المجلس التنفيذي الدورة الحادية والأربعون بعد المائة روما، 24 أبريل/نيسان 2024



تقرير رئيس الصندوق بشأن

قرض مقترح تقديمه

إلى جمهورية الفلبين من أجل

مشروع الابتكار في سلاسل القيمة من أجل التحول المستدام في المجتمعات المحلية التي يشملها الإصلاح الزراعي

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الإجراء: المجلس التنفيذي مدعو إلى الموافقة على التوصية الواردة في الفقرة 75.

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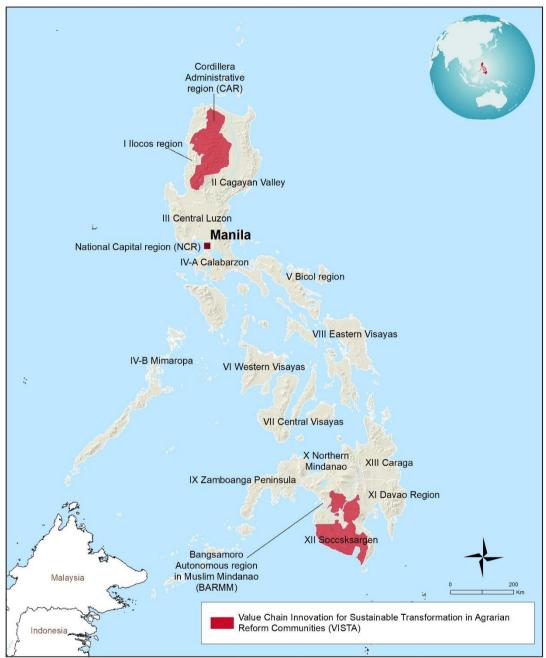
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	جدول المحتويات
ii	خريطة منطقة المشروع
iii	موجز التمويل
1	أولا- السياق
1	ألف- السياق الوطني والأساس المنطقي لمشاركة الصندوق
2	باء- الدروس المستفادة
3	ثانيا وصف المشروع
3	ألف- الأهداف، والمنطقة الجغرافية للتدخل، والمجموعات المستهدفة
4	باء- المكونات والحصائل والأنشطة
5	جيم- نظرية التغيير
6	دال- المواءمة والملكية والشراكات
6	هاء — التكاليف و الفو ائد و التمويل
11	ثالثاً إدارة المخاطر
11	ألف- المخاطر وتدابير التخفيف منها
11	باء- الفئة البيئية والاجتماعية
11	جيم- تصنيف المخاطر المناخية
12	دال- القدرة على تحمل الديون
12	رابعا- التنفيذ
12	ألف- الإطار التنظيمي
13	باء- التخطيط، والرصد والتقييم، والتعلّم، وإدارة المعرفة، والتواصل
14	خامسا- الوثائق القانونية والسند القانوني
14	سادسا۔ التوصية

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إن التسميات المستخدمة وطريقة عرض المواد في هذه الخريطة لا تعني التعبير عن أي رأي كان من جانب الصندوق فيما يتعلق بترسيم الحدود أو التخوم أو السلطات المختصة بها. أعد هذه الخريطة الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية | 09-01-2024

موجز التمويل

المؤسسة المُبادِرة: الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية

المقترض/المتلقي: جمهورية الفلبين

الوكالة المنفذة: وزارة الإصلاح الزراعي

إجمالي تكلفة المشروع: 112.8 مليون دولار أمريكي

قيمة القرض 1 المقدم من الصندوق: 25 مليون دولار أمريكي (نظام تخصيص الموارد على

أساس الأداء)

24.2 مليون دولار أمريكي

شروط القرض 1 المقدم من الصندوق (نظام شروط عادية: مدة القرض 27 سنة، بما في ذلك فترة تخصيص الموارد على أساس الأداء): سماح مدتها 8 سنوات، ويخضع لسعر فائدة يساوي سعر

الفائدة المرجعي الذي يطبقه الصندوق، بما في ذلك فرق متغير في سعر الفائدة

قيمة القرض 2 المقدم من الصندوق: 60 مليون دولار أمريكي (آلية الحصول على الموارد المقترضة)

شروط القرض 2 المقدم من الصندوق (آلية شروط عادية: مدة القرض 27 سنة، بما في ذلك فترة الحصول على الموارد المقترضة): سماح مدتها 8 سنوات، ويخضع لسعر فائدة يساوي سعر

الفائدة المرجعي الذي يطبقه الصندوق، بما في ذلك فرق متغير في سعر الفائدة

مساهمة المستفيدين: 3.6 مليون دو لار أمريكي

مساهمة المقترض/المتلقي:

قيمة التمويل المناخي المقدم من الصندوق: 48.2 مليون دو لار أمريكي

المؤسسة المتعاونة: يخضع للإشراف المباشر للصندوق

أولا السياق

ألف- السياق الوطنى والأساس المنطقى لمشاركة الصندوق

السياق الوطنى

- 1- في عام 2021، سجلت جمهورية الفلبين، وهي بلد متوسط الدخل، انكماشا في اقتصادها بلغ 9.5 في المائة، تلاه انتعاش في النمو وصل إلى 5.7 في المائة في عام 2021 و 7.6 في المائة في عام 2021 و 2031 في المائة في عام 2021 كان هناك حوالي 19.9 مليون فلبيني يعيشون تحت خط الفقر (18.1 في المائة)، إلى جانب انتشار انعدام الأمن الغذائي الحاد بنسبة 54.9 في المائة في أوساط الرجال. 3
- 2- وفي عام 2020 بلغ إجمالي عدد السكان 109.04 مليون نسمة، يعيش 52 في المائة منهم في المناطق الريفية. 5.4 ويعاني القطاع الزراعي من قوة عاملة آخذة في الشيخوخة، حيث ببلغ متوسط العمر 46 سنة للرجال و52 سنة للنساء. وانخفضت حصة الناتج المحلي الإجمالي من الزراعة من 14.1 في المائة في عام 2011 إلى 10 في المائة في عام 2021 وتشمل المحاصيل الرئيسية الأرز والذرة وجوز الهند وقصب السكر والموز والكسافا والأناناس والخضروات.
- 3- وتشمل التحديات الزراعية في الفلبين ارتفاع تكاليف المدخلات وانخفاض الإنتاجية والعرضة لصدمات الطقس. كما لا تزال هناك مسائل أخرى مثل عدم كفاية الري وانخفاض مستوى الميكنة ومحدودية مرافق ما بعد الحصاد والعوائق التي تعترض الائتمان والتأمين. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، تؤدي الفوارق بين الجنسين الناشئة عن الأعراف المجتمعية إلى عرقلة إمكانية الوصول بسهولة إلى خدمات الإرشاد الزراعي، التي تتفاوت في نوعيتها.
- 4- وتواجه الفلبين صعوبات مع النظم الإيكولوجية الهشة، التي تتأثر بصورة خاصة بالمخاطر المرتبطة بالمناخ، وهي خامس دولة على مستوى العالم من حيث التضرر من الظواهر الجوية المتطرفة. والأكثر ضعفا هم الفقراء الذين يعيشون في البيئات الأكثر هشاشة، التي تكون معرضة للأعاصير والأمطار الموسمية وغيرها من المخاطر المرتبطة بالمناخ.

الجوانب الخاصة المتعلقة بأولويات التعميم المؤسسي في الصندوق

تماشيا مع التزامات التعميم في الصندوق، صئنّف المشروع على أنه:

☑ يشمل التمويل المناخي

☑ يفضى إلى التحول في المنظور الجنساني

☑ يعطى الأولوية للشعوب الأصلية

☑ يتضمن القدرة على التكيف

الهيئة الفلبينية للإحصاءات. 2022. 2022 https://psa.gov.ph/poverty-press-releases/nid/167972

² المرجع نفسا

³ هيئة الأمم المتحدة للمرأة، الفلبين.

⁴ منصة DataReportal ، تقرير Digital 2022 بشأن الفلبين.

الهيئة الفلبينية للإحصاءات، 2021. النقاط البارزة في تعداد السكان في الفلبين لعام 2020 للسكان والمساكن (إحصاء السكان والمساكن لعام 2020).

⁶ موقع Statistica، الفلبين: حصة القطاعات الاقتصادية في الناتج المحلي الإجمالي من عام 2012 إلى عام <u>2022</u>.

Eckstein, D, Hutfils, M and Winges, M, 2017 المؤشر العالمي لمخاطر المناخ 2019.

- ويتواءم المشروع مع التزامات الصندوق الشاملة وسيعتمد نهجا يركز على المناخ ويفضي إلى التحول في
 المنظور الجنساني، مع إيلاء الاهتمام للشعوب الأصلية ومشاركة الشباب.
- 7- ويؤثر استمرار الفوارق بين الجنسين في القطاع الزراعي والريفي على أداء الزراعة ويمنع البلاد من تحقيق النمو المستدام. وبالرغم من إحراز تقدم في تحقيق المساواة بين الجنسين وتمكين المرأة في الزراعة وإنتاج الأغذية، فإن الدور الذي تؤديه المرأة وعبء العمل التي تضطلع به في هذين المجالين لا يزالان بحاجة إلى الاعتراف والتقدير.
- 8- ويقدر أن ما بين 10 و20 في المائة من سكان البلاد هم من الشعوب الأصلية. وهم لا يزالون يعيشون في مناطق معزولة جغرافيا، حيث يفتقرون إلى إمكانية الحصول على الخدمات الاجتماعية الأساسية، وتقل الفرص في مجال الأنشطة الاقتصادية الواسعة النطاق أو التعليم أو المشاركة السياسية.8
- 9- وعادة ما يختار الشباب في المناطق الريفية مغادرة مزارع أهاليهم البحث عن فرص العمل في المناطق الحضرية. واليوم، يبلغ متوسط عمر المزارعين 57 عاما، مما سيشكل تهديدا خطيرا على الأمن الغذائي الوطني بحلول عام 2030. فالمزارعون الشباب يعانون جراء انعدام (1) فرص الحصول على المعرفة والمعلومات والتعليم، (2) وجود أراض متاحة للحراثة أو ائتمان ميسور التكلفة، (3) فرص العمل الخضراء، (4) أماكن استشارية للشباب. 9
- 10- وتعد الفلبين واحدة من أكثر بلدان العالم ضعفا أمام تأثير العواصف العاتية، إلى جانب زيادة ارتفاع مستوى الأمواج بسبب تغير المناخ. وتبرز التوقعات المناخية في الفلبين التقلبات المكانية والزمانية الشديدة، ولكنها تشير عموما إلى ارتفاع درجات الحرارة وتغير موسمية هطول الأمطار.

الأساس المنطقى لمشاركة الصندوق

- 11- تتمثل الميزة النسبية للصندوق في التزامه بالعمل مع أفقر الناس وأكثر هم ضعفا في المناطق الريفية في الفلين. كما أن الخبرة العالمية لدى الصندوق قد منحته فهما عميقا للتحديات والفرص التي تواجه الفئات الأكثر ضعفا. وقد أقام علاقات قوية في الفلبين مع الوكالات الحكومية والمنظمات غير الحكومية، وبشكل متزايد مع القطاع الخاص للعمل معا من أجل تحقيق فوائد طويلة الأجل للمجتمعات الضعيفة.
- 21- كما أن هناك ثلاثة عوامل رئيسية تكمن وراء الأساس المنطقي لمشاركة الصندوق في دعم تنمية سلسلة القيمة في المناطق المرتفعة حيث تزداد الهشاشة البيئية ومستويات الفقر: (1) الاستفادة من النجاح الواضح الذي حققه الصندوق على صعيد تنمية سلسلة القيمة كوسيلة للحد من الفقر الريفي: (2) الدروس المستفادة من الحافظة التي تظهر أن الاستثمار في النظم الإيكولوجية الهشة يمكن أن يحقق فوائد متعددة، بما في ذلك القيمة الاقتصادية، وتأمين سبل العيش المحلية، وحماية الموارد الطبيعية؛ (3) الحاجة الملحة لمنع التحويل السلبي للأراضي المتدهورة وزيادة القدرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ والمخاطر الطبيعية.

باء - الدروس المستفادة

13- يعتمد مشروع الابتكار في سلاسل القيمة من أجل التحول المستدام في المجتمعات المحلية التي يشملها الإصلاح الزراعي على خبرة مشروع شراكات المؤسسات الزراعية الريفية من أجل التنمية الشاملة والنمو، مع التركيز على أهمية خطط الاستثمارات الاستراتيجية لتحسين سلاسل القيمة. وسيستثمر المشروع بالاستناد إلى نهج معزز للتخطيط الاستثماري الاستراتيجي.

