carried out in accordance with the applicable provisions of the relevant IP national legislation;
  - (b) indigenous people are adequately and fairly represented in all local planning for Project activities;
  - (c) IP rights are duly respected;
  - (d) IP communities, participate in policy dialogue and local governance;
  - (e) The terms of Declarations, Covenants and/or Conventions ratified by the Borrower on the subject are respected;
  - (f) The Project will not involve encroachment on traditional territories used or occupied by indigenous communities.
- 5. Land tenure security. The Borrower shall ensure that the land acquisition process has already been completed and that compensation processes were consistent with international best practice and free prior and informed consent principles.
- 6. Anticorruption Measures. The Borrower shall comply with IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations.
- 7. Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. The Borrower and the Project Parties shall ensure that the Project is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the IFAD Policy on Preventing and Responding to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, as may be amended from time to time.
- 8. Use of Project Vehicles and Other Equipment. The Borrower shall transfer relevant vehicles and equipment from the IFAD supported WAMPP project to support Start Up activities. The specifications of the vehicles and equipment to be transferred will be clarified to IFAD by the Borrower prior to the Start Up period.

9. IFAD Client Portal (ICP) and Contract Monitoring Tool (CMT). The Borrower shall ensure that a request is sent to IFAD to access the project procurement Contract Monitoring Tool in the IFAD Client Portal (ICP). The Borrower/Recipient shall ensure that all contracts, memoranda of understanding, purchase orders and related payments are registered in the Project Procurement Contract Monitoring Tool in the IFAD Client Portal (ICP) in relation to the procurement of goods, works, services, consultancy, non-consulting services, community contracts, grants and financing contracts. The Borrower/Recipient shall ensure that the contract data is updated on a quarterly basis during the implementation of the Project.

10 The Key Project Personnel are: Project Coordinator, Procurement Officer and Contract Manager, Financial Management Officer, Financial Accountant, M&E and KM/communication officer, and Senior Project Assistant. In order to assist in the implementation of the Project, the PCU, unless otherwise agreed with IFAD, shall employ or cause to be employed, as required, key staff whose qualifications, experience and terms of reference are satisfactory to IFAD.

The Parties agree that the preferred method of staffing the Key Project Personnel shall be competitive recruitment. The recruitments shall be under a consulting contract following the individual consultant selection method in the IFAD Procurement Handbook, or any equivalent selection method in the national procurement system that is acceptable to IFAD. At the request of the Borrower and subject to IFAD modalities, government officials may be seconded, provided they meet clear performance metrics.

The recruitment of Key Project Personnel is subject to IFAD's prior review as is the dismissal of Key Project Personnel. Key Project Personnel are subject to annual evaluation and the continuation of their contract is subject to satisfactory performance. Any contract signed for Key Project Personnel shall be compliant with the national labour regulations or the ILO International Labour Standards (whichever is more stringent) in order to satisfy the conditions of IFAD's updated SECAP. Repeated short-term contracts must be avoided, unless appropriately justified under the Project's circumstances.

#### II. SECAP Provisions

- 1. The Borrower shall carry out the preparation, design, construction, implementation, and operation of the Project in accordance with the nine standards and other measures and requirements set forth in the Updated Social, Environmental Climate Assessment Procedures of IFAD ("SECAP 2021 Edition"), as well as with all applicable laws and regulations to the Borrower/Recipient and/or the sub-national entities relating to social, environmental and climate change issues in a manner and substance satisfactory to IFAD. The Borrower/Recipient shall not amend, vary or waive any provision of the SECAP 2021 Edition, unless agreed in writing by the Fund in the Financing Agreement and/or in the Management Plan(s), if any.
- 2. For projects presenting high or substantial social, environmental and climate risks, the Borrower/Recipient shall carry out the implementation of the Project in accordance with the measures and requirements set forth in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs)/Environmental, Social and Climate Management Frameworks (ESCMFs) and/or Resettlement Action Plans/Frameworks (RAPs/Fs) and Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plans (ESCMPs) for high risk projects and Abbreviated ESIAs and/or Abbreviated RAP/F and ESCMPs for substantial risk projects and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Plans, FPIC Implementation Plans, Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs), Pesticide Management Plans, Cultural Resources Management Plans and Chance Finds Plans] (the "Management Plan(s)"), as applicable, taken in accordance with SECAP requirements and updated from time to time by the Fund.

The Borrower shall not amend, vary, or waive any provision of the ESCMPs and Management Plan(s), unless agreed in writing by the Fund and if the Borrower/Recipient has complied with the same requirements as applicable to the original adoption of the ESCMPs and Management Plan(s).

- 3. The Borrower shall not, and shall cause the Executing Agency, all its contractors, its sub-contractors and suppliers not to commence implementation of any works, unless all Project affected persons have been compensated and/or resettled in accordance with the specific RAP/Abbreviated RAP, FPIC and/ or the agreed works and compensation schedule.
- 4. The Borrower shall cause the Lead Project Agency to comply at all times while carrying out the Project with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition and the Management Plan(s), if any.
- 5. The Borrower shall disclose the draft and final ESIA reports and all other relevant Management Plan(s) with Project stakeholders and interested parties in an accessible place in the Project-affected area, in a form and language understandable to Project-affected persons and other stakeholders. The disclosure will take into account any specific information needs of the community (e.g., culture, disability, literacy, mobility or gender).
- 6. The Borrower shall ensure or cause the Executing Agency and Implementing Agency to ensure that all bidding documents and contracts for goods, works and services contain provisions that require contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers to comply at all times in carrying out the Project with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition, ESCMPs and the Management Plan(s), if any.
- 7. The Borrower will ensure that a Project-level grievance mechanism is established that is easily accessible, culturally appropriate, available in local languages, and scaled to the nature of the Project's activity and its potential impacts to promptly receive and resolve concerns and complaints (e.g. compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration) related to the environmental and social performance of the Project for people who may be unduly and adversely affected or potentially harmed if the Project fails to meet the SECAP standards and related policies. The Project-level grievance mechanism needs to take into account indigenous peoples, customary laws and dispute resolution processes. Traditional or informal dispute mechanisms of affected indigenous peoples should be used to the greatest extent possible.
- 8. This section applies to any event which occurs in relation to serious environmental, social, health & safety (ESHS) incidents (as this term is defined below); labor issues or to adjacent populations during Project implementation that, with respect to the relevant IFAD Project:
  - (i) has direct or potential material adverse effect;
  - (ii) has substantially attracted material adverse attention of outside parties or create material adverse national press/media reports; or
  - (iii) gives rise to material potential liabilities.

