المجلس التنفيذي الدورة الثانية والأربعون بعد المائة روما، 18-19 سبتمبر /أبلول 2024



تقرير رئيس الصندوق بشأن قرض مقترح تقديمه إلى جمهورية نيجيريا الاتحادية من أجل برنامج سلسلة القيمة في شمال نيجيريا

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للموافقة

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

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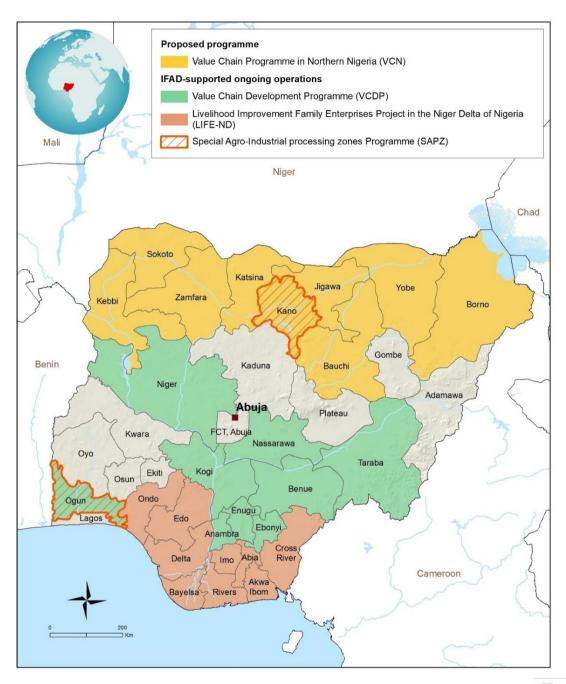
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جدول المحتويات

| ii | خريطة منطقة البرنامج |
|-----|--|
| iii | موجز التمويل |
| 1 | أولا- السياق |
| 1 | ألف- السياق الوطني والأساس المنطقي لمشاركة الصندوق |
| 2 | باء- الدروس المستفادة |
| 3 | ثانيا وصف البرنامج |
| 3 | ألف- الأهداف، والمنطقة الجغر افية للتدخل والمجمو عات المستهدفة |
| 3 | باء- المكونات والحصائل والأنشطة |
| 5 | جيم- نظرية التغيير |
| 5 | دال- المواءمة والملكية والشراكات |
| 6 | هاء ــ التكاليف و الفوائد و التمويل |
| 11 | ثالثا۔ إدارة المخاطر |
| 11 | ألف- المخاطر وتدابير التخفيف منها |
| 11 | باء- الفئة البيئية والاجتماعية |
| 12 | جيم- تصنيف المخاطر المناخية |
| 12 | دال- القدرة على تحمل الديون |
| 12 | رابعا۔ التنفیذ |
| 12 | ألف- الإطار التنظيمي |
| 14 | باء- التخطيط، والرصد والتقييم، والتعلِّم، وإدارة المعرفة، والتواصل |
| 14 | جيم- خطط التنفيذ |
| 14 | خامساـ الوثائق القانونية والسند القانوني |
| 15 | سادسا۔ التوصية |
| | |

| | فريق تنفيذ البرنامج |
|------------------|------------------------|
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| Bernard Yao Brou | أخصائي المناخ والبيئة: |
| Ebrima Ceesay | موظف الشؤون القانونية: |

خريطة منطقة البرنامج



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. JIL IFAD

أعد هذه الخريطة الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية | 16-08-2024

موجز التمويل

المؤسسة المُبادِرة: المؤسسة المُبادِرة:

المقترض/المتلقي: جمهورية نيجيريا الاتحادية

الوكالة المنفذة: الاتحادية للزراعة والأمن الغذائي

إجمالي تكلفة البرنامج: إجمالي تكلفة البرنامج:

قيمة القرض 1 المقدم من الصندوق في إطار نظام 56.70 مليون دو لار أمريكي تخصيص الموارد على أساس الأداء:

شروط القرض 1 المقدم من الصندوق: شروط مختلطة، تبلغ مدة الاستحقاق 25 سنة، بما في ذلك فترة

سماح مدتها 5 سنوات، يخضع لرسم خدمة قدره 0.75 في المائة وسعر فائدة قدره 1.25 في المائة سنويا بوحدات حقوق السحب

الخاصة (تعديلات للقروض بعملة واحدة)

قيمة القرض 2 المقدم من الصندوق بموجب إطار 30 مليون دولار أمريكي

آلية الحصول على الموارد المقترَضة:

شروط القرض 2 المقدم من الصندوق: شروط عادية، تبلغ مدة الاستحقاق 35 سنة، بما في ذلك فترة سماح

مدتها 10 سنوات، ضمن متوسط أجل سداد يصل إلى 20 سنة، ويخضع لسعر فائدة يعادل سعر الفائدة المرجعي المعمول به في

الصندوق، بما في ذلك فرق السعر المتغيِّر

الجهات المشاركة في التمويل: الوكالة الفرنسية للتنمية

قيمة التمويل المشترك: 50.80 مليون دو لار أمريكي

شروط التمويل المشترك: التمويل المشترك المكونات

مساهمة المقترض: 12 مليون دولار أمريكي

مساهمة المستقيدين: 8.60 مليون دولار أمريكي

قيمة التمويل المناخي المقدم من الصندوق: 37.70 مليون دولار أمريكي

الوكالة المتعاونة: بإشراف مباشر من الصندوق

أولا السياق

ألف - السياق الوطنى والأساس المنطقى لمشاركة الصندوق

- 1- على الرغم من الإمكانات التي تتمتع بها نيجيريا، شهد اقتصاد البلد معدلات نمو منخفضة منذ عام 2015، بسبب الصدمات المتعددة مثل جائحة كوفيد-19، والفيضانات في عام 2022، والحرب في أوكر انيا وارتفاع معدلات التضخم. ويبلغ عدد سكانها 218.5 مليون نسمة، ويعاني 40 في المائة منهم من الفقر المدقع. ويعيش 85 في المائة من النيجيريين الفقراء في المناطق الريفية ويعملون في الزراعة المنخفضة الإنتاجية. وتشكل الزراعة 23 في المائة من الناتج المحلى الإجمالي.
- وفي عام 2023، كانت نيجيريا من بين البلدان المصنفة على أنها هشّة والبالغ عددها 37 بلدا. 6 وتبدو الهشاشة أكثر وضوحا في شمال نيجيريا حيث سينفّذ البرنامج المقترح بسبب أثر تغير المناخ وانعدام الأمن والعنف (بما في ذلك النزاعات بين المزارعين والرعاة) والبطالة والفقر وانعدام الأمن الغذائي وسوء التغذية والإقصاء الاجتماعي للنساء الفقيرات والفئات الضعيفة الأخرى. 7 وقد تسببت هذه التحديات في إلحاق دمار كبير لسبل العيش وفقدان الأرواح والنزوح. 8
- 2 ويتواءم برنامج سلسلة القيمة في شمال نيجيريا مع: جدول أعمال الأمل المتجدد، وإعلان حالة الطوارئ بشأن الأمن الغذائي، والسياسة الوطنية للتكنولوجيا الزراعية والابتكار، 10 ومسارات تحويل النظم الغذائية، 11 وتعميم السياسات المتعلقة بالمسائل الجنسانية والشباب والتغذية وتغير المناخ. 12

الجوانب الخاصة المتعلقة بأولويات التعميم المؤسسى في الصندوق

4- تماشيا مع التزامات التعميم في الصندوق، صُنِّف البرنامج على أنه:

⊠ يشمل التمويل المناخى؛

⊠ يشمل القدرة على التكيف؛

☑ يفضى إلى التحول في المنظور الجنساني؛

[.] https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/nigeria/overview¹

https://www.statista.com/statistics/1287811/number-of-people-living-in-extreme-poverty-in-nigeria-by-area

^{0090082023/}original/FCSList-FY06toFY23.pdf

 $[\]frac{\text{https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/migration/ng/Assessing-the-Impact-of-Conflict-on-}{\text{Development-in-NE-Nigeria---The-Report.pdf}}$

⁵ الصندوقُ الدولي للتنمية الزّراعية، تقرير تصميمُ المشروع، الملحق 13-11. مذكرة تقنية بشأن تقييم واستراتيجيات لتعزيز المساواة بين الجنسين.

https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/ch/Fiche_Com_CH_Nov2023.pdf 6

https://africa.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Field Office Africa/Images/Publications/2020/NE Nigeria 7 RGA digital compressed.pdf

⁸ مكتب مفوض الأمم المتحدة السامي لشؤون اللاجئين، نيجيريا: لمحة موجزة عن جميع السكان حتى 31 أكتوبر/تشرين الأول 2023. نوفمبر/تشرين الثاني 2023.

[.] https://media.premiumtimesng.com/wp-content/files/2023/02/RENEWED-HOPE compressed.pdf⁹

https://agriculture.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/National-Agricultural-Technology-and-Innovation-Policy-NATIP-2022-2027.pdf

 $^{. \ \, \}underline{https://nationalplanning.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Pathway-for-Food-A-Call-to-Action.pdf}^{11} \\ \underline{https://climatechange.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/NCCP} \ \ \underline{NIGERIA} \ \ \underline{REVISED} \ \ \underline{2-JUNE-} \\ \underline{2021.pdf}$

- ☑ يراعى التغذية؛
- ⊠ يراعى الشباب.
- و هي البيئة و المناخ و المنظور
 الجنساني و التغذية و الشباب.

الأساس المنطقى لمشاركة الصندوق

- 6- يستجيب البرنامج لطلب حكومة نيجيريا الاتحادية من الصندوق تصميم برنامج لتوسيع نطاق أثر برنامج التأقلم مع تغير المناخ ودعم الأعمال الزراعية، وتعزيز قدرة المجتمعات المحلية الريفية على الصمود في وجه تحديات الهشاشة. ويكمل هذا البرنامج برنامج المناطق الخاصة لتجهيز الصناعات الزراعية ومشروع الوصول الريفي والتسويق الزراعي في ولايتي كانو وباوتشي على التوالي.
- 7- وتشمل الميزة النسبية للصندوق في نيجيريا ما يلي: (1) الدروس المستفادة من برنامج التأقلم مع تغير المناخ ودعم الأعمال الزراعية في معالجة الهشاشة، بما في ذلك من خلال رابطات التنمية المجتمعية ورابطات الخدمات المالية، ونموذج الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاع العام والقطاع الخاص (مثل منتدى Commodity الخدمات المالية، ونموذج الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاع العام والقطاع الخاص (مثل منتدى الشباب لمشروعات Alliance Forum لبرنامج تنمية سلاسل القيمة)، ونموذج ريادة الأعمال لدى الشباب لمشروع المشروعات الأسرية لتحسين سبل العيش في منطقة دلتا نهر النيجر، ومشروع Agri-hub والتجارب الإيجابية في سلاسل القيمة الشاملة والمراعية للتغذية والقادرة على الصمود في وجه المناخ، والشراكة مع الحكومة والقطاع الخاص (بابان غونا) والمؤسسات البحثية؛ (2) الخبرة في تعزيز السياسات الزراعية والاستفادة من أفضل الممارسات الدولية في تحويل النظم الغذائية.

باء - الدروس المستفادة

- تطوير سلاسل قيمة مناصرة للفقراء ومراعية للتغذية في البيئات الهشة أمر ممكن. وتشمل الدروس المستخلصة من برنامج التأقلم مع تغير المناخ ودعم الأعمال الزراعية وبرنامج تنمية سلاسل القيمة في هذا المجال ما يلي: (1) مكّنت الشراكات الاستراتيجية من خلال منتدى Commodity Alliance Forum من تقديم مساهمات كبيرة من قبل برنامج تنمية سلاسل القيمة في تحقيق الأمن الغذائي في نيجيريا؛ (2) يمكن الاستفادة من رابطات التنمية المجتمعية ورابطات الخدمات المالية في تنمية سلاسل القيمة؛ (3) يمكن تعزيز النغذية والتنوع الغذائي من خلال عدة نقاط دخول؛ (4) يتطلب تعزيز الإنتاجية والدخل استثمارا أكبرا في فرص وصول المستفيدين إلى الأسواق، 13 كما هو واضح في بحث الصندوق وتقييم أثر برنامج تنمية سلاسل القيمة.
- ويجب إعطاء الأولوية للتحول في المنظور الجنساني واستهداف سلاسل القيمة المراعية للمنظور الجنساني والشباب، بما يتماشى مع الدروس المستفادة من برنامج التأقلم مع تغير المناخ ودعم الأعمال الزراعية وبرنامج تنمية سلاسل القيمة. وسيحقق الاستهداف المناسب، ونظام تعلم العمل الجنساني، والمجموعات التي تتكون من نساء فقط أثرا إيجابيا على الشباب وتمكين المرأة في السياقات الهشة.
- 01- ويعزز توسيع نطاق الحلول الرقمية والتكنولوجيات ذات الصلة القدرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ، كما يتضح من تجربة برنامج التأقلم مع تغير المناخ ودعم الأعمال الزراعية في مجال المعلومات والخدمات المناخية، والمشورة الزراعية الرقمية، وبناء قدرات المزارعين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة بشأن الإدارة المستدامة البسيطة للأراضي والتكنولوجيات القادرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ.

13 الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية، تقرير تقييم أثر برنامج تنمية سلسلة القيمة في جمهورية نيجيريا الاتحادية (2021)، الصفحة 45.

- 11- وتُظهر تجربة برنامج التأقلم مع تغير المناخ ودعم الأعمال الزراعية مع رابطات الخدمات المالية قدرتها على توفير خدمات مالية مجتمعية مستدامة للمزارعين. وسيعمل البرنامج على تعزيز رابطات الخدمات المالية وتقوية روابطها مع المؤسسات المالية الصديقة للزراعة.
- 12- والمواءمة مع أولويات الحكومة أمر أساسي لإحراز تقدم في السياسات والاستدامة. ووضعت ثلاث حكومات ولايات على الأقل مخصصات مؤسسية ومخصصات من الميزانية للحفاظ على رابطات التنمية المجتمعية بعد إغلاق برنامج التأقلم مع تغير المناخ ودعم الأعمال الزراعية.
- 13- وتحتاج وظائف الرصد والتقييم وإدارة المعرفة في مشروعات الصندوق إلى تحسين كبير لتعزيز فعاليتها. وسيعمل برنامج سلسلة القيمة في شمال نيجيريا على تحفيز الجهات المنفذة والمجتمعات المحلية للمساهمة في النظم التشاركية للرصد والتقييم وإدارة المعرفة.

ثانيا وصف البرنامج

ألف- الأهداف، والمنطقة الجغرافية للتدخل والمجموعات المستهدفة

الغاية والأهداف

14- إن الغاية من برنامج سلسلة القيمة في شمال نيجيريا هي المساهمة على نحو مستدام في الحد من الفقر وتعزيز التغذية وتحسين قدرة السكان الريفيين في الولايات الشمالية من نيجيريا على الصمود. أما الهدف الإنمائي للبرنامج، فيتمثل في تحسين الأمن الغذائي والتغذوي ودخل الأسر المعيشية الريفية في شمال نيجيريا من خلال تطوير سلسلة القيمة الشاملة والمستدامة، كعامل تمكين للتحول الريفي.

المنطقة الجغرافية

15- تغطي منطقة البرنامج تسع ولايات في شمال نيجيريا. وهي تشمل الولايات التي كان يغطيها سابقا برنامج التأقلم مع تغير المناخ ودعم الأعمال الزراعية (سوكوتو وكيبي وزمفارا وكاتسينا وجيغاوا وبورنو ويوبي)، وولايتي كانو وباوتشي.

