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



تقرير رئيس الصندوق بشأن قرض مقترح تقديمه إلى جمهورية الصين الشعبية من أجل مشروع تنمية الصناعة الحرجية المتخصصة في هونان

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للموافقة

الإجراء: المجلس التنفيذي مدعو إلى الموافقة على التوصية الواردة في الفقرة 69.

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### موجز التمويل

المؤسسة المُبادِرة: المؤسسة المُبادِرة:

المقترض/المتلقي: جمهورية الصين الشعبية

الوكالة المنفذة: إدارة الغابات في محافظة هونان

إجمالي تكلفة المشروع: 213.5 مليون يورو

قيمة القرض المقدم من الصندوق: 72.6 مليون يورو (آلية الحصول على الموارد

المقترضة)

شروط القرض المقدم من الصندوق: شروط عادية: مدة القرض 18 سنة، بما في ذلك فترة

سماح مدتها 3 سنوات، ويخضع لسعر فائدة يساوي سعر الفائدة المرجعي الذي يطبقه الصندوق، بما في ذلك فرق

متغير في سعر الفائدة

مساهمة المقترض/المتلقي: 23.6 مليون يورو (حوافز عينية وحوافز مدخلات ودعم)

مساهمة المستفيدين: 44.9 مليون يورو

مساهمة القطاع الخاص: 102.4 مليون يورو

قيمة التمويل المناخي المقدم من الصندوق: 55.9 مليون يورو

### أولا السياق

### ألف السياق الوطنى والأساس المنطقى لمشاركة الصندوق

- 1- النمو الاقتصادي: تضم جمهورية الصين الشعبية ثاني أكبر عدد من السكان في العالم، حيث يبلغ عدد سكانها 1.412 مليار نسمة. وقد أتاح الاستقرار السياسي التخطيط للتنمية في الأجل الطويل، مما أدى إلى تنمية اقتصادية قادت إلى القضاء على الفقر المدقع. والصين هي بلد متوسط الدخل من الشريحة العليا وثاني أكبر اقتصاد في العالم من حيث القيمة الاسمية. ولكن الاقتصاد يواجه تحديات كبيرة في التعافي من أثر جائحة كوفيد-19.
- 2- السياق الريفية ويشكلون 600 مليون صيني في المجتمعات المحلية الريفية ويشكلون 60 في المائة من القوى العاملة. والهجرة الجماعية للقوى العاملة النشطة إلى المناطق الحضرية يُعزى إلى انخفاض الأجور في المناطق الريفية ومحدودية الفرص المدرة للدخل.
- ونحو 3 في المائة من الأراضي الجنوب الأوسط للصين، وتشغل حوالي 2.21 في المائة من الأراضي الوطنية ونحو 3 في المائة من الأراضي المزروعة. وقد ساهمت الزراعة في 16.8 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي للمحافظة في عام 2022، وبلغ نصيب الفرد من الدخل الصافي للمزار عين حوالي 546 19 يوان صيني. أومن إجمالي عدد السكان البالغ 66 مليون نسمة (2022) في المحافظة، هناك 6.69 مليون نسمة ممن ينتمون إلى الأقليات الإثنية الـ 55 في عام 2020، ويتركزون في قسميها الغربي والجنوبي.
- 4- القضاء على الفقر المدقع: أدى النمو الاقتصادي إلى انخفاض كبير في نسبة الفقر من 88 في المائة في عام 1981 إلى 3.8 في المائة في عام 2011، وأعلنت الحكومة القضاء على الفقر المدقع في عام 2021، مما يجعلها أول بلد نام يحقق هدف التنمية المستدامة 1 قبل الجدول الزمني العالمي. وتستمر التحديات المتمثلة في تجنب عودة السكان الريفيين إلى الفقر من جديد والحد من عدم المساواة والتفاوتات الإقليمية القائمة.
- استراتيجية التنشيط الريفي: استراتيجية التنشيط الريفي (2017) هي استراتيجية طويلة الأجل استجابة لاتجاه الهجرة إلى المناطق الحضرية. وتهدف إلى إعادة التوازن في الفجوة بين المناطق الحضرية والريفية من خلال تسريع تنمية المناطق الريفية وجعلها جذابة. وتشمل الاستراتيجيات الرئيسية التصنيع الزراعي (باستخدام الصناعات الريفية الرائدة، والقطاع الخاص والمؤسسات الزراعية الرائدة)، واستحداث الوظائف والتنمية الشاملة للبنية التحتية.
- 6- **الالتزام الكربوني:** تجعل أنشطة الإنتاج والتجهيز الزراعيين من الصين مصدرا كبيرا للانبعاثات الكربونية، ولديها بالتالي دور بالغ الأهمية في الحد من انبعاثات الكربون العالمية من خلال التزامها الخاص ومشاركتها الدولية الجماعية. وفي سبتمبر/أيلول 2020، أعلن الرئيس شي جين بينغ عن هدفي الصين المتمثلين ببلوغ ذروة انبعاثات الكربون بحلول عام 2060.
- 7- وشهدت مشاركة القطاع الخاص في قطاع الأغذية والزراعة في الصين ارتفاعا بمرور الوقت، وكذلك مشاركة الصندوق مع القطاع الخاص من أجل تحقيق خطة التنمية المستدامة لعام 2030. ويتيح ذلك فرصا للصندوق لإقامة شراكات مع القطاع الخاص لتعزيز التنمية الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والريفية.

