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تقرير رئيس الصندوق

بشأن قرض ومنحة بموجب إطار القدرة على تحمل الديون مقترح تقديمهما إلى

جمهورية جنوب السودان من أجل

برنامج زيادة قدرة سبل العيش على الصمود في جنوب السودان

رقم المشروع: 2000002869

مذكرة إلى السادة ممثلي الدول الأعضاء في المجلس التنفيذي الأشخاص المرجعيون:

> الأسئلة التقنية: نشر الوثائق:

Deirdre Mc Grenra مديرة مكتب الحوكمة المؤسسية والعلاقات مع الدول الأعضاء شعبة أفريقيا الشرقية والجنوبية رقم الهاتف: 2374 5459 66 49 +39 رقم الهاتف: 2838 5459 60 (64

gb@ifad.org :البريد الإلكتروني البريد الإلكتروني: s.mbago-bhunu@ifad.org

Bernadette Mukonyora

Sara Mbago-Bhunu

المديرة الإقليمية

المديرة القطرية رقم الهاتف: 6228202 366 (قم الهاتف: 9364 6228202) البريد الإلكتروني: b.mukonyora@ifad.org

المجلس التنفيذي - الدورة الثانية والثلاثون بعد المائة

روما، 19-21 أبريل/نيسان 2021

للمو افقة

المحتويات
خريطة منطقة البرنامج
موجز التمويل
أولاً السياق
ألف- السياق الوطني ومسوِّغات انخراط الصندوق
باء- الدروس المستفادة
ثانيا وصف البرنامج
ألف- الأهداف والمنطقة الجغرافية للتدخل والمجموعات المستهدفة
باء- المكونات والحصائل والأنشطة
جيم- نظرية التغيير
دال- المواءمة والملكية والشراكات
هاء ـ التكاليف والفوائد والتمويل
ثالثا- المخاطر
ألف- المخاطر وتدابير التخفيف من أثرها
باء- الفئة البيئية والاجتماعية
جيم- تصنيف المخاطر المناخية
دال- القدرة على تحمل الديون
رابعاـ التنفيذ
ألف- الإطار التنظيمي
باء- التخطيط، والرصُّد والتقييم، والتعلُّم، وإدارة المعرفة والاتصالات
جيم- خطط التنفيذ
خامسا- الوثائق القانونية والسند القانوني
سادسا۔ التوصية

	فريق تنفيذ البرنامج
Sara Mbago-Bhunu	المديرة الإقليمية:
Bernadette Mukonyora	المديرة القطرية:
Robert Delve	المسؤول التقني في البرنامج:
Caroline Alupo	المسؤولة عن الشؤون المالية:
Joyce Njoro	أخصائية البيئة والمناخ:
Purificacion Tola-Satué	الموظفة القانونية:
Marieclaire Colaiacomo	كبيرة موظفي التوريد:

خريطة منطقة البرنامج



ji.

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. المصدر: الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية | 10-07-2020

موجز التمويل

المؤسسة المُبادِرة: المؤسسة المُبادِرة:

المقترض/المتلقى: حكومة جنوب السودان

الوكالة المنفذة: والأمن الغذائي

التكلفة الكلية للبرنامج: 17.93 مليون دولار امريكي

قيمة قرض الصندوق: قيمة قرض الصندوق:

شروط قرض الصندوق: شروط تيسيرية للغاية

قيمة منحة الصندوق بموجب إطار القدرة على 7.9 مليون دولار أمريكي

تحمّل الديون:

الجهة المشاركة في التمويل: مصرف التنمية الأفريقي

قيمة التمويل المشترك: 5.67 مليون دو لار أمريكي

شروط التمويل المشترك: سيقدم مصرف التنمية الأفريقي التمويل، على أساس

مواز، من خلال مشروع تنمية الأسواق الزراعية، وإضافة القيمة والتجارة في مقاطعات كاجو كاجي،

وتيريكيكا، وماغوي، وتوريت وبور

مساهمة المقترض/المتلقي: 1.6 مليون دو لار أمريكي

مساهمة المستقيدين: 0.86 مليون دولار أمريكي

قيمة تمويل المناخ الذي يقدمه الصندوق: 4.06 مليون دو لار أمريكي

المؤسسة المتعاونة: المؤسسة الدولي للتنمية الزراعية

توصية بالموافقة

المجلس التنفيذي مدعو إلى الموافقة على التوصية الواردة في الفقرة 57.

أولا السياق

ألف- السياق الوطنى ومسوّغات انخراط الصندوق

السياق الوطني

- 1- تقع جمهورية جنوب السودان (يشار إليها فيما يلي باسم جنوب السودان) في أفريقيا الشرقية، وهي دولة غير ساحلية غنية بالموارد، كما أنها أحدث دولة في القارة الأفريقية. ونتيجة نزاع طويل تعود أسبابه إلى التهميش التاريخي والسياسي والاجتماعي والاقتصادي، لا يزال جنوب السودان يشغل موقع ثالث أشد الدول هشاشة في العالم. وقد أدى ذلك إلى انهيار الحوكمة والقانون والنظام، وتعطيل المؤسسات المجتمعية الداعمة لسبل العيش. ويمثّل اتفاق سلام جديد تم توقيعه في سبتمبر/أيلول 2018، وتشكيل حكومة للوحدة في فبراير/شباط 2020، انتقالا هاما من النزاع نحو الاستقرار والتعافي الاقتصادي.
- 2- ويبلغ عدد سكان البلاد 12.3 مليون نسمة، ويعيش 85 في المائة منهم في المناطق الريفية ويعملون في الزراعة. ونتيجة النزاع والصدمات الاقتصادية المتعلقة بأسعار النفط وتنقيد الدين، سجّل الناتج المحلي الإجمالي نموا سلبيا خلال خمس من السنوات السبع الماضية. ومن المتوقع أن تترك جائحة كوفيد-19 والعوامل المناخية أثرا سلبيا على التوقعات الاقتصادية للبلاد، إذ يُتوقع تراجع النمو إلى 3.2- في المائة خلال عام 2021.
- ومع تسجيل مؤشر التنمية البشرية في البلاد لدرجة 0.433 في عام 2019، يُصنّف جنوب السودان ضمن فئة التنمية البشرية المنخفضة. ولم يحقّق قطاع الزراعة إمكاناته الكاملة نتيجة انعدام الاستقرار لفترات طويلة. ولا يزال الفقر وانعدام الأمن الغذائي يشكّلان تحديين، حيث يعيش أكثر من 80 في المائة من السكان تحت خط الفقر فيما يعيش حوالي 60 في المائة في حالة أزمة غذائية.

الجوانب الخاصة المرتبطة بأولويات التعميم المؤسسي في الصندوق

4- تماشيا مع التزامات التعميم لفترة التجديد الحادي عشر لموارد الصندوق، تم تصنيف البرنامج على أنه:

☑ يشمل التركيز على المناخ؛

☒ يراعي التغذية؛

☑ يراعي الشباب.

وسيكرس برنامج زيادة قدرة سبل العيش على الصمود في جنوب السودان موارد كبيرة لأغراض التصدي للضعف المناخية، والإدماج الاجتماعي، وتمكين النساء والشباب من خلال مشروعات داخل المزارع وخارجها يضطلع بإدارتها المجتمع المحلي، وتستند إلى الزراعة، وتؤدي إلى تحسين سبل عيشهم وقدرتهم على الصمود.

https://www.albankaldawli.org/ar/publication/global-economic-prospects ¹ (يونيو/حزيران 2020)

مسوغات انخراط الصندوق

- 6- شجعت اتفاقية السلام لعام 2018 السكان النازحين على العودة، واستقر الجزء الأكبر منهم في الولايات الاستوائية من البلاد. ويملك العائدون أصولا مادية ومالية محدودة ويتلقون دعما ضعيفا على صعيد الخدمات العامة والخاصة. وتعتبر تقنيات الري وتجميع المياه غير ملائمة، ويترافق ذلك مع ضعف مرافق ما بعد الحصاد وإضافة القيمة. ويشكّل التنافس على الموارد الطبيعية، والأحوال الجوية السيئة والفيضانات، الدافع وراء النزاع القائم بين المجتمعات المحلية. ومن المحتمل حدوث أزمة إنسانية في حال لم يتم إدماج العائدين وعامة السكان في الاقتصاد.
- 7- وتسترشد مشاركة الصندوق بالبرنامج الخاص بالبلدان التي تعاني من أوضاع هشة: تفعيل استراتيجية الصندوق للهشاشة، مع التركيز على سد الفجوة الفاصلة بين المساعدة الإنسانية والإنمائية، ودعم تعافي الزراعة واستقرار الدخل. ومن خلال نهج التنمية التي يوجهها المجتمع المحلي، سوف يدعم البرنامج سكان الريف في تطوير الفرص لسبل عيش مجدية. ويعتمد البرنامج نهجا "مُيسَّرا" بحيث تقوم تدخلات التنمية التي يوجهها المجتمع المحلي بإدماج موضوعات التعميم الخاصة بالتجديد الحادي عشر للموارد ضمن منظور حساس للنزاع. وسوف يرفد البرنامج الاتفاق المنشط لتسوية النزاع في جمهورية جنوب السودان، والذي يلتزم باستعادة الأسس الاقتصادية من خلال استحداث فرص العمل وتحسين سبل العيش.

باء الدروس المستفادة

- 8- تشمل الدروس الرئيسية المستفادة من المشروع الأخير الذي دعمه الصندوق في جنوب السودان، ومن البلدان الأخرى والمشروعات المماثلة التي مولتها حكومة جنوب السودان أو شركاؤها الإنمائيون، ما يلي:
- (1) تعد مشروعات التنمية التي يوجهها المجتمع المحلي فعالة في سياقات ما بعد النزاع، وفي إعادة تأهيل البنية التحتية وتزويد المجتمعات الريفية بسبل العيش ومنافع العمالة.
- (2) تعتبر ترتيبات التنفيذ عن طريق طرف ثالث بمشاركة الحكومة ملائمة للسياقات الهشة حيث تعد القدرات المؤسسية والبشرية والنظم محدودة.
- (3) يعد تركيز صرف الموارد في المراحل الأولى على البنية التحتية أمرا بالغ الأهمية بالنسبة للمستفيدين لتجربة استخدامها، وتحديد التحديات المرتبطة بها وحلها، ووضع آليات لتشغيلها وصيانتها بصورة مستدامة 2
- (4) يتطلب موقع الأصول والبنى الأساسية المجتمعية المشاركة الكاملة للمستفيدين، وإشراك قادة المجتمع المحلي في التخفيف من حدة النزاع المحتمل وزيادة جدوى الاستثمار.³
 - (5) تؤدي النساء دورا حاسما في تحقيق أهداف الأمن الغذائي والتغذية ضمن الأسر.

² مشروع التنمية الزراعية المستدامة في مناطق التلال في لبنان الذي يدعمه الصندوق؛ تقرير إنجاز المشروع (2019).

³ المرجع نفسه.

ثانيا وصف البرنامج

ألف الأهداف والمنطقة الجغرافية للتدخل والمجموعات المستهدفة

- و- غاية البرنامج وأهدافه. تتمثل غاية البرنامج في المساهمة في تحسين سبل عيش المجتمعات الريفية المستهدفة وقدرتها على الصمود. ويكمن هدفه الإنمائي في تمكين المجتمعات المحلية من المشاركة في عمليات صنع القرار التي من شأنها استعادة سبل العيش الزراعية، وبناء قدرة الأسر على الصمود وتعزيز الاستقرار.
- 10- منطقة التدخل ومعايير الاستهداف الجغرافي. سينفذ البرنامج في ثلاث ولايات وخمس مقاطعات: الولاية الاستوائية الاستوائية الشرقية (ماغوي وتوريت)؛ والولاية الاستوائية الوسطى (كاجو كاجي وتيريكيكا)؛ وولاية جونغلي (بور). ويسترشد الاستهداف بما يلي: ممرات إنتاج الغذاء؛ والأعداد الكبيرة للعائدين؛ وإمكانية البناء على استثمارات الصندوق السابقة واستثمارات الشركاء الإنمائيين الأخرين؛ والاستقرار، والقدرة على الوصول، وانخفاض مخاطر نشوب نزاع في المستقبل.
- 11- المجموعة المستهدفة. سيستهدف البرنامج 38 80 أسرة بصورة مباشرة. وتضم المجموعة المستهدفة الأساسية صغار المنتجين الفقراء الذين يعانون من انعدام الأمن الغذائي والعاملين في صيد الأسماك وزراعة المحاصيل والإنتاج الحيواني. وسيجري التركيز بشكل خاص على إدماج الشباب (70 في المائة)، والنساء (60 في المائة)، والفئات الضعيفة (الأسر التي تترأسها نساء، والعائدون، والأشخاص ذوو الإعاقة)، والذين سيحظون باهتمام خاص بغية تسهيل اندماجهم في الإنتاج الزراعي والأنشطة الاقتصادية.
- 12- استراتيجية الاستهداف. سيُستخدم الاستهداف المباشر لضمان الإدماج الاجتماعي للنساء والشباب والفئات الضعيفة من خلال نظام الحصص. وسيضمن الاستهداف الذاتي استجابة التدخلات لاحتياجات الفئات المستهدفة وأولوياتها؛ وتحقيقا لهذه الغاية، سيتم الاضطلاع بحملات للاتصال والتوعية.