In the occurrence of such event, the Borrower shall:

- Notify IFAD promptly;
- Provide information on such risks, impacts and accidents;
- Consult with Project-affected parties on how to mitigate the risks and impacts;

• Carry out, as appropriate, additional assessments and stakeholders' engagements in accordance with the SECAP requirements; and

- Adjust, as appropriate, the Project-level grievance mechanism according to the SECAP requirements; and
- Propose changes, including corrective measures to the Management Plan(s) (if any), in accordance with the findings of such assessment and consultations, for approval by IFAD.

Serious ESHS incident means serious incident, accident, complaint with respect to environmental, social (including labor and community), health and safety (ESHS) issues that occur in loan or within the Borrower/Recipient's activities. Serious ESHS incidents can comprise incidents of (i) environmental; (ii) occupational; or (iii) public health and safety; or (iv) social nature as well as material complaints and grievances addressed to the Borrower/Recipient (e.g. any explosion, spill or workplace accident which results in death, serious or multiple injuries or material environmental contamination, accidents of members of the public/local communities, resulting in death or serious or multiple injuries, sexual harassment and -violence involving Project/Programme workforce or in relation to severe threats to public health and safety, inadequate resettlement compensation, disturbances of natural ecosystems, discriminatory practices in stakeholder consultation and engagement (including the right of indigenous peoples to free, prior and informed consent), any allegation that require intervention by the police/other law enforcement authorities, such as loss of life, sexual violence or child abuse, which (i) have, or are likely to have a material adverse effect; or (ii) have attracted or are likely to arouse substantial adverse attention of outside parties or (iii) to create substantial adverse media/press reports; or (iv) give, or are likely to give rise to material potential liabilities).

- 9. The Borrower shall ensure or cause the Executing Agency, Implementing Agency, contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers to ensure that the relevant processes set out in the SECAP 2021 Edition as well as in the ESCMPs and Management Plan(s) (if any) are respected.
- 10. Without limitation on its other reporting obligations under this Agreement, the Borrower shall provide the Fund with:
  - Reports on the status of compliance with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition, ESCMPs and the management plan (if any) on a semiannual basis - or such other frequency as may be agreed with the Fund;
  - Reports of any social, environmental, health and safety incidents and/accidents occurring during the design stage, the implementation of the Project and propose remedial measures.
     The Borrower/Recipient will disclose relevant information from such reports to affected persons promptly upon submission of the said reports; and
  - Reports of any breach of compliance with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition and the Management Plan(s) (if any) promptly after becoming aware of such a breach.
- 11. The Borrower shall fully cooperate with the Fund concerning supervision missions, midterm reviews, field visits, audits, and follow-up visits to be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of SECAP 2021 Edition and the Management Plan(s) (if any) as the Fund considers appropriate depending on the scale, nature and risks of the Project/Programme.
- 12. In the event of a contradiction/conflict between the Management Plan(s), if any and the Financing Agreement, the Financing Agreement shall prevail.

### **GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCING**

### **Logical framework**

Results Hierarchy	Indicators				Means of Verification			Assumptions					
	Indicator Name	Bas eline	Mid-term*	End target	Source	Freq.	Resp.						
Outreach	Cl 1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project <sup>8</sup>												
	# total people	0	22,500	45,000	MIS	Monthly	PMU	Project implementation takes place as planned					
	CI 1a. Corresponding nu	mber of h											
	# households	0	22,500	45,000	MIS	Monthly	PMU						
	CI 1b. Estimated corresp	onding to											
	# people	0	112,500	225,000	MIS	Monthly	PMU						
Goal	Households reporting in	creased r	esilience										
Improved livelihood resilience for smallholder wool and mohair farmers in targeted areas	% of households reporting increased climate resilience	0	40%	70%	Survey using resilience scorecard	Baseline and completion	PMU/ outsourced	Improved macro-economic conditions, no external shocks, stable prices					
	% of households reporting increased economic resilience	0	40%	70%									
Development Objective	Households reporting ar	increase	in incomes fr	om wool and mo	hair								
Inclusive and sustainable economic growth and private-led job creation from wool and mohair	# households	0	13,500	30,000	Survey	Baseline, midline.	PMU/outsourced	Improved macro-economic conditions, no external shocks, stable prices					
private-lea job creation from woor and monail	% of households	0	30%	67%		completion		Shocks, stable prices					
	Number of households with increased assets												
	% of households	0	20%	45%	Survey	Baseline, midline, completion	PMU/outsourced	Participation in saving groups and subsidized access to cooking stoves promotes asset building					
	SF 2.1 Households satisfied with project-supported services												
	# of households	0	18,000	36,000	COI survey	Baseline, midline, completion	PMU/outsourced	Project implementation takes place as planned and project services in line with needs and preferences of					
	% of households	0	40%	80%				target group					
	# of household members	0	90,000	180,000									
	SF 2.2 Households report	ting they	can influence	decision-making	of local authorities and project-support	ed service providers							
	# of households	0	18,000	36,000	COI surveys	Baseline, midline, end-line	PMU/outsourced	Local authorities support the move towards a more					
	% of households	0	40%	80%	7	midine, end-line		transparent and inclusive management of the wool and mohair value chain					
	# of household members	0	90,000	180,000									
		age of inc	dividuals demo	onstrating an imp	provement in empowerment <sup>9</sup>	1	1	l					
	# total persons	0	11,250	22,500	COI surveys	Baseline, midline, endline	PMU/outsourced	Associations of wool and mohair farmers are willing to accept new members and to give more voice to women					
	% total persons	0	25%	50%		midinie, endine		and youth					
Outcome 1.1	CI 2.2.4: Number (Percen	tage) of s	supported rura	I producers' org	anization members reporting new or imp	roved services provide	d by their organization	n <sup>10</sup>					
Inclusiveness and transparency of value chain governance have improved	# of members	0	15.000	30,000	COI surveys	Midline, end-line	PMU/Outsourced	The wool and mohair enterprise model functions well in the Lesotho context					