المجموعات المستهدفة

26- تشمل المجموعات المستهدفة لبرنامج سلسلة القيمة في شمال نيجيريا ما يلي: (1) منتجو الكفاف وشبه الكفاف (الأسر المعيشية الفقيرة)، والذين يشكلون 40 في المائة من المستفيدين؛ (2) المنتجون الموجهون نحو الأسواق (الفقراء والأسر المعيشية الضعيفة في وجه الفقر)، والذين سيشكلون 30 في المائة من المستفيدين؛ (3) رواد الأعمال (الفقراء جدا والفقراء والأسر المعيشية الضعيفة في وجه الفقر)، مع التركيز خصوصا على النساء والشباب (30 في المائة من المستفيدين). ومن مجموع المستفيدين، سيكون 40 في المائة من النساء و 30 في المائة من الشباب و 45 من الرجال. ومن بين هذه المجموعات، سيكون 10 في المائة من الأشخاص ذوى الإعاقة و 5 في المائة من العائدين (النازحون داخليا سابقا).

باء ـ المكونات والحصائل والأنشطة

17- لبرنامج سلسلة القيمة في شمال نيجيريا مكونان برنامجيان. وتسترشد جميع الأنشطة بالمواضيع الشاملة المتعلقة بالمنظور الجنساني والشباب والتغذية وتغير المناخ وسيجري تعميم تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات من أجل التنمية وتدابير التخفيف من الهشاشة على نطاق البرنامج.

- 18- المكون 1. تعزيز الزراعة المراعية للتغذية والقادرة على الصمود في وجه المناخ. يهدف هذا المكون إلى:
 (1) تحسين الإنتاجية والقدرة على التكيف مع المناخ والقدرة على الصمود لدى المزار عين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة في سلاسل القيمة المستهدفة؛ (2) تحسين جودة الأنماط الغذائية والتوعية التغذوية للأسر المعيشية المستهدفة؛ (3) تعزيز التماسك الاجتماعي والسياسات والمؤسسات.
- المكون الفرعي 1-1. تعزيز النظم الزراعية المستدامة، والتكنولوجيا المحسنة والممارسات الزراعية القادرة على الصمود في وجه المناخ. يهدف هذا المكون الفرعي إلى تعزيز إنتاجية المزارعين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة وقدرتهم على الصمود والتكبيف من خلال: (1) توفير مدخلات عالية الجودة؛ (2) التدريب على الممارسات الزراعية الجيدة؛ (3) الاستثمار في الري وتجهيز الأراضي والممارسات الذكية مائيا؛ (4) توفير صنابير مياه للثروة الحيوانية؛ (5) تعميم مراعاة الجوانب البيئية والمناخية؛ (6) دعم الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة والعائدين في الأنشطة المناسبة؛ (7) نشر الحلول الرقمية مثل سجل المزارعين والخدمات الاستشارية الإلكترونية ونظام القسائم الإلكترونية.
- 20- المكون الفرعي 1-2. تعزيز التوعية بجوانب التغذية والجوانب الجنسانية والممارسات المتعلقة بها. سيعزز هذا المكون الفرعي ما يلي: (1) اختيار المحاصيل ذات القيمة التغذوية الأعلى لكل ولاية، مدعومة بنُهج مراعية للتغذية موجهة نحو الأسواق وبذور مدعمة بيولوجيا؛ (2) التواصل بشأن تغيير السلوك الاجتماعي والتثقيف التغذية بما يراعي المنظور الجنساني، وتطبيق أدوات نظام تعلم العمل الجنساني المراعية للتغذية؛ (3) الإنتاج الغذائي المنزلي الملائم للسياق والغني بالمغذيات، والحزم الأولية لتربية الماشية التي تستهدف النساء الفقيرات جدا.
- 12- المكون الفرعي 1-3. تعزيز التماسك الاجتماعي وإنشاء إطار سياساتي ومؤسسي تمكيني يهدف إلى: (1) تعزيز التخطيط التشاركي المجتمعي الذي يشمل أصحاب المصلحة مثل المزارعين والرعاة والنساء والشباب والقطاع الخاص والمجموعات الدينية والتقليدية؛ (2) تعزيز قدرات المجموعات المستهدفة على الحوار السياساتي والترويج مع الحكومة والقطاع الخاص والجهات التقليدية ذات الصلة؛ (3) تهيئة حيز للحوار الإقليمي لإدارة الهشاشة والنزاعات، وتحديدا للنزاعات بين المزارعين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة والرعاة، وإنشاء وتعزيز لجان حل النزاعات المجتمعية.
- 22- المكون 2. تعزيز الإدماج الشامل والمربح للمجموعات المستهدفة في سلاسل القيمة المدعومة يهدف إلى:
 (1) تحسين المعالجة ما بعد الحصاد، وإضافة القيمة، والوصول إلى الأسواق؛ (2) زيادة فرص الشباب والنساء لريادة الأعمال على امتداد سلاسل القيمة؛ (3) تعزيز فرص وصول المستفيدين إلى الخدمات المالية.
- 23- المكون الفرعي 2-1. تحسين إضافة القيمة ما بعد الحصاد، والروابط السوقية والشراكات مع الجهات الفاعلة في سلسلة القيمة يهدف إلى: (1) دعم البنية التحتية والمعدات اللازمة القادرة على الصمود في وجه المناخ لمرحلة ما بعد الحصاد، وبناء وإعادة تأهيل البنية التحتية للأسواق، بما في ذلك طرق الوصول للحد من خسائر ما بعد الحصاد، وتعزيز قدرات منظمات المزار عين؛ (2) تعزيز التخطيط التشاركي لأصحاب المصلحة المتعددين وتوسيع نطاق المنصات الرقمية من أجل خدمات سلسلة القيمة والتخفيف من الهشاشة؛ (3) الاستفادة من منصة الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاع العام والقطاع الخاص في سلسلة القيمة.
- 24- المكون الفرعي 2-2. تعزيز ريادة الأعمال للنساء والشباب سيساعد على إيجاد فرص عمل للنساء والشباب في المناطق الريفية الذين ليسوا أعضاء في منظمات المزار عين، والذي تتوافر لهم فرص محدودة للحصول على الأراضي، من خلال بناء القدرات وجِزم الاستهلال والأعمال، والوصول المعزز إلى الأسواق.
- 25- **المكون الفرعي 2-3. تحسين الوصول إلى الخدمات المالية** يهدف إلى تعزيز وصول المستفيدين إلى الخدمات المالية، بالاستفادة من المنح المقابلة للشباب والنساء والمجموعات الضعيفة الأخرى، من خلال: (1) بناء قدرات مقدمي الخدمات المالية الريفية لتعزيز ربطهم بصغار المزارعين؛ (2) بناء قدرات رابطات الخدمات

- المالية وتعزيز الروابط مع المؤسسات المالية؛ (3) إقراض المزارعين دون مخاطر من خلال التأمين القائم على مؤشر الطقس، وبناء قدرات رابطات الخدمات المالية ورابطات التنمية المجتمعية.
- المكون 3. تنسيق البرنامج وإدارته يهدف إلى ضمان امتثال البرنامج للسياسات والمبادئ التوجيهية بما في ذلم من أجل الرصد والتقييم وإدارة المعرفة. وسيستفيد هذا المكون من الدروس المستخلصة في الأوضاع الهشة في برنامج التأقلم مع تغير المناخ ودعم الأعمال الزراعية، وسيستفيد من النهج التشاركي المجتمعي والحلول الرقمية، من أجل ضمان شفافية البرنامج وفعاليته وكفاءته ومساءلته واستدامته. وأدرجت آلية الاستجابة للطوارئ والكوارث، كخطة طوارئ للاستجابة للكوارث، وذلك للتقليل إلى أدنى حد من التعطل في مناطق البرنامج في حالة الطوارئ. وستتحقق آلية الاستجابة للطوارئ والكوارث من خلال المحفزات المحددة في تقرير التصميم رهنا بموافقة الصندوق.

جيم- نظرية التغيير

27- يتناول برنامج سلسلة القيمة في شمال نيجيريا المستويات المرتفعة من الهشاشة والفقر وانعدام الأمن الغذائي والتغذوي والصدمات المناخية والتحديات المتعلقة بالإدماج الاجتماعي والمالي التي يواجهها المزارعون أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة والنساء والشباب والمجموعات الضعيفة في ولايات شمال نيجيريا. وسيحقق ذلك من خلال ثلاثة مسارات أثر مترابطة: (1) تعزيز سياسة تمكينية وإطار مؤسسي، وآليات للتماسك الاجتماعي وإدارة النزاعات على المستوى المحلي؛ (2) تعزيز الإنتاج القادر على الصمود في وجه المناخ والمراعي للتغذية؛ (3) تعزيز الشمول في سلاسل القيمة المربحة.

دال - المواعمة والملكية والشراكات

- 25- يتواءم برنامج سلسلة القيمة في شمال نيجيريا مع الأهداف الاستراتيجية لبرنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية المتمثلة في: (1) زيادة القدرات الإنتاجية للسكان الريفيين؛ (2) تعزيز الأطر السياساتية التنظيمية والتعاون مع القطاع الخاص من أجل سلاسل قيمة شاملة وقادرة على الصمود للأعمال الزراعية، تتواءم بدورها مع الأهداف الاستراتيجية للصندوق المتعلقة بالقدرات الإنتاجية، والمشاركة في السوق، والاستدامة البيئية والقدرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ. ويتواءم البرنامج أيضا مع أهداف التنمية المستدامة التالية: الهدف 1 (القضاء على الفقر) والهدف 2 (القضاء التام على الجوع) والهدف 15 (المساواة بين الجنسين) والهدف 12 (الاستهلاك والإنتاج المسؤولان) والهدف 13 (العمل المناخي) والهدف 15 (الحياة في البر).
- 29- وترتكز ملكية أصحاب المصلحة لبرنامج سلسلة القيمة في شمال نيجيريا على مواءمته مع السياسات الوطنية، والإشراف على البرنامج من قبل الحكومة الاتحادية وحكومات الولايات، وقيادة منظمات المجتمع المحلي والمزار عين، وتنفيذ الأنشطة من قبل المجتمعات المحلية المستهدفة وشركاء القطاع الخاص. ويعزز برنامج سلسلة القيمة في شمال نيجيريا الشراكات مع: (1) مشروعات الصندوق الجارية بما في ذلك العمليات غير السيادية ومشروع الوصول إلى المناطق الريفية والتسويق الزراعي؛ (2) الشركاء الإنمائيين؛ (3) وكالات المشروعات الحكومية؛ (4) القطاع الخاص والجهات الفاعلة في سلسلة القيمة؛ (5) المجتمع المدني والمنظمات البحثية.

هاء _ التكاليف والفوائد والتمويل

تكاليف البرنامج

- 30- تبلغ التكلفة الإجمالية المقدّرة للبرنامج على مدار فترة التنفيذ التي تمتد لثماني سنوات 158.15 مليون دولار أمريكي (90 في المائة من إجمالي التكاليف)، والتكاليف المتكررة بمبلغ 15.3 مليون دولار أمريكي (10 في المائة من إجمالي التكاليف).
- 23. والتكلفة لكل مكون هي كما يلي: المكون 1، مبلغ 59.5 مليون دولار أمريكي (38 في المائة من إجمالي التكاليف)؛ المكون 2، مبلغ 74.8 مليون دولار أمريكي (47 في المائة)، والمكون 3 مبلغ 74.8 مليون دولار أمريكي (15 في المائة). ووفقا لمنهجيات المصارف الإنمائية المتعددة الأطراف لتتبع تمويل التكيف مع تغير المناخ والتخفيف من آثاره، يُقدر المبلغ الإجمالي للتمويل المناخي المقدم من الصندوق لبرنامج سلسلة القيمة في شمال نيجيريا بـ 37.7 مليون دولار أمريكي (43.5 في المائة من التمويل المقدم من الصندوق).

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

| (بادف الدو درات الامريكية) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------|----|---------------------------|-----|-----------|----|------------|----|---------|-----|--|
| المكون/المكون القرعي | الصندوق (ذ تخصیص ال علی أساس ا | ل <i>موارد</i> | | | الوكالة الفرند للتنمية | سية | الحكومة | | المستفيدون | | المجموع | | |
| | المبلغ | % | , , | % | المبلغ | % | نقدا/عينا | % | نقدا | % | المبلغ | % | |
| 1- تعزيز الزراعة المراعية للتغذية والقادرة على الصمود في وجه المناخ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-1: تعزيز النظم الزراعية المستدامة، والتكنولوجيا المحسنة والممارسات الزراعية القادرة على الصمود في وجه | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| المناخ | 18 518 | 55 | 2 694 | 8 | 10 672 | 31 | 622 | 2 | 1 434 | 4 | 33 940 | 22 | |
| 1-2: تعزيز التوعية بجوانب التغذية والجوانب الجنسانية والممارسات المتعلقة بها | 8 502 | 40 | 5 901 | 28 | 6 778 | 32 | - | | - | | 21 182 | 13 | |
| 1-3: تعزيز النماسك الاجتماعي وإنشاء إطار سياساتي ومؤسسي تمكيني | 1 136 | 26 | 1 897 | 43 | 1 427 | 32 | - | | - | | 4 461 | 3 | |
| 2- تعزيز الإدماج الشامل والمربح للمجموعات المستهدفة في سلاسل القيمة | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-1: تحسين إضافة القيمة ما بعد الحصاد، والروابط السوقية والشر اكات مع الجهات الفاعلة في سلسلة القيمة | 15 369 | 32 | 9 854 | 21 | 16 298 | 34 | 1 695 | 4 | 4 182 | 9 | 47 398 | 30 | |
| 2-2: تعزيز ريادة الأعمال للنساء والشباب | 2 335 | 23 | 4 038 | 40 | 3 210 | 32 | - | | 448 | 5 | 10 031 | 6 | |
| 2-3: تحسين الوصول إلى الخدمات المالية | 4 476 | 26 | 4 793 | 28 | 5 582 | 32 | - | | 2 593 | 15 | 17 444 | 11 | |
| 3- تنسيق البرنامج وإدارته | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3-1: تنسيق البرنامج وإدارته | 6 364 | 27 | 822 | 4 | 6 833 | 29 | 9 683 | 41 | - | | 23 703 | 15 | |
| 3-2: الاستجابة للطوارئ والكوارث | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | | - | - | |
| المجموع | 56 700 | 36 | 30 000 | 19 | 50 800 | 32 | 12 000 | 8 | 8 656 | 6 | 158 157 | 100 | |

الجدول 2 تكاليف البرنامج حسب فنة الإنفاق والجهة الممولة (بآلاف الدولارات الأمريكية)

| (, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------|-------------|-----|------------|----|---------|-----|
| | الصندوق (نظا تخصيص الموا أساس الأداء) | م رد ع <i>لی</i> | الصندوق (آل على الموارد | ية الحصول المقترَضة) | الوكالة الفرنس | ية للتنمية | الحكومة | | المستفيدون | | المجموع | |
| فئة الإنفاق | المبا | نغ % | | المبلغ % | المبأ | غ | % نقدا/عينا | % | و نقدا | % | المبلغ | % |
| تكاليف الاستثمار | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1- الخدمات الاستشارية | 5 595 | 59 | 854 | 9 | 3 050 | 32 | 9 | 0.1 | - | - | 9 509 | 6 |
| 2- الأشغال | 14 083 | 38 | 6 860 | 19 | 11 620 | 32 | 2 317 | 6 | 1 771 | 5 | 36 650 | 23 |
| 3- المعدات والمواد | 1 873 | 48 | 744 | 19 | 1 232 | 32 | 59 | 2 | - | - | 3 907 | 3 |
| 4- السلع والخدمات والمدخلات | 14 697 | 46 | 7 125 | 22 | 10 269 | 32 | 35 | 0.1 | - | - | 32 127 | 20 |
| 5- المنح المقابلة | 10 510 | 27 | 8 060 | 21 | 13 509 | 35 | - | | 6 886 | 18 | 38 965 | 25 |
| 6- التدريب وحلقات العمل | 8 850 | 42 | 5 533 | 26 | 6 769 | 32 | - | | - | - | 21 152 | 13 |
| 7- المركبات | 300 | 63 | - | - | 141 | 30 | 36 | 8 | - | - | 478 | 0.3 |
| مجموع تكاليف الاستثمار | 55 908 | 39 | 29 178 | 20 | 46 590 | 33 | 2 456 | 2 | 8 656 | 6 | 142 788 | 90 |
| التكاليف المتكررة | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1- الأشغال والصيانة | 171 | 8 | 177 | 9 | 548 | 27 | 1 151 | 56 | - | - | 2 047 | 1 |
| 2- الرواتب والبدلات | 622 | 5 | 645 | 5 | 3 663 | 28 | 8 392 | 63 | - | - | 13 322 | 8 |
| مجموع التكاليف المتكررة | 792 | 5 | 822 | 5 | 4 211 | 27 | 9 544 | 62 | - | - | 15 369 | 10 |
| المجموع | 56 700 | 36 | 30 000 | 19 | 50 800 | 32 | 12 000 | 8 | 8 656 | 6 | 158 157 | 100 |