باء ـ المكونات والحصائل والأنشطة

- 13- سيجري تحقيق الهدف الإنمائي لبرنامج زيادة قدرة سبل العيش على الصمود في جنوب السودان من خلال التنفيذ الفعال لثلاثة مكونات تقنية، في حين سيوفر مكون إضافي خاص بالحد من مخاطر الكوارث وإدارتها (المكون 0) الدعم في الوقت المناسب عند نشوء الأزمات. وستتضمن عوامل تحفيز هذا المكون إعلان الحكومة والسلطات المختصة الأخرى، بما في ذلك وكالات الأمم المتحدة، لحالة الطوارئ.
- 11- المكون 1: التخطيط الإنمائي الذي يوجهه المجتمع المحلي. وتتمثل الأهداف في: (1) بناء منظمات مجتمعية قوية وشمولية لتكون بمثابة جهات مسؤولة عن الترويج للتغيير الاجتماعي والاقتصادي وإدارته؛ (2) العمل مع المنظمات المجتمعية من أجل وضع خطط تنمية مجتمعية تراعي المناخ والتمايز بين الجنسين وتستجيب لطلب السوق؛ (3) تمويل الاستثمارات الإنتاجية الاستراتيجية بهدف تعزيز فعالية خطط التنمية المجتمعية.
- 15 المكون 2: الإنتاج الزراعي ودعم سبل العيش الريفية. سيمول هذا المكون خطط التنمية المجتمعية المعتمدة والمطورة في إطار المكون 1، والاستثمارات الاستراتيجية التي يتم تحديدها من خلال السمات الرئيسية للمقاطعات وخطط التنمية المجتمعية. وتشمل الأنشطة التي يمكن تمويلها ما يلي: (1) الأشغال المدنية المجتمعية كثيفة العمالة؛ (2) أنشطة تحسين الإنتاجية الزراعية للأسر؛ (3) الأنشطة المدرة للدخل خارج المزرعة؛ (4) البنية الأساسية الاستراتيجية لزيادة الروابط بالأسواق؛ (5) أنشطة تعزيز مهارات الشباب لتقديم خدمات استشارية زراعية.
- 16- المكون 3: دعم البرنامج وبناء القدرات. سيدعم هذا المكون ما يلي: (1) التعاون مع الشركاء (بما في ذلك مصرف التنمية الأفريقي ومنظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة) من أجل إنشاء وحدة واحدة لتنسيق البرنامج ضمن وزارة الزراعة والأمن الغذائي؛ (2) معالجة الثغرات التي حددها تقييم الاحتياجات الذي أجرته منظمة

العمل الدولية والاتحاد الأوروبي للقطاع التعاوني في جنوب السودان. وسينصب التركيز على تطوير سياسات للتنمية التعاونية والتمويل الريفي؛ وزيادة القدرات والنظم في الحكومة بغية دعم جدول أعمال التحول الزراعي الريفي.

جيم لظرية التغيير

- 17- في حالات ما بعد النزاع، تعجز المجتمعات المحلية الريفية الفقيرة، بما في ذلك السكان العائدون، عن تحقيق الأمن الغذائي، وتعتبر قدرتها على تحمل الصدمات محدودة. ويحد تردي حالة البنية التحتية للطرق من وصولها إلى الأسواق وقدرتها على إضفاء التنوع على سلال الأغذية الأسرية.
- 18- وسيُمكن نهج التنمية التي يوجهها المجتمع المحلي المجتمعات المحلية من تحديد الحلول التي تعزز الاستثمارات الخاصة والعامة في سبل العيش الزراعية المنتجة وإيلائها الأولوية. وسيعمل البرنامج على سد الفجوة الفاصلة بين المساعدة الإنسانية والإنمائية، وذلك من خلال إتاحة فرص التعافي الزراعي التي تروج لتنمية سبل العيش والسلام والاستقرار.
- 19- وسيساهم البرنامج، من خلال العمل على تحسين الإنتاجية والقدرات وفرص كسب العيش، في الحد من الفقر والتنمية الاقتصادية المحلية في مناطق البرنامج. وتشمل النتائج المتوقعة ما يلي: تنويع وزيادة استهلاك المنتجات الزراعية الغنية بالمغذيات والقادرة على الصمود في وجه تغيّر المناخ؛ والبنية التحتية الذكية مناخيا؛ والفرص المتنوعة للأعمال في مجال التجهيز؛ وتماسك المجتمع واستقراره.

دال- المواعمة والملكية والشراكات

- 20- يتواءم البرنامج مع أهداف التنمية المستدامة 1 و 2 و 5 و 6 و مع عدد من سياسات الصندوق، بما في ذلك الإطار الاستراتيجي للصندوق. ويهدف هذا الإطار إلى تمكين الأسر والمجتمعات الريفية من الوصول إلى سبل عيش تتسم بقدر أكبر من الربحية والاستدامة والقدرة على الصمود، ويساعدها على الخروج من قبضة الفقر وانعدام الأمن الغذائي بشكل دائم. ويسترشد البرنامج ببرنامج الصندوق الخاص بالبلدان التي تعاني من أوضاع هشة: تفعيل استراتيجية الصندوق للهشاشة، والذي يؤكد على تعزيز المجتمعات المحلية واستخدام الأمن الغذائي كنقطة دخول أساسية لمعالجة الهشاشة والقضايا المرتبطة بالنزاعات.
- 21- ويرتكز برنامج زيادة قدرة سبل العيش على الصمود في جنوب السودان بصورة كاملة على الخطة الزراعية الرئيسية الشاملة للحكومة واستراتيجية التنمية الوطنية لعام 2018، حيث يتمثل الهدف الشامل في توطيد السلام واستقرار الاقتصاد. ويستجيب البرنامج أيضا لإطار الحكومة الخاص بعودة النازحين وإعادة إدماجهم وتوطينهم: تحقيق حلول دائمة في جنوب السودان، والذي يركز على إيلاء اهتمام خاص للأشخاص المتضررين من النزاع، وينظم تدخلات التعافي والاستقرار لصالح العائدين.
- 122- الاتساق والشراكات. يتلقى البرنامج تمويلا مشتركا موازيا من مشروع تنمية الأسواق الزراعية وإضافة القيمة والتجارة التابع لمصرف التنمية الأفريقي. ومن خلال العمل في نفس المواقع، يوفر مشروع تنمية الأسواق الزراعية وإضافة القيمة والتجارة خدمات تكميلية للمستفيدين الذين يستهدفهم البرنامج من خلال مراكز التجميع والأسواق. ويساهم المشروع أيضا في تشكيل وحدة مشتركة لتنسيق البرنامج. وسيقوم البرنامج بالتنسيق أيضا مع منظمة الأغذية والزراعة، ومنظمة العمل الدولية، والبنك الدولي من أجل تعزيز القدرات والنظم الخاصة بوحدة تنسيق البرنامج في وزارة الزراعة والأمن الغذائي. وفيما يتعلق بالتنسيق بين المانحين، يستجيب البرنامج لأولويات الشراكة من أجل التعافي والقدرة على الصمود، والأولويات الأربع الخاصة بإطار عمل الأمم المتحدة للتعاون للفترة 2019-2022.

هاء ـ التكاليف والفوائد والتمويل

23- يبلغ إجمالي تكاليف البرنامج 17.93 مليون دولار أمريكي على مدى ست سنوات. ويساهم المكونان 1 و 2 في تمويل المناخ الذي يقدمه الصندوق، والذي يشكّل 41 في المائة من التمويل (4.06 مليون دولار أمريكي).

تكاليف البرنامج

24- يوجز الجدول 1 تكاليف المكونات والمكونات الفرعية حسب الجهة الممولة.

الجدول 1 تكاليف البرنامج حسب المكون والمكون الفرعي والجهة الممولة (بآلاف الدولارات الأمريكية)

المُكون/المكون الفر عي	قرض ا	الصندوق	منحة الص	ىندوق	تمويل م مصرف الأفري	التنمية	الحكو	مة	المستة	يدون	المجمو	ع
•	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%
0 - الحد من مخاطر الكوارث وإدارتها	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_
1- التخطيط الإنمائي الذي يوجهه المجتد	مع المحلي											
1-1- بناء منظمات مجتمعية قوية وشمولية	286	10	1 145	38	1 332	44	245	8	-	-	3 009	17
1-2- وضع خطط تنمية مجتمعية	217	13	867	54	530	33	-	-	-	-	1 614	9
المجموع الفرعي	503	11	2 013	44	1 862	40	245	5	-	-	4 623	26
2- الإنتاج الزراعي ودعم سبل العيش ال	اريفية											
2-1- الاستثمارات لزيادة الإنتاج الزراعي الذي يراعي المناخ وسبل العيش الريفية	163	15	867	80	-	-	-	-	54	5	1 084	6
2-2- البنى الأساسية المجتمعية لدعم الإنتاج والتسويق	767	12	2 263	36	1 282	21	1 124	18	807	13	6 243	35
المجموع الفرعي	930	13	3 130	43	1 282	18	1 124	15	861	12	7 327	41
3- دعم البرنامج وبناء القدرات												
3-1- ترتيبات التنفيذ عن طريق طرف ثالث	157	6	1 223	46	1 174	45	86	3	-	-	2 641	15
2-3- بناء القدرات المؤسسية ودعم السياسات	310	9	1 534	46	1 348	40	145	4	-	-	3 336	198
المجموع الفرعي	467	8	2 758	46	2 522	42	231	4	-	-	5 977	33
المجموع	1 900	11	7 900	44	5 666	32	1 600	9	861	5	17 927	100

الجدول 2 تكاليف البرنامج حسب فنة الإنفاق والجهة الممولة

(بآلاف الدولارات الأمريكية)

					تمويل مواز							
	قرض الم	سندوق	منحة الص	ىندوق	التنمية ا	<i>ڏفريقي</i>	الحكو	مة	المست	<u>فيدون</u>	المجم	وع
فئة الإنفاق	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%
تكاليف الاستثمار												
ألف- المنح والإعانات	930	16	3 130	54	_	_	842	15	861	15	5 763	32
باء- المركبات	_	-	-	-	103	82	23	18	_	_	125	1
جيم- السلع والخدمات والمدخلات	783	13	2 869	48	1 800	30	567	9	-	-	6 020	34
دال- الخدمات الاستشارية	104	4	1 009	43	1 174	49	87	4	-	-	2 375	13
هاء- التدريب	25	4	100	17	396	68	58	10	-	-	579	3
مجموع تكاليف الاستثمار	1 842	12	7 109	48	3 473	23	1 577	11	861	6	14 862	83
التكاليف المتكررة												
ألف- الرواتب والعلاوات	52	2	750	26	2 079	72	-	-	-	-	2 881	16
باء- التشغيل والصيانة	7	4	41	22	114	62	22	12	-	-	185	1
مجموع التكاليف المتكررة	58	2	791	26	2 193	72	22	1	-	-	3 065	17
المجموع	1 900	11	7 900	44	5 666	32	1 600	9	861	5	17 927	100

الجدول 3 تكاليف البرنامج حسب المكون والمكون الفرعي والسنة (بآلاف الدولارات الأمريكية)

المكون/المكون الفر عي	السنة الأولى	السنة الثانية	السنة الثالثة	السنة الرابعة	السنة الخامسة	السنة السادسة	المجموع
0 - الحد من مخاطر الكوارث وإدارتها	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1- التخطيط الإنماني الذي يوجهه المجتمع المحلي							
1-1- بناء منظمات مجتمعية قوية وشمولية	492	661	788	652	332	86	3 009
1-2- وضع خطط تنمية مجتمعية	178	145	219	344	414	314	1 614
المجموع الفرعي	670	806	1 007	996	746	400	4 623
2- الإنتاج الزراعي ودعم سبل العيش الريفية							
2-1- الاستثمارات لزيادة الإنتاج الزراعي الذي يراعي المناخ وسبل العيش الريفية	6	62	132	252	318	314	1 084
2-2- البنى الأساسية المجتمعية لدعم الإنتاج والتسويق	225	655	1 701	1 917	1 745	-	6 243
المجموع الفرعي	231	717	1 833	2 169	2 063	314	7 327
3- دعم البرنامج وبناء القدرات							
3-1- ترتيبات التنفيذ عن طريق طرف ثالث	1 462	313	269	209	225	165	2 641
2-3- بناء القدرات المؤسسية ودعم السياسات	691	754	538	552	540	261	3 336
المجموع الفرعي	2 153	1 066	807	760	764	426	5 977
المجموع	3 054	2 589	3 647	3 925	3 573	1 139	17 927

استراتيجية وخطة التمويل والتمويل المشترك

25- سيوفر الصندوق مبلغ 9.8 مليون دولار أمريكي من التجديد الحادي عشر لموارد الصندوق. وبموجب الإطار الجديد للقدرة على تحمل الديون في الصندوق، يعد جنوب السودان مؤهلا لتلقي 80 في المائة من هذا المبلغ كمنحة، و20 في المائة كقرض اختياري بشروط تيسيرية للغاية.

- 26- ويمثّل مبلغ 5.67 مليون دولار أمريكي تمويلا مشتركا موازيا يقدمه مشروع تنمية الأسواق الزراعية وإضافة القيمة والتجارة التابع لمصرف التنمية الأفريقي من أجل استثمارات في الولاية الاستوائية الشرقية وولاية جونغلي، وفي الوحدة المشتركة لتنسيق البرنامج ضمن وزارة الزراعة والأمن الغذائي. وسيجري توقيع مذكرة تفاهم على مستوى البرنامج لتفعيل التمويل المشترك الموازي.
- 27- ويشكّل التمويل المشترك المحلي 14 في المائة من إجمالي التكاليف، بما في ذلك مساهمة الحكومة (9 في المائة) على شكل تسديدات ضريبية، والمساهمات العينية التي يقدمها المستفيدون (5 في المائة).

الصرف

- 28- تشمل الفئات الرئيسية المنح والإعانات ومدخلات السلع والمواد. وستُصرف الأموال من خلال آلية الحساب المتجدد لصالح الوكالة المنفذة ووحدة تنسيق البرنامج. وسيجري استخدام المدفوعات المباشرة قدر الإمكان بما يتماشى مع المبادئ التوجيهية للصندوق. وستحتفظ الوكالة المنفذة بحساب مخصص بالدولار الأمريكي لتلقي الأموال، وبحساب تشغيلي بجنيهات جنوب السودان. وستدير المنظمات غير الحكومية الشريكة حسابات منفصلة بالعملة المحلية. وستحتفظ وزارة الزراعة والأمن الغذائي بحساب مصرفي لأموالها.
- 29- وسيجري استعراض الأموال المودعة في الحسابات المصرفية المقومة بجنيهات جنوب السودان بصورة دورية، والإبقاء على الحد الأدنى من المبالغ المحتفظ بها التخفيف من مخاطر انخفاض قيمة العملة نتيجة تقلب سعر الصرف. وستدير الوكالة المنفذة نظام المحاسبة الكامل باستثناء المكون الفرعي 3-2، والذي ستديره وزارة الزراعة والأمن الغذائي، بالإضافة إلى احتساب الأموال المصروفة. وستقوم الوكالة المنفذة ووحدة تنسيق البرنامج باستخدام نظم محاسبة تستند إلى الحواسيب وتسمح بسهولة تجميع البيانات.

تحليل موجز للفوائد والجوانب الاقتصادية

36- يُظهر التحليل الاقتصادي معدل عائد اقتصادي إيجابي يبلغ 24 في المائة وصافي قيمة حالية يبلغ 32.2 مليون دولار أمريكي، ويبرر ذلك الاستثمار بالنظر إلى معدل الخصم الاجتماعي البالغ 6 في المائة. وتشمل الفوائد الرئيسية المتوقعة ما يلي: زيادة غلة الذرة الرفيعة والذرة والفول السوداني بنسبة 25 في المائة؛ ورفع مستوى الدخل من المبيعات خارج المزرعة والقيمة المضافة في التجهيز؛ وتحقيق مكاسب في الكفاءة على صعيد البنية التحتية؛ وتحسين الوصول إلى الأسواق وتحسين الوصول الناتج عن تشييد و/أو إعادة تأهيل الطرق الفرعية؛ واستحداث فرص عمل قصيرة الأجل ورفع مستوى دخل الشباب. 4 وتشمل المخاطر المدرجة في التحليل الاقتصادي والمالي الصدمات المناخية، والأمن والنزاع، وسياق الاقتصاد الكلي.