Indicator is disaggregated by gender, age and people with disabilities.
 Indicator is disaggregated by gender and age.
 Indicator is disaggregated by gender and age.

Outcome 1.2	Policy 3: Number of exis	Policy 3: Number of existing/new laws, regulations, policies or strategies proposed to policy makers for approval, ratification or amendment												
Sustainable sector strategy adopted	# of documents	0	1	2	Project records	Annually	PMU	Policy makers willing to adopt reforms in the wool and mohair sector						
Outcome 1.3	CI 2.2.1 New jobs created <sup>11</sup>													
New employment opportunities are promoted in wool and mohair input supply (veterinary services) and value addition (cottage industry)	# of people	0	200	400	EFI records on new jobs in cottage industry	Yearly	PMU	International markets offer opportunities for Lesotho cottage production.						
Output 1.1	Number of assets sustainably entrusted to Wool and Mohair Enterprise													
Wool and Mohair Enterprise established and operational	# of assets	0	20	60	MIS	Once	PMU	Wool and Mohair Enterprise successfully set up by WAMPP project						
Output 1.2	Number of users of studbook/surveillance app													
National systems (breeding, disease surveillance, testing, certification) enhanced to	# of users of studbook	0	60	120	MOAFS records	Annual	PMU	Ministry of Agriculture takes the lead in designing and operating the system						
support the improvement of Lesotho clip quality	# of users of surveillance app	0	12.500	25.000										
Output 1.3	CI 3.1.3 Persons access	ing techi	nologies that s	equester carbon	or reduce greenhouse gas emissions <sup>12</sup>	•	•							
Farmers provided with access to culling & exchange and to subsidized efficient cooking stoves	# of total persons accessing technologies	0	8,500	16,600	Reports from association implementing the Culling& Exchange and from African Clean Energy (ACE) for the cooking stoves	Annual	PMU	Continued strong demand for improved animals and efficient cooking stoves						
Output 1.4	Cl 1.1.3: Rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages <sup>13</sup>													
Productive alliances have been installed	Total rural producers	0	15,000	30,000	Wool and Mohair Fund Records	Annual	PMU	National providers of wool and mohair inputs and services are willing to collaborate with the project						
	Cl 2.1.3: Rural producers' organizations supported <sup>14</sup>													
	Total rural producers	0	60	120	Wool and Mohair Fund Records	Annual	PMU	National providers of wool and mohair inputs and services are willing to collaborate with the project						
Output 1.5 Cottage industries supported with equipment	People in cottage industries supported with equipment and marketing services <sup>15</sup>													
and marketing services	# of total persons	0	200	400	Ethical Fashion Initiative (EFI) records	Annual	PMU	Women, youth, and PwD continue showing interest for employment in cottage industries						
Outcome 2.1	CI 1.2.4 Households repo	orting ar	increase in pr	roduction										
Smallholder production of wool and mohair has	# of households	0	13,500	27,000	COI survey	Baseline,	PMU/outsourced	No external shocks, stable prices						
sustainably increased in quality and quantity	% of households	0	30%	60%		midline,								
	Total number of	0	67,500	135,000		completion								
	household members													
Outcome 2.2	Cl 3.2.2: Households re	porting a	doption of env	vironmentally su	stainable and climate-resilient technologies	and practices								
Wool and mohair farmers have adopted	# household	0	19,000	38,000	COI survey	Baseline,	PMU/outsourced	Certification induces farmers to adopt environmentally						
environmentally sustainable rangeland-	% of households	0	42%	84%		midline,		sustainable practices						
management practices	# of household	0	95,000	190,000		completion								
	members													
	CL3 2 1: Number of tons	of area	nhause ass em	issions (CO2a)	avoided and/or sequestered16 (Nota bene: to l	ho filled when early	an analysis is finalised)							

Indicator is disaggregated by gender, age, and people with disabilities.
 Indicator is disaggregated by gender, age, and people with disabilities.
 Indicator is disaggregated by gender and age.
 Indicator is disaggregated by gender and age.
 Indicator is disaggregated by gender, age, and people with disabilities.
 Indicator is further disaggregated by, tCO2e/ha, tCO2e/ 20 years, CO2e/ha/year.

				1	l .	1	1	1				
	Hectares of land - Area	0	?	?	GLEAM -I and EX -ACT. Tools by FAO							
	(ha)											
Output 2.1	CI 1.1.5: Persons in rura	l areas a	cessing financ	cial services <sup>17</sup>								
In-kind loans disbursed to farmers and saving	# total persons	0	15,000	30,000	Wool and Mohair Fund records (for loans), and reports from Implementing	Monthly	PMU	Continued demand for in-kind loans and continued interest in participation in savings groups				
groups established	accessing loans				partners (for savings)			interest in participation in savings groups				
	# of total persons	0	5,000	10,000								
	accessing savings											
	# of persons accessing	0	20,000	40,000								
	financial services											
	CI 1.1.7 Persons in rural areas trained in financial literacy and/or use of financial products and services <sup>18</sup>											
	# total persons	0	5,000	10,000	Wool and Mohair Fund records (for loans), and reports from Implementing partners (for savings)	Monthly	PMU	Continued demand for in-kind loans and continued interest in participation in savings groups				
Output 2.2 Digital platform established and operational	Number of value chain actors registered on the platform uploading data on the shared digital platform											
3	% of farmers	0	50%	80%	Digital Platform	Monthly	PMU	Value chain actors consider the digital platform useful				
	% of traders	0	50%	80%								
	% of input suppliers	0	50%	80%								
Output 2.3 Certification system established and	Percentage of Lesotho	lip produ	ced by benefic	iaries meeting re	sponsible standards							
operational	% of clip	0	20%	60%	BKB records	Annually	PMU	Market prices continue providing incentives for responsible production				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Indicator is disaggregated by gender and age.<sup>18</sup> Indicator is disaggregated by gender and age.