⁸فريق العمل الدولي المعنى بشؤون الشعوب الأصلية، الشعوب الأصلية في الفلبين.

http://legacy.senate.gov.ph/lisdata/3128228181!.pdf 9

- 14- ومن خلال الدروس المستفادة من مشروع شراكات المؤسسات الزراعية الريفية من أجل التنمية الشاملة والنمو ومشروع الالتقاء حول تعزيز سلاسل القيمة لأغراض النمو الريفي والتمكين، يدرك مشروع الابتكار في سلاسل القيمة الاستدامة المحدودة لخدمات الإرشاد الزراعي بسبب قدرات الشركاء. ويدعم المشروع نهجا إرشاديا يركز على الممارسات المستدامة والقادرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ.
- 15- وبالاستفادة من الدروس المستخلصة من مشروعي الالتقاء حول تعزيز سلاسل القيمة لأغراض النمو الريفي والتمكين وشراكات المؤسسات الزراعية الريفية من أجل التنمية الشاملة والنمو، يعتمد مشروع الابتكار في سلاسل القيمة نهجا هجينا لتطوير سلاسل القيمة، يدمج المزارعين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة. كما أن التركيز على دمج جوانب الإنتاج والتسويق يتواءم مع الاستراتيجيات الفعالة التي أظهرهما هذان المشروعان.
- 16- وإن نجاح مشروع مصايد الأسماك والموارد الساحلية وسبل العيش كان له أثر على مكون مشروع الابتكار في سلاسل القيمة المتعلق بتخطيط النظم الإيكولوجية وحمايتها وتعزيزها حيث اعتمد نهج التخطيط الكلي، بما يتواءم مع الدروس المستفادة من التخطيط الذي يشمل النظام الإيكولوجي بأكمله في إطار مشروع مصايد الأسماك والموارد الساحلية وسبل العيش.
- 17- واستنادا إلى الدروس المستفادة من المشروع الثاني لإدارة الموارد الزراعية في مرتفعات كورديلييرا، يدمج مشروع الابتكار في سلاسل القيمة البنية التحتية على مستوى المجتمع المحلي، ويعتمد نهجا يفضي إلى التحول في المنظور الجنساني، ويتضمن مكونا فرعيا للاستجابة لحالات الطوارئ والكوارث لتعزيز قدرة الأسر المعيشية على الصمود.
- 18- واستنادا إلى نتائج تقييم سلاسل القيمة التي أجراها الصندوق، يعطي مشروع الابتكار في سلاسل القيمة الأولوية للطلب في السوق. ومن خلال تعزيز شراكات القطاع الخاص عبر دعم منظمات الشركاء ومكون الخدمات الإرشادية القوي، تتبنى استراتيجية التمويل الريفي في المشروع نهجا يحركه السوق، حيث يتضمن التمويل الداخلي لسلاسل القيمة.

ثانيا وصف المشروع

ألف- الأهداف والمنطقة الجغرافية للتدخل والمجموعات المستهدفة

الغاية والأهداف

21- تتمثل غاية المشروع في الحد من الفقر الريفي وزيادة الأمن الغذائي مع حماية وتعزيز النظم الإيكولوجية الطبيعية في المناطق المرتفعة الضعيفة. ويتمثل الهدف الإنمائي للمشروع في زيادة دخل وعمالة المجموعات المستهدفة في المناطق المرتفعة الهشة، بمن فيهم النساء والشباب والشعوب الأصلية، عبر تعزيز سلاسل القيمة الشاملة من خلال الحفاظ على الموارد الطبيعية واستخدامها بشكل مستدام والممارسات القادرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ.

المنطقة الجغرافية

20- تغطي منطقة المشروع المقترحة المناطق المرتفعة في جميع المحافظات الواقعة في إقليمين: إقليم سوكسرجين (الإقليم الثاني عشر) في جزيرة مينداناو وإقليم كورديلييرا الإداري في لوزون.

المجموعات المستهدفة

21- ستعود تدخلات المشروع بالنفع المباشر على 70 000 أسرة معيشية من أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة (حوالي 350 000 شخص) التي تنتج محاصيل مختارة. وستشكل المرأة ما لا يقل عن 50 في المائة من مجموع المستفيدين، فيما ستشكل الشعوب الأصلية 30 في المائة، و20 في المائة سيكونون من الشباب الذين تتراوح أعمار هم بين 18 و35 عاما. ولكونه مشروعا يفضي إلى التحول في المنظور الجنساني، سيجري تنفيذ استراتيجيات ترمي إلى تشجيع مشاركة النسائية وتحديد الاحتياجات المحددة للمجموعات النسائية المحلية ونساء الشعوب الأصلية، والشابات.

باء المكونات والحصائل والأنشطة

- 22- سيتألف المشروع من المكونات التالية:
- 23- **المكون 1** تخطيط النظم الإيكولوجية وحمايتها وتعزيزها. يهدف هذا المكون إلى تعزيز: (1) تطوير التخطيط الخاص بالموارد الطبيعية؛ (2) قدرات المجتمعات المحلية على التكيف مع تغير المناخ والحفاظ على الموارد الطبيعية؛ (3) النهج الشاملة والابتكارات لتوفير فوائد مستدامة وخضراء عبر سلاسل القيمة.
- 24- المكون الفرعي 1-- تحديد الاستثمارات المستدامة وترتيب أولوياتها. يركز هذا المكون الفرعي على استعراض الخطط ومجموعات البيانات والاستثمارات الحالية التي تؤثر على المجالات المستهدفة. وسينشئ مقدم الخدمات التقنية خرائط جغرافية مكانية بالاستناد إلى الاستعراض، بحيث يوائم النتائج مع تحليلات سلسلة القيمة في المكون 2 لتحديد الخيارات الممكنة لدعم الإنتاج المعزز للموارد الطبيعية.
- 25- المكون الفرعي 1-2- تعزيز إدارة الموارد الطبيعية من أجل سلاسل القيمة والقدرة على الصمود. تتمثل إحدى الأولويات في تعزيز قدرات المجتمعات المحلية على التكيف مع تغير المناخ، والحفاظ على المياه، وتحسين صحة التربة، والحد من تآكل المنحدرات، وزيادة التنوع البيولوجي. وستدعم الاستثمارات تحسين استخدام المياه في النظم الإيكولوجية الخاصة بالأراضي المرتفعة من أجل التنمية المستدامة لسلاسل قيمة البن والكاكاو. كما يشمل هذا المكون الفرعي خدمات المعلومات المناخية لسلاسل القيمة المستهدفة.
- 26- المكون الفرعي 1-3- تخضير سلاسل القيمة. يدعم هذا المكون الفرعي البحوث التطبيقية والتجريب والابتكارات من أجل الاستخدام المستدام للموارد الطبيعية، والحد من الأثار البيئية في سلاسل القيمة، والتحصين من المخاطر المناخية من خلال تدابير القدرة على الصمود. وفي حين يركز المكونان الفرعيان 1-1 و1-2 على المنافع العامة عبر إدارة الموارد لتحقيق المنفعة العامة، فإن المكون الفرعي 1-3 يؤكد على تخضير العمليات التجارية، مع ما يترتب على ذلك من آثار اقتصادية مباشرة على الأعمال التجارية.
- 10. المكون الفرعي 1-4- الاستجابة للطوارئ والكوارث. يشمل هذا المكون الفرعي خطة طوارئ للاستجابة للكوارث لمنع التعطيل في مناطق المشروع. ويعطي تمويل المشروع الأولوية للاستثمارات التي تهدف إلى حماية الأصول، واستعادة الأراضي الزراعية وشبكات المياه والري، وتعزيز قدرة منظمات المجتمعات المحلية الريفية على الاستجابة للأزمات وعواقبها. ويحافظ هذا المكون الفرعي على رصيد صفري إلى أن يُفعّل بواسطة المشغلات المحددة في تقرير التصميم. وعند التفعيل، سيجري تحديث الميزانية للحصول على موافقة الصندوق.
- 26- المكون 2 التنمية المستدامة لسلسلة القيمة. يهدف هذا المكون إلى (1) تعزيز إنتاجية مزارع أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة من خلال تدخلات النظم الزراعية والممارسات الزراعية وتحسين الوصول إلى مرافق ما بعد الحصاد والبنية التحتية؛ (2) تعزيز وتوسيع تسويق سلاسل القيمة المختارة واعتماد استثمارات التخضير عبر بناء قدرات منظمات سلاسل القيمة في مناطق المشروع؛ (3) معالجة احتياجات البنية التحتية فيما يتعلق بالقدرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ لدعم تنمية سلسلة القيمة.

- المكون الفرعي 2-1- التحسينات المستدامة للإنتاج الزراعي وتعزيز خدمات الإرشاد. يركز هذا المكون الفرعي على تعزيز الإنتاج الزراعي عبر الاستثمار في نماذج الزراعة وتكنولوجياتها ونظمها. ويدعم الممارسات الزراعية الجيدة وتحسين الوصول إلى مرافق ما بعد الحصاد، بما في ذلك خدمات الإرشاد المستدامة المصممة للبن والكاكاو. وسينشئ مشروع الابتكار في سلاسل القيمة مدرسة للأعمال الزراعية لاختبار واعتماد وتكرار الممارسات والتكنولوجيات الزراعية المستدامة بيئيا والقادرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناطق المستهدفة.
- 100- المكون الفرعي 2-2- تسويق سلاسل القيمة والتمويل الريفي. يهدف هذا المكون الفرعي إلى تسويق وتعزيز القدرة التنافسية لسلاسل القيمة المستهدفة. ويشمل استثمارات في المزار عين والمنظمات المشاركة في سلاسل القيمة لتوسيع أعمالهم. وستشمل خطة الاستثمار الاستراتيجي استثمارات مستهدفة بالاستناد إلى تحليلات لسلاسل القيمة، التي يحتمل أن تغطي بناء قدرات المنظمات المشاركة في سلسلة القيمة، والتدخلات على مستوى المزرعة، واستثمارات ما بعد الإنتاج، وتيسير الحصول على التمويل الريفي.
- 21- وسيقدم المشروع منحا للمزارعين للاستثمارات على مستوى المزرعة. كما أن المنح المناظرة التي تصل نسبتها إلى 50 في المائة ستدعم استثمارات ما بعد الإنتاج، بحيث تكمل البرامج الحكومية الأخرى وتغطي استثمارات ما بعد الإنتاج غير المتعلقة بالبنية التحتية للوصول إلى أسواق عالية الجودة ومتخصصة. ومن أجل توسيع نطاق التوعية والاستدامة في بيئة مالية متنوعة، سيضع مشروع الابتكار في سلاسل القيمة استراتيجية شاملة للتمويل الريفي.
- 132- المكون الفرعي 2-3- دعم البنية التحتية المتعلقة بسلاسل القيمة. بغية معالجة الفجوات الحرجة في البنية التحتية التونية التونية التي تتبح الوصول، التحتية التي قد تقوض فوائد المشروع، سيعالج المشروع القيود المرتبطة بالبنية التحتية التي تتبح الوصول، مثل الطرقات من المزرعة إلى السوق. ويشمل هذا المكون الفرعي كذلك مرافق ما بعد الحصاد، بما في ذلك أرصفة التجفيف بالطاقة الشمسية ومستودعات التخزين ومباني مراكز المعالجة، فضلا عن الدفيئات المزودة بالري بالتنقيط لإنتاج الخضروات باستخدام أنظمة التسميد المقرون بالري بالتنقيط التي تعمل بالطاقة الشمسية.
- 33- **المكون 3 إدارة المشروع.** يهدف هذا المكون إلى ضمان وجود روابط قوية بين المكونات، وتخطيط فعال ومتكامل، وعمليات رصد وتقييم، وآليات تنسيق، وشراكات مع أصحاب المصلحة الرئيسيين.
- 34- المكون الفرعي 3-1- إدارة عمليات المشروع. سيركز هذا المكون الفرعي على تعزيز تنفيذ وتنسيق مهارات وقدرات وزارة الإصلاح الزراعي ووزارة الزراعة والوكالات المنفذة الأخرى والشركاء من أجل تقديم خدمات المشروع بفعالية وكفاءة.
- 35- المكون الفرعي 3-2- رصد المشروع وتقييمه وإدارة المعرفة. يهدف إلى جمع وتحليل بيانات ومعلومات قوية في الوقت المناسب، وتقديم التقارير إلى إدارة المشروع وأصحاب المصلحة لاتخاذ القرارات القائمة على الأدلة.