استراتيجية الخروج والاستدامة

231- تُعتبر استراتيجية الخروج الخاصة بالبرنامج متأصلة فيه، وذلك بالنظر إلى أن المجتمعات المحلية المستفيدة ستتحكم بشكل كامل بعملية التنمية التي يوجهها المجتمع المحلي. وستعمل المنظمات المجتمعية على تعزيز التغيير الاجتماعي والاقتصادي وإدارته، كما سيتم تمكينها من أجل تخطيط المشروعات الفرعية وتنفيذها وتشغيلها. وستؤدي مشاركة الهياكل الحكومية على المستوى الوطني ومستوى الولاية والمقاطعة (boma و payam) دورا بالغ الأهمية في ضمان الاستدامة الشاملة للتدخلات، ولا سيما بالنسبة للاستثمارات الاستراتيجية لصالح المنفعة العامة. وستُعزز قدرات المؤسسات الحكومية المعنية بصورة متنوعة لضمان الفعالية.

7

⁴ ستبلغ تكاليف الشباب ما يقدر بحوالي 800 440 12 دولار أمريكي، وذلك بناء على هدف لنسبة المستهدفين يعادل 70 في المائة.

ثالثا۔ المخاطر

ألف - المخاطر وتدابير التخفيف من أثرها

الجدول 4 المخاطر وتدابير التخفيف من أثرها

تدابير التخفيف المخاطر الرئيسية

السياق القطرى الهش. تبلغ مدة ولاية الحكومة الانتقالية ثلاث سنوات - وقد يؤثر أي نزاع

محتمل على اتفاق السلام، وعلى الجهود الجارية لبناء الدولة.

الثغرات في القدرات المؤسسية، وعدم ملاءمة إطار السياسات، ومحدودية مشاركة المستفيدين في عملية صنع القرار.

سيمكّن المكون 0 البرنامج من إعادة تخصيص الأموال لتقديم الدعم في حالات الطوارئ على النحو مطلوب.

سيجرى تنفيذ البرنامج من خلال نهج نموذجي يسمح بتنفيذ التدخلات في مواقع محددة (و لايات، مقاطعات)، بصورة مستقلة عن التطورات الحاصلة في المقاطعات الأخرى.

سيعمل البرنامج مع منظمة العمل الدولية والشركاء الآخرين من أجل تعزيز قدرات وزارة الزراعة والأمن الغذائي.

سيتم تنفيذ البرنامج عن طريق وكالة منفذة تعتبر طرفا ثالثا وتتألف من مجموعة من المنظمات غير الحكومية المختصة التي تتمتع بسجل حافل في تنفيذ مشروعات القدرة على الصمود.

سياق البيئة والمناخ. ضعف التوزع المكاني ستحدد خطط التنمية المجتمعية وتولى الأولوية للاستثمارات على المستوى والزمني للمياه بالإضافة إلى ندرة هطول الأمطار الأسري والمجتمعي لمكافحة آثار تغيّر المناخ من خلال دعم الزراعة الذكية (الجفاف) بالتزامن مع فرط هطول الأمطار مناخيا والاستثمار في البنية التحتية القادرة على الصمود في وجه تغيّر المناخ.

الإدارة المالية. عدم كفاية نظم الإشراف الداخلية تتمتع الوكالة المنفذة بقدرات ونظم كافية للإدارة المالية، بالإضافة إلى نظام محاسبي مقبول بالنسبة لمعابير المحاسبة المالية المعمول بها في الصندوق. والإبلاغ المالي.

التوريد. الافتقار إلى إطار قطري قانوني ستُطبق المبادئ التوجيهية للتوريد، ودليل التوريد، ووثائق التوريد المعيارية وتنظيمي مقبول، وتأخيرات التوريد، ومحدودية في الصندوق، مع مواصلة تقديم المساعدة التقنية والتدريب. وسيجري تطبيق الحدود الدنيا لعدم اعتراض الصندوق.

قدرات التوريد.

الجدول 5 موجز إجمالي المخاطر

و الفيضانات.

تصنيف المخاطر المتبقية	تصنيف المخاطر المتأصلة	مجالات المخاطر
كبيرة	كبيرة	الالتزام السياسي
كبيرة	عالية	الحوكمة
كبيرة	عالية	الاقتصاد الكلي
كبيرة	عالية	الهشاشة والأمن
متوسطة	كبيرة	الاستراتيجيات والسياسات القطاعية
متوسطة	عالية	السياق البيئي وسياق القطاع الخاص
متوسطة	عالية	قدرات التنفيذ والاستدامة
متوسطة	كبيرة	الإدارة المالية
متوسطة	كبيرة	تظلمات أصحاب المصلحة
متوسطة	عالية	إجمالي المخاطر

باء - الفئة البيئية والاجتماعية

92- بالاستناد إلى الأنشطة المتوقعة في إطار المكونين التقنيين، يندرج التصنيف البيئي والاجتماعي لبرنامج زيادة قدرة سبل العيش على الصمود في جنوب السودان ضمن الفئة "باء". وتشمل الأنشطة التي قد تولد آثارا بيئية واجتماعية ما يلي: (1) إعادة تأهيل وإنشاء البنى التحتية للمياه؛ (2) إعادة تأهيل وتشييد طرق الوصول الريفية؛ (3) إعادة تأهيل وبناء مرافق التجهيز والتخزين؛ (4) استخدام المدخلات الزراعية. وبالنظر إلى حجم التدخلات المتوقعة ونطاقها، من غير المتوقع أن تولد آثارا بيئية واجتماعية كبيرة ولا رجعة فيها. وسيجري التعامل مع أية آثار سلبية محتملة من خلال خطط الإدارة البيئية والاجتماعية وتدابير التخفيف الأخرى.

جيم - تصنيف المخاطر المناخية

35- يُعتبر تصنيف المخاطر المناخية للبرنامج متوسطا. وأُجري تحليل للمخاطر المناخية وتقييمات التعرض للمخاطر المناخية لكافة المقاطعات، وتم إرفاقها بمذكرة استعراض إجراءات التقدير البيئي والاجتماعي والمناخي. وسيجري التخفيف من المخاطر من خلال زيادة قدرة المجتمعات المحلية على التكيف مع التغيرات البيئية والمناخية. وحدد تحليل المخاطر المناخية المخاطر التالية: ضعف التوزع المكاني والزمني للمياه، بالإضافة إلى ندرة هطول الأمطار (الجفاف)، بالتزامن مع فرط هطول الأمطار والفيضانات، والتي سيتم التطرق لجميعها في إطار البرنامج.

دال- القدرة على تحمل الديون

2- وفقا لتقرير مشاورات صندوق النقد الدولي بموجب المادة الرابعة لعام 2019، لا تزال التوقعات تنذر بصعوبات كبيرة، بالترافق مع استمرار التهديدات على الاقتصاد الكلي والاستقرار المالي، وانخفاض مستوى الدخل نتيجة تراجع أسعار النفط، مما سيؤدي إلى تدهور الأوضاع الإنسانية. وخلال السنوات الأخيرة، عانت الحكومة من عجز كبير في الميزانية (40-60 في المائة)، مما يحد بشكل كبير من قدرتها على الاستثمار في تقديم الخدمات وتعبئة الأموال النظيرة. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، لا يزال جنيه جنوب السودان معرضا لارتفاع معدلات التضخم، الأمر الذي يؤدي إلى تقلب أسعار الصرف. ووافق صندوق النقد الدولي مؤخرا على تقديم قرض بقيمة 52.3 مليون دو لار أمريكي في إطار التسهيل الائتماني السريع لتمكين الدولة من تمويل احتياجات ميزان المدفوعات، واحتواء الأثر المالي للجائحة وصدمات أسعار النفط، وتوفير مساحة مالية للحفاظ على الإنفاق الكفيل بالحد من الفقر وتعزيز النمو.

رابعا التنفيذ

ألف الإطار التنظيمي

إدارة البرنامج وتنسيقه

- 35- ستضطلع وزارة الزراعة والأمن الغذائي بدور الوكالة الرائدة المنفذة. وسينفذ البرنامج بواسطة ترتيبات مخصصة تقوم من خلالها الوكالة المنفذة، بصفتها طرفا ثالثا، بتنفيذ المكونات التقنية الرئيسية، وذلك تحت إشراف وحدة تنسيق البرنامج. وبغية بناء قدرات وزارة الزراعة والأمن الغذائي على تنفيذ المشروعات وتعزيز الاستدامة، ستقوم وحدة تنسيق البرنامج بتنفيذ أنشطة تنمية القدرات في إطار المكون الفرعي 3-2.
- 36- وستتألف الوكالة المنفذة من مجموعة من المنظمات غير الحكومية بقيادة منظمة بيطريون بلا حدود ألمانيا، مع صندوق إنقاذ الطفولة، والمنظمة الدولية لتقديم المساعدة في أفريقيا وتدمج المجموعة نقاط القوة الجماعية لكل مؤسسة فيما يتعلق بالتغذية وتمكين الشباب (صندوق إنقاذ الطفولة)، والتنمية المجتمعية (المنظمة الدولية

- لتقديم المساعدة في أفريقيا) وعمليات القدرة على الصمود في المجتمعات الزراعية الرعوية (منظمة بيطريون بلا حدود).
- 27- وبصفتها الوكالة الرائدة ضمن المجموعة، ستضطلع منظمة بيطريون بلا حدود ألمانيا، بمسؤولية التوريد، والإدارة المالية، والرصد والتقييم، وإبلاغ الحكومة والصندوق. وستبرم منظمة بيطريون بلا حدود ألمانيا اتفاقيات فرعية ثانوية مع صندوق إنقاذ الطفولة والمنظمة الدولية لتقديم المساعدة في أفريقيا، وستضع مخرجات محددة. وسيقدم الصندوق عدم اعتراضه على المسودة النهائية للعقد بين الحكومة والوكالة المنفذة، وكذلك على الاتفاقيات الفرعية بين الوكالة المنفذة (منظمة بيطريون بلا حدود ألمانيا) وأطراف المجموعة. وستنفذ الحكومة المكون 3 بالشراكة مع منظمة العمل الدولية.
- 38- وستشرف وحدة تنسيق البرنامج على الوكالة المنفذة، وستشكّل القناة الرئيسية بين الوكالة وهيئات الإشراف. وستنسق وحدة تنسيق البرنامج أيضا مشاركة الخبراء التقنيين الحكوميين في تنفيذ البرنامج والاتصال بالوكالة المنفذة لتوليد المعرفة وتيسير نشرها على المستويين الوطني والإقليمي.
- وسوف يقوم البرنامج بإدماج نهج تشاركي مجتمعي على كافة المستويات بهدف ضمان الشفافية، والمساءلة والملكية لزيادة استدامة التدخلات. وستؤدي الهياكل الحكومية المحلية اللامركزية دورا رئيسيا في جميع مراحل تنفيذ البرنامج (التخطيط، والتنفيذ، والرصد والتقييم والإبلاغ)، بما في ذلك لجان التنمية على مستويات الولاية، والمقاطعة، والـ payam، والـ boma. وسيتمثل الدور المحوري للهياكل اللامركزية في دعم استهداف-تحديد المواقع والمستفيدين، والتوعية والحساسية الشاملة للنزاع وإدارة المخاطر الاجتماعية.

الإدارة المالية والتوريد والحوكمة

- الإدارة المالية. استأنفت الحكومة تنفيذ إصلاحات الإدارة المالية العامة، والتي لا تزال في مراحلها الأولى. وتُقيّم مخاطر الإدارة المالية المتأصلة على أنها كبيرة. ومن خلال تدابير التخفيف المقترحة، وعلى وجه الخصوص الاستعانة بوكالة منفذة تتمتع بنظم وسياسات ملائمة للإدارة المالية، يتم التخفيف من هذه المخاطر لتصبح معتدلة. وستضطلع الوكالة المنفذة بالمسؤولية عن كافة الجوانب المتعلقة بالإدارة المالية للمشروعات، بينما ستوفر الحكومة، من خلال وحدة تنسيق البرنامج، المزيد من الإشراف والرصد بالنسبة لاستخدام الأموال وفقا لمذكرة التفاهم التي سيتم توقيعها. وستقدم الحكومة الموافقة النهائية على جميع التقارير المقدمة إلى الصندوق. وسيعتمد البرنامج ويطبق المعابير الدولية للإبلاغ المالي، وستتم إدارة الحسابات باستخدام المحاسبة النقدية وفقا للمعابير المحاسبية الدولية للقطاع العام. وستتدفق الأموال مباشرة من الصندوق إلى الوكالة المنفذة، باستثناء الأموال الخاصة بالمكون الفرعي 3-2، والتي ستتدفق إلى وزارة الزراعة والأمن الغذائي لدعم وحدة تنسيق البرنامج المشرفة على تنفيذ المكون الفرعي. وستصرف الأموال من الصندوق على أساس الحساب المتجدد لصالح الوكالة المنفذة ووزارة الزراعة والأمن الغذائي.
- 14- التوريد. سيعتمد البرنامج إطار التوريد في الصندوق بصورته الكاملة. وسيقدم الصندوق الدعم لكل من الوكالة المنفذة ووحدة تنسيق البرنامج من خلال المساعدة التقنية لضمان الامتثال لعمليات التوريد وإجراءاته في الصندوق ولأفضل الممارسات الدولية في مجال التوريد. وسيجري إنشاء لجنة توريد في الوكالة المنفذة، كما ستقوم وحدة تنسيق البرنامج باستعراض وثائق وإجراءات التوريد الرئيسية والمصادقة عليها. وللتخفيف من المخاطر المحتملة، ستكون عتبة الاستعراض المسبق للصندوق 20 000 دولار أمريكي. ومن المتوقع أن تستعين الوكالة المنفذة ووزارة الزراعة والأمن الغذائي بنظام مرفق تتبع عدم الاعتراض لتقديم طلبات عدم الاعتراض وببوابة عملاء الصندوق لإدارة العقود (أداة إدارة العقود).
- 42- الحوكمة. ستوفر هيئة إشراف حكومية تضم اللجنة الاستشارية الوطنية واللجنة التقنية الوطنية الإشراف لخمان التنفيذ الفعال للبرنامج. وعلى الرغم من اضطلاع الحكومة بالمسؤولية الأساسية عن إنفاذ الحوكمة الرشيدة، إلا أنه سيجري توعية جميع أصحاب المصلحة في البرنامج بسياسة الصندوق المعدلة بشأن منع

التدليس والفساد. وسيمتثل البرنامج أيضا لسياسة الصندوق بشأن منع حالات التحرش الجنسي والاستغلال والانتهاك الجنسيين والتصدي لها.