Residual

Inherent

### Integrated project risk matrix

Risk Categories and Subcategories

Country Context	Substantial	Moderate
Political Commitment	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s): Lesotho held elections in October 2022 and a new three- party coalition is leading the government. The new administration is still trying to plan, organise and set-up delivery mechanisms. Several ministries have been reconfigured and the human capacity too, this process has produced some uncertainty in the short term that needs to be managed.		
Mitigations: At the macro level, the new government is broadly continuing with the same priorities as the previous government. At the portfolio level, the Lesotho country team will also proactively engage with the new government once it is installed. Dedicated meetings and briefing sessions with new decision makers will be sought and stronger integration with the UN system on engaging government will be adopted. While the potential of WaMCoP to respond to such a risk remains limited, the project will advance the following approaches:  • Develop strong director level buy-in, as these bureaucrats often act as the institutional anchors in times of change.  • The WaMCoP has carved out substantial space for enhanced private sector participation and implementation, therefore, providing a bulwark against some of the expected uncertainties in the political climate.  • Contribute to policy development and capacity building under component 1 of the project.		
Governance	High	Substantial
Risk(s): The fragility and uncertainty in Lesotho is manifesting in weakened governance and policy coherence. Transparency International's Country Corruption Perception places Lesotho at high risk in terms of corruption (38/100). The 2020 Afro Barometer SDG scorecard also highlights a decline in trust amongst Basotho, in their own public institutions. Lesotho is equally undertaking a national reforms process that is geared towards improved governance and strengthening of democratic institutions. Several bills have been passed to parliament for their review.		
Mitigations: One of the embedded safeguards in the project against governance risks is the promotion of private sector participation and implementation in the project. The project is also working alongside key service providers (EFI) that contribute to enhanced service delivery and equally, institutional stability. Therefore, insulating the project from the macro-level governance issues flagged. Moreover, IFAD procurement rules and financial best practice will feature strongly to ensure rigorous compliance throughout the project life cycle. The recruitment of key staff, notably, the project director and financial manager, will be competitive and transparent, which should contribute to a culture		
of effective governance.		

Diel/(a) . Crowth in Locatha has been subdeed for a second		
Risk(s): Growth in Lesotho has been subdued for several years, even prior to the pandemic in 2020. The macroeconomic outlook for the country is contingent on the performance of South Africa and the United States. However, transfers from the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) which account for around half of the total tax take, will continue to reduce due to the economic contraction in the SACU region. This will require further economic adjustments in Lesotho and could very well see limited counterpart financing.  Mitigations: Notwithstanding the importance of counterpart		
finance from the Government of Lesotho, the project is taking strides to mobilise counterpart finance from the private sector. This should insulate the project to some degree from the uncertainties embedded in the macroeconomic climate of the country.  Experience has also shown that on-going projects have considerable leverage to advocate government to advance outstanding counterpart finance and this experience will feed into the legal agreement and equally into discussions with government.		
Fragility and security	Substantial	Moderate
Risk(s): The Kingdom of Lesotho has an unfortunately long history with political instability and security concerns. The spectre of fragility and security should be considered high, especially as the country will see the 2022 general elections taking place later this year. Moreover, the country is highly vulnerable to frequent and severe weather events, particularly flooding and drought.  Mitigations: The strong promotion of a Wool and Mohair Enterprise that underpins the wool and mohair value chain, is an attempt to create a robust pocket of stability within Lesotho's civil society landscape.		
Sector Strategies and Policies	Moderate	Low
Policy alignment	Moderate	Low
Risk(s): The policy environment surrounding WaMCoP is favourable, as the comprehensive national agricultural policy, the national strategic development plan, and the livestock development policy all underscore key tenants of the project. However, the wool and mohair sector is still not underpinned by a clear and predictable sectoral strategy and this does pose some		
degree of risk, as ad-hoc policy decisions (i.e., marketing regulations of 2018) have often been undertaken in the vacuum of clear policy orientation.  Mitigations: Under component 1 of the project, there will be		
degree of risk, as ad-hoc policy decisions (i.e., marketing regulations of 2018) have often been undertaken in the vacuum of clear policy orientation.  Mitigations: Under component 1 of the project, there will be concerted effort in supporting a sectoral strategy that will underpin key interventions in the sector. The sectoral strategy will be evidence-based and will look to create greater strategic and policy coherence in the wool and mohair sub-sector.  Moreover, it is envisioned that the Wool and Mohair Enterprise will also be a player that drives policy development and can engage with the government on substantive issues.		
degree of risk, as ad-hoc policy decisions (i.e., marketing regulations of 2018) have often been undertaken in the vacuum of clear policy orientation.  Mitigations: Under component 1 of the project, there will be concerted effort in supporting a sectoral strategy that will underpin key interventions in the sector. The sectoral strategy will be evidence-based and will look to create greater strategic and policy coherence in the wool and mohair sub-sector.  Moreover, it is envisioned that the Wool and Mohair Enterprise will also be a player that drives policy development and can	Moderate	Low