جيم لظرية التغيير

- 36- تواجه المجتمعات المحلية الزراعية في الأراضي المرتفعة الفقر الريفي المرتبط بتناقص الموارد الطبيعية وآثار تغير المناخ. إن الموارد والمعرفة والتكنولوجيا المحدودة تعيق قدرة هذه المجتمعات المحلية على الوصول إلى سلاسل القيمة، مما يؤدي إلى ضعف أداء الأسواق وضعف القدرة التجارية بين الأسر المعيشية الأشد فقر ا.
- 37- ويركز المكون الأول لمشروع الابتكار في سلاسل القيمة على تحديد الاستثمارات على أرض الواقع وترتيب أولوياتها لتحسين وصول المجتمع المحلي إلى الموارد الطبيعية المستدامة. وتهدف هذه الاستثمارات إلى تعزيز

- القدرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ من خلال البنية التحتية واعتماد التكنولوجيا وبناء القدرات، مما يفيد مجموعات مختلفة مثل النساء والشباب والشعوب الأصلية.
- 38- وفي المكون الثاني، سيستثمر المشروع لدعم اعتماد مدخلات وتكنولوجيات وممارسات زراعية جديدة أو محسنة لأنشطة القيمة المضافة ولتعزيز قدرات منظمات المنتجين الريفيين وأعضائها من أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة في سلاسل القيمة المختارة، عبر تحسين فرص وصولهم إلى خدمات تنمية الأعمال التجارية والخدمات المالية والأسواق والمرافق الإنتاجية.
- 29- ويهدف المشروع إلى الحد من الفقر الريفي وتعزيز سبل العيش والأمن الغذائي في بيئة مستدامة من خلال تحسين القدرة على الصمود في وجه مخاطر المناخ. وسيتحقق ذلك عبر زيادة إنتاج سلاسل القيمة الرئيسية وتسويقها، وزيادة الفوائد الاقتصادية من فرص العمل الخضراء الجديدة وفرص الدخل من المؤسسات القائمة على الموارد.
- 40- وسيتحقق تمكين المرأة من خلال التمكين الاقتصادي وتحسين عملية صنع القرار والتمثيل، وعبر تعزيز توازن منصف في أعباء العمل. وعلاوة على ذلك، سيدعم المشروع تمكين الشعوب الأصلية، وعلى وجه الخصوص نساء وشباب الشعوب الأصلية، من خلال مبادرات تراعي العلاقات بين الأجيال لضمان نقل معرفة الشعوب الأصلية وهويتها وتقاليدها إلى الجيل القادم.
- 41- ويعتمد نجاح المشروع على التعاون الحكومي السلس وضمان المخصصات وإدارة الأراضي دون عوائق، على افتراض أن القطاع الخاص سيشارك بشكل نشط في ظروف السوق المواتية. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإنه يفترض الحد الأدنى من الاضطرابات المناخية وأهمية المنتجات المعرفية بالنسبة لعموم أصحاب المصلحة لتمكين التكرار والتوسع.

دال- المواءمة والملكية والشراكات

- 42- سيساهم مشروع الابتكار في سلاسل القيمة في أهداف التنمية المستدامة 1 و2 و8 و00 و81. ويساهم المشروع بشكل مباشر في تحقيق الحصيلتين 2 و8 لإطار الأمم المتحدة للتعاون من أجل التنمية المستدامة (2024-2024).
- 43- وتتواءم الغاية الشاملة للمشروع بشكل وثيق مع الغاية المؤسسية الشاملة للصندوق المتمثلة في إعطاء الأولوية للحد من الفقر والأمن الغذائي وسبل العيش المجزية والمستدامة والقادرة على الصمود. كما تتواءم بشكل كامل مع الهدفين الاستراتيجيين لبرنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية للفلبين للفترة 2023-2028.
- -44 ويستجيب تصميم المشروع بشكل مباشر للأولويات الحكومية الرئيسية، وعلى وجه الخصوص من خلال المساهمة في زيادة إنتاجية قطاع الزراعة وقدرته التنافسية، على النحو المبين في خطة الفلبين الإنمائية (2023-2028). ويتواءم المشروع مع السياسات الوطنية الرئيسية، بما فيها الخطة الوطنية لتحديث وتصنيع الزراعة ومصايد الأسماك للفترة 2021-2030، ومبادرة التقارب الوطني للتنمية الريفية المستدامة، ومساهمة الفلبين المحددة وطنيا لعام 2021.

هاء _ التكاليف والفوائد والتمويل

تكاليف المشروع

45- تبلغ التكلفة الإجمالية للمشروع 112.8 مليون دولار أمريكي، تشمل التمويل المقدم من الصندوق البالغ 85 مليون دولار أمريكي على مدى فترة تنفيذ مدتها ست سنوات.

66- وجرى حساب مكونا المشروع 1 (تخطيط النظم الإيكولوجية وحمايتها وتعزيزها) و2 (التنمية المستدامة لسلاسل القيمة) بشكل جزئي على أنهما تمويل مناخي. ووفقا لمنهجيات مصارف التنمية المتعددة الأطراف لتتبع تمويل التكيف مع تغير المناخ والتخفيف من آثاره، يقدر المبلغ الإجمالي للتمويل المناخي المقدم من الصندوق لهذا المشروع بـ 000 173 84 دولار أمريكي (56.7 في المائة من إجمالي التمويل المقدم من الصندوق).

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

(3-35-12 - 313-1 - 12 +)													
	الحكومة ا	وطنية	الحكومة ال	محلية	J)	<u>مستفيدون</u>		نظام تخصيص القائم على الأ للصندو	داء التابع	آلية الحصو الموارد الم التابعة للص	مقترضة	المجمو	ع
المكون	<u>نقدا</u>	%	<u>نقد /</u>	%	نقدا	عينيا	%	المبلغ	%	المبك	غ %	المبلغ	%
- 1- تخطيط وحماية وتعزيز النظم الإيكولوجية	4 222	14.9	1 007	3.5	-	277	1	6 712	23.7	16 109	56.9	28 327	25.1
2- التنمية المستدامة لسلاسل القيمة	8 613	12	7 737	10.7	3 047	321	4.7	15 398	21.4	36 956	51.2	72 072	63.9
3- إدارة المشروع	2 592	20.9	-	-	-	-	-	2 890	23.2	6 935	55.9	12 417	11
المجموع	15 427	13.7	8 744	7.8	3 047	598	3.2	25 000	22.1	60 000	53.2	112 816	100

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

<u> </u>	(== , 2 - , 2 - , 2 - , 2 - ,													
		الحكو	ِمة الوطنية	الحكوم	ة المحلية		المستغيد	ون	نظام تخصيص القائم على الأدا للصندوق	ء التّابع	آلية الحصد الموارد الد التابعة للد	مقترضة	المجم	رع
فئة الإنفاق		1	المبلغ %	المبا	% &	ن <u>قد</u> /	عييا	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	% &	المبلغ	%
تكاليف الاست	ىتثما ر													
-1	الأشغال	8 725	20	8 127	18.6	-	598	1.4	7 698	17.6	18 476	42.4	43 625	38.7
-2	السلع والخدمات والمدخلات	3 239	19	616	3.6	-	-	-	3 877	22.8	9 304	54.6	17 037	15.1
-3	المنح والإعانات	-	-	-	-	3 047	-	11.8	6 671	26	16 011	62.2	25 729	22.8
-4	الخدمات الاستشارية	1 457	8.7	-	-	-	-	-	4 519	26.8	10 846	64.5	16 822	14.9
-5	التكاليف التشغيلية	2 006	20.9	-	-	-	-	-	2 235	23.2	5 363	55.9	9 603	8.5
المجموع		15 427	13.7	8 743	7.8	3 047	598	3.2	25 000	22.1	60 000	53.2	112 816	100

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

المجموع		السنة الس للمشر	السنة الخامسة للمشروع		لمشروع	السنة الرابعة للمشروع		السنة الثالثة للمشروع		السنة الثانية للمشروع		السنة الأولى		المكون
المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ		
28 327	1.3	374	3.7	1 048	18	5 088	30.1	8 522	35.9	10 158	11.1	3 137	تخطيط وحماية وتعزيز النظم الإيكولوجية	-1
72 072	1.8	1 297	18	12 998	32.4	23 320	28.9	20 838	16.4	11 827	2.5	1 792	التنمية المستدامة لسلاسل القيمة	-2
12 417	14.4	1 788	10.1	1 249	13	1 613	18.6	2 310	23.7	2 937	20.3	2 520	إدارة المشروع	-3
112 816	3.1	3 459	13.6	15 295	26.6	30 021	28.1	31 670	22.1	24 922	6.6	7 449	یع	المجمو

استراتيجية وخطة التمويل والتمويل المشترك

سيمول الصندوق المشروع من خلال مساهمات من نظام تخصيص الموارد القائم على الأداء التابع للصندوق بقرض قدره 25 مليون دولار أمريكي (22.1 في المائة) وآلية الحصول على الموارد المقترضة التابعة للصندوق بقرض قدره 60 مليون دولار أمريكي (53.2 في المائة). وستقدم الحكومة الوطنية 15.4 مليون دولار أمريكي (7.8 في المائة). وستقدم الحكومة المحلية 8.7 مليون دولار أمريكي (7.8 في المائة). وسيساهم المستفيدون، ومن ضمنهم منظمات منتجي سلاسل القيمة، بمبلغ 3.05 مليون دولار أمريكي (2.7 في المائة). في المائة) نقدا و 588 دولار أمريكي عينيا.

الصرف

- 48- سيحول الصندوق الأموال إلى المشروع من خلال آلية الصندوق المتجدد وفقا لدليل الإدارة المالية والرقابة المالية للمشروعات ورسالة ترتيبات الرقابة المالية للإدارة المالية التابعين للصندوق.
- 49- وستعد وزارة الإصلاح الزراعي التقرير المالي المرحلي الموحد وطلب السحب وستقدمهما إلى الصندوق من خلال بوابة عملاء الصندوق للتوقعات النقدية وطلبات الصرف من الصندوق.
- 50- وسيحتفظ مكتب الخزانة من خلال وزارة الإصلاح الزراعي بحساب مخصص لاستلام عائدات القروض. وسيجري تأكيد الحسابات المجمعة المخصصة لكل واحدة من أداتي تمويل القرض (نظام تخصيص الموارد القائم على الأداء وآلية الحصول على الموارد المقترضة) في أثناء المفاوضات.
- 51- وستحول الإدارة المالية الأموال من الحسابات المعينة إلى حسابات المشروع بالعملة المحلية وتنفذ تحويل الأموال بالكامل.
- 52- وسيستند الصرف إلى الجدول الثاني الذي يوضع على أساس Costab، ولكن يعدل وفقا للعدد المطلوب من فئات التكاليف ويقسم حسب نظام تخصيص الموارد القائم على الأداء وآلية الحصول على الموارد المقترضة لتيسير رصد الصرف من قبل أداة التمويل.

موجز الفوائد والتحليل الاقتصادي

53- يبلغ معدل العائد الاقتصادي الداخلي 29.4 في المائة، ونسبة تكلفة الفائدة الاقتصادية 1.2. ويشير تحليل الحساسية إلى أن نماذج المؤسسات ومشروع الابتكار في سلاسل القيمة كلاهما له ما يبرره ماليا واقتصاديا، حتى في معظم البيئات المحفوفة بالمخاطر الكبيرة.

استراتيجية الخروج والاستدامة

تتوقف استدامة المشروع على توسيع نطاق مؤسسات سلاسل القيمة، مع التركيز على بناء القدرات والشراكات والوصول إلى التمويل والإدارة الفعالة. وهو يعطي الأولوية للنهج التشاركية، وبناء القدرات المجتمعية، وإصلاح السياسات، والقدرة على المقاومة، وسلاسل القيمة القابلة للتوسيع. ويعتمد المشروع نهجا تقاربيا، مما يعزز الروابط الأقوى بين الوكالات ويقيم روابط مباشرة بين أصحاب المصلحة ووكالات الدعم والجهات الفاعلة في سلاسل القيمة في القطاع الخاص. ويهدف المشروع إلى إقامة شراكات مستدامة في سلاسل القيمة مع القطاع الخاص، بتحفيز الاستثمار من أجل الفوائد المتبادلة. وتركز آليات التمويل المقترحة على تحسين الإدارة المالية والوصول إلى التمويل الرسمي والمستدام ذاتيا. كما أن المواءمة مع سياسات الحكومة وإنشاء طرق دائمة ونقل الملكية إلى المجموعات المحلية من أجل الصيانة ستضمن استدامة البنية التحتية.