إشراك المجموعة التي يستهدفها البرنامج والتعقيبات ومعالجة التظلمات

43- سوف يتواءم البرنامج مع إطار الصندوق للتغذية الراجعة من أصحاب المصلحة، وسيضمن مشاركة المستغيدين بدءا من الاستهلال حتى الإنجاز. وأُدرج مؤشر لتتبع مشاركة المستغيدين تعقيباتهم في نظام الرصد والتقييم.

معالجة التظلمات

44- تم وضع آلية للتظلمات ومعالجتها في البرامج ضمن برنامج الإدارة البيئية والاجتماعية وإجراءات التقدير الاجتماعي والبيئي والمناخي في الصندوق: وهي تقترح سبل الانتصاف عبر مسار مجتمعي وإجراءات قانونية رسمية. وتستخدم آلية معالجة التظلمات المجتمعية الهياكل التقليدية القائمة، كما أنها تيسر حل التظلمات على مستويات أعلى (بما في ذلك المحاكم، عند الضرورة).

باء - التخطيط، والرصد والتقييم، والتعلّم، وإدارة المعرفة والاتصالات

- التخطيط. ستقود الوكالة المنفذة تخطيط خطة العمل والميزانية السنوية بالتشاور الوثيق مع وحدة تنسيق البرنامج، والهياكل اللامركزية، والمستفيدين ومصرف التنمية الأفريقي. وسيجري توحيد خطة العمل والميزانية السنوية وخطة التوريد وبناء القدرات على مستوى وحدة تنسيق البرنامج وإحالتها إلى هيئات الإشراف والصندوق للحصول على عدم اعتراضه عليها. وسيستند التخطيط إلى الوضع الأمني السائد وحالة النزاع، الأمر الذي سيوجه تسلسل الأنشطة. وسيعتمد البرنامج تخطيطا متعدد السنوات توجهه النتائج ويرتبط بتحقيق الهدف الإنمائي للبرنامج.
- الرصد والتقييم. ستنسق الوكالة المنفذة عمليات الرصد والتقييم، والإبلاغ، وإدارة المعرفة، وستضطلع بمسؤولية إعداد تقارير مرحلية موحدة كل ستة أشهر وكل عام، وإجراء استقصاءات للنتائج وإعداد الدراسات المواضيعية. وستُجرى دراسة خط الأساس خلال السنة الأولى بغية توفير معيار لتقييم النتائج والأثر. وسيتضمن الاستقصاء بيانات لتتبع التقدم المحرز في مواضيع التعميم ورصد المخاطر. وستشكل المبادئ التوجيهية الخاصة بالمؤشرات الأساسية للصندوق الأداة المنهجية المستخدمة في قياس نتائج البرنامج وإجراء استعراض منتصف المدة لخط الأساس واستقصاءات الإنجاز.
- 47- إدارة المعرفة والتعلم. سيتم إعداد خطة عمل لإدارة المعرفة من أجل: (1) تحديد الفجوات المعرفية وترتيب المنتجات المعرفية التي سيتم تطوير ها حسب أولويتها؛ (2) التوثيق المنهجي لأساليب تسهيل توسيع نطاق أفضل للممارسات في جنوب السودان أو إعادة تجميع النُهج الابتكارية التي تم تطوير ها في أماكن أخرى؛ (3) نشر المعرفة باستخدام أدوات مختلفة للاتصالات (النشرات الإخبارية، والكتيبات، والمواقع الإلكترونية، والإذاعة، والمدارس الميدانية للمزارعين). وتشمل المنتجات المعرفية الرئيسية تقدير الاحتياجات من القدرات، وتحليل فجوة التغذية والسمات الرئيسية للمقاطعات.
- 48- الاتصالات. سيطور البرنامج خطة اتصالات استراتيجية للمنتجات التي تستهدف مجموعات وجهات مانحة محددة بهدف التوعية بالبرنامج ونتائجه. وسيدعم تحسين الاتصالات تدخلات البرنامج على صعيد الإدماج الاجتماعي وتحسين مشاركة المجموعات، والتعقيبات والملكية.

و المساءلة: تعزيز الشفافية والتسيير والمساءلة: من أصحاب المصلحة حول المسائل التشغيلية: تعزيز الشفافية والتسيير والمساءلة: من أصحاب المصلحة من أصحاب المصلحة والتسيير والمساءلة: 5 .https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/128/docs/arabic/EB-2019-128-R-13.pdf?attach=1

11

الابتكار وتوسيع النطاق

سيرة ج البرنامج لتكييف نُهج جديدة في سياق جنوب السودان، بما في ذلك: (1) النُهج التشاركية للتخطيط وتخصيص الموارد من خلال التنمية التي يوجهها المجتمع المحلي؛ (2) التكنولوجيات الزراعية الفعالة ومنخفضة التكلفة، مثل الدرّاسات والتجفيف الشمسي؛ (3) المشروعات والخدمات مثل التعاونيات القروية للادخار والإقراض؛ (4) الأشغال العامة كثيفة العمالة التي توفر الضخ النقدي الاستراتيجي في المجتمعات المحلية؛ (5) تكييف نهج نظام تعلم العمل الجنساني مع برمجة التنمية التي يوجهها المجتمع المحلي.

جيم خطط التنفيذ

جاهزية التنفيذ وخطط الاستهلال

50- خلال مرحلة التصميم، جرى إعداد مسودة خطة العمل والميزانية السنوية، وخطة توريد لمدة 18 شهرا، ومسودة دليل تنفيذ البرنامج. وجرت صياغة اختصاصات الاستشاريين والخبراء لتسريع عملية التوظيف من قبل الوكالة المنفذة. وسيقدم الصندوق المساعدة التقنية لوحدة تنسيق البرنامج والوكالة المنفذة لدعم التنفيذ. ويُتوقع من الحكومة والوكالة المنفذة ضمان التقيّد الكامل ببوابة عملاء الصندوق، بما في ذلك نظام مرفق تتبع عدم الاعتراض، وإدارة العقود والشؤون المالية. وسيستعين الصندوق بدعم طويل الأجل من خبير استشاري داخل البلد، والذي سيقدم دعم التنفيذ إلى الحكومة والوكالة المنفذة.

خطط الإشراف واستعراض منتصف المدة والإنجاز

- 15- الإشراف. ستسترشد ترتيبات الإشراف بالوضع الأمني السائد. ونظرا لمحدودية القدرة اللوجستية للصندوق في البلاد، ستشارك منظمة الأغذية والزراعة في دعم بعثات الإشراف. وبالنظر إلى المخاطر المرتبطة بتنفيذ المكون الفرعي 3-2، سيكفل الصندوق عقد اجتماعات رصد ربع سنوية بخصوص التوريد والإدارة المالية خلال السنة الأولى. وكجزء من أهداف البعثات السنوية، سيُجرى استعراض لفعالية ترتيبات التنفيذ للتيقن مما إذا كانت هنالك حاجة إلى أي تعديل أو إعادة هيكلة.
- 52- استعراض منتصف المدة. سيتيح استعراض منتصف المدة الفرصة أيضا لإعادة النظر في العناصر الرئيسية للتصميم (مثل أهداف المؤشر) على النحو المطلوب، نظرا لأن تصميم البرنامج تم وفقا للمبادئ التوجيهية الخاصة بجائحة كوفيد-19.
- 53- خطط إنجاز البرنامج. عند انتهاء تنفيذ البرنامج، سيُطلب من الحكومة إجراء استعراض لإنجاز البرنامج بالتنسيق الوثيق مع الصندوق. وسيتم إجراء تقدير للأثر على المستفيدين أيضا ليسترشد به الاستعراض.

خامسا - الوثائق القانونية والسند القانوني

- 54- ستشكل اتفاقية تمويل البرنامج بين حكومة جمهورية جنوب السودان 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.
- 55- وحكومة جمهورية جنوب السودان مخولة بموجب القوانين السارية فيها سلطة تلقي تمويل من الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية.
- 56- وإني مقتنع بأن التمويل المقترح يتفق و أحكام اتفاقية إنشاء الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية وسياسات التمويل ومعابيره في الصندوق.

سادسا۔ التوصية

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

قرر: أن يقدم الصندوق إلى حكومة جمهورية جنوب السودان قرضا بشروط تيسيرية للغاية تعادل قيمته مليونا وتسعمائة ألف دولار أمريكي (000 900 1 دولار أمريكي)، على أن يخضع لأية شروط وأحكام أخرى تكون مطابقة على نحو أساسى للشروط والأحكام الواردة في هذه الوثيقة.

وقرر أيضا: أن يقدم الصندوق إلى حكومة جمهورية جنوب السودان منحة بموجب إطار القدرة على تحمل الديون تعادل قيمتها سبعة ملايين وتسعمائة ألف دولار أمريكي (000 000 7 دولار أمريكي)، على أن تخضع لأية شروط وأحكام أخرى تكون مطابقة على نحو أساسي للشروط والأحكام الواردة في هذه الوثيقة.

جيلبير أنغبو رئيس الصندوق الدولى للتنمية الزراعية

Negotiated financing agreement: "Livelihoods Resilience Programme (SSLRP)"

Loan No: Grant No:
Project name: Livelihoods Resilience Programme (SSLRP) (the "Project")
The Republic of South Sudan (the "Borrower/Recipient")
and
The International Fund for Agricultural Development (the "Fund" or "IFAD")
(Each a "Party" and both of them collectively the "Parties")

WHEREAS, the Borrower/Recipient has requested a loan and a grant from the Fund for the purpose of financing the Project described in Schedule 1 to this Agreement;

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

WHEREAS, the Project will be carried out through the Lead Project Agency and through an Implementing Agency pursuant to a separate contract to be entered into between the Borrower/Recipient and the Implementing Agency (the "IA contract") and as applicable, separate contracts to be entered into between the Implementing Agency and the Project service providers (each "Sub-project contract");

WHEREAS, the African Development Bank (AfDB) will fund USD 5.6 million on a parallel basis through the AMVAT Development Project;

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

Now Therefore, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

(Negotiations concluded on 30 March 2021)

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 2018, 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 and a Grant (the "Financing") to the Borrower/Recipient, which the Borrower/Recipient 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 is one million nine hundred thousand US dollars (USD 1,900,000).
 - B. The amount of the Grant is seven million nine hundred thousand US dollars (USD 7,900,000).
- 2. The Loan is granted on highly concessional terms.
- 3. The Loan Service Payment Currency shall be in USD.
- 4. The first day of the applicable Fiscal Year shall be 1st of July.
- 5. Payments of the service charge shall be payable on each 15 of June and 15 of December.
- 6. There shall be two Designated Account(s) in USD, for the exclusive use of the Project, managed respectively by the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) and IA for their respective implementation areas as specified in Schedule I to this Agreement. The Borrower/Recipient shall inform the Fund of the officials authorized to operate the Designated Accounts.
- 7. Two Project Accounts shall be opened in local currency by the PCU and IA respectively for the components they will be responsible for implementing as specified in Schedule I to this Agreement.
- 8. The Borrower/Recipient shall provide counterpart financing for the Project in an estimated amount equivalent to one million and six hundred thousand USD dollars (USD 1,600,000), in the form of taxes and duties.

Section C

- 1. The Lead Project Agency shall be the Borrower/Recipient's Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) or any successor thereto. The Lead Project Agency will designate the role of Implementing Agency for Component 1 and Component 2 to VSF-Germany, while Component 3 will be implemented by the Lead Project Agency.
- 2. The Project service providers (as defined in Schedule 1, Part II of this Agreement) are designated as additional Project Parties.
- 3. A Mid-Term Review will be conducted as specified in Section 8.03 (b) and (c) of the General Conditions, with the joint participation of the Project Parties; 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 sixth anniversary of the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
- 5 Procurement of goods, works and services financed by the Financing shall be carried out entirely in accordance with IFAD's Project Procurement Framework, including, inter alia, IFAD's Project Procurement Guidelines, Procurement Handbook and Standard Procurement Documents, to the exclusion of any national system.

Section D

The Fund shall administer the Financing and supervise the Project.

Section E

- 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/Recipient, has determined that it has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the Project;
 - (b) The IA contract or the sub-project contracts entered into or any provision thereof has been assigned, waived, suspended, terminated, amended or modified and the Fund after consultation with the Borrower/Recipient, has determined that it has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the Project.
- 2. The following are designated as additional general conditions precedent to withdrawal:
 - (a) The IFAD No Objection to the PIM has been obtained;
 - (b) The key Project Personnel have been appointed in accordance with paragraph 7.3 of Schedule 1, Part II of this Agreement;
 - (c) The Borrower/Recipient has procured and installed an accounting software acceptable to the Fund as satisfying best practice for donor-funded projects, for use by the PCU and IA.
 - (d) The draft IA contract has been prepared and obtained IFAD's No Objection;
 - (e) The County Profiles have been duly prepared and submitted to IFAD for No Objection
 - (f) Gender and Targeting Strategy has been prepared and submitted to IFAD for No Objection.
- 3. The following are the designated representatives for the purpose of Section 15.03 of the General Conditions:

For the Borrower/Recipient:

His Excellency Minister of Finance and Planning Republic of South Sudan

For the Fund:

President International Fund for Agricultural Development Via Paolo di Dono 44 00142 Rome, Italy 4. The following are addresses to be used for any communication related to this Agreement for the purposes of Section 15.01 of the General Conditions:

For the Borrower/Recipient:

Deputy Minister of Finance and Economic Planning Republic of South Sudan Juba

Undersecretary for Planning Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning Republic of South Sudan Juba

Minister of Agriculture and Food Security Republic of South Sudan Juba

Deputy Minister Ministry for Agriculture and Food Security Republic of South Sudan Juba

Undersecretary, Food Security Ministry for Agriculture and Food Security Republic of South Sudan Juba

For the Fund:

Regional Director East and Southern Africa Division International Fund for Agricultural Development Via Paolo di Dono 44 00142 Rome, Italy

Country Director East and Southern Africa Division International Fund for Agricultural Development Via Paolo di Dono 44 00142 Rome, Italy

This Agreement, [dated _____], has been prepared in the English language in two (2) original copies, one (1) for the Fund and one (1) for the Borrower/Recipient.

THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

"[Authorised Representative Name]" "[Authorised Representative title]"
Date:
INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
Gilbert F. Houngbo President
Date:

Schedule 1

Project Description and Implementation Arrangements

I. Project Description

- 1. Target Population. The primary target group are poor, food insecure smallholder producers engaged in fishing, cropping, and livestock production. Within these groups, there will be special emphasis on the inclusion of youth, women and vulnerable groups, such as women headed households and returnees and persons with disabilities who will receive specific attention to facilitate their social integration in agricultural production and economic activities.
- 2. Project area. SSLRP will be implemented in three (out of 10) States and five Counties: Eastern Equatoria (Magwi and Torit); Central Equatoria (Kajo Keji and Terekeka) and Jonglei (Bor). The Project will directly target 38,800 poor households. Within each of the three Counties, three Payams will be selected. Selection of Payams and Bomas will be done in consultation with the county administration and will follow the geographical criteria used in selecting the States and Counties.
- 3. Goal. The overall goal of SSLRP is to contribute to improved and resilient livelihoods among the targeted rural communities'. The Project Development Objective is to 'empower communities to participate in decision-making processes that will recover agriculture livelihoods, build household resilience and promote stability'.
- 4. *Objectives*. SSLRP has two main outcomes: a) communities empowered to plan and implement investments that stabilize livelihoods and build assets at the household and community levels; and b) improved access to productive assets, services and climate resilient infrastructure.
- 5. *Components*. The Project shall consist of the following Components: 1) Community Driven Development Planning; 2) Agriculture Production and Rural Livelihood Support, 3) Project Support and Capacity Building.

Component 0), Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, aims at providing a timely response when adverse conditions e.g. weather extremes, conflict or calamities like COVID-19 pandemic occur. Component 0 can only be triggered following the declaration of an emergency situation by the Borrower/Recipient, and/or by other competent authorities in agreement with the Borrower/Recipient. Funds would be reallocated from other components to support crisis modification under this component.

5.1 Component 1) Community Driven Development Planning

This Component's objectives are to: a) build strong and inclusive Community Based Organizations (CBOs) that will serve as promoters and managers of socio-economic change; b) work with CBOs to develop climate and gender responsive Community Development Plans (CDPs) that respond to beneficiaries' priorities; and c) identify strategic productive investments to enhance the effectiveness of the CDPs. The CDP process will be underpinned by the development of County Profiles, which will identify the key opportunities and constraints, market dynamics, infrastructure gaps, and context for IFAD's mainstreaming themes. CDP development will be achieved through a guided facilitation process.

Subcomponent 1.1: Build Strong and Inclusive Community Based Organizations (CBOs) Subcomponent 1.2: Development of Community Driven Development Plans (CDPs)

5.2 Component 2) Agriculture Production and Rural livelihood Support

This Component will finance approved CDPs developed under Component 1, and strategic investments identified through the County Profiles and the CDPs. The types of activities to be financed include: a) labour intensive community civil works; b) agriculture production and increased productivity of households; c) off-farm income generating activities such as processing; d) strategic infrastructure for increased market linkages; and e) skills enhancement for young people to provide agriculture advisory services.

Subcomponent 2.1: Investments for Climate-Sensitive Agriculture Production and Rural Livelihoods

Subcomponent 2.2 - Community Infrastructure to Support Production and Marketing

5.3 Component 3) Project Support and Capacity Building

The objective of the Component is twofold: a) to manage SSLRP in an efficient and effective manner by providing overall coordination to planning and implementation, financial management and control, procurement support, Monitoring and Evaluation, knowledge management, and progress reporting; and b) augment the capacity of government institutions to facilitate participatory planning and development processes. SSLRP will support strengthening the national policy framework for agriculture and rural development. SSLRP will collaborate with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and/or other Development Partners (DPs) on the development of: a) National Cooperatives Development Policy Framework and Strategy – this would provide guidance on the formation, growth and development of cooperative enterprises in the country; and b) National Rural Financial Policy Framework; it would guide the delivery of financial services to smallholder producers and resource poor farmers in the rural areas.

Subcomponent 3.1: Institutional Capacity Building and Policy Support.

II. Implementation Arrangements

- 6. **Lead Project Agency (LPA).** The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) will be the LPA.
- 7. **Implementing agency (IA).** MAFS will designate VSF-Germany as the Lead Implementing Agency for Component 1 and Component 2. VSF-Germany will implement these two components in consortium with Save the Children and Action Africa Help International (AAHI) as Project service providers. VSF- Germany will implement the technical components under the oversight of a Government-led Project Coordination Unit (PCU). VSF-Germany will be responsible for procurement, financial management, M&E and meeting all the reporting requirements to the Borrower/Recipient and to IFAD for Component 2, while consolidation will take place at the PCU for transmission to IFAD and Oversight Bodies.

The IA will work closely with the PCU and the target States and Counties during activity planning and implementation to ensure consistency with State and County development agendas. The IA may work through local partners and service providers, as well as government frontline extension agents, where they exist.

7.1. Other agreements. The Borrower/Recipient, through MAFS, and VSF-Germany will enter into a contract, and VSF-Germany will enter into sub-project contracts with Save the Children, AAHI and other service providers, outlining specific deliverables under SSLRP. IFAD will provide its No Objection to the final draft IA contract, and to the sub-project contracts.

MAFS will implement Component 3 of the Project through the PCU, through service providers such as International Labour Organization (ILO) and other DPs to support cooperative development. IFAD will provide its No Objection to the sub-project contracts and/or MOUs with other service providers.

- 7.2 Responsibilities. The IA will be responsible for the implementation of the core technical Components 1 and 2. The main responsibilities of the IA will be to: a) prepare and execute the Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWPBs), implementation progress and financial reports for components 1 and 2, which will be consolidated by the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) (for review, comment and onward forwarding to the oversight body National Technical Committee (NTC) and National Advisory Committee (NAC) and submission to IFAD; b) M&E, fiduciary and procurement systems and capacities and undertake relevant project-related fiduciary functions in compliance with IFAD Guidelines; c) work closely with the PCU and the target States and Counties during planning and implementation to ensure consistency with State and County development agendas. The IA will use government frontline extension agents where they exist, with the dual objective of strengthening their capacity and to serve as part of the exit strategy.
- 8. **Project Management Team (PMT) under the IA**. A PMT will coordinate and oversee SSLRP activity implementation. The PMT will be established under VSF-Germany within 3 months after the signing of the IA contract between MAFS and VSF-Germany.
- 8.1 Composition of the PMT: a) Project Manager; b) Technical Coordinator; c) Monitoring, Evaluation and KM Officer; d) Financial Management Officer; and e) Procurement Officer. The IA will also ensure that it makes adequate arrangements for the effective implementation of the mainstreaming themes of gender, youth, nutrition and Climate Change.
- 8.2 Responsibilities. The PMT in the IA will be responsible for the overall implementation, coordination, and monitoring of progress of the Project. In doing so, it will supervise the work of the project service providers, and work very closely with the target communities, frontline extension agents and other relevant stakeholders, in the implementation of the Project. It will provide coordination and technical support throughout the life of the Project, including submission of project reports.
- 9. **Project Coordination Unit (PCU).** The PCU will be established as part of capacity development of MAFS and will oversee project coordination, and contracting and supervision of the IA. No later than 6 months after entry into force of this Agreement, the Borrower/Recipient shall establish, and thereafter maintain throughout the period of implementation of the Project a PCU. The PCU will be responsible for providing oversight to VSF-Germany and the work of the PMT.
- 9.1 Composition. The preliminary staff composition of the PCU is as follows: a) Project Coordinator; b) Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Officer; c) Financial Management Officer and Accountant; d) Procurement Officer; e) Project Assistant; and f) Driver. The composition of the PCU will be revised in line with new responsibilities assigned to it under the proposal on Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building for Agricultural Development in South Sudan and other relevant initiatives.
- 9.2 Responsibilities. The main role of the PCU will be to interface with IFAD and the Oversight Bodies i.e. National Technical Committee (NTC) and National Advisory Committee (NAC) and consolidate the AWPB, Progress and Financial Reports for transmittal to the oversight bodies and IFAD. It will also coordinate the engagement of Borrower/Recipient technical experts in the implementation of the Project, and liaise with the IA to capture generated knowledge and facilitate dissemination nationally and regionally. The PCU will also be expected to undertake periodic monitoring of the Project in the field and facilitate IFAD's supervision and implementation support missions.

A government oversight body, comprising the NAC and NTC, will provide an oversight role to ensure effective SSLRP implementation:

EB 2021/132/R.25/Rev.1

- 10. **National Advisory Committee (NAC)**. It is an existing governance structure that will provide the oversight function to the Project. It is chaired by the Undersecretary in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and Co-chaired by the Undersecretary Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. NAC's core responsibility will be to provide overall policy and strategic guidance and advice to the Project for effective smooth and accountable implementation. NAC coordinates with senior management of other government ministries and development partners at all levels on issues related to related to the project; provides strategic and policy advice on quarterly and annual project progress reports and work plans and approves AWPBs and progress reports before they are submitted to IFAD for No Objection.
- 11. **National Technical Committee (NTC)**. It will also be part of the governance structure, chaired by the Director General of Agriculture and Co-chaired by the Director of Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. The NTC's responsibility will be to: a) provide technical guidance of the Project; b) update the NAC on technical and operational issues related to the Project; c) facilitate technical and operational partnerships with stakeholders within the government to advance operational/coordination issues related to the Project; d) coordinate with technical counterparts of other government agents; e) update their undersecretaries on any progress and challenges and plans of the Project; f) provide technical and operational guidance to project quarterly and annual progress reports and work plans; and g) participate in periodic monitoring of the Project.
- 12. **Contract with implementing agency (IA contract).** The Borrower/Recipient will enter into a contract with VSF Germany for the implementation of the core technical components i.e. Component 1, Component 2 and Component 4. The IA contract will be subject to the Fund's No Objection. The IA contract will indicate the delegation of implementation responsibility for Component 1 and Component 2 by the Government of South Sudan. It will also detail a set of performance based objectives and indicators aligned to the implementation of Annual Work Plans and Budgets.
- 13. **Project Service providers**. Project service providers shall be AAHI and Save the Children, and shall be vested with implementation responsibilities under the Project pursuant to the terms and conditions of this agreement, and as established in the PIM and in the respective Sub-project contracts.
- 13.1. Sub-project contracts. The IA shall enter into a Sub-project contract with each Project service provider under terms and conditions satisfactory to the Fund and subject to the Fund's No Objection, which shall, inter alia, include the following:
 - (i) AAHI as Project service provider shall support the implementation of Component 1 on the implementation of the Community Demand Driven Development (CDD).
 - (ii) Save the Children as Project service provider shall support the mainstreaming of gender, youth and nutrition across the activities in Component 1 and Component 2.
- 14. **Project Implementation Manual (PIM).** The Borrower/Recipient shall prepare and adopt, in form and substance acceptable to the Fund and subject to the Fund's No Objection, and thereafter carry out the Project in accordance with, the Project Implementation Manual ("PIM"), which manual shall set forth the institutional arrangements for the implementation of the Project, including the coordination arrangements as elaborated in Annex 2 of the PIM in the Responsibility and Accountability Matrices of the SSLRP Stakeholders, financial management and procurement arrangements.

In the event of conflict between the provisions of the PIM and those of this Agreement, the provisions of this Agreement shall prevail. Except as the Fund shall otherwise agree, the Borrower/Recipient shall not amend, abrogate, waiver or fail to enforce any provisions of the PIM without the prior written agreement of the Fund.

The PIM may be amended if and when necessary, and the Project shall adopt the amended PIM substantially in the form approved by the Fund.

15. **Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)**. SSLRP's M&E system will seek to strengthen the capacity of primary stakeholders to manage the resources over which they have decision making power. Accordingly, SSLRP will adopt a hybrid type of monitoring which will combine monitoring based on the logical framework and community monitoring. The former will seek to strengthen primary stakeholder engagement and feedback while the latter will focus on providing information needed for impact-oriented project management.

The Project will collect data on project inputs/activities and the resulting outputs. Data on the project's intended outcomes will be collected annually through outcome surveys.

The M&E team will also collect, or facilitate the collection of, data on mainstreaming themes and grievance redress mechanism. These will be incorporated into annual outcome and impact surveys. Data on community indicators will also be collected annually from the second year of project implementation through community monitoring surveys.

Institutionally, the M&E will have multiple levels, that is IA, State, County, Payam and community levels that will be aligned with the project management system. Overall responsibility of M&E will rest with the IA's M&E officer who will be supported by state and county focal points and CFs. The IA's M&E officer will consolidate data and reports from states and validate the information. The officer will prepare progress reports linking physical achievements to the financial progress and estimating overall achievement of project objectives. The Project will operationalize satisfactory home-grown models of monitoring and evaluation, which will include bottom-up participatory and community-based internal learning aspects.

The PCU will carry out at least two monitoring visits per year to the target areas to ensure Government engagement and promote capacity building.

Schedule 2

Allocation Table

1. Allocation of Financing Proceeds. (a) The Table below sets forth the Categories of Eligible Expenditures to be financed by the Financing 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:

Category	Loan Amount Allocated (expressed in USD)	Grant Amount Allocated (expressed in USD)	Percentage (net of tax)
1.Grants	930 000	3 130 000	100%
2.Goods, services and inputs	810 000	2 970 000	100%
3.Consultancies	100 000	1 010 000	100%
4.Recurrent costs	60 000	790 000	100%
TOTAL	1 900 000	7 900 000	

- (b) The terms used in the Table above are defined as follows:
 - (i) Grants includes funds availed to finance Community Development Plans (CDPs) and Strategic Investments identified by the communities.
 - (ii) Goods, services and inputs includes training
 - (iii) Recurrent costs include salaries and allowances of PCU staff and PCU operating costs
- 2. Disbursement arrangements
 - (a) Start-up Advance. Withdrawals in respect of expenditures for start-up costs in Category(ies) 2, 3 and 4 incurred before the satisfaction of the general conditions precedent to withdrawal shall not exceed an aggregate amount of USD 50,000 and USD 200,000 for the PCU and IA respectively Activities to be financed by Start-up Costs will require the No Objection from IFAD to be considered eligible.

Schedule 3

Special Covenants

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 and Grant Accounts 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. Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation. The Borrower/Recipient 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.
- 2. As of the entry into force of this Agreement, the Borrower/Recipient covenants that: a) it shall obtain or cause to be obtained a covenant from any Project Party, to whom Financing may be disbursed under this Agreement, that such funds will not be used for any purpose contrary to this Agreement. This may include incorporating provisions in the IA contract and sub-project contracts to act in compliance with all IFAD Policies; b) it shall include in its IA contract or any other contract with service providers involved in the Project an obligation to refund any unused resources of the Financing.
- 3. Compliance with the Social Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP). The Borrower/Recipient shall ensure that the Project/Project will be implemented in compliance with IFAD's SECAP.