formulation is also not based on scientific research, which often makes it a subjective exercise.		
Mitigations: The project will specifically look to intensify the support it provides to key sector actors in driving formidable policies, with accompanying implementation plans.  The project will specifically champion, multi-stakeholder policy formulation and implementation accountability under improved value chain governance.		
Environment and Climate Context	Substantial	Moderate
Project vulnerability to environmental conditions	Moderate	Low
Risk(s): The environmental vulnerabilities for WaMCoP activities include erosion, which may increase due to cultivation on slopes and sheep rearing. This will lead to land degradation and possible siltation of water channels. The current soil fertility conditions entail increased use of agro-chemicals for the desired levels of fodder production, which will lead to diffuse sources of pollution in some locations. Discharge of poor-quality effluent from slaughter slabs and other wool and Mohair value chain processing will result in point sources of pollution at these sites.		
Mitigations: The risks resulting from environmental conditions will be managed through the capacity building of the smallholders in environmental management and efficient resource use, including agro chemicals, erosion control measures such as vegetated contours, water conservation and focus on rehabilitation of existing rangelands.		
Project vulnerability to climate change impacts	Substantial	Moderate
Risk(s): The main climate change risks to reaching the WaMCoP objectives include rising temperatures and rainfall variability with more intense rainfall in some areas, shorter rainy seasons, and potential droughts in some locations. High temperatures may lead to decreased yields and quality of fodder and degradation of grazing rangelands, increased pests and diseases incidences, poor drainage in low-lying areas and soil erosion that results in reduced water holding capacity and soil fertility.		
Mitigations: Climate change adaptation measures under WaMCoP include capacity building for the producers on husbandry activities and resource use efficiency, water use efficient irrigation systems. The infrastructure developed under WaMCoP will be climate resilient to improve water use efficiency and harvest rainwater for productive use.		
Project Scope	Moderate	Low
Project relevance	Moderate	Low
Risk(s): The risk is flagged as moderate due to the dynamic nature of the wool and mohair sector; however, the project has received extensive inputs from government and civil society representatives. There has also been alignment sought with government policies and IFAD internal frameworks.		
Mitigations: As indicated above the project has received extensive inputs from several officials spanning government, private and civil society sectors. Moreover, the project will go through a robust review cycle through the Public Sector Investment Committee (PSIC). Moreover, a key pillar of the project will see the "compacting" of value chain actors under a Wool and Mohair		

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Enterprise, this should further contribute to an evolving "relevance" of the project, especially as the Wool and Mohair Enterprise will lead implementation of key activities.		
Technical soundness	Low	Low
Risk(s): WaMCoP will naturally build on the key lessons accumulated through the existing Wool and Mohair Promotion Project. However, The Wool and Mohair Enterprise and its key role in driving the project is a risk to be acknowledged. And naturally, a Wool and Mohair Enterprise that has a weak operational thrust in implementing selected activities, could undermine the effectiveness of the project.		
Mitigations: The Wool and Mohair Enterprise ( will receive a robust evaluation of its ability to act as an implementing entity and where need be, will be supported to ensure it is able to carry out certain functions. Moreover, an 18-month implementation plan coupled with clear contingency plan will serve as guiding frameworks in the project design report and related annexes.		
Institutional Capacity for Implementation & Sustainability	Moderate	Low
Implementation arrangements	Moderate	Low
Risk(s): The ministerial level risk here is quite minimal, as the line ministry is currently implementing two IFAD-supported projects. However, the ministry does have a deficit in terms of comprehensive institutional capacity and human resources that allow it to effectively deliver against its objectives.  A risk related to the Wool and Mohair Fund-Wool and Mohair Enterprise set-up is the delay in its establishment.  There is also a risk that there could be a delay in establishing the input supply-pre financing system through the revolving fund  Mitigations: WaMCoP has been conceptualised in such a manner, that the envisioned risk is managed. These necessary steps embedded in the project's concept include:  • An efficient PCU that will undertake all day-to-day operational functions related to the project  • A steering committee that will strengthen oversight and provide guidance when called upon  • The Line Ministry will be further capacitated, especially as the project intends to advance a sectoral strategy that will advance the wool and mohair value chain.  With respect to the Wool and Mohair Fund-Wool and Mohair Enterprise delays, the following measures will be introduced:  • The Lesotho National Development Corporation will be requested to take over key activities related to the financing of the value chain, in line with their capabilities and strengths.  • The project coordination unit lead key component 2 related activities, namely the roll-out of the certification system and supporting the digital platform.  • The Wool and Mohair Fund-Wool and Mohair Enterprise model will be evaluated in line with the phased approach and where necessary, a project level restructuring will take place to account for the delays. This might involve changing the implementation arrangements and empowering LNDC and the PCU to lead project implementation and making the Wool and Mohair Fund-		

Wool and Mohair Enterprise set-up a key outcome of the project.  In the event there are delays in establishing the input supply-pre financing system through the revolving fund, the following measures will be applied:  • The PCU and LNDC will sign a performance agreement contract that will see LNDC manage the revolving fund, while reporting to the project coordination unit. This will aim to fast-track any delays experienced if the input supply mechanism does experience substantial delays.  These mitigation measures strongly align with discussions with LNDC, in particular, its role as a fall-back option in the project.		
M&E arrangements	Moderate	Low
Risk(s): This risk emanates from the executing agency's M&E processes and systems are weak or inefficient, resulting in a limited ability to monitor, validate, analyse, and communicate results, capture lessons, and adjust implementation to seize opportunities and take corrective actions in a timely manner.		
Mitigations: WaMCoP will be staffed by an M&E officer, M&E assistant, and KM and communication officer. A robust M&E system will be linked to the project's Management Information System (MIS) and data on outcomes and impact will be collected through a set of three surveys (baseline, mid-line, and completion). Moreover, the WhatsApp yearly surveys piloted by ROLL, will be integrated into WaMC-P and this will provide another layer of assessing the delivery of project services and related lessons learned.  The digital platform will also provide another critical feedback loop		
that will inform the decision making of the project and fundamentally, assist in taking corrective measures if the occasion arises.		
that will inform the decision making of the project and fundamentally, assist in taking corrective measures if the	Substantial	Moderate
that will inform the decision making of the project and fundamentally, assist in taking corrective measures if the occasion arises.	Substantial High	Moderate  Moderate
that will inform the decision making of the project and fundamentally, assist in taking corrective measures if the occasion arises.  Procurement		