ثالثا إدارة المخاطر

ألف- المخاطر وتدابير التخفيف منها

بشكل عام، تعد مخاطر السياق القطري كبيرة ومن المتوقع أن تصبح متوسطة بعد التخفيف منها في أثناء التنفيذ. وتتسم التوقعات الاقتصادية بأنها إيجابية إلى حد كبير، وسيتواصل الصندوق بشكل وثيق مع الحكومة على المستويين الوطني والمحلي لرصد أي مسائل ناشئة تواجه القيود الاقتصادية والسياسية. وقيمت المخاطر المتأصلة في المشروع على أنها كبيرة في حين قيمت المخاطر المتبقية على أنها متوسطة بالنسبة لاستر اتيجيات وسياسات القطاع. ويعود ذلك بشكل أساسي إلى الطبيعة المعقدة لحيازة الأراضي وإصلاح الأراضي في الفلبين. وللتخفيف من هذه المخاطر، سيعتمد المشروع على الاتفاقات المؤسسية و غير ها من التدابير الموضحة في تصميم التقرير. والفلبين عرضة للمخاطر البيئية والكوارث الطبيعية. وستطبق إجراءات التقييم الاجتماعي والبيئي والمناخي كما سيراعي الامتثال إلى متطلبات الحماية. وحُددت جميع فئات المخاطر الأخرى على أنها متوسطة وسيجري تنفيذ تدابير التخفيف من المخاطر ورصدها كما هو موضح في التصميم.

الجدول 4 **موجز عام للمخاط**ر

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

باء ـ الفئة البيئية والاجتماعية

والمناخية المخاطر البيئية والاجتماعية على أنها متوسطة. وجرى إعداد إطار للإدارة البيئية والاجتماعية والمناخية بالإضافة إلى خطة مشاركة أصحاب المصلحة، وخطة تنفيذ الموافقة الحرة والمسبقة والمستنيرة، وإطار الشعوب الأصلية، وخطة إعادة التوطين المختصرة، وتقييم التكيف المستهدف، والمخطط المشروح لخطة إدارة الأفات، وتوجيهات بشأن التراث الثقافي.

جيم- تصنيف المخاطر المناخية

57- صنفت المخاطر المناخية في المشروع على أنها كبيرة. حيث تتأثر مناطق المشروع بالظواهر المناخية المتطرفة، مثل الفيضانات والعواصف الاستوائية والأعاصير والجفاف. وسيجري دمج تدابير إجراءات التقييم الاجتماعي والبيئي والمناخي مع استراتيجيات التكيف المناخي المستهدفة للتخفيف من المخاطر. وترد تفاصيل إضافية بشأن المخاطر المناخية وتدابير التخفيف في مذكرة استعراض إجراءات التقييم الاجتماعي والبيئي والمناخي وملاحقها.

دال- القدرة على تحمل الديون

تتمتع الفلبين بانخفاض المستوى العام لخطر الإجهاد السيادي والديون. حيث بدأت معظم المؤشرات في العودة الى طبيعتها بعد التعافي من صدمة كوفيد — 19. ومن المتوقع أن ينخفض الدين العام تدريجيا إلى حوالي 57 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في الأجل المتوسط، مدفو عا أساسا بفارق إيجابي في الفائدة والنمو. كما أن تغطية الديون على المستوى الوطني كافية، حيث توجد فوائض لدى الوحدات الحكومية المحلية ومؤسسات الضمان الاجتماعي. وتشير أدوات الواقعية إلى توقعات بأن محركات الدين الرئيسية هي ضمن نطاق المعايير. ويمكن التحكم في مخاطر الملاءة المالية والسيولة في الأجل المتوسط. وفي الأجل الطويل، ينبغي أن تستمر الإصلاحات الهيكلية لتعزيز إمكانات النمو والتصدي للمخاطر الناجمة عن تغير المناخ.

رابعا التنفيذ

ألف- الإطار التنظيمي

إدارة المشروع وتنسيقه

- 59- ستضطلع وزارة الإصلاح الزراعي بالمسؤولية العامة عن تنفيذ المشروع وستستخدم هياكلها القائمة على المستويين الوطني والإقليمي ومستوى المحافظات لتنفيذ أنشطة المشروع.
- 60- وستساعد وزارة الزراعة وزارة الإصلاح الزراعي في تنفيذ المكونين الفرعيين 1-2 و2-1. وسيقوم المكتب المركزي لوزارة الزراعة بتعبئة مكاتبه الملحقة به لأداء دور رئيسي في تنفيذ المشروع. وستشارك الوحدات حكومية محلية في المحافظات والبلديات المستهدفة في تنفيذ المشروعات الفرعية المرتبطة بالحراجة الزراعية والبنية التحتية الريفية بالتعاون الوثيق مع المكاتب الإقليمية ومكاتب المحافظات.
- 61- وستعمل اللجنة التوجيهية للمشروع، التي تترأسها وزارة الإصلاح الزراعي وتتألف من أعضاء الوكالات الحكومية الوطنية ذات الصلة والمؤسسات الأخرى، كهيئة إدارية وستوفر التوجيه في مجال السياسات وآلية التنسيق العام للمشروع.

الادارة المالية والتوريد والحوكمة

- صنتبع الإدارة المالية للمشروع نظم الإدارة المالية العامة الحكومية ودليل المحاسبة الحكومي، وغير ذلك من اللوائح والإجراءات المتعلقة بالمقبوضات والمبالغ المصروفة الخاصة بعائدات القروض، على أن تكون متسقة مع إجراءات الصرف الموحدة للصندوق وتوجيهات الإدارة العامة. وسيستند صرف الأموال إلى التقارير المالية المرحلية ربع السنوية المقدمة إلى الصندوق في غضون 30 يوما بعد كل فترة من فترات إعداد التقارير ربع السنوية. وستستعرض لجنة المراجعة المشروع بالاستناد إلى التقارير المالية الموحدة وستقدم تقاريرها الى الصندوق في غضون سنة أشهر بعد نهاية السنة المالية.
- 63- وستجرى عمليات التوريد وفقا لقانون التوريد الوطني وقواعده ولوائحه التنفيذية على أن تظل متسقة مع المبادئ التوجيهية للتوريد التي وضعها الصندوق. وسيتبع المشروع استراتيجية التوريد الخاصة بالمشروع على النحو المنصوص عليه في التصميم. وستعد خطط التوريد في المشروع عبر الإنترنت من خلال نظام الصندوق الشامل للتوريد في المشروعات عبر الإنترنت (نظام OPEN). وستستخدم أداة رصد العقود التابعة للصندوق لإدارة العقود وتحديثها. وستراعى أساليب التوريد المعمول بها ومتطلبات الاستعراض المسبق.
- 64- وفيما يتعلق بالحوكمة، ستستفيد كيانات التوريد من بناء القدرات عند بدء التشغيل مع التركيز على التأهيل اللاحق. وسيقدَّم تدريب BUILDPROC في مجال التوريد على جميع المستويات حسب الاقتضاء. وكُلف

أمين المظالم في الفلبين بتلقي الشكاوى الإدارية والجنائية المتعلقة بالكسب غير المشروع والفساد، بما في ذلك تلك المتعلقة بالمشروعات التي تتلقى مساعدة أجنبية.

إشراك المجموعات المستهدفة وتعقيباتها ومعالجة التظلمات

65- سينفذ المشروع بمشاركة مجموعة واسعة من أصحاب المصلحة، وسيشمل تخطيط الاستثمار في المشروع المجتمعات المحلية على أرض الواقع. وسيعالج المشروع القيود الجنسانية باستخدام منهجيات الأسر المعيشية كنقطة دخول بغية تحقيق التحول في المنظور الجنساني. وسيولي المشروع اهتماما خاصا لمشاركة نساء الشعوب الأصلية من خلال الاعتراف بدورهن كمشرفات على الموارد الطبيعية والتنوع البيولوجي، وكحاملات لنظم المعرفة التقليدية الغنية.

معالجة التظلمات

سيكون المكتب المركزي لإدارة المشروع الوحدة المسؤولة بشكل أساسي عن ضمان عمل آلية معالجة المظالم بفعالية وإبلاغ السلطات المختصة في الوقت المناسب لأغراض التسوية. وعلى مستوى المجتمعات المحلية، يمكن أيضا إبلاغ تعاونيات وجمعيات المزارعين بالتعقيبات على مستوى المزارعين والقرى. وسيشكل توثيق مشاركة أصحاب المصلحة وعمليات الموافقة الحرة والمسبقة والمستنيرة جزءا من تقارير المشروع المقدمة. وسيجري إعداد خطط عمل لكل موقع من مواقع المشروع لدمج تعقيبات أصحاب المصلحة.

باء ـ التخطيط، والرصد والتقييم، والتعلّم، وإدارة المعرفة، والتواصل

- 67- سيوفر نظام الرصد والتقييم بيانات موثوقة لدعم الإدارة القائمة على النتائج واتخاذ القرارات القائم على الأدلة. وسيقوم المشروع بما يلي: (1) رصد العمليات؛ (2) رصد الأداء؛ (3) رصد الحصائل. وسيجري وضع خطط للرصد والتقييم، كما سيجري تقييم تنفيذ الخطط سنويا. وسيستخدم المشروع المبادئ التوجيهية لقياس مؤشرات الحصائل الأساسية للصندوق من أجل استقصاءات خط الأساس وخط الوسط وخط النهاية لقياس التغييرات.
- 68- وستشمل استراتيجية التواصل الخاصة بالمشروع مجموعة متنوعة من أصحاب المصلحة، بما في ذلك المجتمعات المحلية والهيئات الحكومية والمنظمات غير الحكومية والمزارعين. وسيشمل المشروع وضع خطة تواصل شاملة منذ البداية. وسيوضع هذا المخطط الاستراتيجي بالتعاون مع أخصائيي التواصل لدى الصندوق، بما يضمن التواؤم مع الممارسات المؤسسية والأهداف التنظيمية.

الابتكار وتوسيع النطاق

صيكون المشروع رائدا في اتباع النهج الإقليمي، الذي يعزز خطط إدارة الموارد الطبيعية لمواءمة أولويات الاستثمار فيما بين الوكالات. كما أنه يدمج الاعتبارات البيئية في سلاسل القيمة، بتجريب ممارسات التخضير المبتكرة. وستتبع استراتيجية شاملة للتمويل الريفي لتخطي العقبات التي تواجه إمكانية الوصول إلى التمويل. وسيركز المشروع كذلك على بحوث التكيف مع تغير المناخ، وعلى وجه الخصوص، سيدمج إدارة الموارد الطبيعية في تنمية سلاسل القيمة، مستهدفا مجموعة مختارة من المحاصيل للزراعة. ويؤكد المشروع على ممارسات الزراعة المستدامة وإعادة التحريج ومبادرات البن المزروع في الظل لكي تعود بالنفع على الجودة والبيئة.

جيم خطط التنفيذ

جاهزية التنفيذ وخطط الاستهلال

270 يتضمن المشروع خيار تمويل بأثر رجعي لأنشطة المشروع الأولية. وسيقدم التمويل بأثر رجعي مبلغا يصل الى مليون دولار أمريكي بعد تاريخ الموافقة على المشروع وحتى تاريخ دخوله حيز التنفيذ، للنفقات المؤهلة المتكبدة في أثناء هذه الفترة. وتركز الأشهر الثلاثة الأولى على إنشاء مكاتب المشروع وبدء التخطيط المتكامل والانتهاء من خطة العمل السنوية والميزانية السنوية وخطة التوريد. وقد جرى إعداد دليل لتنفيذ البرامج، يتضمن اختصاصات مقدمي الخدمات الرئيسيين. وتشجع الحكومة على بدء عملية التوريد لمقدمي الخدمات هؤلاء قبل بدء البرنامج.