Environment and Social Safeguards. (i) The Borrower/Recipient shall ensure that: (a) all Project activities are implemented in strict conformity with the Borrower/Recipient's relevant laws/regulations; (b) all Project activities give special consideration to the participation and practices of ethnic minority population in compliance with IFAD's Policy on Indigenous Peoples (2009), as appropriate; (c) proposals for civil works include confirmation that no involuntary land acquisition or resettlement is required under the Project. In the event of unforeseen land acquisition or involuntary resettlement under the Project, the Borrower/Recipient shall ensure that the Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) principles are applied and cause the Project Parties to prepare, the necessary planning documents in compliance with IFAD's SECAP; (d) women and men shall be paid equal remuneration for work of equal value under the Project; (e) recourse to child labour is not made under the Project; and (f) all necessary and appropriate measures to prepare and implement a Gender and Targeting Strategy and Action Plan to ensure that women can participate and benefit equitably under the Project are duly taken.

- (ii) The Borrower/Recipient shall ensure, and cause the Project Parties to ensure, that the Project is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental and Social Management Framework ("ESMF").
- (iii) The Borrower/Recipient shall prepare site specific ESMPs based on the risk screening for each sub-project.
- 4. Anticorruption Measures. The Borrower/Recipient shall comply with IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations.
- 5. Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. The Borrower/Recipient 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.

6. IFAD Client Portal (ICP). The Borrower/Recipient shall ensure full compliance with ICP within 12 months after project effectiveness.

Logical framework

Results Hierarch		Indic	ator		Meai	ns of Verification	<u> </u>	Assumptions (A) / Risks (R)
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Who	1 ' ', ', ', '
Outreach	1. Number of persons receiving set 1a. Corresponding number of hous	rvices promo	oted or supp	orted by the programme	Progress reports	Six monthly	IA	Government of national unity will continue to be effective for peace and stability to continue prevailing
	Households - Number	enoids reac	11 600	38 880	reports			(A)
	1b. Estimated corresponding total							Continued Government commitment and
	Total number of HH members	0	67 280	225 504 ⁶	+			implementation of the reforms agenda under
	Males – Number	0	20 184	90 202	-			Revitalised Peace Agreement (A)
	Females - Number	0	40 368	135 302	-			Government of national unity will continue ensure
	Youth – Number	0	47 096	157 853	1			peace and stability (A)
Programme Goal	Indicator 1: Increase in household	asset index ⁷			National	Baseline, mid-	MAFS. IA	70 per cent of the rural population are considered as
Contribute to improved and	Number	0	25	60		term,		youth
resilient livelihoods among the	Indicator 2: Percentage of women	reporting mi			household,	completion		Investments in climate resilient infrastructure and
targeted rural communities	Women - Percentage	0	25	60	poverty and			agricultural technologies promote increased production
	Women - Number	0	11 600	17 400	gender studies			(A)
	Households - Percentage	0	25	60	1			Increased income is used on household improvements
	Households - Numbers	0	11 600	17 400				(A)
	Household members	0	69 600	104 400	-			Effectiveness of local government structures to support
Development Objective	Indicator 3: Number of households			, , , , , ,	National	AOS, Baseline,	IΛ	the programme interventions – Community
Empower communities to	(Design adoption rate 60%) ****	s reporting in	icrease iii y	leius of over 25% above baselifie	statistics.	midline and	IA.	Development Committees (CDCs) and Payam
participate in decision-making	Number	0	6 960	23 328	household.	completion		Development Committees (PDCs)
processes that will recover	Indicator 4: Percentage of house	holds satisf						
agriculture livelihoods, build	SF.2.1)			3	gender studies			
household resilience and	Percentage	0						
promote stability	Indicator 5: Percentage of individua	als demonst	ating an im	provement in empowerment (CI IE				
	2.1)							
	Percentage	0	25	60				
Outcome 1	Indicator 6: Percentage of CBOs su				Impact	Baseline, mid-	IA	CDD approach is essential to facilitating social
Communities empowered to plan and implement	Percentage	0	40		assessment baseline,	term,		cohesion & economic development
investments that stabilize	Women only Indicator 7: Percentage of househo		30			completion, AOS		Intra-communal dynamics facilitate social inclusion and
livelihoods and build assets at	authorities and programme-suppor	nus reportin rtad sarvica	y iney can ii providers (C	Indence decision-making of local	completion and	7100		cohesion
the household and community	Percentage	TBC	40	80				Strategic infrastructure is implemented and maintained
levels	T Groenlage	150	40		studies			by the communities
Output 1.1	Indicator 8: Number of County prof	iles prepare	d		Service provider	MTR and	IA, Service	
County profiles compiled	Number	0	5	5	report	completion	Providers	
Output 1.2	Indicator 9: Number of Comm	unity Base	d Organisa	tions (CBOs) established and	1			
CBOs established or	strengthened				M&E Reports			
strengthened	Number	0	159	542				
	Women-only CBOs	0	48	163				
Outcome 2	Indicator 10: Percentage of hous		rting impro	ved physical access to markets,	1 '	Baseline, mid-	IA	Communities are more likely to demand the following
Improved access to	processing and storage facilities (2			00	assessment	term, MTR,		infrastructure – water supply, processing and storage
productive assets, services and climate resilient	Percentage	0	40	80		AOS and		facilities
infrastructure	Indicator 11: Percentage of house and climate-resilient technologies				Programme reports	completion	1	
mmasmucture	and chinate-resilient technologies	and practice	s (UI 3.2.2)	,	ισρυιο		l .	

 ⁶ Calculated based on an average family size of 5.8
 ⁷ To be derived from a basket of productive assets owned by a household and used as a proxy for increase in household income.

Results Hierarch		Indic	ator		Mear	ns of Verification		Assumptions (A) / Risks (R)
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Who	1 ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '
	Households - Percentage	0	25	60				Strategic infrastructure identified, implemented and
	Households - Number	0	4 860	23 328	Service provider			maintained by the communities
	Total number of household members	0	29 160	139 968	report			Changes in weather patterns will not considerably vary from predictions, both in type & magnitude of change
	Women - Number	0	2 900	23 328	M&E Reports			Investments in infrastructure can lead to increased
	Men - Number	0		11 664				production, access to markets & improved nutrition
	Youth - Number	0		24 494	1			Intra-communal stability is maintained
	Indicator 12: Percentage of househo	olds reportir	ng an increas	se in production (1.2.4)***, ****				•
	Number	TBC	40	60	1			Successful revisions and operationalisation of the National Nutrition Policy
	Indicator 13: Number of temporary	obs created	for youth		1			,
	Number	0	1 000	2 600				Returnee youth are successfully mobilised to engage in Labour intensive public works (LIPW)
utput 2.1	Indicator 14: Number of kilometres	of roads cor	structed, re	habilitated or upgraded (2.1.5)	Service provider	MTR, AOS and	IA, Service	Labour intensive public works (LIPVV)
ncreased physical access to narkets, processing and	Kilometers	0	30	95		completion	Providers	
orage facilities utput 2.2	Indicator 15: Number of marke	t, processi	l ng or stor	age facilities constructed or	M&E Reports		IA, Service Providers	
ncreased access to	rehabilitated (2.1.6)							
arketing, processing and	Processing facilities	0		46				
orage facilities	Storage facilities	0			4			
	Market Infrastructure	0						
Output 2.3	Indicator 16: Number of groups su	pported to	sustainably	manage natural resources and				
Strengthened environmental	climate-related risks (1.6.11)	_			_			
sustainability and climate esilience of poor rural	Number	0	159	542	=			
eople's economic activities	Women-only groups	0	48	163				
utput 2.3	Indicator 17: Number of rural prod			ction inputs and/or technological				
ccess to agricultural	packages (modified current RIMS i							
echnologies and production ervices	Number	0	159	542				
utput 2.4Communities	Indicator 18: Households provided	with targete	d support to	improve their nutrition (CI 1 1 8)	_			
eceive nutrition support	Household - Number	0		17 400				
socito rialillori capport	Household members benefitted	0		104 400				
	Total persons participating	0	17 400	26 100				
	Women - Number	0		17 400				
	Men - Number	0		8 700				
	Youth - Number	0		11 600				
Outcome 3. Capacities	Indicator 19: Number of existing/new					Baseline, mid-	IA reports	Successful finalisation of the Cooperative Assessment
trengthened at community,	makers for approval, ratification or am			are an among the property to policy	service provider	term, quarterly,		for South Sudan by ILO which will feed into the
tate & local government	Number	0	1	2	•	MTR and		preparation if the Cooperative policy
evels to support programme		·	· ·	_	assessment	completion		
mplementation					reports			PCU plays a facilitative role for the IA and key
utput 3.1	Indicator 20: Capacity needs asses	sment prepa			M&E Reports			programme milestones are met
	Number	0	1	1				<u></u>
Output 3.2	Indicator 21: Number of trainings p	rovided to C				MTR and	IA, Service	Effective coordination occurs with the World Bank and
	Number	0	5	5	and M&E reports	completion	Providers	African Development Bank investments towards capacity building of MAFS and the PCU
utput 3.2	Indicator 22: Number of policy-rele	vant knowle	dge product	s completed (Policy 1)	Service provider	MTR and	IA, Service	1
•	Number	0	1		and	completion	Providers	

Integrated programme risk matrix

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Country Context	High	Substantial
Political Commitment	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s): The Transitional Government has a 3-year validity, with elections due in 2022/2023. Any potential conflict may impact on the Peace Agreement, and the ongoing State Building and sustainable development efforts. If the new Government of National Unity does not focus on rebuilding livelihoods for the massive numbers of returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), the peace deal may fail and conflict may resume		
Mitigations: Component 0 will enable SSLRP to reallocate funds to provide emergency support as required. SSLRP will also coordinate with humanitarian agencies such as UNHCR, to tap into their early warning systems, to be able to better predict emerging conflict. SSLRP will be implemented in a modular approach premised on the County Development Plans, allowing for implementation of interventions in specific locations (Payams, Counties), independent of the developments in the other Counties. IFAD will monitor in-kind contributions to fully capture the contribution of the Government and beneficiaries. SSLRP expects a very modest counterpart funding from the Government (US\$950 000) and beneficiaries (US\$366 000). IFAD is seeking to mobilise co financing from Dev partners – Dutch, Germans, and African Development Bank (AfDB).		
Governance	High	Substantial
Risk(s): Capacity and system deficits in public sector institutions, revenue and expenditure systems, legal frameworks, accountability frameworks and systems for provision of services to citizens would negatively impact the effective implementation of SSLRP through Government structures. South Sudan has a Public Financial Management and Accountability Act that guides the public financial management architecture. However, there are no established		
standards governing preparation of financial statements or verification of corporate financial reporting. This results in insufficient accountability, a lack of transparency and creates gaps in financial reporting. The decentralisation policy is not yet fully implemented and may impact on the coordination between the Central and Decentralised government.		

	[n n	<u> </u>
Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
management (PFM) reforms working group, set up to strengthen financial governance in the National Revenue Authority and realign the budget towards service delivery. In subcomponent 3.2 SSLRP in partnership with other IFIs (e.g. AFDB and World Bank) will build capacities of the PCU and decentralised State in financial management, internal control frameworks, M&E, and procurement. By programme end the GoSS PCU will be able to take on increased implementation of future donor projects. SSLRP will work with ILO to strengthen the Cooperative Development Policy Framework under sub-component 3.2		
Macroeconomic	High	Substantial
Risk(s): According to the IMF article IV consultations of 2019, the outlook remains extremely difficult, with continuing threats to macroeconomic and financial stability, declining income due to low oil prices, resulting in deteriorating humanitarian conditions. GoSS has therefore persistently experienced significant budget shortfalls (40 per cent – 60 per cent) over the past few years, which significantly strains the Country's ability to investment in service provision and mobilise counterpart funds. In addition, the South Sudanese Pound (SSP) is facing high inflation, resulting in volatility of exchange rate and a thriving black market. The discrepancy between official exchange rate and the black market may distort the profitability analysis of the programme in the EFA		
 Mitigations: IFAD's allocation to South Sudan is under DSF terms i.e. 80% grant and a 20 % loan at highly concessional terms, with a grace period of 10 years, which will enable GoSS to recover before repayments are required. IMF has just granted GoSS a US\$52.3 million emergency loan under the Rapid Credit Facility to help its economy weather the shock of the COVID-19 pandemic. It is expected that this loan will contribute towards stabilising the SSP currency. IFAD will dialogue with the IFI (IMF, WB, AFDB) and Development Partner representatives in the ongoing Public Financial Management (PFM) reforms working group which is working to strengthen financial governance in the Ministry of Finance, National Revenue Authority, Tax Management and realign the budget towards service delivery. Profitability analysis for SSLRP has been run in USD, to mitigate the volatility of the exchange rate and ensure realistic price/expenditure scenarios for internationally sourced goods. IFAD supervision missions will continuously review value for money to address any potential expenditure increases. 		
Fragility and security	High	Substantial
Risk(s): Historical, political, social and economic marginalization has resulted in tensions due to ethnic divisions, corruption and power struggles. This has resulted in outbreaks of conflict, the breakdown of governance structures and law and order, and disruption of community institutions that support livelihoods. There is also ongoing inter community conflict due to competition for natural resources. The country is expected to hold elections in 2023, which		

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
may potentially impact the security situation. The country is also affected by the Desert locust phenomenon which is devastating food and nutrition security across East Africa. COVID-19 may impact on community engagement due to restrictions to gatherings		- Column
 Mitigations: The programme will integrate adaptive programming with scenario based planning and modular implementation, to enable the programme to respond to potential security risks in different locations. SSLRP will work with humanitarian agencies i.e. UNHCR, WFP to I) identify beneficiaries graduating from humanitarian assistance that are ready for SSLRP interventions, ii) share information from their early warning systems and iii) provide information on conflict analysis. SSLRP includes an un-costed component 0 to address any potential disasters and emergency situations arising from the programme. If needed, funds will be reallocated from other Components to provide emergency support in support of a GoSS emergency response. SSLRP will provide employment opportunities for the youth, which may dissuade them from engaging in conflict activities. Missions will ensure full compliance with Minimum Operational Security Standards (MOSS) & partnership with other IFIs and/or UN agencies for implementation IFAD will engage third party programme supervision modalities if the security situation is not conducive for IFAD missions SLRP will follow all GoSS COVID-19 protocols. 		
Sector Strategies and Policies	Substantial	Moderate
Sector Strategies and Policies Policy alignment	Substantial Low	Moderate Low
	Low	