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for efficient tracking of contracts, including data on what has been procured, value of procurement and identity of suppliers, contractors, consultants and service providers. IFAD will periodically carry out a review of the quality of data inserted in the CMT to ensure it is accurate and up to date. IFAD can strongly encourage government through policy dialogue to accelerate the completion of the PPAD website, and it is recommended that it do so through the COSOP consultations with the government. Once completed, the PPAD website will grant full access to information concerning audit reports, compliance reports, procurement statistics, standard bidding documents, complaints & appeals, blacklisted firms, annual procurement plans, bid notices and contract awards.		
Accountability and transparency	Substantial	Moderate
Risk(s): the country lacks publicly available information on the procurement complaints management, specifically concerning cases being heard and applicable procedures. While Lesotho presents a medium Country Corruption Perception Index Score (38/100), the local authority responsible for investigating corruption allegations is not independent from the government and no systematic debarment system is in place. Furthermore, there is an unclear relationship between the procurement units, the Procurement Policy, and Advice Division (PPAD) and the Directorate on Corruption & Economic Offence (DCEO), which is Lesotho's anti-corruption authority. The risk is that accountability, transparency, and oversight arrangements could be inadequate to safeguard the integrity of project procurement and contract execution, leading to potential cases of mis procurement and unintended use of funds.		
Mitigations: The Revised IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations shall apply to all projects, vendors and third parties, in addition to the relevant national anticorruption and fraud laws. Pursuant to said Policy, IFAD has the right to sanction firms and individuals including by declaring them ineligible, either indefinitely or for a stated period of time, to participate to any IFAD-financed and/or IFAD-managed activity or operation. IFAD also has the right to unilaterally recognize debarments by any of the International Financial Institutions that are members to the Agreement for Mutual Enforcement of Debarment Decisions if such debarments meet the requirements for mutual recognition under the Agreement for Mutual Enforcement of Debarment Decisions. IFAD can strongly encourage government through policy dialogue to accelerate the adoption of the Public Procurement Bill, 2018, which provides the establishment of an autonomous Public Procurement Authority tasked with debarring suppliers, contractors, or consultants from participating in public procurement/ IFAD/ All years of project implementation. IFAD can also strongly encourage government through policy dialogue to publicly share information concerning cases being heard by the Procurement Tribunal, as well as a copy of the rules governing the proceedings of the Procurement Tribunal, and it is recommended that it do so through the COSOP consultations with the government.		
Capability in public procurement	Moderate	Low

Risk(s): The recruitment process of project staff may not guarantee the standards of competition, fairness and transparency required by IFAD. The selected staff may need capacity buildings in donor-funded procurement and the IFAD project procurement framework.		
Mitigations: IFAD will monitor the recruitment process of WaMCoP's procurement staff, to ensure competition, fairness and transparency. The Procurement Officer and Procurement Assistant to be invited to the BUILDPROC, the procurement certification programme launched by IFAD and the ITCILO. The BUILDPROC focuses on the integration of safeguards into procurement and on challenges faced by borrowers/recipients in their local markets. IFAD will provide in-person and remote trainings on its project procurement framework and international procurement practice from the start-up phase of WaMCoP. The Procurement Unit, Tender Panel and Technical Units of MAFS should attend said trainings together with the relevant members of the PMU.		
Public procurement processes	Low	Low
Risk(s): Currently, foreign companies are required to pay cash to collect bidding documents from the procurement office. There is a risk that procurement plans will be submitted for IFAD's no-objection late, that is when the corresponding financial year has already begun. Additionally, it has been observed that PMUs tend to react to IFAD's comments to the procurement plan with considerable delay, which further delays IFAD's No-Objection. Procurement staff may not be adequately or timely involved during the planning phase of the AWPB. One key risk that affected the earlier IFAD-funded project implemented by MAFS (WAMPP) was the expiration of the bid validity period before contract award, which resulted in a number of procurement processes having to be repeated. The contracts awarded following an ICB process are advertised on UNDB online. For other procurement methods, advertising is not always done. Another key risk for the project is contract administration and management. In fact, WAMPP's PCU exhibited instances of weak contract management, causing a number of contracts to expire before completion and without a timely extension. This was further exacerbated by WAMPP failing to keep contract data updated on the CMT. Therefore, this may also constitute a risk for WaMCoP. Substantial delays with works contracts have been noticed with WAMPP, with contractors abandoning the construction site in some cases. For WAMPP, record retention was found to be needing improvement with reference to procurement processes carried out by entities other than the PCU (e.g. (e.g., the LNWMGA). This may constitute a risk for WaMCoP as well, considering that the identified implementing partners will carry out procurement process directly.		
Mitigations: WaMCoP will ensure that access to bidding documents by foreign firms is also available online. To that end, WaMCoP will set up its own website, where a GPN and tender opportunities will be advertised. The provisions of the financing agreement stating that the Lead Project Agency shall submit a draft AWPB and procurement plan to IFAD no later than sixty days before the beginning of the relevant project year must be enforced. The calendar of IFAD's implementation support missions		