الجوانب الخاصة المتعلقة بأولويات التعميم المؤسسى في الصندوق

النشرة الإحصائية للتنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية الوطنية في محافظة هونان لعام  $^{2022}$ .

<sup>2</sup> التعداد السكاني الوطني السابع للصين (2020).

- 8- تماشيا مع التزامات التعميم في الصندوق، صُنِّف المشروع على أنه:
  - ☑ يشمل التمويل المناخى؛
  - ☑ يفضى إلى التحول في المنظور الجنساني؟
    - ☑ يراعى الشباب؛
- المنظور الجنساني وإدماج الشباب: أدى التوسع الحضري إلى تغيير هيكلية القوى العاملة الزراعية في المحافظات الصينية الوسطى والغربية. ونظرا لزيادة الفرص والأجور للرجال في المناطق الحضرية، باتت النساء يشكلن أغلبية القوى العاملة في القطاع الزراعي الريفي. وأظهر الاستقصاء الرابع عن الوضع الاجتماعي للنساء في الصين (2020) أن النساء الريفيات يضطلعن الآن بدور أكثر أهمية في التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية مقارنة بدورهن قبل عشر سنوات. وعلى الرغم من هذه الاتجاهات، هناك تحيز جنساني أساسي لأسباب ثقافية وتاريخية.
- 10- الشباب الريفي: يقوم الشباب الريفي بالهجرة إلى المراكز الحضرية سعيا وراء تحسين وضعه الاجتماعي والاقتصادي. وقد أدخلت الإدارات الحكومية المحلية سياسات ومبادرات لاستقطاب الشباب للعودة إلى المناطق الريفية. ومثال على ذلك خطة الحكومة للتنمية الشبابية في الأجلين المتوسط والطويل (2016-2025) التي تهدف إلى إشراك الشباب وتمكينهم.
- 11- تغير المناخ: شهدت هونان ارتفاعا في درجات الحرارة وتغيرات في أنماط هطول الأمطار مما يؤثر في الإنتاج. والصين، بوصفها منتجا ومجهّزا زراعيا كبيرا، هي أيضا منتج كبير للمخلفات الزراعية ومصدر انبعاثات لغازات الدفيئة المرتبطة بالزراعة. وقد أصدرت الحكومة الاستراتيجية الوطنية للتكيف مع تغير المناخ لعام 2035 تماشيا مع التزامها الطموح بتحقيق الهدفين المتعلقين بالكربون.
  - الأساس المنطقى لمشاركة الصندوق.
- 12- تكمن الميزة النسبية للصندوق في خبرته بربط المنتجين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة بالأسواق من خلال سلاسل القيمة، ومساعدتهم على التكيف مع المخاطر المناخية واعتماد ممارسات الزراعة المستدامة والذكية مناخيا، وتمكين النساء والشباب في سلاسل القيمة، وإظهار استراتيجيات مبتكرة للتنشيط الريفي.