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

| (2.3 2 3 3 1) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| المكون/المكون القرعي | السنة الأولى للبرنامج | السنة الثانية للبرنامج | السنة الثالثة للبرنامج | السنة الرابعة للبرنامج | السنة الخامسة للبرنامج | السنة السادسة للبرنامج | السنة السابعة للبرنامج | السنة الثامنة للبرنامج | المجموع |
| - | المبلغ | المبلغ | المبلغ | المبلغ | المبلغ | المبلغ | المبلغ | المبلغ | المبلغ |
| 1- تعزيز الزراعة المراعية للتغذية والقادرة على الصمود في وجه المناخ | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-1: تعزيز النظم الزراعية المستدامة، والتكنولوجيا المحسنة والممارسات الزراعية القادرة على الصمود في وجه المناخ | 2 586 | 3 958 | 5 147 | 5 650 | 6 660 | 5 894 | 2 622 | 1 423 | 33 940 |
| 1-2: تعزيز التوعية بجوانب التغذية والجوانب الجنسانية والممارسات المتعلقة بها | 1 469 | 2 870 | 2 894 | 2 920 | 2 779 | 2 807 | 2 835 | 2 609 | 21 182 |
| 1-3: تعزيز التماسك الاجتماعي وإنشاء إطار سياساتي ومؤسسي تمكيني | 284 | 690 | 696 | 702 | 709 | 489 | 494 | 395 | 4 461 |
| 2- تعزيز الإدماج الشامل والمربح للمجموعات المستهدفة في سلاسل القيمة | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-1: تحسين إضافة القيمة ما بعد الحصاد، والروابط السوقية والشراكات مع الجهات الفاعلة في سلسلة القيمة | 4 097 | 6 061 | 6 685 | 7 976 | 8 918 | 6 441 | 4 496 | 2 725 | 47 398 |
| 2-2: تعزيز ريادة الأعمال للنساء والشباب | 1 216 | 1 225 | 1 235 | 1 246 | 1 258 | 1 271 | 1 283 | 1 296 | 10 031 |
| 2-3: تحسين الوصول إلى الخدمات المالية | 1 773 | 2 223 | 2 227 | 2 233 | 2 238 | 2 244 | 2 250 | 2 256 | 17 444 |
| 3- تنسيق البرنامج وإدارته | | | | | | | | | |
| 3-1: تنسيق البرنامج وإدارته | 4 083 | 2 443 | 2 949 | 2 621 | 2 858 | 2 841 | 2 892 | 3 014 | 23 703 |
| 2-2: الاستجابة للطوارئ والكوارث | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| المجموع | 15 508 | 19 470 | 21 833 | 23 247 | 25 421 | 21 987 | 16 873 | 13 718 | 158 157 |

استراتيجية وخطة التمويل والتمويل المشترك

22- يتكون تمويل برنامج سلسلة القيمة في شمال نيجيريا من: (1) قرض في إطار نظام تخصيص الموارد على أساس على الأداء بقيمة 56.7 مليون دو لار أمريكي (36 في المائة من التكلفة الإجمالية)؛ (2) قرض بموجب آلية الحصول على الموارد المقترضة بقيمة 30 مليون دو لار أمريكي (19 في المائة)؛ (3) قرض تمويل مشترك مواز من الوكالة الفرنسية للتنمية عبر جميع المكونات الفرعية بقيمة 50.8 مليون دو لار أمريكي (32 في المائة)؛ (4) تمويل مشترك محلي من الحكومة الإتحادية وحكومات الولايات في نيجيريا والمستفيدين بقيمة 20.6 مليون دو لار أمريكي (12 مليون دو لار أمريكي و 8.6 مليون دو لار أمريكي، على التوالي) نقدا ومن خلال المساهمات العينية.

الصرف

- 25- سيجري فتح حسابات معينة منفصلة لكل مصدر من مصادر تمويل الصندوق ونظام تخصيص الموارد على أساس الأداء وآلية الحصول على الموارد المقترضة، في مصرف نيجيريا المركزي بدولارات الولايات المتحدة. وستكون الحسابات المعينة حسابات فرعية في إطار حساب الخزانة الوحيد لحكومة نيجيريا. ومن الحسابات المعينة، ستتدفق الأموال بالنيرة النيجيرية إلى الحسابات التشغيلية للبرنامج (مع حساب السحب لكل مصدر من مصادر التمويل) التي يديرها المكتب الوطني لتنسيق البرنامج. وسيجري إيداع الأموال النظيرة لحكومة نيجيريا الاتحادية في حساب منفصل للأموال النظيرة الفيدرالية. وسترد طرائق تشغيل الحسابات المصرفية للبرنامج في خطاب ترتيبات الإدارة المالية والرقابة المالية.
- 24- وسيتولى كل من الصندوق والوكالة الفرنسية للتنمية إدارة عمليات التوريد وصرف الأموال الخاصة بهما لجميع المكونات وفقا لسياسات وإجراءات كل منهما. وسيوقع الصندوق والوكالة الفرنسية للتنمية مذكرة تفاهم بشأن تبادل المعلومات وتنسيق البرنامج وإعداد التقارير المالية والإشراف المالي.

موجز الفوائد والتحليل الاقتصادي

35- يبلغ معدل العائد الاقتصادي الداخلي للبرنامج 27 في المائة، ونسبة التكلفة الاقتصادية إلى العائد 10.7. ويشير تحليل الحساسية إلى أن نماذج المؤسسات وبرنامج سلسلة القيمة في شمال نيجيريا بوجه عام لكل منهما ما يبرره ماليا واقتصاديا، حتى في معظم البيئات المحفوفة بالمخاطر الكبيرة.

استراتيجية الخروج والاستدامة

- E- الاستدامة. تتوقف استدامة برنامج سلسلة القيمة في شمال نيجيريا على فعاليته في معالجة تحديات الهشاشة في شمال نيجيريا. وسيكفل البرنامج ما يلي: (1) الالتزام بوثائق الضمانات الخاصة بإجراءات التقدير الاجتماعي والبيئي والمناخي؛ (2) التغذية والإدماج الاجتماعي؛ (3) تطوير سلاسل القيمة المراعية للتغذية وذات الإمكانيات السوقية العالية؛ (4) تعميق مشاركة القطاع الخاص والروابط السوقية والوصول إلى التمويل؛ (5) بناء قدرات المجتمعات المحلية ورابطات التنمية المجتمعية ورابطات الخدمات المالية ومقدمي الخدمات الأخريين لمواصلة تقديم الخدمات، بما في ذلك صيانة البنية التحتية، بعد إنجاز البرنامج؛ (5) الاستفادة من الحلول الرقمية من أجل القدرة على الصمود في وجه المناخ، والتماسك الاجتماعي، وبناء قدرات المؤسسات الريفية ودعم الحوار السياساتي والمشاركة مع الحكومات.
- وتتمثل ركائز استراتيجية الخروج الخاصة ببرنامج سلسلة القيمة في شمال نيجيريا في: (1) ملكية المجتمعات المحلية وحكومات الولايات والمؤسسات المجتمعية المعززة؛ (2) لروابط سوقية مستدامة مع القطاع الخاص؛
 (3) نشر حلول تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات من أجل التنمية لإدارة الهشاشة وانعدام الأمن.

ثالثا إدارة المخاطر

ألف- المخاطر وتدابير التخفيف منها

تعد مخاطر السياق القطري بوجه عام مرتفعة. أما مخاطر الحوكمة والإدارة المالية فهي مرتفعة، وستنطلب دعما قويا في مجال بناء القدرات والرقابة للتخفيف من حدتها. وتُعد مخاطر الاقتصاد الكلي بأنها كبيرة بسبب اعتماد اقتصاد البلد بشكل كبير على النفط، وارتفاع معدلات البطالة والتضخم، والضغوط المالية التي تتعرض لها حكومات الولايات والحكومة الاتحادية فيما يتعلق بتلبية التزامات المساهمات المناظرة. وتُقيّم المخاطر الكامنة والمتبقية لبرنامج سلسلة القيمة في شمال نيجيريا على أنها كبيرة بالنسبة للبيئة والمناخ (توقعات سيناريو المناخ المتفاقم)، ونطاق البرنامج (انعدام الأمن وصعوبة الوصول إلى مناطق البرنامج)، والتوريد (ضعف المساءلة والشفافية، وانخفاض القدرة على التوريد العام) وأصحاب المصلحة (تماسك اجتماعي محدود). وتُصنف المخاطر المتعلقة بالقدرة المؤسسية على التنفيذ على أنها مرتفعة بسبب ضعف قدرة الموظفين في برنامج التأقلم مع تغير المناخ ودعم الأعمال الزراعية في بعض المجالات وتآكل تلك القدرة المتواضعة للموظفين بعد إنجاز هذا البرنامج منذ سنتين. وسيستثمر برنامج سلسلة القيمة في شمال نيجيريا بشكل كبير في بناء قدرات المؤسسات المجتمعية للتخفيف من هذه المخاطر. وبالنسبة لجميع فئات المخاطر التي صئفت على أنها كبيرة أو مرتفعة، سيجري رصد وتنفيذ تدابير التخفيف من المخاطر الموضحة في تصميم البرنامج على أنها كبيرة أو مرتفعة، سيجري رصد وتنفيذ تدابير التخفيف من المخاطر الموضحة في تصميم البرنامج بصر امة.

الجدول 4 موجز عام للمخاطر

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

باء - الفئة البيئية والاجتماعية

صنّقت مخاطر الفئة البيئية والاجتماعية لبرنامج سلسلة القيمة في شمال نيجريا على أنها كبيرة، بالنظر إلى التكثيف الزراعي وتطوير مراكز المعالجة الزراعية المتوسطة الحجم التي تعتمد على الوقود الأحفوري والمرتبطة بالبرنامج. وقد وُضع إطار وخطة الإدارة البيئية والاجتماعية والمناخية للتخفيف من مخاطر كهذه، وبالإضافة إلى ذلك ستكون هناك حاجة إلى وضع خطة إدارة بيئية واجتماعية خاصة بالبرنامج الفرعي من أجل تطوير الأراضي وبناء البنية التحتية للأسواق. ويُعزى تصنيف المخاطر الاجتماعية على أنها كبيرة إلى التمرد واللصوصية والاختطاف والنزاعات على الموارد المحتملة (لا سيما بين المزار عين والرعاة). وقد أعدت وثائق ضمانات مختلفة مع تقرير التصميم. وأعدت الخطوط العريضة لخطة للإدارة المتكاملة للأفات، ومن المقرر إعداد خطة لتقييم وإدارة العمالة في المرحلة المبكرة من تنفيذ البرنامج. وستفصح الوكالة الفرنسية

للتنمية أيضا عن إطار الحوكمة البيئية والاجتماعية الخاص بها الذي يتوافق مع إجراءات التقدير الاجتماعي والبيئي والمناخي.

جيم - تصنيف المخاطر المناخية

20- صننف برنامج سلسلة القيمة في شمال نيجيريا على أنه ينطوي على مخاطر مناخية كبيرة، استنادا إلى ارتفاع درجات الحرارة والحر الشديد والجفاف وأخطار فيضانات الأنهار والأمطار والاستخدام غير المستدام للأراضي وممارسات الإدارة غير المستدامة في مناطق البرنامج. وترد تفاصيل تدابير إجراءات التقدير الاجتماعي والبيئي والمناخي مع استراتيجيات التكيف المناخي في مذكرة استعراض إجراءات التقييم الاجتماعي والبيئي والمناخي وملاحقها.

دال القدرة على تحمل الديون

4- أشار التقرير الاستشاري لصندوق النقد الدولي الصادر في مايو/أيار 142024 إلى أنه من المتوقع أن ترتفع نسبة الدين إلى الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في نيجيريا من 46.3 في المائة في عام 2023 إلى 46.6 في المائة في عام 2024، على أن تستقر على المدى المتوسط. ولا يزال عبء خدمة الدين المرتفع يشكل مصدر قلق كبير، إذ يُستهلك حوالي 56 في المائة من الإيرادات الضريبية. وفي ظل تشديد السياسة النقدية وزيادة الاقتراض لتمويل مشروعات البنية التحتية والبرامج الاجتماعية وتدابير التخفيف للتعامل مع الأثار الاقتصادية للصدمات الخارجية، ارتفعت نفقات الفائدة. ولمعالجة هذه المشكلة، تسعى نيجيريا إلى زيادة إصدار الأوراق المالية المتوسطة الأجل وسندات اليورو، وزيادة الدعم المتعدد الأطراف والثنائي الأطراف إلى أقصى حد، وتحسين خطة تعبئة الإيرادات لتعزيز القدرة على تحمل الديون. وبشكل عام، لا تزال نسبة الدين الحكومي إلى الناتج المحلي الإجمالي ضمن نطاق يمكن التحكم فيه، غير أن الرصد المستمر والإدارة المالية الحكيمة ستكون حاسمة للحفاظ على الاستقرار المالي وتعزيز النمو الاقتصادي المستدام.

رابعا۔ التنفیذ

ألف- الإطار التنظيمي

إدارة البرنامج وتنسيقه

- 42 ستقوم الوزارة الاتحادية للزراعة والأمن الغذائي، بوصفها الوكالة الرائدة للبرنامج، بإنشاء لجنة توجيهية وطنية للبرنامج تضم ممثلين عن وزارة المالية الاتحادية ووزارة الميزانية والتخطيط الاقتصادي ووزارات أخرى والبنك المركزي النيجيري وممثلين عن مجموعات المزارعين، للإشراف على تنفيذ البرنامج والموافقة على خطة العمل والميزانية السنوية. أما على مستوى الولايات، فستتولى الإشراف على البرنامج لجنة توجيهية للبرنامج على مستوى الولايات برئاسة مفوض الزراعة.
- 43- سيتولى المكتب الوطني لتنسيق البرنامج ومقره في أبوجا ومكاتب تنسيق البرنامج في الولايات مسؤولية تخطيط تنفيذ البرنامج وتنسيقه على المستوى الاتحادي ومستوى الولايات على التوالي. وستكفل هذه المكاتب تقديم تقارير ممتثلة للمعابير عن التقدم المحرز في التنفيذ والنتائج إلى الصندوق والوكالة الفرنسية للتنمية والوزارة الاتحادية للزراعة والأمن الغذائي. وسيدعم برنامج سلسلة القيمة في شمال نيجيريا مكتب الحوكمة المحلية في وزارة الزراعة في كل ولاية مشاركة. أما مستوى المجتمع المحلي، ستساعد رابطات التنمية

[.]https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/journals/002/2024/102/article-A001-en.xml ¹⁴

المجتمعية ورابطات الخدمات المالية القائمة لزيادة أثر البرنامج بين المزار عين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة والنساء والشباب.