الإشراف واستعراض منتصف المدة وخطط الإنجاز

71- سيضطلع الصندوق والحكومة، في كل عام، بمهمة إشراف سنوية. وعلاوة على ذلك، سيُضطلع أيضا بمهام دعم سنوية تركز على الاحتياجات التقنية المحددة. ومن المزمع إجراء استعراض منتصف المدة في نهاية السنة الثالثة، وستعمل مهمة إنجاز المشروع على تقييم وتوثيق الأداء العام للتنفيذ والنتائج المحققة.

خامسا - الوثائق القانونية والسند القانوني

- 72- ستشكل اتفاقية التمويل بين جمهورية الفلبين والصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية الوثيقة القانونية التي يقوم على أساسها تقديم التمويل المقترح إلى المقترض/المتلقي. وستوفر نسخة من اتفاقية التمويل المتفاوض بشأنها قبل الدورة.
- 73- وجمهورية الفلبين مخولة بموجب القوانين السارية فيها سلطة تلقي تمويل من الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية.
- 74- وإني مقتنع بأن التمويل المقترح يتفق مع أحكام اتفاقية إنشاء الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية وسياسات التمويل المقدم من الصندوق ومعابيره.

سادسا۔ التوصية

75- أوصى بأن يوافق المجلس التنفيذي على التمويل المقترح بموجب القرار التالى:

قرر: أن يقدم الصندوق إلى جمهورية الفلبين قرضا بشروط عادية بقيمة خمسة وعشرين مليون دو لار أمريكي (000 000 25 دو لار أمريكي) من نظام تخصيص الموارد على أساس الأداء، على أن يخضع لأية شروط وأحكام تكون مطابقة على نحو أساسي للشروط والأحكام الواردة في هذه الوثيقة.

وقرر أيضا: أن يقدم الصندوق إلى جمهورية الفلبين قرضا بشروط عادية بقيمة ستين مليون دولار أمريكي (000 000 60 دولار أمريكي) من آلية الحصول على الموارد المقترضة، على أن يخضع لأية شروط وأحكام تكون مطابقة على نحو أساسي للشروط والأحكام الواردة في هذه الوثيقة.

ألفرو لاريو رئيس الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية

Negotiated financing agreement

(To be made available prior to the session)

Logical framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicators				Means of Verificat	ion		Assumptions		
	Name	Baseline	Mid- Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility			
Outreach	1 Persons receiving services	s promoted	or suppoi	rted by the project	Project MIS data	Annually	NPCO	The targeted rural areas are		
	Males - Males	0	14000	35000	-			accessible and have the		
	Females - Females	0	14000	35000	1			necessary infrastructure for effective outreach. The local		
	Young - Young people	0	5600	14000				communities are open to		
	Indigenous people - Indigenous people	0	8400	21000				engagement and trust the intentions and benefits of the		
	Total number of persons receiving services - Number of people	0	28000	70000				VISTA and participate actively. The existing government policies that support or do not		
	Male - Percentage (%)	0	20	50				hinder the project will remain		
	Female - Percentage (%)	0	20	50				stable throughout the project duration. The existing		
	Young - Percentage (%)	20				government policies that support				
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached				Project MIS data	Annually	NPCO	or do not hinder the rural		
	Women-headed households - Households	0	5600	14000				development project will remain stable throughout the project		
	Non-women-headed households - Households	0	22400	56000				duration.		
	Households - Households	0	28000	70000						
	1.b Estimated corresponding members	g total num	ber of hou	seholds	Project MIS data	Annually	NPCO			
	Household members - Number of people	0	140000	350000						
Project Goal	Increase in housing and farm		Baseline, Mid	Start, Mid	Third Party	Stable macroeconomic and				
Reduce rural poverty and increase food security while protecting and enhancing the	Percentage Increase - Households - Percentage (%)	0	3	10	term, and End- Line Studies	term, and EOP	Service Provider	fiscal outlook with no major changes in food security policies.		
natural ecosystems in vulnerable upland areas in	Increase in the ratio of food of from baseline data	expenditure	to total fa	amily expenditure				The region is not affected by		
CAR and Region XII	Percentage increase - Households - Percentage (%)	0	5	15				geopolitical conflicts that may cause instability,		
Development Objective	Increase in income of partici	ipating hou	seholds fr	om baseline	Baseline, Mid	Start, Mid	Third Party	Implementing and partner		
Increase income and employment of target groups in fragile upland areas, including women, youth and	Increase in household income - Percentage (%)	0	10	30	term, and End- Line Studies, PSA	term and EOP	Service Provider	agencies, including LGUs fulfill their commitments and work effectively in coordination under NCI.		
IPs, through the strengthening	2.2.1 Persons with new jobs/	employmer	t opportu	nities	Project M&E/MIS	Annual		INCI.		

of inclusive value chains with conservation and sustainable use of the natural resources and climate resilient practices	Total number of persons with new jobs/employment opportunities - Number of people	0	4000	10000			Project M&E/MIS Unit	Project area is not affected by major natural disasters or calamities.
·	increase in crop yield ar agriculture ecosystems.	nong loca	l commu	nities in upland	Baseline, Mid term, and End-	Start, Mid term, and	Third Party Service	No major changes to government incentive programs
	Crop Yield - Percentage (%)	0	10	20	Line Studies, COI Survey	EOP, Annually	Provider	and/or policies related to domestic agriculture and trade
	IE.2.1 Individuals demonstrat	ing an imp	rovement	in empowerment	Project M&E/MIS	Annual	Project M&E/MIS Unit	of value chain products.
	Total persons - Number of people	48000			,,,,,			
	SF.2.1 Households satisfied	with projec	t-supporte		Baseline, Mid term, and End-	Start, Mid term. and	Third Party Service	
	Household members - Number of people	0	210000	280000	Line Studies	EOP	Provider	
Outcome 1. Improved sustainable use	1.2.1 Households reporting i or water bodies for production			ind, forests, water	Baseline, Mid term, and End-	Start, Mid term, and	Third Party Service	Local institutions and communities are willing to
of natural resources for sustainable production systems that can cope with negative impacts of climate	Total no. of households reporting improved access to land - Households	0	10000	30000	Line Studies, COI Survey	EOP, Annually	Provider	engage and adequately capacitated by the Project on natural resource and environment protection. No
change	3.2.2 Households reporting a				Baseline, Mid	Start, Mid	Third Party	major calamities and natural
	sustainable and climate-resil Total number of household	0	50000	150000	term, and End- Line Studies, COI	term, and EOP,	Service Provider	hazards affecting the project area.
	members - Number of people				Survey	Annually		
	Increase in adoption of NRM government units				Project M&E/MIS	Annually	Project M&E/MIS Unit	
	LGUs - Percentage (%)	0	30	80				
Output 1.1. High quality, VC-	Sub-project proposals (SPs)	and VISTA	investme		Project M&E/MIS	Quarterly, Annually	Project M&E/MIS Unit	
focused NRM plans implemented	Investment Plans - Number	0	20	30		Aillidally	WAL/WIS OTH	
Output	Area supported for agrofore	stry activiti	es		Project M&E/MIS	Quarterly,	Project	No major calamities and natural
1.2. Households supported with activities to improve agroforests, enhance soil management, improve water resources, and conserve	Agroforestry activities - Area (ha)	0	5000	6000		Annually	M&E/MIS Unit	hazards affecting the project area. and the social and environmental safeguards are applied properly.
biodiversity Output	Sub-project proposals on	mechanis	sms for o	greening the VC	Project M&E/MIS	Quarterly,	Project	No major calamities and natural
1.3. Innovative, inclusive and	(manual, guideline, and skills	trainings)	approved	and implemented		Annually	M&E/MIS Unit	hazards affecting the project
sustainable approaches on green value chains developed	Proposals Approved - Number	0	20	50				area.
Output	Households supported by the	e disaster f	und	1				Will be activated based on
1.4. Response to Emergency and Disaster (RED)	Number of Household supported - Households							Government request if one or several of the expected shocks

								have occurred. Targets will be set when the fund is activated.	
Outcome 2. Developed commercially	1.2.2 Households reporting technologies or practices	g adoption	of new/i	improved inputs,	Baseline, Mid term, and End-	Start, Mid term, and	Third Party Service	No major calamities and natural hazards affecting the project	
viable and environmentally sustainable Value Chains of selected commodities	Total number of household members - Number of people	0	49000	115500	Line Studies, COI Survey, Project M&E/MIS	EOP, Annually	Provider	areaStrong planning and coordination efforts between DA , DAR , LGUs and other	
	1.2.4 Households reporting	an increase	in produc	tion	-			implementing partners is ensured. No major changes in	
	Total number of household members - Number of people	0	42000	98000				the availability, and prices of agricultural inputs. Training	
	1.2.5 Households reporting	using rural	financial s	ervices				partners and extension specialists are available in the	
	Total number of household members - Number of people		30000	80000				market.	
	2.2.6 Households reporting processing and storage facil	ities		•					
	Households reporting improved physical access to markets - Percentage (%)	0	40	50					
	2.2.3 Rural producers' organ partnerships/agreements or entities				Project M&E/MIS	Annually	Project M&E/MIS Unit		
	Number of POs - Organizations	0	100	250	-				
	2.2.5 Rural producers' organ	nizations re	porting an	increase in sales	Project M&E/MIS	Annually	Project M&E/MIS Unit		
	Number of Rural POs - Organizations	0	40	80			IVI&E/IVIIS UTIIL		
	Rural producers' organization	n reporting	an increas	se in net profit	Project M&E/MIS	Annually	Project M&E/MIS Unit		
	VPO given intensive training - Percentage (%)		40	80					
Output 2.1. Rural producers and their	1.1.3 Rural producers a technological packages			•	Project M&E/MIS	Quarterly, Annually	Project M&E/MIS Unit	Private sectors are active and willing to engage with rural	
members provided with sustainable technologies,	Total rural producers - Number of people	0	4000	10000				producer organizations based on the Project terms.	
practices and agricultural inputs	1.1.4 Persons trained in pro-	duction pra	ctices and	or technologies	Project M&E/MIS	Quarterly.	Project	Government, private sector, and	
прио	Total number of persons trained by the project - Number of people	0	10000	20000	- Annually M&E/MIS U		M&E/MIS Unit	all other main stakeholders work in coordination, particularly during the investment planning	
	Number of farms receiving s	tandard cer	tifications	(i.e. GAP)	Project M&E/MIS	Quarterly,	Project	stage.	
	Farmers - Number	0	2500	5000	1	Annually	M&E/MIS Unit	Social and environmental safeguards are followed strictly.	
	2.1.3 Rural producers' organ	nizations su	pported	I	Project M&E/MIS				

Output	Rural POs supported -	0	200	500		Quarterly.	Project M&E/MIS Unit	Private sectors are active and		
2.2. Rural producer organizations and their	Organizations 2.1.4 Supported rural pro	ducers tha	at are me	mbers of a rural	Project M&E/MIS	Annually Quarterly.	Project	willing to engage with rural producer organizations based		
members supported with	producers' organization	duocio tiit	at are me	inders of a rarar	1 Tojoot Waz/Wilo	Annually	M&E/MIS Unit	on the Project terms.		
investments for viable and	Total number of persons -	0	8000	20000		,				
inclusive VC	Number of people							Government, private sector, and		
	1.1.5 Persons in rural areas				Project M&E/MIS	Quarterly.	Project	all other main stakeholders work in coordination, particularly during the investment planning		
	Total persons accessing	0	4000	10000		Annually	M&E/MIS Unit			
	financial services - savings -							stage.		
	Number of people 1.1.7 Persons in rural areas	trained in f	inancial lit	torsov and/or use	Project M&E/MIS	Quarterly.	Droiget	- stage.		
	of financial products and se		manciai iii	teracy and/or use	Project M&E/MIS	Annually	Project M&E/MIS Unit	Social and environmental		
	Persons in rural areas	0	8000	20000				safeguards are followed strictly.		
	trained in FL and/or use of									
	FProd and Services (total) -									
	Number of people				Desired MOE/MIO	0	Duning			
	Rural Producers' organization grants	ons accessi	ing investr	ment matching	Project M&E/MIS	Quarterly, Annually	Project M&E/MIS Unit			
	VC Participating	0	200	580						
	Organizations									
Output	2.1.6 Market, processing	or storag	e facilitie	s constructed or	Project M&E/MIS	Quarterly,	Project	Private sectors are active and		
2.3. Rural producers	rehabilitated					Annually	M&E/MIS Unit	willing to engage with rural		
supported with access to new or improved access and	Total number of facilities -	0	40	100				producer organizations based on the Project terms.		
productive infrastructure and	Facilities 2.1.5 Roads constructed, rehabilitated or upgraded				Desired MOE/MIO	0	Duning	Social and environmental		
facilities	2.1.5 Roads constructed, re	nabilitated	or upgrade	ea	Project M&E/MIS	Quarterly, Annually	Project M&E/MIS Unit	safeguards are followed strictly.		
	Length of roads - Km	0	20	80		Aillually	IVIQE/IVIIS UTIIL			
Outcome	Existing/new laws, regulation	ns, policie	s or strate	egies proposed to	Project M&E/MIS	Annually	Project M&E/MIS Unit	A proper M&E/KM set up and plans at start up. Government		
3. Strengthened national and	policy makers (national/loca	l) approve	d and ratifi							
local institutional frameworks	Proposal - Number	0	2	5				interest and willingness to		
with policy initiatives on sustainable use of natural	SF.2.2 Households reporting	thev can i	nfluence d	ecision-making of	Project M&E/MIS	Annually	Project	engage in policy development.		
resources and	local authorities and project						M&E/MIS Unit	Active engagement with stakeholders including effective		
environmentally responsible	Household members -	0	35000	122500				implementation of GRM.		
Value Chains	Number of people							mipromomanom or or uni		
Output 3.1. Operational	Coordination mechanisms established	s with	complete	representations	Project M&E/MIS	Quarterly,	Project M&E/MIS Unit	Competent staff/consultants are		
	EARCC mechanisms -	0	27	27	1	Annually	IVI&E/IVIIS UTIL	available at project start up		
mplementation arrangements established at all project	Number	0	21	21						
management levels	11025.									
Output	Knowledge products on na	tural resou	rces and	responsible VCs				Competent staff/consultants are		
3.2. Functional M&E/MI	published							available at project start up		
systems supportive of	Learning materials - Number	0	8	20						
generating knowledge	Policy briefs - Number	0	2	5						
products for learning and										
policy engagement	1	L	1		L					