#### باء الدروس المستفادة

- 13- للصندوق أربعة مشروعات جارية في الصين وقد نفذ ثلاثة مشروعات في محافظة هونان، منها مشروع عروض إعادة الإنعاش الريفي في محافظة هونان الذي لا يزال جاريا. وتظهر هذه المشروعات تدابير ونُهجا فعالة لتمكين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة من الاندماج في سلاسل القيمة، وتعزيز القدرة على الصمود في وجه الصدمات الاقتصادية والمناخية. واستنادا إلى خبرة هذه المشروعات وبالاستفادة من التقارير الصادرة عن شعبة البحوث وتقدير الأثر في الصندوق، تُدمَج الدروس الملائمة في تصميم مشروع تنمية الصناعة الحرجية المتخصصة في هونان.
- 14- وتشمل الدروس الرئيسية فائدة تمويل تخطيط الأعمال في سلاسل القيمة، وضرورة دعم سلاسل القيمة الخضراء، والطبيعة التحويلية لمشاركة المرأة والشباب، والحصائل الإيجابية للمواءمة مع مشروعات البنية التحتية الحكومية، والأثر الإيجابي للتعيينات المبكرة لموظفي المشروعات على فعالية التنفيذ.

### ثانيا وصف المشروع

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

- غاية المشروع وأهدافه: غاية المشروع هي تعزيز التنشيط الريفي وتمكين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة من
   الاستفادة من التحول الريفي من خلال نموذج للنمو الأخضر الشامل تقوده المؤسسات.
- 16- والهدف الإنمائي للمشروع هو زيادة قدرة 000 128 مستفيد من أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة على تعزيز الإنتاج والوصول إلى الأسواق، مع لوصول إلى القدر الأمثل من الاستدامة البيئية والقدرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ، والمساهمة في تحقيق هدف الصين المتمثل في تحييد الكربون، من خلال التركيز على ثلاث سلاسل قيمة الخيزران، والكاميليا الزيتية والأعشاب الطبية. ويُتوقع أن يقوم المشروع بإعادة تأهيل أو تطوير 000 199 مو (266 13 هكتارا) في إطار المحاصيل الثلاثة. ومن المتوقع أن تشكل النساء 60 في المائة من المستفيدين، والشباب نحو 30 في المائة.
- 17- منطقة المشروع. سيغطي المشروع سبع مقاطعات تاوجيانغ وهينغشان ويانلينغ وبينغجيانغ وهيشان ويوانلينغ وشوبو. وقد اختيرت هذه المقاطعات استنادا إلى ما يلي: (1) استعداد الحكومة والمستغيدين والتزامهم بالمشاركة؛ (2) القدرة المالية للحكومة على تحمل الديون وسدادها؛ (3) الإمكانات العالية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة لإنتاج السلع الأساسية؛ (4) استعداد مؤسسات القطاع الخاص للاستثمار في سلاسل القيمة المختارة.
- 18- **المجموعة المستهدفة.** سيستهدف المشروع بصورة أساسية الأسر المعيشية الفقيرة والمنخفضة الدخل المسجلة مسبقا، مع استراتيجية شاملة لإشراك النساء والشباب والأقليات الإثنية.

### باء المكونات والحصائل والأنشطة

### 19- سيتألف المشروع من المكونات التالية:

المكون 1: إدماج أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة في سلاسل القيمة مع التركيز على أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة من النساء والشباب؛ يتألف هذا المكون من أربعة مكونات فرعية تركز على تعزيز جودة الإنتاج، والإنتاجية والشمول في سلاسل القيمة المختارة. وسيقود مكتب الغابات التنفيذ بالشراكة مع شركة الاستثمار في تنمية المقاطعات المملوكة من الدولة، والمؤسسات الخاصة، والتعاونيات ولجنة تخطيط القرى. وسيتألف الإنتاج بصورة رئيسية من براعم وخشب الخيزران، وثمار الكاميليا أوليفيرا والنباتات الطبية. وسيركز المشروع على تحسين إدارة مزارع الخيزران القائمة، وإعادة تأهيل الأراضي لإنتاج الكاميليا أوليفيرا وزراعة النباتات الطبية. وستشمل النواتج الرئيسية في هذا المكون: (1) خطط إدارة الإنتاج الشاملة والمستدامة واتفاقيات الشراكة؛ (2) زيادة المساحة الخاضعة لممارسات الإدارة المستدامة والذكية مناخيا؛ (3) المؤرث وصد ومحاسبة لاحتجاز الكربون.