could be adjusted to precede the project's planning period, thus providing timely support and not impeding the planning process. Additionally, the PMU will be encouraged to be more proactive in addressing IFAD's comments to the procurement plan and to implement simple upgrades as soon as possible, even pending more serious matters that will require an overhaul of the plan. This will allow the PMU to receive a timely IFAD's No-Objection to the procurement plan, while working on further improving the same during the financial year. The procurement unit must be adequately consulted during the planning phase before the beginning of each financial year. This will allow the procurement unit to provide feedback on whether procurement activities are achievable within the targets of the AWPB. The PIM will define the rules of engagement for procurement staff during the annual planning process. Given the delays often affecting evaluation of bids, the PMU of WaMCoP will be cautioned to closely monitor the bid validity period of all ongoing procurement processes. This will also be captured in the PIM. WaMCoP will publicly advertise all contract award on its website. The PIM of WaMCoP will clearly state responsibilities for contract management and the procurement unit must ensure that each contract signed clearly mentions the assigned contract manager. IFAD's Contract Monitoring Tool (CMT) will be deployed from the start-up phase of the project and the ESA Procurement Team will follow up with the procurement team to ensure that contract data inserted therein is accurate and up to date. For civil works, the contract manager will be the project engineer, who will be competitively recruited. The PIM will also encourage the PMU to engage in formal correspondence with contractors whenever performance delays occur. Additionally, the PIM will require the PMU to apply all remedies available under the contract and to timely extend contract about to expire when the related works are still outstanding. The PIM of WaMCoP will clearly st		
Financial Management	Substantial	Moderate
Organization and staffing	High	Moderate
Risk(s): The Lead Project Agency, MAFS, has previously implemented some IFAD -funded projects. The LPA will establish a PMU to manage component 1 and component 3 activities while a Wool and Mohair Fund and Wool and Mohair Enterprise will be formed to lead Component 2 activities. Considering that there will be multiple implementing agencies with fiduciary responsibilities, there is a risk of complexity in reporting lines and logistical set up which may lead to inadequate FM organisational arrangements.  Mitigations: One Finance Manager and one Accountant will be competitively hired at the PCU level. Additionally, one Accountant will be competitively recruited for the Wool and Mohair Fund/Company to support the Trust's technical/operational staff, overseeing the financial transactions and will have a functional		
reporting line to PMU Finance Manager. FM capacity on IFAD's practices will be built through regular training courses for project staff.	Moderate	Low

Risk(s): Low budget credibility arising during implementation due to unrealistic estimates and un-clarity in roles and responsibilities in the planning process. Risk in timely budget submission to IFAD due to lengthy consolidation processes		
Mitigations: Start drafting and the budget in the 3rd quarter of each year to allow for timely consolidation and sharp scrutiny for realistic estimates. Effective budget-module installed to monitor deviations. WaMCoP PCU to manage the process so that final revisions are agreed upon timely to facilitate PCU's submission of final consolidated AWPB within 60 days before the beginning of each year.		
Funds flow/disbursement arrangements	High	Moderate
Risk(s): Risk in timely flow of resources to the Wool and Mohair Fund/Enterprise due to the complex organizational structure. Also, irregular submission of WA may disrupt access to funds, leading to cross-financing practices and delay in implementation.  Mitigations: WaMCoP PCU's quarterly submission of Interim Financial Reports (IFR) inclusive of cash forecast for the next two quarters will ensure prompt liquidity phasing. Implementing partners, through memorandum of understanding (MoUs) and strong reporting framework, will secure that fund financed by IFAD will flow to beneficiaries for the intended purposes of the project and that any residual funds will be returned to IFAD		
through WaMCoP PCU.	Cub stantial	Madayata
Internal controls	Substantial	Moderate
Risk(s): Understaffed internal audit unit at the LPA unable to undertake regular internal audits. Also, the organizational set up with cross reporting lines may pose challenges to the internal control flow.  Mitigations: Use of external assurance service providers to		
conduct WaMCoP 's internal audits twice a year supervised by Project Steering Committee (PSC). Performance audits for the Wool and Mohair Fund and Wool and Mohair Enterprise performed on six-monthly basis by reputable external assurance audit services provider supervised by the Office of Auditor General (OAG) to report on key operational milestones including evidence of strong management and proper functioning of the Wool and Mohair Fund and Wool and Mohair Enterprise. Finalizing the first draft of the PIM, including the finance manual section, before implementation start WaMCoP PIM/FMM with clarity on the financial coordination roles by the PCU which will include: (i) budget planning, preparation and monitoring in close coordination with Finance Manager and M&E Specialist, (ii) budget execution and treasury management, (iii) financial reporting to Government and IFAD, (iv) accounting software implementation and customization, (v) coordination of internal/external audit, (vi) compliance with IFAD's processes and procedures and (vii) securing FM operational continuity relating the opening and the closing of projects.		
Accounting and financial reporting	High	Moderate
Risk(s): Lesotho Government currently uses Integrated Information Management Systems (IFMIS) for financial accounting and reporting. IFMIS can provide adequate audit trail, regulate access control, and budget vs actuals reports. However,		