Integrated project risk matrix

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Country Context	Substantial	Moderate
Political Commitment	Moderate	Low
Risk(s):		
No major risks expected in Government's commitment or its political		
strategy that may affect the project's implementation and success.		
The current administration has recently been appointed and there		
is strong commitment from the top Government to attain food		
security and zero hunger as well as boosting the agriculture sector.		
The new President appointed himself agriculture secretary after he		
won the Philippines presidency in May 2022, to make agriculture a		
key priority of his government.		
Mitigations:		
Approval processes in the government are managed through a		
standard process and there is unlikely to be significant change. Continuous communications between IFAD and the Government at		
all levels to be aware of emerging issues in the face of political		
constraints. Focus on rural poor, women and youth can have an		
important comparative advantage to ensure ongoing support and		
favorable public opinion. VISTA implementation is less likely to be		
effected with political risks given the strong commitment from		
DAR, the collaborating agency DA, as well as oversight agencies		
NEDA and DoF.		
VISTA is fully aligned with the key government priorities on poverty		
reduction, food security, environment protection and climate		
resilience. The project will directly contribute to the growth of		
agriculture in marginalized upland areas, which is consistent with Government's commitment to strengthen inclusive and resilient		
agriculture sector.		
agriculture sector.		
Governance	Substantial	Moderate
Risk(s):		
The weak capacity of the national government in managing public		
finances especially at the local level continues to be a challenge.		
The incidence of fraud and corruption is not uncommon especially at		
the local level that requires careful management of fiduciary aspects. Politicization of appointments and inefficient coordination		
mechanisms poses some risks, however, these risks are manageable		
at the agency and project level. DAR has long term		
partnership with IFAD and have extensive experience in		
implementing		
IFAD financed projects.		
Mitigations:		
The Philippines has a robust Commission on Audit and procurement		
standards. IFAD CO to maintain transparency of		
operation and portfolio supervision to assess procurement and		
financial management regularly. The project activities on		
institutional strengthening, particularly those in the dedicated		
component 3, will increase the capacity of institutions involved		
during implementation. Interagency governance structure at the national and regional level is setup considering the risks involved.		
The standard implementation procedures and systems will be set up		
The standard implementation procedures and systems will be set up		

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
during the startup and supported with TA during the		
implementation. VISTA will develop robust information monitoring		
and audit systems, including third-party evaluations and oversight by PSC, NEDA and DoF.		
Macroeconomic	Substantial	Moderate
Risk(s):	Substantial	rioderate
The Philippines' economy was adversely hit by the COVID-19		
pandemic but has rebounded to almost previous growth levels. This		
illustrates the steady growth pattern. The impact of the Russia-		
Ukraine conflict is expected to be temporary on Philippines relying		
on strong domestic economy that can withstand the adverse effects.		
The country's fiscal deficit improved from 8.3 percent of GDP in		
2020 to 6.5 percent of GDP in 2022, but stimulus expenditure during the pandemic caused the national debt ratio to rise to 63.7 percent		
of GDP. That said, this uptick in public indebtedness is not a matter		
of concern as a large portion of national debt is denominated in local		
currency.		
The economic outlook is mainly positive; however challenges exist.		
Rising interest rates, a potential recession in major economies, and		
geopolitical tensions could dampen global trade and investment		
flows, impacting the Philippines indirectly. High inflation remains a concern, eroding purchasing power and potentially pushing the		
central bank to raise interest rates further, which could slow		
economic activity. The Philippines is heavily reliant on imported		
goods and energy, making it sensitive to fluctuations in global		
commodity prices.		
Mitigations:		
IFAD will closely communicate with the Government at national and		
local level to monitor any emerging issues in the face of economic and political constraints. ICO will monitor the developments in global		
markets and their potential impact on the Philippines (i.e. consulting		
with local experts and financial advisors for specific guidance		
tailored to needs).		
VICTA procents a sustainable approach that addresses both		
VISTA presents a sustainable approach that addresses both immediate challenges and long-term prospects through modernizing		
agricultural practices through technology adoption, infrastructure		
development, and improved access to financing. Encourage		
diversification and sustainable farming practices to boost		
productivity and resilience. VISTA will ensure that economic benefits		
reach all segments of society, particularly marginalized communities		
and rural areas, particularly in geographically isolated areas		
(uplands). VISTA will also invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures to minimize the economic impact of natural		
disasters, which are becoming increasingly frequent due to climate		
change.		
Contingencies are included in the costing structure. MTR will provide		
an opportunity to adjust/modify the project assumptions and costing as well as respond to issues that may arise from potential economic		
fluctuations. IFAD ICO will maintain close coordination with national		
and regional government to make contingency plans for timely		
response and monitor that counterpart allocations are made timely		
and in line with the AWPB.		
Fragility and security	Substantial	Moderate

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Risk(s):		
There are civil conflicts in the Philippines, but these tend to be		
localized and sporadic. Risk of insurgency of minority groups,		
although unlikely could affect security for project implementation.		
The project areas are inherently fragile to climatic shocks due to		
their vulnerable location. Worldwide, rising prices of food,		
energy, and fertilizer further exacerbated the impacts on climate		
crisis and particularly worsen the household economies in rural		
areas.		
Mitigations:		
The VISTA is designed to foster active community engagement and		
participation to ensure that local stakeholders' concerns and		
grievances are addressed promptly as well as will have mechanisms		
to maintain ongoing dialogue with community leaders. SECAP safeguards will be fully implemented to ensure sustainable and		
equitable natural resource management practices, which will have		
clear guidelines and agreements for resource use, such as land and		
water, to minimize disputes. The project also has a clear and strong		
targeting strategy to prevent unequal access to project resources or		
opportunities. The Project has allocated disaster risk fund to respond		
in the event of natural disasters which could reduce the risk of social		
unrest. Also, the strong coordination mechanism will ensure close		
coordination with local government authorities including NCIP and		
IFAD CO's engagement with the UNDSS will ensure timely access to		
early warnings and rely on advice from these authorities on further		
measures to be adopted depending on the context.		
The project will follow standard emergency guidelines for calamities.		
As identified by the SECAP and ESCMF, project resources will be		
allocated to address climate risks. The budget reserved for disaster		
risk fund (in component 2) will strengthen the crisis response		
capacity. Project interventions aimed at increasing income and		
food/nutritional security will build the resilience of rural households		
against the economic and environmental shocks. The capacity		
building of state actors and communities through the provision of		
equipment and access to climate proof infrastructure, climate		
information, as well as vulnerability and risk analysis, natural		
resource management plans, and surveillance tools that are		
integrated to LGUs and local organizations will contribute to protect		
the fragile ecosystems of the most vulnerable populations.		
	Substantial Substantial	
	Substantial	Moderate
Risk(s): Although VISTA aligns well with the existing national and regional		
priorities, the issues tend to arise at the local level, particularly		
related to the activities under the responsibility of LGUs, where lack		
of understanding or low capacity may lead to delays and overall lack		
of effectiveness and barriers to achieving strategic objectives.		
Fragmented policy frameworks on land tenure and implementation		
plans of		
agencies on natural resources, and overlap with other development		
projects (i.e. PRDP) operating in the same locations may create		
duplications,		
redundant work, and conflicting priorities.		
Mitigations:		
. =	I .	

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
The Project is designed to align and directly contributes to the		
Philippines Development Plan (2023-2028).		
VISTA aligns with the key national policies including the National		
Agricultural and Fisheries Modernization and Industrialization Plan		
2021-2030, the National Convergence Initiative (NCI) for		
Sustainable Rural Development aiming to address fragmentation and		
protect natural resources through environment-friendly enterprises		
and livelihood opportunities and the Philippines Nationally		
Determined Contribution (NDC) 2021. It also supports the National		
Greening Program of the Department of Environment and Natural		
Resources (DENR). 204. The project is also aligned with cross-		
cutting strategies identified in the Cordillera Regional Development		
Plan (RDP) 2023-2028.		
At present, the project is not expected to encounter any identified		
risks concerning the absence or conflict of legal frameworks pivotal		
to its implementation. The established safeguards measures and		
relevant instruments within the country's system align reasonably		
well with IFAD's SECAP, ESCMF and DAF. Any certifications and		
clearances, such as Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC),		
FPIC or CP clearances from NCIP, will be obtained as per the		
practices implemented in previous projects.		
The National Convergence Initiative provides an important		
framework for each government agency to pursue its own programs		
but also secure a mandate to coordinate with other agencies in		
relation to rural poverty, particularly regarding sector policy and		
strategy. PSC will be established to provide strategic guidance and		
platform for policy cohesion among the all parties involved. The two		
main development projects (PRDP and MIADP) operational in the		
area are implemented by DA. A comprehensive analysis is conducted		
to identify common areas, build complementarities and avoid		
redundant/duplicated work with VISTA. A dedicated sub-component		
1.1 is designed to conduct comprehensive review and assessment of		
existing plans across the agencies on natural resources and climate		
adaptation and ensure collaboration with local communities for wider		
consensus as well as integration of these consolidated plans into the		
LGUs and local organizations.		
, , ,	Substantial	Moderate
Risk(s):		
The complex nature of land tenure and land reform in the Philippines		
is a potential risk to project progress. Tenurial overlaps are common		
and the nature of these will be different in every context. There are		
several legal land use and management instruments which are		
implemented by the government in response to these overlaps.		
However, these processes take time, often beyond the life of a		
single project. Lack of structured and disciplined approach to coordination among many actors and donors may cause conflicting		
agendas and priorities in the development of policies and their		
integration into the national programmes.		
Mitigations:		
There are alternatives to legal resolutions to overlaps that involve		
joint understanding between the parties involved to progress		
activities. It is likely these types of arrangements, tailored to each		
situation, will be pursued by the Project. To mitigate, the Project will		
rely on institutional agreement among DAR, DA, NCIP and DENR in		
e		