المكون 2: ستستثمر تنمية الأعمال الشاملة بقيادة المؤسسات في المراحل الأولية للأعمال والمؤسسات الحكومية المختارة. ويشمل هذا المكون ثلاثة مكونات فرعية تركز على: (1) تعزيز تنمية خطة الأعمال بما يشمل أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة ونمو المؤسسات في سلاسل القيمة؛ (2) إنشاء بنية تحتية إنتاجية تتسم بالكفاءة في استهلاك الطاقة؛ (3) تعزيز قدرة المؤسسات على التجهيز، وتنمية المنتجات، والتنويع والتسويق. وستقوم شركات الاستثمار في تنمية المقاطعات بالاستثمار في المؤسسات العامة مثل المزارع الحكومية وفي المؤسسات الخاصة من خلال المشاريع المشتركة.

المكون 3: تركز إدارة المشروعات وبناء القدرات على بناء قدرة الإدارة على التنفيذ. وستوفر مكاتب الغابات مقار المكاتب، والدعم اللوجستي والموظفين، وستتولى إدارة المشروع. وستُدرَج ترتيبات للرصد والتقييم

وإدارة المعرفة، وتتاح فرص للتعاون بين بلدان الجنوب والتعاون الثلاثي بدعم من الشبكة الدولية للخيزران والروطان. وسيجري توفير التمويل من خلال قرض الصندوق وحكومات المحافظات والمقاطعات.

### جيم- نظرية التغيير

16. أدمِج أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة على نحو أفضل في سلاسل السلع الأساسية ذات القيمة العالية وأتيحت لمؤسسات التجهيز الزراعي في سلاسل القيمة نفسها فرص شاملة لتنمية الأعمال، فعندئذ يمكنهم معا تحفيز زيادة الإنتاج وجودة المنتجات، والتكيف مع تغير المناخ وتعزيز احتجاز ثاني أكسيد الكربون، وزيادة القيمة المضافة والحصة في السوق. ويعزى ذلك إلى ما يلي: (1) تتسم التعاونيات/أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة بالتنظيم والتمكين على نحو شامل، ويتلقون المساعدة الاستشارية التقنية والحوافز الكافية للإنتاج المستدام؛ (2) تؤدي خطط العمل واستثمارات البنية التحتية الشاملة والمجدية تقنيا وبيئيا وماليا إلى تحفيز مشاركة القطاع الخاص مع أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة. وهذه ستدعم التنمية الخضراء فيما تحد من الانبعاثات وتحسّن احتجاز الكربون.

### دال - المواءمة والملكية والشراكات

- 12- المواعمة مع الأولوبيات والاستراتيجيات الوطنية: يتواءم المشروع مع استراتيجية التنشيط الريفي الحكومية، والخطة الخمسية الرابعة عشرة (2021-2025) والوثيقة رقم 1 لمحافظة هونان، التي تسلط الضوء على تنمية الصناعة المتكاملة للمنتجات المحلية المتخصصة وتعزيز سلاسل القيمة النوعية لتحسين تنوع مداخيل المزارعين. ويتواءم المشروع أيضا مع الخطة الوطنية للتكيف مع تغير المناخ التي وضعتها الحكومة وسيساهم في زيادة احتجاز الكربون، وفي التنمية الاقتصادية، والحد من الفقر وحماية البيئة.
- 22- المواعمة مع أهداف التنمية المستدامة: تتواءم أهداف المشروع مع هدف التنمية المستدامة 1 (القضاء على الفقر)، و هدف التنمية المستدامة 2 (القضاء التام على الجوع)، و هدف التنمية المستدامة 5 (المساواة بين الجنسين)، و هدف التنمية المستدامة 10 (الحد من أوجه عدم المساواة)، و هدف التنمية المستدامة 15 (الحياة في البر).
- المواءمة مع استراتيجيات الصندوق: يتواءم المشروع مع الإطار الاستراتيجي للصندوق للفترة 2016-2025 وسيزيد القدرات الإنتاجية للسكان الريفيين، ويحسن الفوائد من الأسواق، ويعزز الاستدامة البيئية والقدرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ. ويتواءم أيضا مع برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية وتوصيات تقييم الاستراتيجية القطرية والبرنامج القطري نظرا لتركيزه على سلاسل القيمة الشاملة، وسيساهم في تحقيق الهدف المتمثل في اقتصاد محايد من حيث الكربون في الصين، وتحقيق القدرة على الصمود البيئي والصمود في وجه تغير المناخ. ويتواءم المشروع مع استراتيجية انخراط الصندوق مع القطاع الخاص، ويتطلع إلى الأمام لأنه يشرع في الانتقال من نموذج تخفيف وطأة الفقر إلى نموذج الازدهار المشترك من خلال تنشيط الصناعات الريفية. ويطلق أيضا مساهمة الصندوق في الالتزامات الصينية تجاه الصالح العام العالمي في مجال الاستدامة البيئية، وفي الحفاظ على المؤسسات الريفية الرئيسية التي تعزز التنمية الاجتماعية والاقتصادية.
- 124- التنسيق والشراكة: ستنسق مكاتب إدارة المشروع خططها الاستثمارية مع الإدارات الأخرى لتعزيز ودعم الاستثمارات في المزارع ومجمعات المؤسسات. وسينسق المشروع مع مركز احتجاز الكربون ومنصة الكربون وينشئ شراكة مع بنك التنمية الألماني لتعزيز احتجاز الكربون من قطاع الزراعة الحرجية. وستُستكشف سبل التعاون مع التداول بحقوق انبعاثات الكربون القائم على السوق الذي جرت الموافقة عليه