الإدارة المالية والتوريد والحوكمة

- مد ستستخدم ترتيبات الإدارة المالية لبرنامج سلسلة القيمة في شمال نيجيريا النظام المعمول به في البلد قدر الإمكان، رهنا باستيفاء الحد الأدنى من متطلبات الصندوق بالنسبة لحالات الهشاشة والنزاع الموجودة في شمال نيجيريا. وسيُسترشد بتقييمات المخاطر المنتظمة في طريقة الصرف المحددة في التقرير المالي المؤقت ربع السنوي القائم على المخاطر والمقرر استخدامها. وستُقدم المساعدة للمكتب الوطني لتنسيق البرنامج ومكاتب تنسيق البرنامج في الولايات لوضع ضوابط داخلية قوية مدعومة بأدلة الإدارة المالية والمحاسبة. وسيُحدد أي مصدر للتمويل المشترك العيني المقدم من الحكومة الاتحادية وحكومات الولايات أو المستفيدين أو القطاع الخاص (الضرائب المتنازل عنها واستخدام المباني والأراضي والعمالة وما إلى ذلك)، وأي مساهمة نقدية من المستفيدين (تتدفق خارج الحسابات المصرفية لبرنامج سلسلة القيمة في شمال نيجيريا)، وهذه المصادر سيقيمها البرنامج. وسيتولى مكتب المراجع العام للحسابات في الاتحاد المراجعة القانونية للبرنامج. وستُقدم المالية السنوية المُراجعة إلى الصندوق في موعد أقصاه 180 يوما بعد نهاية كل سنة مالية.
- 145 التوريد. سيشرف الصندوق على أنشطة التوريد في برنامج سلسلة القيمة في شمال نيجيريا، بما في ذلك استعراض خطة التوريد السنوية والموافقة عليها. ويدرج دليل التوريد في البرنامج في تقرير التصميم لتوجيه عملية التوريد. وستخضع جميع أنشطة التوريد للمبادئ التوجيهية للتوريد في مشروعات الصندوق ودليل التوريد في مشروعات الصندوق. وبالنسبة للدول المتأثرة بالهشاشة، يمكن تطبيق الإجراءات المبسطة للتوريد في المشروعات للأوضاع الهشة والمتأثرة بالنزاعات، وفقا لخطاب ترتيبات التوريد في المشروعات.
- 146 الحوكمة. ستستفيد كيانات التوريد من بناء القدرات عند الاستهلال مع التركيز على التأهيل اللاحق. وسيقدم التدريب في مجال التوريد في إطار برنامج بناء القدرات لأغراض التوريد في حافظة مشروعات الصندوق على جميع المستويات حسب الاقتضاء. وستستند إجراءات استخلاص المعلومات والاحتجاج المتعلقة بجميع أنشطة التوريد إلى الإجراءات المنصوص عليها في دليل التوريد في مشروعات الصندوق.

إشراك المجموعات المستهدفة وتعقيباتها ومعالجة التظلمات

- 147 إشراك المجموعات المستهدفة وتعقيباتها. سيجري اختيار السلطات الحكومية المحلية والمستغيدين بما يتماشى مع المعايير المحددة في دليل تنفيذ البرنامج. وسيجري إشراك جميع المجموعات المستهدفة من قبل برنامج سلسلة القيمة في شمال نيجيريا من خلال ممثليها. وستُقدم المعلومات التي ينشر ها البرنامج والاتفاقيات المبرمة مع المجتمعات المحلية في مكاتب السلطات الحكومية المحلية والمؤسسات التي تمثل مصالح جميع المجموعات المستهدفة لمدة ثلاثة أشهر.
- 48- معالجة التظلمات. ستسمح آلية معالجة التظلمات (انظر الملحق الخامس من تقرير التصميم) لمقدمي الشكاوى بمعالجة شواغلهم بطريقة عادلة وفي الوقت المناسب من خلال عملية مستقلة. وسيلتزم كل من المكتب الوطني لتنسيق البرنامج ومكاتب تنسيق البرنامج في الولايات والصندوق بما يلي: (1) ضمان أن تكون إجراءات الشكاوى متجاوبة وفعالة؛ (2) الاحتفاظ بسجلات لجميع الشكاوى وتسويتها، وإيلاء اهتمام خاص (بما يتماشى مع المبادئ التوجيهية للصندوق) للتحرش الجنسي والاستغلال والانتهاك الجنسيين.

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

التخطيط والرصد والتقييم

صتبدأ عملية إعداد خطة العمل والميزانية السنوية على مستوى المجتمع المحلي، استنادا إلى الأنشطة اللازمة لتحقيق نظرية التغيير والأهداف. وستُجمع الخطط على مستوى المجتمع المحلي لكل حكومة محلية وولاية قبل دمجها في خطة العمل والميزانية السنوية والتحقق منها، والتي ستُقدم للموافقة عليها من قبل الوزارة الاتحادية للزراعة والأمن الغذائي ولعدم الممانعة من الممولين. وسيستفيد نظام الرصد والتقييم من النهج التشاركية والحلول الرقمية لتوفير بيانات عالية الجودة وتعزيز عملية صنع القرار القائمة على الأدلة، بما في ذلك تلك المتعلقة بإدارة الهشاشة.

الابتكار وتوسيع النطاق

صيجري توسيع نطاق العديد من الابتكارات: (1) رابطات التنمية المجتمعية ورابطات الخدمات المالية، لزيادة عدد المستفيدين الذين يحصلون على موارد الإنتاج والخدمات المالية؛ (2) نموذج الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاع العام والقطاع الخاص، استنادا إلى نجاح منتدى Commodity Alliance Forum والقعاون مع منظمة Babban Gona لتوسيع نطاق الروابط السوقية؛ (3) القسائم الإلكترونية لتوزيع المدخلات؛ (4) استخدام البيانات التي تم جمعها لتمكين المزارعين من الحصول على الائتمان دون ضمانات؛ (5) القروض بدون مخاطر للمزارعين في المناطق الريفية النائية.

جيم حطط التنفيذ

جاهزية التنفيذ وخطط الاستهلال

51- للتخفيف من مخاطر التأخير في الاستهلال، ستقدم سلفة استهلالية بمبلغ 500 000 دولار أمريكي في اتفاقية التمويل لتمكين البرنامج من استيفاء الشروط التي تسبق الصرف الأول. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، ستجري الوكالة الفرنسية للتنمية والصندوق دراسات الجدوى قبل البدء الفعلي لأنشطة البرنامج. ومن المتوقع أن تجري الموافقة على قرض الوكالة الفرنسية للتنمية في ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2024.

الإشراف واستعراض منتصف المدة وخطط الإنجاز

- 52- الإشراف. سيتولى الصندوق الإشراف المباشر على برنامج سلسلة القيمة في شمال نيجيريا بالاشتراك مع الوكالة الفرنسية للتنمية، والوزارة الاتحادية للزراعة والأمن الغذائي ووزارة المالية الاتحادية. وستُنظم بعثات سنوية للإشراف ودعم التنفيذ لاستعراض التقدم المحرز وتعزيز النتائج. وهذه البعثات ستكملها المشاركة الاستراتيجية المستمرة للمكتب القطري للصندوق.
- 53- **منتصف المدة والإنجاز.** سيُجرى استعراض منتصف مدة مشترك في السنة الرابعة وستُنظم بعثة إنجاز في نهاية البرنامج.

خامسا - الوثائق القانونية والسند القانوني

54- ستشكل اتفاقية التمويل بين جمهورية نيجيريا الاتحادية والصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية الوثيقة القانونية التي يقوم على أساسها تقديم التمويل المقترح إلى المقترض/المتلقي. وترد نسخة من اتفاقية التمويل المتفاوض بشأنها في الذيل الأول.

- 55- وجمهورية نيجيريا الاتحادية مخولة بموجب القوانين السارية فيها سلطة تلقي تمويل من الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية.
- 56- وإني مقتنع بأن التمويل المقترح يتفق مع أحكام اتفاقية إنشاء الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية وسياسات التمويل المقدم من الصندوق ومعابيره.

سادسا۔ التوصية

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

قرر: أن يقدم الصندوق إلى جمهورية نيجيريا المتحدة قرضا بشروط مختلطة بقيمة ستة وخمسين مليونا وسبعمائة ألف دولار أمريكي (000 700 56 دولار أمريكي)، على أن يخضع لأية شروط وأحكام تكون مطابقة على نحو أساسى للشروط والأحكام الواردة في هذه الوثيقة.

وقرر أيضا: أن يقدم الصندوق إلى جمهورية نيجيريا المتحدة قرضا بشروط عادية بقيمة ثلاثين مليون دولار أمريكي (000 000 30 دولار أمريكي)، 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

| Loan No: Grant No: |
|--|
| Programme name: Value Chain Programme in Northern Nigeria ("VCN"/"the Project"/"the Programme") |
| The Federal Republic of Nigeria, represented by the Federal Ministry of Finance (the "Borrower") |
| and |
| The International Fund for Agricultural Development (the "Fund" or "IFAD") |
| (each a "Party" and both of them collectively the "Parties") |

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

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

WHEREAS, the Programme is expected to receive co-financing from the Agence Française de Développement (AFD).

Now Therefore, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

Section A

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

Section B

1. The amount of the Loan eligible to blend terms is fifty six million and seven hundred thousand United States Dollars (USD 56 700 000) ("Loan 1").

- 2. The amount of the Loan eligible to ordinary terms is thirty million United States Dollars (USD 30 000 000) ("Loan 2").
- 3. The Loan 1 granted on blend terms shall be subject to interest on the principal amount outstanding and a service charge as determined by the Fund at the date of approval of the Loan 1 by the Fund's Executive Board. The interest rate and service charge determined will be fixed for the life cycle of the loan and payable semi-annually in the Loan Service Payment Currency, and shall have a maturity period of twenty five (25) years, including a grace period of five (5) years starting from the date of approval of the Loan 1 by the Fund's Executive Board
- 4. The principal of the Loan 1 will be repaid in equal instalments.
- 5. The Loan 2 granted on Ordinary terms shall be subject to interest on the principal amount outstanding of the Loan at a rate equal to the IFAD Reference Interest Rate including a variable spread, payable semi-annually in the Loan Service Payment Currency, and have a maturity period of twenty-nine (29) years, including a grace period of ten (10) years, starting from the date as of which the Fund has determined that all general conditions precedent to withdrawal have been fulfilled.
- 6. The Loan Service Payment Currency shall be in USD.
- 7. The first day of the applicable Fiscal Year shall be 1 January.
- 8. There shall be two segregated Designated Accounts denominated in USD for the exclusive use of the Programme, which is to be opened at the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), to receive the proceeds of the Financing. The Borrower shall inform the Fund of the officials authorized to operate the Designated Accounts.
- 9. The Borrower shall open and thereafter maintain a two draw down accounts in Naira to receive Financing from the respective Designated Accounts. The draw down accounts at Federal Government level will be opened in the Central Bank of Nigeria. The National Programme Coordinator will be authorized to manage both the designated and draw down accounts. Each state will operate three accounts in Naira: (i) two state programme accounts to receive the Financing from the respective draw down Accounts; (ii) and a state counterpart funds account to receive state counterpart funds. Each State Programme Coordinator will be authorized to manage the Programme Account and the state counterpart funds account.
- 10. The Borrower shall provide counterpart financing for the Programme, in-cash and/or in-kind, in the amount of Twelve million United States Dollars (USD 12 000 000) mainly for taxes and duties, Participating States' contribution, as well as to cover costs relating to Programme activities.
- 11. The Borrower shall open a segregated Project Account for the purposes of depositing the counterpart financing

Section C

- 1. The Lead Programme Agency shall be the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS).
- 2. Additional Project Parties are described in Schedule 1, Section II of this Agreement.

- 3. A Mid-Term Review will be conducted as specified in Section 8.03 (b) and (c) of the General Conditions; however, the Parties may agree on a different date for the Mid-Term Review of the implementation of the Programme.
- 4. The Programme Completion Date shall be the eight (8th) anniversary of the date of entry into force of this Agreement and the Financing Closing Date shall be six (6) months later, or such other date as the Fund may designate by notice to the Borrower. The Financing Closing Date will be established as specified in the General Conditions
- 5. Procurement of goods, works and services financed by the Financing shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Borrower's procurement regulations, to the extent such are consistent with the IFAD Procurement Guidelines.

Section D

1. The Fund will administer the Financing and the Programme will be jointly supervised with AFD.

Section E

- 1. The following are designated as additional grounds for suspension of this Agreement:
 - (a) The Programme Implementation Manual (the "PIM") and/or any provision thereof, has been waived, suspended, terminated, amended or modified without the prior agreement of the Fund and the Fund, after consultation with the Borrower, has determined that it has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the Programme.
 - (b) The Programme Manager or other key Programme staff have been removed from the Programme without prior consultation with the Fund.
- 2. The following is designated as an additional ground for cancellation of this Agreement:
 - (a) In the event that the Borrower did not request a disbursement of the Financing for a period of at least twelve (12) consecutive months without justification subsequent to the first eighteen (18) months from the Effective Date.
- 3. The following are designated as additional conditions precedent to withdrawal:
 - (a) Refund of any outstanding balances of closed projects, and any ineligible expenditures.
 - (b) The IFAD no objection to the PIM shall have been obtained.
 - (c) The IFAD no objection on the financial management and accounting manual.
 - (d) Key Programme staff have been recruited competitively as per Schedule 3 of this Agreement.
 - (e) A suitable Programme financial management information system shall have been acquired and installed by the National Programme Coordination Office (NPCO) to meet Programme requirements.

(f) Subsidiary loan agreements shall have been duly executed between the Federal Government of Nigeria and at least one of the Participating States¹⁵ and a legal opinion issued by the Attorney General of the Federation of Nigeria.

For the avoidance of doubt, a first disbursement to a Participating State can only be effected if there is in place, a duly executed subsidiary loan agreement between the Federal Government of Nigeria and such Participating State and a legal opinion issued by the Attorney General of the Federation of Nigeria.

- 4. This Agreement is subject to ratification by the Borrower.
- 5. The following are the designated representatives and addresses to be used for any communication related to this Agreement:

For the Borrower:

Minister of Finance and Coordinating Minister of the Economy, Federal Ministry of Finance, Ahmadu Bello Way, Central Business District, P.M.B 14 Garki Abuja, Nigeria.

For the Fund:

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

Copy to: The Country Director, Nigeria

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

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

| FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA |
|---|
| |
| [Authorized Representative] |
| Date: |
| International Fund For Agricultural Development |
| Alvaro Lario Hervas President |

4

¹⁵ Kebbi, Sokoto, Zamfara, Katsina, Jigawa, Yobe, Borno, Kano, Bauchi

| Date: |
|-------|
|-------|

Schedule 1

Programme Description and Implementation Arrangements

- 1. Target Population. The Programme shall directly benefit a total of 456,000 rural Households (HHs) receiving services promoted or supported by VCN.
- 2. Programme area. The Programme will cover nine states in northern Nigeria, including: states previously covered by CASP (Sokoto, Kebbi, Zamfara, Katsina, Jigawa, Borno, Yobe), Kano and Bauchi States (the "Programme Area").
- 3. Goal. The goal of the Programme is to contribute sustainably to poverty reduction, enhanced nutrition, and better resilience of rural populations in the northern states of Nigeria.
- 4. Objectives. The objective of the Programme is to improve food and nutrition security and income of households HHs in northern Nigeria through inclusive and sustainable VC development as an enabler for rural transformation.
- 5. *Components*. The Programme shall consist of the following Components:
- 5.1 Component 1: Foster climate resilient and nutrition sensitive production. This component aims to: (i) improve productivity, climate adaptive capacity and resilience of the smallholder farming systems in the target Value Chains (VCs); (ii) improve diet quality and nutrition awareness of the target rural HHs; and (iii) improve social cohesion and policy/institutional frameworks.
 - 5.1.1 Sub-Component 1.1 Promote sustainable agricultural systems, improved technology, and climate-resilient agricultural practices. This aims to strengthen the productivity of Small Holder Farmers (SHFs) through the provision of quality inputs; training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP); investment in irrigation, land preparation and water-smart practices; waterpoints for livestock; environment and climate mainstreaming to build the resilience and the adaptive capacity of SHFs; and support to Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) and Internally Displaced Person (IDP) returnees in appropriate VC activities. Digital solutions such as farmer registry, e-advisory services, and e-voucher system will help mitigate fragility.
 - 5.1.2 Subcomponent 1.2 Promote nutrition and gender awareness and practices. This will promote: nutrition-sensitive VC crops through the selection of the crops with the highest nutrition advantage for each state, backed by market- oriented nutrition sensitive approaches, and bio-fortified seeds; gender- sensitive Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) and nutrition education, and application of nutrition-sensitive Gender Action Learning System (GALS) tools to strengthen the role of gender dynamics at HH level; and context appropriate homestead nutrient-rich food production, and support small livestock starter packages targeting very poor women.
 - 5.1.3 Subcomponent 1.3 Promote social cohesion and an enabling policy, and institutional framework. This aims to: foster community participatory planning involving stakeholders such as farmer-herder, women, youth, private sector and religious/traditional authorities; strengthen capacities of target groups for policy dialogue and advocacy with relevant government, private sector and traditional authorities; facilitate territorial dialogue spaces for fragility and conflict management; specifically, for disputes between SHFs and pastoralists, establishment and strengthening of community-based conflict resolution committees, and local peace/conflict resolution committees.