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
formulating the MOA among the four agencies, the following		
provisions will be included: (i) areas targeted for inclusion in Project		
VISTA should be free of tenurial concerns and agreed upon by the		
four agencies using evidenced-based data such as maps and surveys;		
(ii) for ancestral lands and domain, NCIP will commit to facilitate		
approval of FPIC/CP; and (iii) establishment of a working group at		
various levels if any conflicts arise. Coordination with RLUC/RDC. At		
the regional level, coordination among the four agencies can be		
facilitated through the Regional Land Use Committee (RLUC) of the		
Regional Development Council (RDC), supported by NEDA. The RCC		
can also provide support in resolving land tenure issues.		
Philippines has an active suite of policies and strategies related to		
the agriculture and SME sectors. VISTA is designed to influence		
these sector policies and strategies, The non-lending activities will		
be promoted in annual KLMPE, IPGN, ARDKPP, and ACPoR events		
organized by IFAD Country Office involving also the donor		
community to assist in raising strategic and policy issues and		
develop dialogue and action in relation to any identified concerns.		
A Droject Steering Committee (DSS) will be established at actional		
A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established at national level to: i) provide policy guidance and strategic directions, ii)		
facilitate coordination to ensure alignment/complementarity of		
Programme interventions with other donors, and iii) ensure AWPB is		
prepared in a consultative manner. IFAD Supervision Missions will		
provide guidance and closely monitor the effectiveness of		
coordination mechanism with stakeholders.		
	Substantial	Moderate
Environment and Climate Context	Substantial Substantial	
Environment and Climate Context		
Environment and Climate Context Project vulnerability to environmental conditions Risk(s): Natural ecosystems in the Philippines have been radically altered,		
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Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
environmental considerations relevant for target value chains. SECAP measures will apply as embedded in the project design and compliance to safeguards requirements will be observed ie preparation of ESCMPs, enhancement of existing disaster risk management plans, and other applicable instruments defined within the country system that is relatively equivalent with IFAD's SECAP.		
Soil and water conservation technologies would be introduced to the target regions such as agroforestry, terracing or contour farming, reforestation. Rural infrastructure will be climate-proofed to be included in their design from the outset. Technical assistance will be provided to the project beneficiaries to mitigate the environmental risks and at the same time increase their income.		
The project will follow the SECAP procedures and mitigation measures identified in the ESCMP. The project will also prepare a Regulatory Framework or Risk Assessment of Invasive Species and incorporate in the implementation plans.		
Project vulnerability to climate change impacts	Substantial	Moderate
Risk(s): Research has established the Philippines as one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to the impact of storm surges with increased wave heights due to climate change. Climate projections from PAGASA find increasing trends in rainfall observed over central portions of Luzon and southern sections of Mindanao (within the project areas of VISTA) which may drive increases in landslides and damage from extreme rainfall. Target communities have low adaptive capacities to climate change impacts. Many of the climate changes projected are likely to disproportionately affect the poorest groups in society and may exacerbate this trend.		
Mitigations: The project design will be informed by a strong evidence base and analysis on the impacts of climate change on the interventions and be designed with climate resilience considerations across all interventions. The assessment of climate risks will be an integral consideration in all planning processes to ensure that vulnerability to risks is mitigated. Value chain interventions will include climate risk assessment to identify measures to ensure climate resilient VCs. SECAP measures will apply as embedded in the project design and compliance to safeguards requirements will be observed ie preparation of ESCMPs, enhancement of existing disaster risk management plans, and other applicable instruments defined within the country system (includes the NDC) that is relatively equivalent with IFAD's SECAP.		
VISTA will align with the Philippines' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) climate action plan which identified priority mitigation and adaptation strategies. The project will continue to monitor the impacts and provide technical assistance, when needed; introduce cultural practices that would favorably change the microclimate of the production areas to prevent high moisture that induce fungal growth (disease) and damage the crops; Apply agroforestry practices such as planting nurse trees to protect the coffee and cacao from high intensity rainfall that would cause damage to the crop trees. Tree planting in open areas to mitigate high		

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
temperatures in the long term when trees grow and provide shade	Innerent	Residuai
and lower temperatures for higher farmer productivity. This in turn		
would protect the water sources from high temperatures and		
evaporation thus having more water during the dry season. The		
project will apply SECAP measures identified in the Targeted Climate		
Adaptation Assessment.		
Project Scope	Moderate	Moderate
Project relevance	Low	low
Risk(s):		
No risks envisioned. The project relevance is ensured through the		
parallel process of the country strategic opportunities programme		
(COSOP) for 2023-2028 design which ensures alignment of IFAD's		
programme with national priorities and IFAD corporate priorities.		
The COSOP is guided by the preparation for the Philippines		
Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028, the IFAD Strategic Framework		
2016-2025 and IFAD's diverse programmatic and operational		
experiences in the country. It responds to the Government's		
interests in adding value to its development efforts through strong		
partnerships between government, private and social sector actors.		
Mitigations:		
The project design is conducted in a participatory		
Manner with wide range of stakeholders including beneficiaries and		
regional/national agencies. The design is fully aligned with the		
national development plans as well as agencies' priorities in the		
target region.	Cltt.	Madauska
Technical soundness	Substantial	Moderate
Risk(s):		
The project structure includes implementation of complex activities that necessitates technical support on natural resource		
management and value chain components. Involving two		
implementing agencies add more complexity to the institutional set-		
up, coordination, and implementation arrangements.		
Mitigations:		
The design considers key measures to mitigate the project		
complexity. The engagement with DA, as a collaborating agency		
providing technical assistance/support, although it seems adding		
more complexity in the institutional arrangements, will provide		
significant benefits to the implementation of technical components		
given the agency's in-depth experience in NRM and production		
enhancement activities. The institutional arrangement is not new in		
the Philippines and is used in other similar projects. The		
Coordination mechanism combined with IFAD CO support, capacity		
development, pre-start-up financing, are already put in place in the		
design modalities. The Project carefully assessed the		
requirement/need for external service providers to ensure that the		
implementing agency (DAR) receives critical support during the		
implementation, particularly from DA. The key project tools including PIM, action plans, and MoAs and key implementation		
manuals (i.e. grant manual) will be fully developed during the pre-		
start up period and comprehensive start up workshop will be		
organized.		
Adequate budget has been allocated for the provision of		
	1	
technical services to develop NRM plans and on-site technical		

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
designs to support implementing agencies. Rural finance component will be supported by a qualified service provider. The roles and responsibilities are clearly defined and the tasks are assigned considering the comparative advantages of both agencies. Financial management and procurement arrangements are built on the previous experiences of IFAD financed projects in the country. Before the start-up, the Project Implementation Manual will be further developed by groups of experts to provide necessary guidelines and manuals to streamline the processes especially with regards to investment planning, grant procedures, coordination mechanisms, monitoring and reporting, and extension/capacity development services.		
Institutional Capacity for Implementation & Sustainability	Moderate	Low
Implementation arrangements	Moderate	Low
Risk(s): DAR and DA had been working with IFAD with several projects in the country which were successful in their implementation (i.e. CHARM Project under DA, ConVERGE Project under DAR), this will be the first time that the two national agencies will collaborate to implement a project on both ARCs and non-ARCs. In addition, the DAR will be working with LGUs which have varied capacities in implementing sub-projects like rural infrastructure. A twin approach of natural resource management and value chain will be challenging to DAR especially that there will be several stakeholders involved like the DA, NCIP, DENR, private sector and people's organizations.		
Mitigations: Capacity building. To ensure effective project implementation, an in-depth capacity assessment of the DAR staff involved in the project at various levels will be conducted, along with a quick assessment of the implementing partners' capacities, particularly the LGUs. Based on the assessment results, the CPMO will design and deliver a capacity improvement program in the first year of the project. The progress of capacity building will be evaluated in the second year, and further capacity strengthening will be provided as needed. Coordination mechanism: To ensure the full involvement of government agencies in project implementation, the following measures will be put in place: (i) Formalize institutional commitment to the project through Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs) with clear roles and responsibilities; (ii) Conduct project orientation for the assigned staff of each agency; (iii) Establish a Project Steering Committee at the national level, Regional Coordination Committee (RCC) at the regional level, and Expanded ARC Cluster Coordination Committee (EARC-CC) which will be composed of relevant public and private organizations.		
M&E arrangements	Moderate	Low
Risk(s): Project VISTA will be collecting, processing and reporting several output and outcome indicators related to NRM and VC. In addition, there will be several stakeholders who will be involved in the collection and usage of data/information from the community up to the national level. The risks involved here include the completeness		

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
of data, timely processing and reporting so that the M&E results can		
be available on time for project management decision making.		
Mitigations:		
A robust M&E system with a web-based MIS will be established by		
the Project in the first year of implementation. There will be M&E		
guidelines/plan and implementation will have adequate and		
competent M&E staffing at all levels. The M&E/MI systems will build		
on the M&E experiences of the CHARM Project and Project		
ConVERGE. The data/information flow will be embedded in the		
Project's organizational structure. DAR has put premium on		
a functional M&E system, thus, it will not be difficult to introduce		
improvement in the Project's M&E system.		
Procurement	Moderate	Moderate
Legal and regulatory framework	Low	Low
Risk(s):		
The risk that the Borrower's regulatory and institutional capacity and		
practices (including compliance with the laws) are inadequate to		
conduct the procurement in a manner that optimizes value for		
money with integrity.		
Mitigations:		
At start up, capacity developments interventions will be provided		
with emphasis on procurement planning		
Accountability and transparency	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s):		
The risk that accountability, transparency and oversight		
arrangements (including the handling of complaints regarding, for		
example, SH/SEA and fraud and corruption) are inadequate to		
safeguard the integrity of project procurement and contract		
execution, leading to the unintended use of funds, misprocurement,		
SH/SEA, and/or execution of project procurements outside of the		
required time, cost and quality requirements.		
Mitigations:		
At start up, orient DAR organic/project hired personnel on IFAD		
Revised Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities		
and Operations including its policy on preventing sexual		
harassment/exploitation and abuse. Provide capacity development		
interventions for ARBOs to act as NGO observers during the		
procurement process. ARBOs to be engaged as observers during		
contract implementation.		
Capability in public procurement	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s):		
The risk that the implementing agency does not have sound		
processes, procedures, systems and personnel in place for the		
administration, supervision and management of contracts resulting		
in adverse impacts to the development outcomes of the project.		
Mitigations:		
DAR organic/project hired personnel including MLGU procurement		
personnel will be trained on the key aspects of procurement		
(procurement planning and post qualification stages) and contract management		
	Modorata	Modorata
Public procurement processes	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s):		

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
The risk that procurement processes and market structures		
(methods, planning, bidding, contract award and contract		
management) are inefficient and/or anti-competitive, resulting in		
the misuse of project funds or sub-optimal implementation of the		
project and achievement of its objectives.		
Mitigations:		
At start up, procurement and contract management capacity training		
to be provided to DAR organic and project hired staff. Similar		
training to be provided for Implementing Partner MLGUs upon		
execution of Memorandum of Agreement. IFAD will require the		
presence of at least three bidders in all procurement activities as		
provided in its IFAD Project Procurement Guidelines.		
Financial Management	Substantial	Substantial
	Substantial	
Organization and staffing	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s):		
DAR's finance organization is established but its staff number and capacity		
may vary at sub-project levels and may be constrained in some cases		
considering that they also must perform and prioritize government regular duties and functions.		
 As experienced in past IFAD projects, regular government staff could not 		
provide full time or focus time for project implementation. In most cases,		
assigned government staff could provide support in complying with		
government requirements and thus rely on hired staff in project		
implementation.		
 Past experiences showed the projects have difficulty in recruiting 		
experienced individuals and retaining competent technical staff and in		
addressing turnover of contracted staff.		
 Coordination among finance counterparts could be hindered by ambiguities 		
in FM arrangements due to various levels of project implementation and		
agencies involved.		
Mitigations:		
• A steady complement of government delegated regular staff and recruited		
project finance staff will be maintained at all levels during the entire project		
duration.		
 Regular DAR officers and staff at the central, regional, and provincial offices 		
will be delegated. A special order (S.O.) will be issued by DAR and		
collaborating agencies to assign regular staff and define roles and		
responsibilities.		
Project finance staff will be contracted on a fixed term basis to augment DAR		
government staff in performing day-to-day project FM functions at all levels.		
TORs will be specifically defined for each position.		
 Project setting up and recruitment of key staff will be done at early stage by utilizing the retroactive financing. The Project organogram as well as specific 		
tasks and functions of each unit in the organizational structure including		
accountabilities and responsibilities should be agreed by DAR and other		
parties involved.		
 To attract and retain hired competent technical staff, the Project should (i) 		
ensure competitive salary and attractive benefit package, (ii) undertake less		
bureaucratic application, referral, and hiring processes; (iii) provide further		
capacity enhancement training to staff.		
Continuous capacity building of government finance staff and project-hired		
staff on procurement, FM and anti-corruption policies.		
Detailed collaboration agreements for coordination between DAR, DA, and		
LGUs will be implemented.		
Budgeting	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s):		