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
(village) Development Committees (PDCs). CDCs and PDCs will be strengthened to facilitate implementation of SSLRP. In addition, Component 1 & 2 will facilitate operationalisation of decentralisation while integrating IFAD's mainstreaming themes into the CDD framework, through facilitation • IFAD's targeting policy and SECAP will be applied to ensure appropriate social inclusion. SSLRP will liaise with the Nutrition Department and other stakeholders in the SUN Movement to bring lessons from SSLRP/IFAD into ongoing efforts to prepare the nutrition action plan.		
Policy development & implementation	High	Substantial
Risk(s): High-level development frameworks are in place but specific policies, laws and regulations necessary to guide day-to-day public service delivery in the agriculture sector are still in the early stages of development. - There is a need to support the Government of South Sudan in the revision and operationalisation of the policy frameworks, in view of the Peace Agreement and the restructuring of the economy to tap into the huge potential of the agriculture sector. Mitigations:		
 SSLRP will support the development of the Cooperative Development Policy Framework and the Rural and Agriculture Finance Policy under sub-component 3.2, in partnership with ILO and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS). SSLRP will align with the interventions of other development partners in policy development including: AFDB – Value chain analyses for key commodities Sorghum, Groundnut, Sesame, Seed Sector Policy Framework, Food Safety Regulations and SME Policy. The IA will be expected to apply IFAD policies (SECAP, Targeting) Capacity needs assessment, which will inform capacity development interventions and the provision of specialised technical assistance. 		
Environment and Climate Context	Substantial	Moderate
Programme vulnerability to environmental conditions	Substantial	Moderate
Risk(s): Given the poor spatial and temporal distribution of water as well as scarcity of rainfall, drought is the single most important production risk factor. Excess rainfall that leads to flooding is another high risk.		
Mitigations: • CDPs will identify and prioritise investments at household and community level to combat climate change impacts through support to climate smart agriculture and investment in climate resilient infrastructure. • SSLRP will mobilise communities to collectively address disasters caused by natural hazards especially climate change, which has a multiplier effect on natural resources, water, and land (common source of conflict). The interventions will include: (i)Support establishment of local community groups to address issues of conflict, drought, gender issues and peace building (ii) Build capacity of these community groups to identify risks and hazards early enough and to disseminate information to communities.(iii)Optimize		

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
community preparedness for early action e.g. weather predictability through identification of traditional/ community early warning indicators and linking them with modern early warning information system		
Programme vulnerability to climate change impacts	Substantial	Moderate
Risk(s): Climate change is a significant driver of environmental change in South Sudan. Generally, temperature has been increasing and rainfall decreasing and this is forecasted to continue for coming decades. Seasonal rainfall trends are highly variable across the country. Since the mid-1970s, South Sudan has experienced a decline of between 10 to 20 per cent in average precipitation as well as increased variability in the amount and timing of rainfall from year to year and rainfall will decrease in the north and increase in the south.		
Mitigations: CDPs will identify and prioritise investments at household and community level to combat climate change impacts through support to climate smart agriculture and investment in climate resilient infrastructure. Some of the climate smart technologies to be promoted include: a) rainwater harvesting; b) drought tolerant and early maturing crop varieties; c) drought tolerant forage and agroforestry fodder species; d) watershed conservation and management; e) afforestation; f) mangrove rehabilitation and conservation; g) solar and other forms of renewable energy sources, and energy saving approaches etc. Furthermore, SSLRP, through the CBOs and CDP facilitation process will mobilise communities to collectively address disasters caused by natural hazards especially climate change, which has a multiplier effect on natural resources, water, and land (common source of conflict). The interventions will include: (i)Support establishment of local community groups to address issues of conflict, drought, gender issues and peace building (ii) Build capacity of these community groups to identify risks and hazards early enough and to disseminate information to communities.(iii)Optimize community preparedness for early action e.g. weather predictability through identification of traditional/ community early warning indicators and linking them with modern early warning information system		
Programme Scope	Substantial	Moderate
Programme relevance	Moderate	Low
Risk(s): The Peace Agreement has motivated the return of the displaced population, with the bulk settling in the Equatorias. The returnees are faced with conditions of limited physical and financial assets and weak public and private service coverage. Agriculture and rural infrastructure are dilapidated with seasonally impassable community access roads, and inefficient and expensive transportation from farm to storage facilities and markets. Irrigation and water harvesting technologies are inadequate, with poor post-harvest and value addition.		
Mitigations:	11	II

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
In alignment with the GoSS Comprehensive Agriculture Master Plan (CAMP) and IFAD's Country Strategy Note (2021-2022), SSLRP will focus on re-establishing livelihoods for rural communities, focussing on returnee households, young people and women. It will strengthen the resilience of rural communities to emergency and crises, rebuild local agricultural production and stabilize incomes through micro enterprises and short-term employment. SSLRP will complement the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS), which commits to restore economic foundations by generating employment and improving livelihoods. A CDD approach provides leeway for the beneficiaries to identify projects based on their own needs. SSLRP also foresees some social protection activities to build the asset base of beneficiaries to be able to participate in the programme activities through livelihoods promotion and Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPW) where youth will derive income.		
Technical soundness	Substantial	Moderate
Risk(s):		
Mitigations: • The GoSS appointed a team of experts from the Ministry of Agriculture who formed a companion SS-PDT that has worked with the IFAD team throughout the design process to provide information and validate the design assumptions. IFAD PDT will undertake a validation mission after the DRM to further confirm programme • IFAD engaged a local consultant who undertook field verification missions to collect field data and engaged with State and County officials. IFAD also held extensive consultations with the Agriculture and Livelihood Development Working Group (ALDWG), NGO Forum and other key partners including FAO, WFP, UNHCR. • SSLRP will prepare County Development Profiles which will assess and identify 'low hanging fruits' in terms of community infrastructure and assets, conditions of mainstreaming themes, and inform the selection of villages where the programme will be implemented. The profiles will also inform the finalisation of a targeting strategy which will be cleared by IFAD. • SSLRP ensures that at least 30% of the Community Development Plans financed are from women groups.		
	High	Moderate
	High	Moderate
Risk(s): The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) does not have sufficient capacity and systems to manage the programme effectively (in accordance with the Financing Agreement and all relevant IFAD basic legal documents) towards achievement of envisaged programme development objectives. The Government has requested to implement the capacity development activities for Sub-component 3.2, as they relate to the value of IFAD's loan to GoSS on highly concessional terms.		

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
 The core components will be implemented by a competent consortium of NGOs led by VSF-Germany. The selection of the consortium partners was driven by their respective technical, operational, programme management, and financial management capacities. Full details are contained in the TORs included in the PIM. For capacity development activities under sub-component 3.2, the PCU will be expected to work through local service providers, under ring-fenced financial management and procurement arrangements. The PCU will be represented at the Central, State, County levels and will be expected to ensure i) technical alignment with the PDR and Government policy and legal frameworks, ii) achievement of the overall targets and iii) ensuring sustainability of strategic investments of a public good nature. Core investments will take place at the County and Payam (Village) levels, with Payam Development Committees having a critical role to approve Community Development Plans, while County Development Committees will play a critical role in validating the County Development plans and identifying strategic infrastructure. The CDD approach empowers communities to plan and implement investments, and relevant Operations and Management capacities will be built throughout programme implementation at the County, Payam and Community levels. 		
M&E arrangements	High	Moderate
Risk(s): M&E capacity, processes and systems remain weak in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) 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: • The IA will be responsible for all M and E and reporting for all of SSLRP, except Component 3.2. Full details of the M and E requirements are contained in the detailed ToR for recruitment of the IA. • The GoSS PCU will oversee the IA, undertake field verification missions, review M&E reports and submit for approval to the two GoSS oversight bodies, the National Technical Committee (NTC) and the National Advisory Committee (NAC). • IFAD will supervise SSLRP through a technical start-up and 6-monthly and annual supervision missions. Where visits by international staff are not possible, IFAD will engage Third Party Monitoring including through independent consultants and partners such as FAO-DPI • Component 3.2 will provide capacity-building support to the PCU to build capacities in M&E		
Procurement	High	Substantial
Legal and regulatory framework	High	Moderate
Risk(s): South Sudan adopted a legal and regulatory framework for procurement, but its application is limited. In particular, the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act was approved in 2018, there is need to update, validate and issue Public Procurement Regulations,		

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
and prepare standard Procurement Tender documents in line with the Procurement Act 2018. The MoFEP does not enforce the provisions under the interim Public Procurement and Property Disposal Act of 2018, in particular the provision that competitive procurement methods are the preferred option above specified thresholds. The government also lacks a system to generate substantial and reliable coverage of key procurement information, or does not make key procurement information available to the public. Tendering opportunities are publicized, but the same cannot be said about public procurement plans, contract awards and decisions on complaints (though, according to the PPU, no complaints have been registered). No standard bidding documents exist. The Government has requested to implement the capacity development activities for Sub-component 3.2, as they relate to the value of IFAD's loan to GoSS on highly concessional terms.		
Mitigations: IFAD's Project Procurement Framework in its entirety will apply (Project Procurement Guidelines, Procurement Handbook and Standard Procurement Documents) both for activities carried out by the IA and under subcomponent 3.2 where activities may be carried out directly by the PCU. SSLRP shall advertise all activities on a dedicated site. The use of IFAD's Contract Monitoring Tool shall ensure publication on IFAD's Project Procurement site of all contracts entered into. The ongoing PFM reforms (supported by IMF and WB) are also focused on developing the requisite Public Procurement Regulations, and standard Procurement Tender documents in line with the Procurement Act 2018, and will roll out dissemination and training at central and local government level, within a time frame of 1 year. Procurement for component 3.2 will be undertaken by the GoSS. The programme will also benefit from the BUILD PROC grant that will be rolled out in the region in 2021 and will target programme and Government staff with a tailored procurement certification programme. Specifically for subcomponent 3.2, implemented by GoSS, procurements will follow IFAD's project procurement framework and prior review thresholds are set at US\$20 000 for all procurement activities. The NOTUS system will be used with quarterly procurement reviews and a dedicated IFAD TA supporting procurement activities. All contracts will be managed through the IFAD ICP contract monitoring tool. Most service providers will be paid through direct payments.		
Accountability and transparency	High	Substantial
Risk(s): The Country Corruption Perception Index score assigned by Transparency International is high at 12 (in a scale from 0 to 100). Articles 56 and 57 of the Interim Public Procurement and Disposal Regulations (IPPDR) provide for a mechanism for submitting complaints. However, there is no independent procurement complaints body, since the PPU is the last port of calls for submitting complaints, according to the IPPDR. In fact, the PPU is not technically fully independent in terms of handling procurement complaints, as it is involved in the process of procurement approvals above the threshold. In practice, complaints are not submitted in any formal way. As a result, it is not possible to assess whether authorities address complaints according to the regulations.		

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Mitigations: All procurement entities, as well as bidders, suppliers, contractors, consultants and service providers, shall observe the highest standards of ethics during the procurement and execution of contracts financed under IFAD funded projects, in accordance with IFAD's Project Procurement Guidelines and 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 anti-corruption and fraud laws. IFAD can strongly encourage government through policy dialogue to establish an autonomous authority tasked with addressing procurement complaints and with debarring suppliers, contractors or consultants from participating in public procurement.		
Capability in public procurement		No risk envisaged
Programme will be implemented through a non government implementation agency. IFAD Project Procurement Framework will be adopted in its entirety. • Procurement in SSLRP will exclusively follow IFAD's Project Procurement Guidelines, IFAD's Procurement Handbook and IFAD's Standard Procurement Documents due to the legal and regulatory weaknesses highlighted in the PRM. • All contracts will be managed through the IFAD ICP contract management module. • Most service providers will be paid through direct payments • IFAD prior review thresholds will be US\$20 000 for all procurements. The NOTUS system will be used. • An IFAD TA will support the procurement activities.		
Public procurement processes	High	Substantial
Risk(s): South Sudan adopted a legal and regulatory framework for procurement, but its application is limited. The MoFEP does not enforce the provisions under the interim Procurement and Property Disposal Regulations, in particular the provision that competitive procurement methods are the preferred option above specified thresholds. The government also lacks a system to generate substantial and reliable coverage of key procurement information, or does not make key procurement information available to the public. Tendering opportunities are publicized, but the same cannot be said about public procurement plans, contract awards and decisions on complaints (though, according to the PPU, no complaints have been registered). No standard bidding documents exist.	High	Substantial
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Risk(s): South Sudan adopted a legal and regulatory framework for procurement, but its application is limited. The MoFEP does not enforce the provisions under the interim Procurement and Property Disposal Regulations, in particular the provision that competitive procurement methods are the preferred option above specified thresholds. The government also lacks a system to generate substantial and reliable coverage of key procurement information, or does not make key procurement information available to the public. Tendering opportunities are publicized, but the same cannot be said about public procurement plans, contract awards and decisions on complaints (though, according to the PPU, no complaints have been registered). No standard bidding documents exist. Mitigations: All procurement posts will be awarded subject to IFAD's prior no objection. TORs for procurement positions are contained in the PIM. All procurement activities will be carried out in accordance with IFAD's Project Procurement Framework, hence risks will be highly mitigated		

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
The risk that the implementing Agency (VSF Germany) and the Lead agency (MAFS) does not have the necessary number of adequately qualified and experienced financial management staff resulting into limited ability to meet the functional needs of the programme; The risk that assigned staff from both the PCU and VSF Germany do not have previous experience with IFAD or donor financial management requirements resulting into sub optimal financial management; and The risk of high staff turnover affecting continuity and creating a lengthy learning curve/slowing down implementation of the programme.		
Mitigations: IFAD will review the qualifications and experience of the financial management staff assigned to the programme from time to time (including staff changes) to ensure that staff with the requisite qualifications and experience are assigned to the programme; Recruitment of qualified and experienced staff in programme financial management by the service provider (VSF Germany) and will be part of a contract between GOSS and the service provider; In the event of failure to recruit qualified and experienced staff, sourcing of Technical Assistance (Local or International) will be considered; and Provide continuous capacity building, covering among others, IFAD financial management procedures/requirements. VSF Germany will be required to present staff with requisite qualifications and experience to implement the programme		
Budgeting	High	Moderate
Risk(s): The risk that budgeted expenditures are not realistic, not prepared or revised on a timely basis, ineligible costs and reallocation of programme funds and slow implementation progress due to low absorption of funds; There is a risk that SSLRP budget calendar will affect timeliness of approval of the AWPB as it is not aligned to IFAD programme budget submission requirements; and There is a risk of poor budget monitoring and control arising out of failure to post the budget in the accounting system, budgets not executed in an orderly and predictable manner resulting in funds not being available when needed as the PMU has been using MS Excel for accounting and reporting.		
Mitigations: *Budget framework/procedures including budget timetable to be included in the PIM that will be updated by SSLRP; *The programme accounting software to be coded in a manner that facilitates computerized budget monitoring and control; *Proper treasury management with monthly management reviews that include addressing causes of budget variances; *Timely preparation of realistic budgets based on the implementation experience of previous experience; and *Budget figures to be posted in the accounting software to facilitate budget monitoring and control.		