- 5.2 Component 2: Enhance inclusive and profitable integration of target groups in the VCs aims to: (i) improve post-harvest handling, value addition, and access to markets in supported VCs; (ii) increase entrepreneurial opportunities for youth and women along the target VCs; and (iii) enhancing beneficiaries' access to financial services.
 - 5.2.1 Subcomponent 2.1 Improving post-harvest, value addition, market linkages and partnerships with VC actors. This aims to: support acquisition of post-harvest infrastructure and equipment, construct/rehabilitate market infrastructure, including access roads to reduce post-harvest losses, and strengthen capacity of Farmer Organisations (FOs); promote multi-stakeholder participatory planning, scale up digital platforms to provide VC services; and leverage VC Public-Private-Producer Partnership (4Ps) platform. Fragility will be mitigated through the development of climate-resilient infrastructure, and the use of digital platforms.
 - 5.2.2 Subcomponent 2.2 Promoting entrepreneurship for women and youth will help create jobs among rural women and youth who are not integrated in FOs and whose access to land is limited, through training, advisory, start-up/business package, access to market.
 - 5.2.3 Subcomponent 2.3 Improving access to financial services aims to enhance beneficiaries' access to financial services, in combination with programme Matching Grant (MG) funds for youth, women and other vulnerable groups, through: capacity building of the demand for rural financial services linkage of SHFs with Financial Institutions (FIs); capacity strengthening of the Financial Service Associations (FSAs) and linkage to financial institutions, developing financial products including for de-risking lending to farmers. Fragility of access to financial services will be mitigated through promotion of weather-based index insurance and FSAs and Community Development Associations (CDA) capacity building.
- 5.3 The Component 3 Programme coordination and management aim to ensure programme compliance with relevant policies and guidelines, effective and efficient implementation, and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and Knowledge Management (KM). It will leverage the best practices and lessons learned in fragile situations under CASP and capitalise on community participatory approach and digital solutions to ensure transparency, effectiveness, efficiency, accountability, and sustainability of the Programme. This component includes a Response to Emergency and Disaster (RED) mechanism, a disaster response contingency to minimize disruption of activities in the programme areas. RED will be activated by triggers identified in the design report and approval by IFAD.

II. Implementation Arrangements

- 6. Lead Programme Agency. The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS) is the lead programme agency.
- 7. Programme Oversight Committee. The National Steering Committee with representatives of the Federal Ministry of Finance, Federal Ministry of Budget and Econmic Planning (FMBEP), and other ministries, the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), and a representative of Youth and Women Groups, will provide oversight to the implementation of VCN and approve the Annual Work-Plan and Budget (AWPB). At the state level, a State Programme Steering Committee chaired by the Commissioner of Agriculture will provide oversight to the VCN activities.
- 8. Programme Management Unit. The National Programme Coordination Office (NPCO) based in Abuja and State Programme Coordination Office (SPCOs) will be responsible for the planning, monitoring, evaluating, coordinating, and supervising programme activities at the federal and state levels respectively while supporting

knowledge management, partnership building and policy dialogue. The key Programme personnel include the following: a National Programme Coordinator, a Financial Controller, Senior Internal Auditor, a Procurement Officer, a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, an Infrastructure Engineer, an Environmental and Climate Change Safeguards Officer, a Knowledge Management and Communication Officer, an Agricultural Productivity Officer, Social Safeguards/Gender Officer, and a Rural Institutions Development Officer. In addition, for disbursement at state level, all the key positions (State Programme Coordinator, a State Financial Controller, a State Accountant, State Procurement Officer, a State Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, a State Infrastructure Engineer, a State Environmental and Climate Change safeguards officer, a State Development state Agricultural Productivity Communication Officer, а Officer, Safequards/Gender Officer, and a Rural Institutions Development Officer) must be filled competitively through an open market method of procurement.

- 9. Implementing partners. The VCN approach and activities are also designed to foster partnerships with public sector agencies (government projects in the participating states and relevant national agencies), private sector industry, value chain actors, and service providers including ICT4D firms, civil society organizations, farmer organisations, community development associations, development partners, academic and research organizations. VCN will foster partnerships with AFD RAAMP project and ongoing IFAD projects including Non Sovereign Operations (NSO). VCN will also create synergies with other programmes that pursue a business-oriented agriculture and aim at agricultural transformation through a value chain approach while facilitating an inclusive dialogue spaces for fragility and conflict management; specifically, for addressing disputes between SHFs and pastoralists, including the World Bank- Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support Project LPRES (World Bank) for improving policy/institutional frameworks for inclusive and sustainable VC development.
- 10. Monitoring and Evaluation. The VCN M&E system will: (i) better inform the Federal and State Governments, NSC, NPCO, and implementing partners on the progress in implementation; (ii) provide reports of results-based evidence in assessing the Programme development effectiveness through routine monitoring of outputs and outcomes that are attributed to the Theory of Change; and (iii) ultimately, inform decision making. The M&E system will leverage on the key national agenda that aims to develop efficient and integrated digitalized systems of development interventions. With guidance from IFAD and the IFAD ICT4D team, VCN will develop an MIS-based system that will be used for data storage, analysis and reporting.
- 11. Knowledge Management. VCN Knowledge Management and Communication (KMC) Strategy will provide tools to ensure the dissemination of information about the Programme, visibility of Programme interventions and achievement, knowledge transfer, and participation of key stakeholders and Programme beneficiaries. The strategy would elaborate on the following KM areas: (i) provide Programme beneficiaries with the necessary material to sustain the technical knowledge acquired with the support of VCN through production of training materials and communication platforms for sensitization, and continuously assess their adoption; (ii) generate evidence-based knowledge acquired from the experience of the VCN in various fields based on the information collected as part of the monitoring of results or thematic studies to inform decision making at implementation and evaluate the Theory of Change; and (iii) share this knowledge in the form of tailored KM products with the technical departments of the FMAFS, IFAD, AFD, other donors, and implementing partners.
- 12. *Programme Implementation Manual*. A Programme Implementation Manual will be developed at Programme inception, which shall include, inter alia:
 - I. Implementation responsibilities of the NPCO and SPCO as well as the terms of reference of Project staff, consultants, service providers and other parties

Appendix I

- involved in implementation of the Project, as well as a framework agreement for engagement of service providers.
- II. Eligibility criteria and selection procedure with respect to Project beneficiaries and activities to be financed under the project and
- III. Detailed procedures for Project implementation, including a financial administration manual covering financial management, audit, and flow of funds arrangement.

Through the FMAFS, the NPCO shall forward the draft PIM to the Fund for its comments no later than ninety (90) days after the entry into force of this Agreement. The Lead Project Agency shall adopt the PIM substantially in the form approved by the Fund and shall promptly provide copy thereof to the Fund.

Schedule 2

Allocation Table

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

| Category | Loan 1 Amount Allocated | Loan 2 Amount Allocated | Percentage |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | (expressed in USD) | (expressed in USD) | |
| I. Works | 12.000 000 | 6 460 000 | 100% net of: taxes, Federal and State Government contribution and beneficiary contribution |
| II. Consultancies, Training and Workshops | 11 820 000 | 3 550 000 | 100% net of: taxes, Federal and State Government contribution and beneficiary contribution |
| III. Equipment | 15 340 000 | 2 660 000 | 100% net of: taxes, Federal and State Government contribution and beneficiary contribution |
| IV. Matching Grant | 9 130 000 | 11 290 000 | 100% net of: taxes, Federal and State Government contribution and beneficiary contribution |
| V. Recurrent Cost | 2 710 000 | 3 020 000 | |
| Unallocated | 5 700 000 | 3 020 000 | |
| TOTAL | 56 700 000 | 30 000 000 | |

- (b) The terms used in the Table above are defined as follows:
 - (i) Category III includes Equipment and Materials, Goods, Services, and Inputs, and Vehicles
 - (ii) Category V includes operation and maintenance, and Salaries and Allowances

2. Disbursement arrangements

(a) Start-up Costs. Withdrawals in respect of expenditures for start-up costs (in Category(ies)) incurred before the satisfaction of the general conditions precedent to withdrawal shall not exceed an aggregate amount of USD 500 000. Activities to be financed by Start-up Costs will require the no objection from IFAD to be considered eligible.

The start-up funds will include inter alia: (i) establishment of the NPMU, SPMU and salaries of key staff; (ii) Elaboration of the Programme Implementation Manual including the financial procedures, accounting and procurement manual; (iii) preparation of the first AWPB and procurement plan; (iv) organization of a start-up workshop; (v) establishment of financial management information, and M&E systems; (vi) finalization of the agreement/MoU templates to be used with the States and other implementing partners including the subsidiary loan agreement with states.

Schedule 3

Special Covenants

I. General Provisions

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

- 1. Within 6 months of entry into force of the Financing Agreement, the Programme will procure and install a customize accounting software as it is the practice in IFAD on-going supported projects, to satisfy International Accounting Standards and IFAD's requirements.
- 2. Within six (6) months of entry into force of the Financing Agreement, the Programme will enter into Memorandum of Understandings (MoU) with implementing partners that will structure the collaboration, define roles, responsibilities and duties with regards to implementation, financial management, accounting and reporting.
- 3. Transfer of the Proceeds of the Financing to the Programme States. The Borrower shall ensure that the proceeds of the Financing are not transferred to any Participating State until each such State shall have: (i) opened its State Designated Account; (ii) Programme Account B; (iii) entered into a subsidiary loan agreement with the Borrower, in form and substance acceptable to the Fund, setting forth the scope of the work to be undertaken, expected targets, estimated budget for specific activities, clearly defined target indicators, as well as proposed flow of funds arrangements; and (iv) set up acceptable financial management arrangements to the Fund including adopting financial procedures manual, and hiring of the State Programme Accountant, Internal Auditor and state finance officer.
- 4. Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation. The Borrower shall ensure that (i) a Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) system shall be established within twelve (12) months from the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
- 5. Audit. The Borrower shall ensure that the VCN shall appoint, based on terms of reference approved by the Fund, an independent auditor acceptable to the Fund to audit the consolidated financial statements of the entire Programme on an annual basis, in accordance with international auditing standards and IFAD guidelines on programme audits. An audited annual financial statement for the entire Programme at Federal and State levels, together with a management letter on audit observations on internal controls, shall be submitted to the Fund within six (6) months of the fiscal year end.
- 6. Anticorruption Measures. The Borrower shall comply with IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations.
- 7. Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. The Borrower and the Project Parties shall ensure that the Programme is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the IFAD Policy on Preventing and Responding to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, as may be amended from time to time
- 8. Use of Programme Vehicles and Other Equipment. The Borrower shall ensure that:
 - (a) all vehicles and other equipment procured under the Programme are allocated for Programme implementation;

- (b) The types of vehicles and other equipment procured under the Programme are appropriate to the needs of the Programme; and
- (c) All vehicles and other equipment transferred to or procured under the Programme are dedicated solely to Programme use.
- 9. IFAD Client Portal (ICP) Contract Monitoring Tool. The Borrower shall ensure that a request is sent to IFAD to access the project procurement Contract Monitoring Tool in the IFAD Client Portal (ICP). The Borrower shall ensure that all contracts, memoranda of understanding, purchase orders and related payments are registered in the Project Procurement Contract Monitoring Tool in the IFAD Client Portal (ICP) in relation to the procurement of goods, works, services, consultancy, non-consulting services, community contracts, grants and financing contracts. The Borrower shall ensure that the contract data is updated on a quarterly basis during the implementation of the Programme.
- The Key Programme Personnel are: Programme Coordinator, Financial Controller, 10. Senior Internal Auditor, Officer for Monitoring and Evaluation, Knowledge Management Officer, Procurement Officer, Infrastructure Engineer, Agriculture Productivity Officer, Rural Institution Development officer, Social Inclusion and Gender Specialist, Environment and Climate Assessment Specialist, State Programme Coordinator, a State Financial Controller, a State Accountant, State Procurement Officer, a State Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, a State Infrastructure Engineer, a State Environmental and Climate Change safeguards officer, a State Development Communication Officer, a state Agricultural Productivity Officer, a Social Safeguards/Gender Officer, and a State Rural Institutions Development Officer. In order to assist in the implementation of the Project, the PMU, unless otherwise agreed with IFAD, shall employ or cause to be employed, as required, key staff whose qualifications, experience and terms of reference are satisfactory to IFAD. Key Project Personnel shall be competitively recruited on the market. The recruitment of Key Programme Personnel is subject to IFAD's prior review and No Objection. Key Programme Personnel are subject to annual evaluation and the continuation of their contract is subject to satisfactory performance and IFAD no objection. Any contract signed for Key Project Personnel shall be compliant with the national labour regulations or the ILO International Labour Standards (whichever is more stringent) in order to satisfy the conditions of IFAD's updated SECAP. Repeated short-term contracts must be avoided, unless appropriately justified under the VCN's circumstances.

II. SECAP Provisions

1. For projects/programmes presenting high or substantial social, environmental and climate risks, the Borrower shall carry out the implementation of the Programme in accordance with the measures and requirements set forth in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs)/Environmental, Social and Climate Management Frameworks (ESCMFs) and/or Resettlement Action Plans/Frameworks (RAPs/Fs) and Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plans (ESCMPs) for high risk projects and Abbreviated ESIAs and/or Abbreviated RAP/F and ESCMPs for substantial risk projects and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Plans, FPIC Implementation Plans, Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs), Pesticide Management Plans, Cultural Resources Management Plans and Chance Finds Plans] (the "Management Plan(s)"), as applicable, taken in accordance with SECAP requirements and updated from time to time by the Fund.

The Borrower shall not amend, vary or waive any provision of the Management Plan(s), unless: (i) agreed in writing by the Fund and (ii) Borrower has complied with the requirements applicable to the original adoption of the Management Plan(s).

2. The Borrower shall not, and shall cause the Lead Programme Agency, all its contractors, its sub-contractors, and suppliers] not to commence implementation of any works, unless all Programme affected persons have been compensated and/or resettled in

accordance with the specific RAP/Abbreviated RAP, FPIC and/ or the agreed works and compensation schedule.

- 3. The Borrower shall disclose the draft and final ESIA reports and all other relevant Management Plan(s) with Programme stakeholders and interested parties in an accessible place in the Programme-affected area, in a form and language understandable to Programme-affected persons and other stakeholders. The disclosure will take into account any specific information needs of the community (e.g. culture, disability, literacy, mobility or gender).
- 4. The Borrower shall ensure or cause the Lead Programme Agency and Implementing Agency to ensure that all bidding documents and contracts for goods, works and services contain provisions that require contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers to comply at all times in carrying out the Programme with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition and the Management Plan(s), if any.
- 5. This section applies to any event which occurs in relation to serious Environmental, Social, Health & Safety (ESHS) incidents (as this term is defined below); labor issues or to adjacent populations during Programme implementation that, with respect to the relevant IFAD Programme:
 - (i) has direct or potential material adverse effect;
 - (ii) has substantially attracted material adverse attention of outside parties or
 - create material adverse national press/media reports; or
 - (iii) gives rise to material potential liabilities.