Risk(s): Delays in preparation and consolidation of IFRs and WA for submission to IFAD. Low liquidity and delays in transferring funds to sub-recipients. Long outstanding fund transfers and advances to operating units and collaborating agencies. Mitigations: eNGAs will be customized for project IFR and financial reporting and regular training to be provided for eNGAS users.	
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procedures, and responsibilities must be defined in the PIM and MOAs with collaborating agencies.	
collaborating agencies.	
 Monthly reporting and reconciliation of bank account balances. 	
DAR to strictly implement and monitor compliance with relevant COA	
accounting and audit rules involving fund transfers and advances.	
Internal controls Moderate Modera	Le
Risk(s):	
There is risk of internal control weakness or ineffective implementation of internal control systems as indicated by COA shappy at the applied.	
internal control systems as indicated by COA observations in the annual consolidated agency audit report of DAR for CY2022.	
Mitigations:	
DAR CPMO will ensure timely issuance of further guidance on project	
internal control procedures during implementation.	
The PIM will provide for project internal control systems and any updates to	
the PIM will be made and disseminated accordingly.	
DAR Central Office will cause VISTA to be covered by internal audit	
activities of DAR Internal Audit Service.	
Accounting and financial reporting Moderate Modera	

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Risk(s):		
 Project accounting will conform to the Government Accounting Manual (GAM) and will be done through the e-NGAs. However, existing government accounting systems are not integrated and automated to generate the consolidated financial reports of all implementing units and collaborating agencies by components and categories as per IFAD financ reporting requirements. There could be errors and delays in consolidating and reporting project financial transactions of all operating units and collaborating agencies to IFAD and COA. 	ial	
Mitigations:		
 The e-NGAs (e-National Govt Accounting System) will be used for IFAD reporting purposes of project financial transactions by component and categories Separate books of accounts and/or records will be maintained for VISTA to all implementing units and collaborating agencies. DAR Central Office will perform the consolidation of project financial transactions for submissions of IFRs and financial statements or reports. The PIM, in conjunction with existing COA accounting and audit rules, will include policies, procedures, and timelines in recording, reporting, and consolidating project financial transactions. 		
External audit	Substantial	Substantial
 Risk(s): The Commission on Audit (COA) will conduct the project audits of VISTA all project levels. There could be delays in the completion of project audits of implementing units and collaborating agencies by their respective COA regional offices, and the consolidation of the results at DAR Central Office Prior year audit findings could be reiterated in the current year audit report and remain outstanding and unresolved. COA could issue an unsatisfactory audit report. Mitigations: DAR will closely coordinate the annual project audit TORs and timeline with the COA, implementing units, and collaborating agencies to monitor status 	th	
for timely completion, resolution of issues, consolidation, and submission IFAD of satisfactory audit report and project financial statements, including management letter no later than six (6) months after the covered calendaryear. • DAR will ensure that any audit observation and recommendation will be resolved within 6 months after COA issuance of audit report and submit status for IFAD review and monitoring	to g	
Environment, Social and Climate Impact	Moderate	Moderate
Biodiversity conservation	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): Species selection for reforestation and other agroforest crops may Challenge the biodiversity structure of the area; Genetic erosion of traditional crop varieties due to introduction of exotic crops, hybrids and entry of invasive species. Mitigations: Selection of indigenous and/or commonly found tree-crop species to be planted; Select species that are able to adapt to the projected climate conditions of the project site; Apply precautionary principle		

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
and follow the mitigation hierarchy10. Participatory land use planning/zoning for protection of soil, water, biodiversity, forestry and climate change initiatives. Engage and consult a species specialist to evaluate species in target areas. Use SECAP and Abbr. ESCMF (Appendix 7) to guide implementing agencies in management of biodiversity.		
Resource efficiency and pollution prevention	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): Unregulated pesticide use & fertilizers would pollute water sources, reduce population of beneficial insects thereby reducing crop yield & eventually the income of beneficiaries. Agri & nursery waste management is non-existent or is minimal - pollutes waterways & bodies of water.		
Mitigations: The Project will strictly implement the provisions of PD 1144 governing the sale & use, storage of fertilizers & pesticides; Support local government initiatives on waste management; Provide trainings on organic agriculture to convert agri-wastes into organic fertilizer. The Project will ensure procurement of natural-resource commodities certified under appropriate certification and verification systems accepted for sustainable management of living natural resources in the Philippines. Extraction of construction aggregates only from approved quarry sites. Limit to suppliers that can demonstrate that they are not contributing to significant conversion or degradation of natural or critical habitats.		
The Project will ensure that individual Certificates of Land Ownership Award (CLOA) recipients are informed of or linked to existing government programs on sustainable farming that they can readily access, including trainings on resource efficiency and pollution control, capacity development, integrated pest management, organic/ natural farming systems, rainwater harvesting, soil and water conservation, slope stabilization and erosion control, among others.		
Cultural heritage	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): Project may impact features or physical and religious values of UNESCO sites that are present for CAR and Region 12 (i.e. Ifugao Rice Terraces and Allah Valley). The project interventions are limited to intangible aspects since there will be no massive earth-moving activities. Civil works are limited to rehabilitation of Communal Irrigation System (CIS) and FMRs and some community infrastructure like PHFs.		
Mitigations: All issues related to IP traditions and culture as well as traditional knowledge are robustly considered as part of Standard 4 on Indigenous Peoples and addressed through FPIC-IP and IPPF. Implement FPIC-IP and IPPF Capacity-building on FPIC and IPP		
implementation, monitoring, and reporting; Implement SEP & FPIC-IP; and IP Plan as provided in design.		
Indigenous Peoples	Substantial	Moderate
Risk(s): Exclusion of women including young women and indigenous women		

¹⁰ The mitigation hierarchy is applied by (a) anticipating and avoiding risks and impacts; (b) where avoidance is not possible, minimizing or reducing risks and impacts; (c) once risks and impacts have been minimized or reduced, mitigating them; and (d) where residual adverse impacts remain, compensating for or offsetting them, where technically and financially feasible.

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
from community decision making for project investments; Project		
may result in temporary impacts on rights of IPs with regards to		
their lands, territories, and resources, especially during		
constructions of rural infrastructure.		
Mitigations:		
Community sensitization, adopting quota for women's participation		
in local decision making (through ARBOs/ARCs); Develop gender		
and social inclusion checklist for community level trainings/		
meetings/workshops/decision making forums (logistical		
arrangements, facilitation, training/meeting materials used, special		
measures to ensure women and other marginalised groups'		
participation etc.).		
Implement FDIC ID and the IDD as found in the Annuadiage of the CDN ID		
Implement FPIC-IP and the IPP as found in the Appendices of the SRN. IP Plans will be prepared for SP/BP and the Free and Prior Informed Consent		
(FPIC) under IPRA will be processed to secure the Certificate Precondition.		
Community health and safety	Moderate	Low
Risk(s):	rioderate	2011
Unregulated pesticide use & fertilizers would expose women (of child		
bearing age) to health risks; Women farmers' increased exposure to		
health hazards due to women more likely to grow crops on		
contaminated land. Project may be at risk from vector-borne (ie		
malaria), water-borne (ie hepatitis) and other communicable		
diseases (i.e. Covid, AIDS)		
Mitigations:		
Pertinent public health laws will apply to all workers on the Project		
as well as the host community. Community workers and other		
employees should be provided with the same personal protective		
equipment when working in hazardous areas as the project sites are		
also vulnerable to extreme climate events. Strictly implement the		
provisions of PD 1144 governing the sale & use, storage of fertilizers		
& pesticides; provide technical assistance and trainings in the use		
and application of agri-chemicals; Promote organic farming practices		
and integrated pest management. Prepare Abbr. ESCMP reflects		
relevant requirements of SECAP standard 6 (Community Health and		
Safety).	Modorato	Madarata
Labour and working conditions	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): The Project angages contractors for civil works who will largely hire		
The Project engages contractors for civil works who will largely hire local communities as laborers. Resistance within community towards		
women's empowerment and gender transformative actions; Project		
operate in sectors or value chains that are characterized by working		
conditions that do not meet national labor laws or international		
commitments (e.g. discriminatory practices).		
Mitigations:		
The country's labor laws contain key elements of Standard 5,		
including prohibition against child labor, women's rights, freedom of		
association, grievance and arbitration. GRM will need to be functional		
prior to implementation. Project GRM is incorporated in the		
Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP; See SRN Appendix 11).		
Ctartonorate Engagement Flair (OEI) Dec Ditti Appellaix 11/1		
Involve men & community leaders throughout the process of gender		
Involve men & community leaders throughout the process of gender transformative actions, invest in shifting perceptions & practices		
Involve men & community leaders throughout the process of gender		

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) (incl. on gender-based violence).		
Physical and economic resettlement	Moderate	Low
Risk(s):		
Physical & economic displacement may occur with investments requiring space or restricting access to formerly utilized areas.		
Mitigations:		
Uphold the Abbreviated Resettlement Framework (Abbr. Resettlemen Framework; See Social, Environment, and Climate Assessment Procedure (SECAP) Review Note (SRN) Appendix 11) & prepare an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (Abbr. RAP). Install a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) as avenue for information disclosure & serve as feedback loop for appropriate action.		
Greenhouse gas emissions	Moderate	Low
Risk(s): Increase in emissions from heavy equipment during construction of FMRs. Lightning strikes and forest fires increases GHG emissions Mitigations:		
Keep the engines of equipment well-maintained by conducting periodic maintenance servicing. DRRM preparedness for forest fires grass fires.		
Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards	Substantial	Moderate
Risk(s): Projected climate impacts in the project areas are likely to disproportionately affect the poorest groups in society and may exacerbate this trend. In the Philippines, it is often the poor who are most exposed to its numerous natural hazards, with an increase in heavy rainfall, floods and mudflow exacerbated from climate change more likely to destroy the homes of the country's poor. Typhoons, strong winds and heavy rainfall events damage farm lands, induce crop failure and damage rural infrastructures; Prolonged drought / dry season causes crop failures and dry up ecosystems rendering them vulnerable to forest/grass fires; Target populations become vulnerable to diseases due to lack of water and poor hygiene; Earthquakes induce landslides in production areas, damage rural infrastructures; Mitigations: The VISTA project is guided by the national priorities for climate change adaptation and environmental management, and the adaptation options assessment will be further explored during the planning and prioritization exercises under sub-component 1.1 of VISTA. A targeted adaptation assessment has been prepared to inform the design the of project. Specifically, all infrastructure will be climate – proofed including storage facilities, roads and other infrastructure through the use of climate resilient materials and planning. The project focus on reforestation and agroforestry activities will aim to mitigate the impact of high temperature, rainfall, and stabilize slopes at the		

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
The project will also invest in resilient of target population and ecosystems through DRRM preparedness for extreme climatic and environmental events such as typhoons, landslides, flooding and earthquakes.		
Project allocated disaster risk contingency fund to respond for early action and provide immediate and appropriate assistance to the affected communities, as well as support actions to prevent value chain disruptions.		
Stakeholders	Moderate	Low
Stakeholder engagement/coordination	Moderate	Low
Risk(s): Lack of active participation from vulnerable groups and ineffective mechanisms that may not adequately capture the stakeholders' concerns, needs, and priorities.		
Mitigations: IFAD CO to monitor setting up of an accessible and culturally and socially appropriate consultations and GRM in SEP during the initial phase of the project and monitor the progress during the supervision missions. Inclusion of non-state actors in the workshops and consultation during the missions will be key to ensure their involvement. IFAD will also use invite relevant stakeholder groups to KLMPE, IPGN annual workshops to strengthen the relationship between the project and diverse interest groups.		
Stakeholder grievances	Moderate	Low
Risk(s): Ineffective procedures or lack of trust to grievance mechanism may cause reputational risks to the Project and jeopardize beneficiaries' confidence. Investments may impinge on tenure arrangements of IPs along with social & institutional arrangements around customary use of land and natural resources.		
Mitigations: At the community level, farmers and village level feedback can also be communicated to farmer's cooperatives and associations, at the ARC level through the EARCC-CC, and if not addressed to the PPMOs, RPMOs, and CPMO. Documentation of stakeholder engagement and FPIC processes will form part of project report submissions. Project will observe Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF; See SRN Appendix 9) & Free and Prior Informed Consent Implementation Plan (FPIC-IP; See SRN Appendix 10) & Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP). The project will set-uo GRM as avenue for information disclosure & serve as feedback loop for appropriate action.		