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Risk(s):		
The risk that funds will disburse with delays due to cumbersome		
treasury arrangements and inability of programme implementing		
partners and service providers to justify advances, resulting in delayed withdrawal applications and implementation; The risk that		
funds transferred to the GOSS and service providers will be misused		
as a result of the current high corruption perception or		
misappropriated due to the current economic situation characterized		
with liquidity problems; The risk that the value of funds transferred		
from foreign currency accounts to local currency accounts (SSP) will		
be eroded due to the volatile exchange rate regime; The risk that		
value for money will not be realized from transactions denominated		
in SSP as suppliers/contractors/service providers base their		
quotations on a parallel exchange rate which has been between		
three to five times higher than the official exchange rate; The risk		
that GOSS position that government resources should be budgeted		
for and spent in SSP is extended to cover external financed projects;		
and The risk that the GOSS will not have adequate liquidity to meet		
its counterpart contribution affecting/delaying implementation.		
Mitigations:		
•Ring fenced bank accounts will be opened, both at the MAFS and		
VSF Germany, one in USD and another in SSP.		
- Revolving account mechanism will be used for both fund to VSF		
Germany and MAFs based on quarterly releases tagged to		
approved AWPB		
•Most transactions entered into both at service provider level and		
MAFS/PMU level will be by direct payments;		
•Transactions shall be entered into in USD and as far as practicable		
aggregate procurements to benefit from use of USD for transactions		
and direct payments; and		
•Transfers to the SSP accounts will be limited to few items, where expenditure is incurred in small amounts.		
experiantic is incurred in small amounts.		
Internal controls	Substantial	Moderate
Risk(s):		
The risk that appropriate controls over programme funds at		
MAFS/PMU and VSF Germany are not in place, leading to the		
inefficient or inappropriate use of programme resources: This		
constitute the risk of absence of control over funds transferred to IA		
constitute the risk of absence of control over funds transferred to IA (VSF), working advances, segregation of duties both at PMU and IA,		
constitute the risk of absence of control over funds transferred to IA (VSF), working advances, segregation of duties both at PMU and IA, insufficient approvals, misuse of assets, poor cash management –		
constitute the risk of absence of control over funds transferred to IA (VSF), working advances, segregation of duties both at PMU and IA, insufficient approvals, misuse of assets, poor cash management – including procurement of common use items using petty cash and		
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Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Mitigations: *SSLRP to develop a financial management procedures manual and guidelines as part of the PIM. These include segregation of duties, posting of transactions, record keeping, authorisation of transactions, checking, bank reconciliations, and physical security of assets including cash, approval arrangements, financial monitoring and reporting; - Clear and concise guidelines on grant making and accountability to be established and implemented by VSF Germany. - Include a performance audit tagged to a disbursement target for the grants and will be a condition in the FA *Regular reconciliations of bank accounts, both foreign and local currency accounts by both PMU and IA. The bank account reconciliations will be part of the Interim Financial Reports; *Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) internal audit function will provide internal audit services to the programme based on an annual audit plan. The function will check compliance and provide assurance of the effectiveness of control processes and procedures both at PMU and IA (working with IA Internal audit function); and *In the absence of the services from MAFS, a service provider will be engaged on contract basis to provide internal audit services and reports periodically shared with IFAD.		
reports periodically shared with IFAD.		
Risk(s): The risk that the accounting systems including policies and standards are not integrated and reliable, leading to inaccuracies in financial records, and that reasonable records are not prepared, issued and stored systematically, leading to lack of informed decision making; The risk of inadequate accounting for in-kind contribution from beneficiaries and GoSS in-kind contribution in the form of office space, staff time, tax exemptions, among others due to poor valuation methods and documentation; and Due to parallel implementation and accounting at PMU and IA levels, there is a risk of absence of financial management information systems or computerized accounting required to facilitate generation of timely reports for programme management decision making and those required by IFAD. The accounting at IA level has not been assessed as IA had not been selected while the accounting and financial reporting for the current projects under PMU is done using MS Excel—this is cumbersome, prone to errors and manipulation. This also limits production of timely and accurate reports, prone to data loss and does not provide audit trail.	Substantial	Moderate
Mitigations: *Both the PCU at MAFs and VSF Germany shall deploy an off-the shelf accounting software for accounting and financial reporting capable of reporting by category, component, activity and financier as required by IFAD. This will be a requirement to both at PMU and VSF Germany. *Making acquisition and installation of accounting software a condition for disbursement; *Acquisition of the accounting software to be part of start-up activities to mitigate against any possible delays in implementation of the software;		

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Training of financial management staff in accounting including use of the accounting software; SSLRP to submit Interim Financial Reports (IFRs) to IFAD on a semi annual basis following IFAD IFRs templates; and Regular reconciliation of accounting records to accounting software data.		
External audit	High	Moderate
Risk(s): The risk that independent and competent oversight of the programme financial statements is not in place or performed timely leading to possible misrepresentation of the financial results and/or suspension or other remedies due to compliance breaches; The risk that the Audit Chamber (Auditor General) which is the Statutory Audit Institution (SAI) of the GoSS may not have capacity to provide audit services to the programme due to limitations of staff strength (numbers) and skill. Presently, the WB funded projects are audited jointly between the Audit Chamber and a private audit firm in recognition of absence of capacity (skill) with a view that this facilitates develop the capacity of the audit chamber. The capacity of the audit chamber has not been assessed during the design mission; The selected implementing partner/service provider, in where their systems are relied upon do not adequately address IFAD project statutory requirements; and The risk that the auditor will not sufficiently address IFAD programme audit requirements, as included in the IFAD Handbook for Financial Reporting and Auditing for IFAD funded projects making the quality of the audit unsatisfactory.		
*Witigations: *Use of standard TOR for audit engagements as spelt out in the IFAD Handbook for auditing and financial management for projects. The prepared TORs are subject to IFAD clearance; *Use of private audit firm to audit financial statements with consideration use of firms in neighboring countries; *Implementation support from IFAD to facilitate timely preparation for the audit exercise; *Inclusion in the FA a provision that the financial statements of the programme (both at PMU and IA) are subject to audit on an annual basis; *Draft financial statements (consolidated for PMU and IA) for audit to be shared with IFAD no later than two months following the end of the financial year; *Consideration of Audit Chamber as an auditor of the programme be done only after an assessment of the audit chamber of their capacity to audit the programme is completed over time; and *Audited financial statements, together with the related management letter to be submitted to IFAD no later than six months following end of the financial year.		
Environment, Social and Climate Impact	Low	Low
Biodiversity conservation	Low	Low

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Risk(s): ESMF identifies the activities as potentially having an impact on local biodiversity - construction and/or rehabilitation of water infrastructures, rehabilitation/upgrading/construction of roads, construction of processing and storage facilities and expansion of agricultural land		
Mitigations: In line with the SECAP and ESMF frameworks, SSLRP will undertake relevant assessments to identify and potential negative impacts on biodiversity, and will integrate conservation and development objectives.		
Resource efficiency and pollution prevention	Low	Low
Risk(s): South Sudan's water resources are unevenly distributed both spatially and temporally, since water quantity varies substantially between years depending on periodic major flood and drought events. Water is held in perennial rivers, lakes and wetland areas, in seasonal pools, ponds, rivers, streams and extensive floodplains. There is increased pollution, reduced river flows, declining water tables in urban areas and both surface and ground waters are becoming contaminated		
Mitigations: SSLRP will align with the ESMF, which includes materials on banned substances in terms of pesticides and herbicides, which are in any case will controlled by MoA/Regulatory Services SSLRP will explore options natural integrated pest management Green manuring will be practiced, while being cognizant of potential competing demands for these same materials		
Cultural heritage	Low	Low
Risk(s): The programme's construction activities may lead to conversion and/or loss of physical cultural resources during construction of infrastructures etc. Patriarchal norms may prevent women from participating and benefitting from programme activities. Secondly, there may be a risk of men taking over if women's economic activities increase in value and/or become more profitable. The same situation may lead to adults taking over youth assets and economic activities		
Mitigations: SECAP2017 will be made available to the PMU at both central and county levels and sub-project development will be accompanied with the Environmental and Social screenings and ESMP preparation and implementation. GALS training will also be used to empower women to take up leadership positions, and address socio-economic dimensions. Simultaneously, community facilitators will be in close contact with beneficiaries to monitor use of asset and economic activity. The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been developed to address conflicts and grievances that may arise from programme interventions.	Low	Low

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Risk(s): South Sudan has different tribes/ political parties that need to be taken into account by the programme implementation. Inequitable participation and delivery mechanisms insufficiently sensitive to the specific requirements and culture of IPs are possible risks.		
Mitigations: The programme targeting strategy has a focus on the vulnerable in each programme area, which in turn is selected on the basis of multiple and explicit criteria. Align IFAD's strategies with South Sudan State of The Environment and Outlook report (2018) Communities will be engaged in a consultative and participatory manner through the FPIC process, while also ensuring that they provide consent to all interventions included in their action plans		
Community health and safety	Low	Low
Risk(s): There will be water retention//feeder road structure rehabilitation and/or construction, the exact dimensions of which are still to be determined but are expected to be under IFAD SECAP thresholds. SSLRP has a goal of improving nutrition wellbeing through and promotion of diversification of livelihoods thereby increasing household income. While this will have a positive impact on household health, some activities may have risks to the communities. For example, risks to the public during construction activities, gender issues and all forms of Gender-Based Violence, including Sexual Harassment (SH) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) COVID-19 has put significant pressure on already overburdened health and social service delivery systems, exacerbating the vulnerabilities of affected populations.		
Mitigations: Qualified engineering consultants will do the designs and supervise the construction to ensure the infrastructure conforms to government health and safety guidelines and standards and that the same will be clearly documented. These structures will be inspected upon each supervision by a qualified team member. Through GALS, SSLRP will engage with both female and male household's members and promote campaigns for sensitisation on gender equality and against gender biases and GBV. The ESMP outlines a number of measures to be taken to mainstream health and hygiene considerations across all programme activities. These measures include food safety and awareness raising on COVID-19 precautions. Promotion of diversified and healthy diets is expected to build the immunity of beneficiary community to withstand the effects of COVID.		
Labour and working conditions	Low	Low
Risk(s): Child labour is pervasive thus programme may exacerbate the exploitative labour practices (e.g. child labour), gender-based violence, discriminatory and unsafe/unhealthy working conditions for people employed to work specifically in relation to the programme, including third parties and primary suppliers		
Mitigations:		

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
The government has signed the relevant international treaties and regularly exchanges with ILO. IFAD will engage with ILO to potentially field joint technical assistance. The programmet's ESMP will include safeguards to ensure that each technical lead and IA ensures that there are no exploitative labour practices (e.g. Child labour), gender based violence, discriminatory and unsafe/unhealthy working conditions for people employed to work specifically in relation to the programme. The beneficiary feedback mechanism through surveys will include feedback on these aspects and a GRM mechanism in place will ensure this risk is minimized. Labour Intensive Public Works, where community members are expected to participate and be remunerated, will follow international standards and align with other agencies including World Bank remuneration standards.		
Physical and economic resettlement	Low	Low
Risk(s): Activities related to construction may cause temporary/permanent displacement of people. However, most of the impacts are localized to the project site, short term and most importantly can be avoided/reduced or mitigated by properly applying mitigation measures.		
Mitigations: The planned infrastructure (water supply, post-harvest infrastructure & road rehabilitation) will not lead to displacement of people, relocation, resettlement of people or even loss to farm fields. Community leaders will heavily be involved in the selection processes.		
Greenhouse gas emissions	Low	Low
Risk(s): The nature of the production system leaves no reason to believe that there will significant risks of GHGs apart possibly from small livestock		
Mitigations: Improved fodder will reduce the already low level of GHGs. The watershed conservation includes agroforestry which will actually reduce GHGs. No deforestation or additional biomass burning will result from programme activities		
Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards	Moderate	Low
Risk(s): Note: this refers to the risk from the programme in terms of inadvertently exacerbating the vulnerability of the population by promoting maladaptive practices.		
Mitigations: A climate risk and vulnerability Assessment has been prepared which covers climate vulnerability of the selected counties and also possible adaptation options. The programme provides for formation		

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
of a user's committee to manage each of the constructed infrastructure. The committees will be trained in Organisation & Management and Operations & Maintenance for sustainability		
Stakeholders	High	Substantial
Stakeholder engagement/coordination	High	Substantial
Risk(s): Highly marginalised rural communities, and Government has inadequate capacity to reach communities Inadequate systems and processes for bottom-up planning and participatory approaches and weak voice of the rural poor in decision making. This is mainly due to the weak		
Mitigations: The Community Driven Development approach is the most effective approach for bottom-up planning and empowering communities to identify their challenges, define their priorities and participate in key decision making processes. In addition, SSLRP will work through local Government including County Development Committees and Payam (village) Development Committees, strengthen their capacities to ensure ownership and critical decision-making at the local levels. The PDO includes an outcome indicator on - beneficiary satisfaction with programme support services and empowerment, which will be monitored through the outcome surveys. SSLRP Comp 1 will strengthen Community Based Organisations to be able to plan and implement projects that will improve their livelihoods.		
Stakeholder grievances	Substantial	Moderate
Risk(s): Potential grievances around i) selection of project sites, ii) location of water infrastructure, iii) diversion of water upstream, iv) identification of beneficiaries and v)		
Mitigations: Implementation of IFAD's Framework for Operational Feedback from Stakeholders: Enhancing Transparency, Governance and Accountability Apply IFAD's targeting strategy, including transparency on selection criteria in the country. SSLRP will facilitate intensive public consultation with local communities and administrators, and representation from different groups including women and youth. SSLRP will carry out periodic conflict analysis in consultation with humanitarian agencies, such as UNHCR, WFP The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be deployed to address any potential localized conflict, including deployment of Component 0 as needed.		
Risks: Potential grievances around water infrastructure and diversion of water upstream	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations: • Undertake stakeholders' feedback sessions. • Government implements a bottom-up approach in the identification of investments, hence there is free and prior consent of the		

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
communities • Implementation of IFAD's Framework for Operational Feedback from Stakeholders: Enhancing Transparency, Governance and Accountability		