In the occurrence of such event, the Borrower shall:

- Notify IFAD promptly;
- Provide information on such risks, impacts and accidents;
- Consult with Programme-affected parties on how to mitigate the risks and impacts;
- Carry out, as appropriate, additional assessments and stakeholders' engagements in accordance with the SECAP requirements; and
- Adjust, as appropriate, the Programme-level grievance mechanism according to the SECAP requirements; and
- Propose changes, including corrective measures to the Management Plan(s) (if any), in accordance with the findings of such assessment and consultations, for approval by IFAD.

Serious ESHS incident means serious incident, accident, complaint with respect to environmental, social (including labor and community), health and safety (ESHS) issues that occur in the context of the loan or within the Borrower activities. Serious ESHS incidents can comprise incidents of (i) environmental; (ii) occupational; or (iii) public health and safety; or (iv) social nature as well as material complaints and grievances addressed to the Borrower (e.g. any explosion, spill or workplace accident which results in death, serious or multiple injuries or material environmental contamination, accidents of members of the public/local communities, resulting in death or serious or multiple injuries, sexual harassment and violence involving Programme workforce or in relation to severe threats to public health and safety, inadequate resettlement compensation, disturbances of natural ecosystems, discriminatory practices in stakeholder consultation and engagement (including the right of indigenous peoples to free, prior and informed consent), any

allegations that require intervention by the police/other law enforcement authorities such as loss of life, sexual violence or child abuse, which (i) have, or are likely to have a material adverse effect; or (ii) have attracted or are likely to arouse substantial adverse attention of outside parties or (iii) to create substantial adverse media/press reports; or (iv) give, or are likely to give rise to material potential liabilities).

- 6. The Borrower shall ensure or cause the Lead Programme Agency, Implementing Agency, contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers to ensure that the relevant processes set out in the SECAP 2021 Edition as well as in the Management Plan(s) (if any) are respected.
- 7. Without limitation on its other reporting obligations under this Agreement, the Borrower shall provide the Fund with:
 - Reports on the status of compliance with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition, ESCMPs and the management plan (if any) on a semi-annual basis - or such other frequency as may be agreed with the Fund;
 - Reports of any social, environmental, health and safety incidents and/accidents
 occurring during the design stage, the implementation of the Programme and
 propose remedial measures. The Borrower will disclose relevant information
 from such reports to affected persons promptly upon submission of the said
 reports; and
 - Reports of any breach of compliance with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition and the Management Plan(s) (if any) promptly after becoming aware of such a breach.
- 8. In the event of a contradiction/conflict between the Management Plan(s), if any, and the Financing Agreement, the Financing Agreement shall prevail.

Appendix II EB 2024/142/R.11/Rev.1

Logical framework

| Results Hierarchy | Indicators | | | | Means of Verification | Assumptions | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|--|--|---|------------------------------|---|---|
| | Name | Baseline | Mid-Term | End Target | Source | Frequency | Responsibility | |
| Outreach ¹⁶ VCN | Persons receiving services properties Total number of persons | omoted or supporte | ed by the project | 456000 | Programme M&E System | Quarterly/ Annual | Coordination Unit & IFAD | Average HH 6.82 persons/H. It is considered that VCN will |
| | 1.a Corresponding number of Number of Households | households reached | | 68400 | Programme M&E System | Quarterly /Annual | Coordination Unit & | account for one (max.) beneficiary per household. One |
| | 1.b Estimated corresponding t | l otal number of hous | seholds members | | Programme M&E | Quarterly /Annual | Coordination Unit & | HH member per household is a direct beneficiary. |
| | Total household members Persons receiving services pror | noted or supported | | 3109920 | System Project M&E System | Annually | National Programme | Maintain existing CASP beneficiaries and identification of new VCN beneficiaries in the |
| | Women Headed Households | | 31920 | 68400 | | | Coordination Office (NPCO) | new and old targeted states. |
| Project Goal Contribute sustainably to poverty reduction, enhanced nutrition, and | Percentage contribution in pre during the Project years | | , | | IFAD, FAO, UN -The State of Food Security and | Baseline/Midterm/Endline | National Programme Coordination Office (NPCO), IFAD | Acceptable level of major economic, social, health and climate shocks that have a |
| better resilience of rural populations in the northern states of Nigeria. | Reduction - Percentage (%) | 21.3 | 20 | 18 | Nutrition in the World Reports | | | drastic impact on the country especially on the VCN targeted area. |
| Development Objective | 1.2.8 Women reporting minimum dietary diversity (MDDW) | | | | COI Survey | Baseline/Midterm/Endline | NPCO | Beneficiaries will have consistent |
| Improve food and nutrition security and income of households in northern Nigeria through inclusive | Total household members 945416 2332440 Households reporting increased income | | | | Project M&E System | Baseline/Midterm/Endline | NPCO | and sufficient access and use of resources including adopting climate-resilient |
| and sustainable value chains development as an enabler for rural | Total household members IE.2.1 Individuals demonstration | g an improvement i | | 2487936 | COI Survey | Baseline/Midterm/Endline | Baseline/Midterm/Endline PMU in consultation inputs/su | inputs/supplies/ technologies for improved livelihoods |
| transformation | Total number of people SF.2.1 Households satisfied with | h project-supported | 80000 services | 200000 | COI Survey | Baseline/Midterm/Endline | PMU in consultation | Youth and women are granted access to assets: |
| | Total household members SF.2.2 Households reporting th project-supported service prov Total household members | • | 1243968 cision-making of loca 621984 | 2798928 al authorities and 1865952 | COI Survey | Baseline/Midterm/Endline | with IFAD PMU in consultation with IFAD | Effective conflict resolution mechanisms are in place. |
| Outcome Outcome 1 Improved productivity, | 1.2.2 Households reporting add | option of new/impro | oved inputs, technol | logies or practices | COI survey /Thematic studies | Baseline/Midterm /Endline | NPCO and IFAD | Beneficiaries will have consistent and sufficient access and use of |
| climate-adaptive capacity and resilience of farming systems in target value chains | Total household members 3.2.2 Households reporting ad technologies and practices | option of environme | 1243968 entally sustainable a | 1865952 and climate-resilient | COI survey /Thematic studies | Baseline/Midterm /Endline | NPCO and IFAD | resources including adopting climate-resilient inputs/supplies/ technologies |
| | Total household members | | 995174 | 2176944 | / mematic studies | /Enaline | | for improved livelihoods Youth and women are granted |
| | Policy 3 Existing/new laws, reg | | strategies proposed | | COI survey /Thematic studies | Baseline/Midterm /Endline | NPCO and IFAD | access to assets; Effective conflict resolution mechanisms are in place. |
| Output | Number - Number 3.1.2 Persons provided with cl | imate information se | 1 ervices | 3 | M&E system | Annual | NPCO | Digital solutions supported by |
| Output 1.1 Increased land brought under climate/water resilient | Number of people | | 223440 | 410400 | 1 | | | offline capabilities in areas of limited connectivity |

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¹⁶ VCN targets 60% men, 40% women (including 15% women headed households), and 30% youth. It also targets 10% Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and 10% Persons with Disability (PwD).

Appendix II EB 2024/142/R.11/Rev.1

| management and good agricultural | 3.1.4 Land brought under climate-resilient practices | | | M&E System and | Quarterly Annual | PMU | Digital content production in |
|---|--|-------------|---------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--|
| practices , including Improved access to agricultural inputs and advisory services | Hectares of land - Area (ha) | 7000 | 17500 | Progress reports | | | local languages is done |
| | 1.1.2 Farmland under water-related infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated | | | M&E system | Annual | NPCO | Beneficiaries are responsive to climate interventions and try new tools and technologies |
| | Hectares of land - Area (ha) 4892 7756 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Project M&E system | Annually | NPCO | |
| | 1.1.3 Rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages | | | | | | |
| | Number of people 364800 456000 | | | | | | |
| | Number of persons accessing digital extension services to increase production and | | | M&E system | Annual | NPCO | |
| | productivity | | | | | | |
| Outroit | Number of people | 364800 | 456000 | 1105 | | DNALL | V |
| Output Output 1.2 Increased targeted action to improve nutrition diet diversity and gender transformative approaches | 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition | | | M&E system | Quarterly Annual | PMU | Youth and women are granted |
| | Number of people | 1088472 | 2176944 | Progress Reports | | | access to participate in nutrition and gender equality learning |
| | Households reached in the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) methodology | | | M&E system | Annual | NPCO | activities. Beneficiaries show interest in |
| | | | | | | | |
| | Total number of household members | 248794 | 1243968 | | | | diversifying food consumption |
| | members | | | | | | |
| Output | Delicu 2. Functioning multi-stalished or platforms supported | | | Dunamana Damanta / | | NPCO | Effective porticipation and |
| Output Output 1.3 Dialogue spaces supported at territorial level | Policy 2 Functioning multi-stakeholder platforms supported | | | Progress Reports / M&E system | Annual | NPCO | Effective participation and involvement of key stakeholders |
| | Number - Platforms | 1 | 3 | , | D. II. (A4: II. | 20011 | in community |
| • • | | 1: 6 1 . 1: | , | | | | |
| Outcome Outcome 2 Improved post harvest handling and value addition, and inclusive policies that support access to markets and entrepreneurial opportunities for youth and women along the target value chains. | 2.2.3 Rural producers' organizations engaged in formal partnerships/agreements or | | | COI survey | Baseline/Midterm | PMU in consultation | The social and agricultural |
| | contracts with public or private entities | | 5400 | /Thematic studies | /Endline | with IFAD | policies (at federal and state |
| | Number of POs Women in leadership | 4590 30 | 40 | | | | level) continue to prioritise the most vulnerable rural population; |
| | position | 30 | 40 | | | | |
| | 2.2.6 Households reporting improved physical access to markets, processing and storage | | | COI survey | Baseline/Midterm | PMU in consultation | Community buy-in and willingness to formalise business |
| | facilities | | | /Thematic studies | /Endline | with IFAD | |
| | Total household members | 746381 | 2176944 | - / mematic statics | , = | | processes/systems. Proper uses |
| | 2.2.1 Persons with new jobs/employment opportunities | | | COI survey | Baseline/MidTerm | PMU in liaison with | and maintenance of climate |
| | Total number of persons | 9000 | 30000 | | /Endline | IFAD | resilient of infrastructure |
| | Number of PwD | 450 | 3000 | | | | |
| Output Output 2.1 Improved access to | 2.1.6 Market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated | | | M&E system Progress Reports | Quarterly Annual | PMU | Community buy-in and support for the construction and |
| | | | | | | | |
| market infrastructure and post- | Total number of facilities | 87 | 217 | | | | rehabilitation of market infrastructure |
| harvest practices and facilities | | | | | | | |
| (storage, processing, food safety) | | | | | | | |
| Output Output 2.2 POs, Youth, and women trained and supported with business packages for entrepreneurship and professional partnership | 2.1.2 Persons trained in Income-Generating Activities (IGA) or Business Management | | | M&E system | Annual | NPCO | Youth and women are granted |
| | Number of people | 3555 | 9000 | | | | access to IGA training activities and business start-up packages. |
| | | | | | | | |
| | Number of PwD | 322 | 715 | | | | |
| | 2.1.3 Rural producers' organizations supported | | | M&E system Progress Reports | Quarterly Annual | PMU | |
| | Total size of POs 363920 456000 | | | | | | |
| Output Output 2.3 Improved uptake of agrifinance and digital services | 1.1.5 Persons in rural areas accessing financial services | | | M&E system | Annual | NPCO | Financial Services Associations |
| | Persons accessing savings | 120000 | 240000 | | | | strengthened institutionally and financially, linked with financial |
| | Persons accessing credit | 29840 | 60000 | | | | |
| | Farmers accessing digital e-voucher for production inputs | | | M&E system | Annual | NPCO | institutions, and empowered |
| | Households members | 182400 | 456000 | | | | with digital solutions to scale up delivery of to SHFs, FOs and rural |
| | | | | | | | |
| | Total household members | 1243968 | 3109920 | 1 | | | |

Integrated programme risk matrix

| Risk Categories and Subcategories | Inherent | Residual |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Country Context | High | High |
| Political Commitment | Substantial | Substantial |
| Risk: Under the Renewed Hope Agenda, the new Federal Government declared an emergency on Nigeria's food security situation and developed Nigeria's Agricultural Transformation Engagement Strategy and an Agribusiness Transformation Engagement Strategy. The VCN is in line with the Renewed Hope Agenda and support the Presidential Deceleration on Food Emergency. (i)However, the new administration at the federal and state level having to deal with socioeconomics crisis there is a risk that government focus will be more on food security and other emergency actions than on transformative strategies. This could lead to delay in decision making and implementation of policies and projects in the agri-food sector. (ii)The socioeconomic crisis having an impact on fiscal space could affect decision making and capacities of governments to pay counterpart funding and limit their investment capacities in the agri-food system transformation. (iii) This crisis can also affect the process of signature of Subsidiary Loan Agreement (SLA) between the Federal Government and States Government. All the aforementioned risks are likely to affect start-up and implementation of VCN. | | |
| Mitigations: (i)VCN will support national food and nutrition security priorities while investing in inclusive sustainable food systems transformation. (ii) IFAD to advocate with FMF and FMAFS for intensifying dialogue with state governments for timely negotiation of the signature of Subsidiary Agreement as required by the Federal Government. (iii) limiting the counterpart funding requirement by state governments to payment of seconded staff salaries and in-kind contribution such as accommodation for the programme office, in line with the recommendations of the IFAD country programme review and the practices of other development partners operating in Nigeria. (iv) strengthen policy engagements with the national and state governments for scaling up private sector investment in food system transformation. | | |
| Governance | High | High |

| Risk Categories and Subcategories | Inherent | Residual |
|---|----------|----------|
| Risk: In 2023 Transparency International ranked Nigeria 145 out of 180 on the Corruption Perception Index with a score of 25. In view of this rating, new government may introduce measure that could result in delayed disbursement for projects. Corruption could affect the effectiveness and efficiency of project management as well as increase the risk of undue political interference on project. In addition, low capacities, and lack of transparency in financial management, procurement, audit, and M&E also poses high risk to the VCN. | | |
| Mitigations: (i) IFAD ICO will further broaden its oversight mechanisms by exploring relationships with the Office of the Auditor General of the Federation to strengthen compliance to rules of borrowing and projects implementation. (ii) IFAD will work with the Federal Government to promote understanding of rules of project management by high level government decision maker at both Federal and State Level. (iii) IFAD and FGN would work together to ensure transparent recruitment of staff the open market, applying appropriate salary structure and enforcing accountability mechanism including through objective evaluation of performance and strengthened internal audit function. (iv) VCN will also leverage the CPAT expertise to strengthen the NPCO's capacities in financial management, procurement, audit and M&E to reinforce compliance. | | |
| Macroeconomic | High | High |
| Risk: There is high vulnerability of the economy and public finances to: oil price shocks, insufficient jobs creation for the large number of young Nigerians going into the labour force every year, as well as exchange rate fluctuations and rising inflation caused by the removal of petrol subsidies. The VCN also faces the risk of government inability at the national and state levels to mobilize counterpart funding to leverage the contributions of IFAD and AFD for full impact on VC development with the target groups. | | |
| Mitigations: VCN will: tap into the great potential in the young workforce to boost economic growth through the development of their digital and entrepreneurship skills; leverage partnerships with the private sector and other development partners to enhance the access of youth to financial resources, youth-led enterprises, and digitalization; work with the programme states and LGAs that demonstrate commitment on delivering impact to women and youth farmers; and consider basing unit cost of VCN support to beneficiaries on the USD equivalent to cushion the effect of inflation. | | |