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donor project accounting is done outside IFMIS because of operational issues such as incomplete records and unreconciled		
items.  Need to accurately record and account for in-kind contributions		
Mitigations: Timely contracting for an off-the-shelf accounting software with the adoption of the chart of accounts of the Ministry		
of Finance so that once the operational issues of IFMIS are resolved, the project can transition to IFMIS. The software shall have an effective budget module and reporting capacity aligned to		
IFAD's minimum requirements at the PCU and for all implementing agencies with fiduciary responsibilities.		
WaMCoP PCU prepares consolidated financial reports for the purposes of monitoring and reporting to IFAD (IFRs and AFS).		
External audit	Moderate	Low
Risk(s): Delayed /inadequate external scrutiny of WaMCoP-P. Also, WaMCoP-P will work with private sector implementing agencies with fiduciary responsibilities (Wool and Mohair Fund/ Enterprise and Ethical Fashion) which will manage some key aspects of the project. According to the Office Auditor General, Wool and Mohair Fund and Companies with less than 50% Government shareholding are not subject to OAG audit.		
Mitigations: Early engagement of OAG for exploring availability/capacity to include WaMCoP into yearly OAG work plan. Wool and Mohair Fund Company and Ethical Fashion to be audited by a private audit firm but supervised by the OAG.		
T		
Environment, Social and Climate Impact	Moderate	Low
Environment, Social and Climate Impact Biodiversity conservation	Moderate Moderate	low
Biodiversity conservation  Risk(s): The expansion of agricultural activities, e.g. establishment of sheep studs, sheep sheds and improvements of grazing areas is likely to have adverse impacts on biodiversity conservation depending on the current use of the land to which the expansion will occur. Additional risks also result from the infrastructure development that will also potentially entail land		
Risk(s): The expansion of agricultural activities, e.g. establishment of sheep studs, sheep sheds and improvements of grazing areas is likely to have adverse impacts on biodiversity conservation depending on the current use of the land to which the expansion will occur. Additional risks also result from the infrastructure development that will also potentially entail land use change and clearance of vegetation.  Mitigations: The expansion of agriculture areas will target degraded areas that can be rehabilitated as much as possible. The expansion and infrastructure development will be in non-sensitive areas and rehabilitation will be promoted in areas where	Moderate	
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Risk(s): Natural features, antics and relics may be destroyed in the project area e.g., during excavations for foundations for agriculture infrastructure.		
Mitigations: (i) Conduct feasibility studies, fencing, introduce proper antiquity education programmes; (ii) Come up with a Physical cultural resources' management plan; (iii) Establish procedure for chance finds.		
Indigenous Peoples	Low	Low
Risk(s): Lesotho consists almost entirely of the Basotho people (99.7%) and the other subgroups are poorly defined and essentially part of the Basotho people.  Mitigations: All people (Basotho) to be treated equally regardless		
of possible different ethnic origin.		
Community health and safety	Low	Low
Risk(s): Workers (i.e., shearing shed workers) contracting diseases at work. Risks are also likely to result from zoonotic diseases considering that WaMCoP is a livestock intervention.		
<ul> <li>Mitigations: To mitigate the risks the following approaches will be adopted:</li> <li>Promote safe work through Standard Operating Procedures, training and awareness raising</li> <li>Encourage and enforce the use of PPE</li> <li>Supporting first-aid box and to provide minimal level of training;</li> <li>Enlisting the names and numbers of village doctors in nearby community places/shops;</li> <li>Encourage regular workplace cleaning</li> </ul>		
Labour and working conditions	Moderate	Low
Risk(s): Poor working conditions at sheep sheds.		
Mitigations:  • Ensure contractors adopt principles of decent work and the associated work programme in Lesotho.		
<ul> <li>Monitor execution of cash-for-work programmes</li> <li>Ensure grievance mechanisms are known and accessible to workers</li> <li>Promotion of nutrition-sensitive meals during working hours</li> <li>Supporting first-aid box and to provide minimal level of training</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Ensure grievance mechanisms are known and accessible to workers</li> <li>Promotion of nutrition-sensitive meals during working hours</li> <li>Supporting first-aid box and to provide minimal level of</li> </ul>	Low	Low

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in deprivation of members of the community from accessing some resources.		
Mitigations: Enforce the implementation of the Resettlement Plan Framework.		
Avoid any subprojects that will entail any physical displacement of		
people. Minimise any potential economic displacements.		
Greenhouse gas emissions	Low	Low
Risk(s): Emissions may emanate from accumulations of Sheep and Goats dung ( <b>nitrous oxide</b> ) if not properly managed especially at sheep and goats studs.		
Mitigations: Use of sheep and goats' dung as farm manure since it gets assimilated into the soils and broken down by bacteria if it is spread out in the fields.		
Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards	Substantial	Moderate
Risk(s): Most of the WaMCoP target beneficiaries depend on rainfed agriculture for their livelihoods. This dependency increases their vulnerability to variable climate. Some of the WaMCoP locations are also water stressed, which increases the vulnerability of the ecosystems.  There is also the risk of accelerating land degradation and the total loss of topsoil on sloping rangelands.		
<ul> <li>Mitigations: CSA investments will reduce the vulnerability to climate variability. The CSA investments that will reduce the risks include the following: <ul> <li>Building capacity and developing Knowledge and decision support systems to manage the risks.</li> <li>Efficient water management including use of alternative water sources to contribute to addressing water stress and incidents of drought.</li> <li>Establishing off farm enterprises to supplement livelihoods for the farmers.</li> <li>Shifting crop calendars to fit into changing climate.</li> <li>Enhance community level irrigation to bolster fodder production</li> <li>Development of new crop varieties and technologies to support farming.</li> <li>Investing in disaster risk reduction and management (DRR/M) and improved monitoring and early warning systems.</li> </ul> </li> <li>To manage the risk of further land degradation, WaMCoP will partner with ROLL to: <ul> <li>Invest in proper land use planning and management including greening, afforestation, and rangeland management.</li> <li>Through the land management plans of the responsible standards use that as an operational entry point support institutional structure, such as grazing associations to better manage the rangelands.</li> <li>Support the implementation of the rangeland management act and the enforcement of grazing rules and related fines</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
Stakeholders	Moderate	Low
Stakeholder engagement/coordination	Low	Low

Risk(s): Envisioned risks relate to the following:  • level of participation of all relevant stakeholders during project planning and designing  • lack of ownership of the project by the locals.		
<ul> <li>Mitigations:         <ul> <li>All relevant stakeholders should be continuously involved and attend meetings from planning to implementation.</li> <li>Integrate gender sensitive approaches into all activities including training.</li> <li>Inform and encourage beneficiaries to use project's SEA-Grievance and Redress Mechanism (GRM) to report any misconduct.</li> <li>Conduct all-encompassing and continuous Stakeholder Engagement to keep all stakeholder abreast with the project progress.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
Stakeholder grievances	Moderate	Low
Risk(s): Grievance redress mechanism not availed to project stakeholders. And channels for lodging complaints not clarified to stakeholders		
<ul> <li>Mitigations: GRM should be well publicised to all potential PAP.</li> <li>The access point for impacted/concerned people should be as closest to them as possible and at all WaMCoP offices.</li> </ul>		