| Risk Categories and Subcategories | Inherent | Residual |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Fragility and security | High | High |
| Risk: The high fragility and security risks in northern Nigeria are attributable mainly to: insurgency in the northeast, banditry and kidnapping crisis in the northwest, the high impact of climate change, and pockets of communal clashes. These problems usually wipe off project investments when farmers are forced to abandon their fields, constrain effectiveness of programme management, and ultimately undermine the achievement of the VCN objective. | | |
| Mitigations: The proposed mitigation measures include: (i) support dialogue and policy dialogue to strengthen policy implementation and institutional service delivery to VCN beneficiaries and others, including the herders; (ii) avoid intervening in the areas characterized by high level of insurgency, insecurity, conflict.; (iii) deepen the use of ICT4D and digital tools deliver services in risky areas without putting at risk project staff; (iv) strengthen activities that promote social inclusion and shared benefits to reduce conflicts (v) integrate conflict and insecurity management committee within community development associations and CAFs; (vi) promote integration of herders in conflict resolution and committee (vii) strengthen the dialogue between FOs and local security committee (viii) involve herders and farmers in community planning process and (ix) integrate a Response to Emergency and Disaster (RED) component to increase VCN's responsiveness to potential natural disasters. | | |
| Sector Strategies and Policies | Substantial | Substantial |
| Policy alignment | Moderate | Moderate |
| Risk: The Renewed Hope Agenda of the current Federal Government places a premium on the agricultural sector to drive job creation for youth and improve the food security situation in the country. However, considering the higher level of fragility, conflict and resulting food insecurities in Northern Nigeria, there is the risk that the state authorities will prioritize emergency actions over long term development strategies and policies for food systems (especially with regards to rural and agricultural sector development, and governance of natural resources). In addition, considering difficult economic situation, investments may not be sufficiently pro-poor and/or aligned with IFAD priority themes and target groups (e.g., on land, environment, climate, gender, nutrition, youth, private sector engagement, etc). In addition, high poverty. This has the potential to undermine project implementation and the achievement of project development objectives. | | |

| Risk Categories and Subcategories | Inherent | Residual |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Mitigations: Continued policy dialogue and engagement with the government to ensure consistency in policies implementation in line with the SDGs and pro-poor agriculture sector development, food systems best practices. IFAD will provide policy and technical advisory as well as investment funds through its country programme to support pro-poor policy implementation aligned with IFAD priorities (e.g., on land, environment, climate, gender, marginalized groups, nutrition, youth, private sector engagement, etc). Continuous advocacy and awareness building with decisions makers on importance to prioritize transformative pro-poor and cohesion enhancing investments to break the continuous cycle of food and insecurity emergencies. | | |
| Policy Development and implementation | Substantial | Substantial |
| Risk: The substantial risk of this subcategory in northern Nigeria results from: (i) social isolation and discrimination of individuals and groups, which hinders community cohesiveness; (ii) economic inequality, contributing to social fragmentation, with vulnerable groups (youth, women, PWDs, IDPs) feeling disadvantaged in the community; (iii) political instability and insecurity, contributing to social unrest and division, and (iv) cultural barriers to gender equality, social inclusion and access to services and opportunities within the community. | | |
| Mitigations: The policy and implementation risk will be mitigated by: promoting policy and regulatory framework fostering inclusivity, creating and/or strengthening spaces for open dialogue to strengthen social cohesion, addressing concerns and building connections; implementing programme activities that create opportunities for all community members, addressing poverty and unemployment; empowering community members to have a voice in decision-making processes and foster a sense of civic responsibility; promoting gender transformative approach through GALS methodology; ensuring that decision-making bodies and community leadership reflect the diversity of the population; and promoting strategies on equitable distribution of resources and opportunities among different cultural groups. | | |
| Environment and Climate Context | Substantial | Substantial |
| Project vulnerability to environmental conditions | Substantial | Substantial |

| Risk Categories and Subcategories | Inherent | Residual |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Risk: The value chain development approach of sustainable rainfed arable crop agriculture in a difficult semi-arid ecology with widespread degradation conditions. poses the risk of poor yield, loss of crops and land conflicts. | | |
| Mitigations: The risk will be mitigation by: (i) developing SECAP safeguard documents (SRN, ESCMF, ESCMP) which will guide environment and climate mainstreaming and NRM; (ii) building on the achievement of CASP by integrating activities that deepen the capacity of farmers in SWC and LR to improve the environment and NRM; and (iii) supporting extension services to promote adoption of GAP. | | |
| Project vulnerability to climate change impacts | Substantial | Substantial |
| Risk: The unpredictability of rainfall in terms of onset and cessation dates in the VCN programme area poses significant risks to small rainfed agricultural VCs. In recent years, water scarcity in the dry season, alternating with flooding during the short rainy season, have greatly affected farmers' investments in the region. These uncertainties are even projected to increase in the future as the short rainy season gets wetter and the dry season also gets drier. | | |
| Mitigations: The mitigation measures for this risk will include: (i) promote climate-smart GAP practices; (ii) strengthen access to climate information services and climate risk insurance; (iii) support farmers with climate-tolerant and high yield seeds; (iv) promote clean and energy-efficient processing systems; (v) provide capacity building on SWC and LR techniques, and (vi) strengthen extension services to disseminate innovations and digital agriculture technologies that improve climate resilience. | | |
| Project Scope | Substantial | Substantial |
| Project Relevance | Substantial | Substantial |
| Risk: The VCN is relevant to Nigeria's priorities and the rural beneficiary needs in northern Nigeria. It is also aligned with the priorities of IFAD and AFD to improve food and nutrition security, income, and resilience of smallholder farmers and other vulnerable segments of the rural population (women, youth, PWDs, IDPs), connecting them to markets and incomegenerating opportunities and addressing some of main fragility drivers. However, VCN is being implemented in an unpredictable and challenging context which is often associated with a wide range of risks (e.g. social conflict, insecurity, and | | |

| Risk Categories and Subcategories | Inherent | Residual |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| vulnerability to climate change, food and nutrition insecurity), factors that may hamper the abilities of farmers to produce sustainably. | | |
| Mitigations: VCN will continue to support engagements and dialogues, capacity building and risk management to de-escalate and reduce the current fragility drivers. The design includes actions at different levels to strengthen the beneficiaries capacity to cope with the different risks and challenges, it will adopt a demand-driven and participatory approach, thereby ensuring that interventions are relevant. VCN will promote climate resilient economic activities, partner with NiMET to provide early warning for disaster preparedness, with insurance companies to reduce the risk of complete loss, and with off-takers to provide a profitable market for farmers' produce. | | |
| Technical Soundness | Substantial | Substantial |
| Risk: Although VCN is not expected to be an extension of CASP, limited institutional memory and quick understanding of the project objectives and technical details at the State levels due to retirement and redeployment of former experienced project staff may affect initial take-off. There may be limited institutional memory at the state level since many of the staff of the predecessor project, CASP which closed two years ago, had moved to other areas. A complete appraisal of the entire programme area was limited due to insecurity, which may underestimate the major technical opportunities and challenges at hand. There is also the risk of over-complexity of the design to address the high level of fragility in the region, all of which may undermine programme implementation and achievement of the development objectives. | | |
| Mitigations: At design, the risk was mitigated by: (i) drawing on lessons learned from CASP and ongoing IFAD and AFD projects; (ii) consultation visits to five out of the nine states, and inviting stakeholders of the remaining four states to join in the consultations in nearby states to understand the needs, gaps and opportunities for VC development in the northern region; (iii) holding meetings with staff of the CASP sustainability projects in three states and with the AFD-assisted RAAMP in Kano, for lessons of implementation and guidance focal areas for VCN; (iv) leveraging the technical expertise and strong knowledge of the country context of CPAT to arrange the field visits to the five states and guide the interactions with the stakeholders at the state and national levels; and (v) identifying and executing complementary studies to fill in data gaps for finalizing the design report. | | |

| Risk Categories and Subcategories | Inherent | Residual |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability | High | High |
| Implementation Arrangements | Substantial | Substantial |
| Risks: (i) Capacity - there is the risk of a potential erosion of implementation capacity, due to the three years that would have elapsed between the completion of CASP and the start of VCN, the dismantling of the CASP headquarters in Katsina, and some states not sustaining the CASP arrangements and activities after the completion of CASP; (ii) VCN's lack of experience with AFD projects/procedures and lack of capacity to coordinate implementation arrangements that may involve several government agencies, different levels of government, non-government entities, and multiple donor agencies with different procedures and/or reporting requirements; (iii) For financial inclusion, the operational risks of lack of reliable off-takers and markets for farmers' produce and poor implementation of the socially inclusive gender transformative approach, the financing risk of lack of participation by financial institutions (FIs), and the credit risk of non-payment of loan; (iii) For ICT4D, capacity for farmer data management including inaccurate and incomplete data, insufficient financial investment in data infrastructure and management, cultural sensitivity issues on sharing data, poor sensitization or community engagement, funding and language barriers to disseminating weather information, poor adoption and infrastructure of digital extension advisory services, resistance to input distribution through digital e-vouchers, and risks to improving farmers' access to output markets including competition, data security. | | |
| Mitigations: The risk will be mitigated by: (i) Capacity – consider giving some advantage points to applicants who had served successfully in CASP during the recruitment interviews, to bring in useful institutional memory for a quicker take-off of implementation, leverage the technical capacity of CPAT and PCU of the FMAFS to build implementation capacity for staff at the start of VCN, exploit the capacity of the private sector for private-public partnership and service provision in support of VC development activities, and locate the VCN headquarters in Abuja for closer proximity to the national technical support and oversight agencies, and for more effective air links with all the programme states in the face of risky interstate road travels due to banditry and terrorism; (ii) Financial inclusion - apply a market-driven approach where the type, quantity, and quality of production is determined by the off-takers in agreement with the producers, ratified by CAF, seek the buy-in of relevant stakeholders to allow a higher number of women, and youth, PWDs and displaced returnees to participate in the programme and access credit, target the involvement of diverse FIs such as the Development Financial Institutions (DFIs) e.g., Bank of | | |

| Risk Categories and Subcategories | Inherent | Residual |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Agriculture, the Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) and Micro Finance Banks (MFBs) and orient Fis and provide technical assistance, make loan disbursement mainly in kind to prevent loan diversion, make loan repayment by the smallholder farmers in kind through the delivery of harvested produce in the right quantity and quality to off-takers who are to remit cash to the loan accounts of farmers in satisfaction of loan repayment, facilitate part-guarantee on loans disbursed under VCN, and, provide agricultural insurance for the beneficiaries; (iii) ICT4D – implement robust data validation processes, conduct regular audits, provide training to data entry personnel, establish clear data collection protocols, conduct regular data quality checks, incentivize farmers for accurate information, allocate a dedicated budget for data management, explore public-private financing partnerships and external funding sources, implement community engagement programmes, respect cultural norms regarding data sharing, use multilingual communication channels, and leverage community networks for dissemination of weather information, collaborate with telecom companies for improved network services, conduct market analysis, robust data encryption, and comply with data protection regulations. | | |
| Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements | High | High |
| Risk: The risk rating is based on the lessons of CASP which showed several challenges in M&E implementation, including: (i) absence of field M&E staff to conduct routine monitoring of activities for about half of the project cycle, due to the conflict and fragility situation in the targeted areas; (ii) absence of an M&E coordinator at national level; and (iii) absence of a concise M&E plan, outlining standardized tools, roles and responsibilities. | | |
| Mitigations: To mitigate these challenges, VCN will: (i) Ensure that an adequate budget for M&E, that considers issues of conflict and fragility, provided and clearly outlined in the COSTAB; and (ii) Provide a thorough M&E guidance in the implementation manual that will detail the flow of data from LGA to National level, contextualize the IFAD core indicator definitions as per the project and, provide a detailed framework of an M&E plan. | | |
| Procurement | Substantial | Substantial |
| Legal and Regulatory Framework | Moderate | Moderate |

| Risk Categories and Subcategories | Inherent | Residual |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Risks: Public procurement in Nigeria is governed by the Public Procurement Act (PPA) 2007, revised 2018; information on bidding opportunities is available on (Nigeria Open Contracting Portal (NOCOPO); there are Public Procurement Regulations (PPR) for Goods and Works and a separate one for Consulting Services, both 2007, and a Public Procurement Manual. There are 6 open and non-open methods for Procurement for Goods & Works, and 5 selection methods for consulting services. The risks are: (i) Though the Nigeria Bureau of Public Procurement (BPP) has a full cache of bidding documents (4 for Goods and Works, and 5 for Consulting Services), none of these documents have the self-certification forms and requirements, and the SECAP requirements; (ii) Standard contract exists in each bidding document. The contract template is fine but does not cover SECAP and some other IFAD requirements; (iii) Basic contract management in place but no strategic provisions for contract amendments; (iv) The last BPP Annual Report demonstrates that of 984 contracts, less than 2% of its procurement were done by open means and over 50% used direct selection methods without competition, and emergency procedures; and (v) No updated supplier databases to show how bidders are selected to receive invitations for non-open methods. | | |
| Mitigations: (i) Adjustment of procurement thresholds; amendment of emergency procedures; (ii) Need to establish supplier databases (that are updated) to show how bidders are selected to receive invitations for non-open methods; and (iii) Have contract amendment provisions to ensure that critical high-value amendments are properly reviewed while small amendments are processed expeditiously. | | |
| Accountability and Transparency | Substantial | Substantial |
| Risks: The corruption perception index score for 2023 is 25/100, with a ranking of 145/180.Nigeria is ranked 15th in the Fragile State Index for 2023, and among the 'ALERT' countries. The Procurement Plans posted on the BPP website have not been updated since 2017. Contract award information is absent. Procurement complaints have a 9-step procedure prescribed by law. The 1st level review is made by the procuring entity, and the 2nd level review by BPP instead of an independent body. Decisions by BPP are communicated to the complainant and the procuring entity. There is no sanctions system or procedure by BPP for miscreant bidders. | | |

| Risk Categories and Subcategories | Inherent | Residual |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Mitigations: VCN will have all procurement opportunities and contract awards above the applicable threshold advertised in at least 2 newspapers. No mitigation measures identified for the rest of the items. | | |
| Accountability, Integrity and Transparency of the Public Procurement System | Substantial | Substantial |
| Risks: (i) Risk of procurement approvals leading to significant time wastages as prior review items may need to be cleared by both AFD and IFAD, so a complex government approval procedure for procurement items may negatively affect good time management; (ii) Risk that the required competence and experience on the procedures of international procurement standards and good practices may be lacking in the NPCO. | | |
| Mitigations: (i) Apart from signature of contracts, all procurement approvals should stop with the programme coordinator; (ii) Ensure that Procurement Specialist pursues appropriate training sessions in IFAD procedures (BuildProc, OPEN-E2E), if he or she does not have sufficient experience in donor-funded procurement. | | |
| Public Procurement Operations and Market Practices. | Substantial | Substantial |
| Risks: Part VI and VII of the PPA provides procurement methods for all categories fully consistent with IFAD's framework. All legal and regulatory framework documents are available at BPP website. Section 31 of the PPA specifies a minimum of 3 for the RFQ method, consistent with IFAD PPF. No minimum is established for other competitive methods. Standard Bidding Documents where available, are mostly consistent with IFAD standard solicitation documents, except for a few items. Not all contract formats are consistent with IFAD's. The minimum number of days for advertised procurement as provided for in the PPR, for Goods/Works and for Consulting Services, are consistent with IFAD's. However, public implementing entities do not usually do a focused market research before procurement planning. The Nigeria procurement framework does not cover SECAP requirements. | | |

| Risk Categories and Subcategories | Inherent | Residual |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Mitigations: VCN to: (i) use IFAD's Standard Solicitation Documents (SSDs) across the board for all advertised procurement. The SSDs cover SECAP requirements; (ii) use the IFAD Handbook which has detailed procedures in Module P for contract management, since the Nigeria procurement framework does not carry detailed contract management procedures (apart from Disposal for Goods); (iii) implement and strengthen the use of procurement plans as a planning tool in portfolio project management; (iv) forward a copy of the bid opening minutes to all bidders, without exception; (v) ensure that supplier invoices are processed in a timely manner and that payment is made within 60 days; and (vi) integrate the provisions of the SECAP standards for all stages of procurement, from REOI, RFP, ICB/NCB to contract and performance monitoring. | | |
| Assessment of Project Complexity | Substantial | Substantial |
| Risks: The project, covering nine northern states in Nigeria and supported by IFAD and AFD, involves complex and high-value procurements across multiple categories, requires substantial procurement expertise, and faces significant environmental risks, although it does not incorporate new procurement methodologies or community participation in procurement processes. | | |
| Mitigations: The Project has developed SECAP safeguard documents (SRN, ESCMF, ESCMP) which will guide environment and climate mainstreaming and natural resource management | | |
| Assessment of Implementing Agency Capacity | Moderate | Moderate |
| The procurement methods detailed in Part VI and VII of the Nigeria Public Procurement Act 2007 align with IFAD's procurement policies, although updates and specific data such as contract award information are lacking on the BPP website since 2018. While Nigeria's standard bidding documents mostly adhere to IFAD's requirements, they do not integrate IFAD's environmental and climate provisions (SECAP), and there are no standard prequalification documents available online. Additionally, some bid evaluation criteria in the existing documents are not always measurable, and while the PPA supports administrative review of procurement complaints, detailed contract award data is notably missing from the BPP platform. | | |

| Risk Categories and Subcategories | Inherent | Residual |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| IFAD advises using its Standard Shopping Documents (SSDs) for Quality and Cost-Based Selection (QCBS), National Competitive Bidding (NCB), and International Competitive Bidding (ICB) procurements to fully integrate SECAP considerations and emphasizes the importance of having strategically measurable terms of reference, specifications, and evaluation criteria as part of its due diligence process. | | |
| Financial Management | High | High |
| Organization and staffing | High | High |
| Risks: Despite having one of the oldest accountancy bodies in the region, a 2022 report by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) found that only 42% of Nigerian public finance professionals felt they had the necessary skills to effectively manage public funds highlighting prevalent institutional capacity issues. Capacity is unevenly distributed across the country. Government interference in the recruitment process is prevalent. | | |
| Mitigations: The staff will be recruited through open competitive procedure. The TORs will be cleared and non-objected by IFAD. Staff will receive in depth training on IFAD financial management procedures, fraud and corruption, and ethics. | | |
| Budgeting | Substantial | Substantial |
| Risks: (i) Weak capacity at the NPCO and implementing entities to prepare and submit accurate work program and budget; (ii) weak consolidation of budgets; and (iii) weak budgetary execution and control; (iv) cost overrun or under run and reasons not detected in a timely manner. | | |
| Mitigations: (i) Early start of budget bottom-up consolidation; (ii) sharp scrutiny for realistic estimates and budget phasing by quarter for IFAD no-objection; (iii)effective budget-module installed at accounting software to monitor deviations; (iv) AWPB reviewed and approved by the steering committee. The project Financial Procedures Manual will define the arrangements for budgeting, budgetary control and the requirements for budgeting revisions. IFR will provide information on budgetary execution and analysis of variances between actual and budget. | | |
| Funds flow/disbursement arrangements | High | High |

| Risk Categories and Subcategories | Inherent | Residual |
|--|----------|----------|
| Risks: (i) Risk of misuse of funds and delays in payment of invoices/expenditures of activities implemented by various actors; (ii) inadequate coordination between the NPCO and the states during cash flow forecasting leading to cash shortages to pay expenditures; (iii) inefficiencies in management of bank accounts leading to co-mingling of funds; (iv) challenging economic environment may delay the flow of FGN and states co-financing | | |
| Mitigations: (i) Payment requests will be approved by the Coordinator prior to payment of funds to contractors or consultants and implementing entities. Reporting requirements will be included in all implementation conventions and disbursement will be based on deliverables; (ii) states will produce quarterly sources and uses of funds to be used as input for preparation of consolidated cash forecast; (iii) separate designated and operational accounts will be opened for different IFAD financing, AFD financing and counterpart funds. | | |
| Internal controls | High | High |
| Risks: (i) Misuse of funds and inadequate documentation of incurred expenditures; (ii) Inadequate documentation of transactions and failure that funds are used for the intended purposes with economy and efficiency: (iii) FCS of the implementing states does not permit full compliance with acceptable FM requirements. | | |
| Mitigations: (i) Incorporation of alternative internal control and assurance arrangements for FCS context; (ii) Robust Financial Procedures Manual (FPM) including checklist of support documents for incurred expenditures to be in place, and staff familiar with the FPM; (iii) Independent and effective internal audit and risk management function will be in place; (iv) Enhanced project accountability framework over soft expenditures will be implemented; (v) Biometric identification (fingerprints) of beneficiaries. | | |
| Accounting and financial reporting | High | High |
| Risks: (i) Poor policies and procedures, lack of qualified accountant staff (capacity staff) and no familiarity with IPSAS accounting system, IFAD requirements, and Federal reporting requirements; (ii) Inaccuracy and delay in submission of IFR due to weak capacity of FM team; (iii) Lack of familiarity of NPCO team leading to some delays in recording of expenditures as well as preparation of periodic financial reports. | | |

| Risk Categories and Subcategories | Inherent | Residual |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Mitigations: (i) The project will adopt the IPSAS Cash basis of accounting and financial statements will be configured in the accounting system. Accounting procedures will be documented in the procedures manual; (ii)Training on IFAD FM procedures will be provided to the staff as needed; (iii)A computerized accounting system will be used; IFR and FS will be automated; (iv)IFR and financial statements formats will be agreed on at project negotiations; (v)FM team of the NPCO recruited on competitive basis and capacity building planned before project effectiveness. | | |
| External audit | Substantial | Substantial |
| Risks: Delays in submission of audit report. The scope of the mission may not cover expenditures incurred by implementing entities. | | |
| Mitigations: Auditor General engagement will be done at the start of the financial year. The project's institutional arrangements allow for the appointment of adequate external auditors and the ToRs (to be reviewed by IFAD) will include field visits and specific report on findings of physical controls of goods, services and works | | |
| Environment, Social and Climate Impact | Substantial | Substantial |
| Biodiversity conservation | Low | Low |
| Risks: The VCN programme area harbours some protected areas, forest reserves, and delicate wetland areas (such as the Hadejia-Nguru wetlands) that also serve as important habitats for wintering birds. Desertification, land degradation and biodiversity losses are already serious issues in northern Nigeria because of unsustainable land management practices and significantly contribute to climate impacts and resource conflicts. | | |

| Risk Categories and Subcategories | Inherent | Residual |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Mitigations: VCN will: (i) conduct environmental screening for all subprojects to ensure minimal impact on the ecosystems and biodiversity and ensure no activities around protected areas, forest reserves and important wetland areas of conservation significance; and (ii) follow through the activities outlined in the SECAP safeguard documents to protect ecosystems and biodiversity (including agroforestry, SWC, LR, etc.). In addition, the land, soil and water management and sustainable agricultural practices (agro-ecology, agroforestry, inorganic fertilizers, reduced tillage, etc.) have positive impacts on biodiversity due to better air, soil and water conditions. For AFD this positive approach ("Nature+") can be accounted for, with "biodiversity co-benefits" (estimated at 40% of the project's budget, following the current tracking methodology). | | |
| Resource efficiency and pollution prevention | Substantial | Substantial |
| Risks: The VCN is a natural resource-dependent project that may involve or lead to primary environmentally unsustainable production of living natural resources including arable cropping of value chain crops. Other inherent risks include waste proliferation from production and processing sites as well as excessive use of agrochemicals including inorganic fertilizers and pesticides and the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential adverse impacts. The cluster farming to be adopted poses the risk of agrochemical pollution as well as massive groundwater drawdown around clusters through tubewell irrigation by several farmers. Adulteration and inappropriate application of agrochemicals could also be an issue | | |
| Mitigations: (i) Resource efficiency and integrated waste management will be promoted and monitoring systems related to air quality (dust, CO2 emission etc) as well as health and safety on the project sites. This includes conversion of rice waste at processing sites to briquettes and biochar; (ii) Periodic monitoring of the groundwater around farm clusters will be conducted to ensure sustainability; (iii) As part of the GAP, farmers will be trained in the appropriate use of fertilizers and pesticides; (iv) Production of compost and farmyard manure will be promoted; and (v) Livelihood opportunities in waste valorization and training of youth in agrochemical application as an enterprise will be explored | | |
| Cultural heritage | Low | Low |

| Risk Categories and Subcategories | Inherent | Residual |
|---|----------|----------|
| Risks: Some of the communities in the programme area have invaluable material and non-material cultural heritages (mountains, ruins and buried monuments), geodiversity and geo-heritage and long history of culture, traditions, values, and festivals that enrich their heritages. However, the chances that VCN will negatively impact cultural heritage of the people is low. | | |
| Mitigations: VCN will: (i) activate the procedure for chance finds and other protection and handling of cultural heritage throughout all stages and activities of the programme; and (ii) discourage migrant-influx and ensure project beneficiaries are localized around their communities to reduce negative impact of alien culture diffusion into local culture to upset the traditional values. | | |
| Indigenous people | Low | Low |
| Risks: There are no indigenous people according to the UN classification whose existence is threatened by VCN. However, there are several distinct tribes and cultures spread across the programme area. The risk of exclusion of marginalized and itinerant tribes (such as the nomadic Fulanis) and those with weak political representation is real. | | |
| Mitigations: VCN will deepen social inclusion by considering all the social actors and mainstream inclusion and equity through the targeting, stakeholders' engagement and grievance redress strategies. | | |
| Community health and safety | Moderate | Moderate |
| Risks: Productivity of the rural population is also hampered by illhealth, particularly HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and the COVID pandemic. There is the risk of surface water pollution because of the programme activities that can impact the health of poor people that depend on surface water sources in the programme area. This includes risk of improper application of agrochemicals and water eutrophication. Lack of personal protective equipment (PPE) on farm poses the risk of exposure to schistosomiasis and other water-associated neglected tropical diseases (NTD). Child malnutrition is also high in northern Nigeria, and this poses the risk of increased childhood mortality. | | |

| Risk Categories and Subcategories | Inherent | Residual |
|--|----------|----------|
| Mitigations: VCN will: (i) establish and maintain working relationships with the line ministries (such as health, gender, education) to build synergy in nutrition-sensitive interventions; (ii) create livelihood opportunities in agrochemicals and application and waste valorization by training youths to become experts in agrochemical applications; and (iii) promote the use of appropriate PPE among farmers to safeguard human health. | | |
| Labour and working conditions | Moderate | Moderate |
| Risks: The total fertility rate, family size and number of children out of school is high in the programme area. Poverty is also very high and literacy level is low. VCN could operate in value chains that are characterized by working conditions that do not meet national labour laws or international commitments. it could also involve child labour. The Child Rights Act (2003) states that: No child shall be employed or work in any capacity except where he is employed by a member of his family on light work of an agricultural, horticultural, or domestic character and A young person under the age of fourteen years may be employed only:(a) on a daily wage;(b) on a day-to-day basis; and(c) so long as he returns each night to the place of residence of his parents or guardian, or a person approved by his parents or guardian. Thus, although the risk of forced labour is low, the risk of using child labourers on the farm is substantial. The risk of women carrying out unpaid labour in their husbands' farms is also substantial. This situation is heightened by the fragility situations across the programme area. | | |
| Mitigation: VCN will: (i) promote the implementation of the GALS which supports collaboration and cooperation between men and women for common goals; VCN will promote a framework to encourage gender equality and inclusive participation and discourage child labour and unpaid women labour, sensitize on community health and safety, and establish an open and well publicized grievance reporting channel and redress mechanism. (ii) within Nigeria's labour law and Child Rights Act, sensitize the programme beneficiaries and stakeholders on the danger of using child labourers, while continually monitoring beneficiaries to ensure compliance. | | |
| Physical and economic resettlement | Low | Low |

| Risk Categories and Subcategories | Inherent | Residual |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Risks: The risk of physical and economic displacement is low as the VCN will not support enterprises on disputed lands. Banditry, the Boko Haram crisis and farmers-herders crisis have already precipitated significant physical and economic displacement. | | |
| Mitigation: VCN will: (i) screen subprojects to ensure no physical and economic displacement; (ii) support the economic empowerment of IDPs and economically dislocated people within the programme area; (iii) advise farmers to avoid lands in designated grazing reserves and around known grazing routes; and (iv) promote compulsory agricultural insurance for producers and processors as a 'no regret' strategy and policy dialogue on land and resource conflicts. | | |
| Greenhouse gas emissions | Moderate | Moderate |
| Risks: The likelihood of some activities (e.g., rice cropping) as well as unsustainable land management practices and operation of environmentally unfriendly processing machines leading to emission of GHGs is real. In addition, the reliance of processing facilities on fuelwood and charcoal as energy sources poses the risk of GHG emissions. | | |
| Mitigations: VCN will promote climate-smart agriculture and the use of climate information to guide on- and off-farm activities. Safeguard guidelines developed to guide and promote sustainable agriculture will be followed through. Use of clean and renewable energy technology and use of climate information and advisory services will also be promoted. | | |
| Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards | Substantial | Substantial |
| Risks: The VCN target group is substantially dependent on climate-sensitive natural resources especially rainfed agricultural plots. For example, Rice, one of the VCN value chain crops, is grown mainly in the FADAMA (inland wetlands) and the fertile alluvial plains of the major river systems. All parts of the programme area have been subjected to extreme flooding in the recent past. Projected future climatic changes suggest that the programme area will experience fluctuations in temperatures and precipitation due to increased climate variability, implying high likelihood of increased dry spells and high intensity rainfall leading to pluvial floods. These could affect the | | |

| Risk Categories and Subcategories | Inherent | Residual |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| impacts, sustainability and return on investment of the sub-projects. These climate change impacts also heighten the risk of land degradation, desertification, and loss of biodiversity, further threatening the natural resource base upon which the programme interventions are built. | | |
| Mitigations: Mitigation measures include: (i) capacity building of the target groups on climate-smart agricultural production strategies; (ii) strong collaboration with extension and weather/climate monitoring institutions for regular agroclimatic information and use of the climate-resilient seed varieties (early maturing and flood and drought tolerant varieties); (iii) investing in market infrastructure (including market-connected roads and small irrigation structures) to strengthen resilience of small-holder farmers; and (iv) pursuing partnerships with relevant agencies to enable farmers access market information and climate-risk insurance to cover losses to floods. | | |
| Stakeholders | Substantial | Substantial |
| Stakeholder engagement/coordination | Substantial | Substantial |
| Risks: | | |
| Socially inclusive stakeholder engagement could be resisted by powerholders. In light of potential conflict in communities where conflict has occurred in recent years, stakeholders hold animosities that prevent dialogue and coordination between players. | | |
| Mitigations: | | |
| Stakeholders will be engaged for conflict prevention and resolution as well as for grievance management, as needed, through common spaces such as the CAF and local community venues. VCN's stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) will consider relevant interventions over the course of the project cycle, from project launch, to mobilization, during implementation as part and parcel of activities and for M&E, learning and planning purposes. | | |
| Stakeholder grievances | Moderate | Moderate |
| Risks: There is a risk that VCN has ineffective grievance/complaint redress processes (including with respect to allegations of non-compliance with IFAD's SECAP standards, fraud, corruption, or SEA), leading to unaddressed stakeholder complaints that may undermine programme implementation and achievement of the development objectives. | | |

| Risk Categories and Subcategories | Inherent | Residual |
|---|----------|----------|
| Mitigations: VCN will: (i) maintain robust knowledge management, information dissemination and community engagements to keep everybody informed; (ii) implement a simple SEP with a clear complaint/grievances redress and dispute resolution framework, which is make known to all stakeholders. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) identifies potential issues that may necessitate grievance redress and mitigation, providing access to information on a regular basis to help prevent grievances from arising in the first place, or from escalating to a level that can potentially undermine project performance | | |