مؤخرا، وسيجري العمل على إنشاء شراكات مع الشبكة الدولية للخيزران والروطان بشأن التعاون بين بلدان الجنوب والتعاون الثلاثي ومع منظمة الأمم المتحدة للتنمية الصناعية بشأن تنفيذ مجمعات المؤسسات الزراعية.

### هاء \_ التكاليف والفوائد والتمويل

- وفقا لمنهجيات المصارف الإنمائية المتعددة الأطراف لتتبع تمويل التكيف مع تغير المناخ والتخفيف من آثاره،
   يُقدَّر المبلغ الإجمالي للتمويل المناخي المقدم من الصندوق لهذا المشروع بقيمة 55.9 مليون يورو . (22.2 مليون يورو للتخفيف من آثاره).
  - 26- تكاليف المشروع. يُقدَّر إجمالي تكلفة المشروع بـ 213.5 مليون يورو على مدى السنوات الست.

الجدول 1 تكاليف المشروع حسب المكون والجهة الممولة (بآلاف اليورو)

								الأخرى	الجهات				
	المجموع		نلقي	المقترض/اله		يدون	المستف	لتمويل	المشاركة في ا	.وق	<i>قرض الص</i> ند		
%	المبلغ	%	عيبيا	نقديا	%	عينيا	نقديا	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ		المكون
57.5	122 801	12.5	-	15 291	12.1	14 898	-	42.9	52 660	32.5	39 952	إدماج أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة في سلاسل القيمة	-1
39.5	84 240	4.8	-	4 029	-	-	-	59	49 722	36.2	30 489	تنمية الأعمال الشاملة بقيادة المؤسسات الخاصة	-2
3	6 459	66.3	-	4 280	-	-	-	-	-	33.7	2 179	إدارة المشروعات وبناء القدرات	-3
100	213 500	11.1	-	23 600	7.0	14 898	-	48	102 382	34	72 620	<u> </u>	المجمو

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

			الجهات	الأخرى							<del></del>	
	قرض الصندوق		المشاركة في ا	التمويل	المستفب	<i>ون</i>		المقترض	/المتلقي		المجموع	
فئة الإنفاق	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	نقديا	عييا	%	نقديا	عينيا	%	المبلغ	%
تكاليف الاستثمار												
1- الأشغال والصيانة	-	-	759	81.24	-	-	-	175	-	18.8	934	0.4
2- السلع والخدمات والمدخلات (الصندوق)	26 831	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	26 831	12.6
3- التمويل النظير (الحكومة)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 860	- 2	100	21 860	10.2
4- الأشغال (الصندوق)	16 692	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 692	7.8
5- المعدات والمواد (الصندوق)	29 097	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29 097	13.7
6- المستفيدون	-	-	-	-	-	14 898	100	-	-	-	14 898	7
7- القطاع الخاص	-	-	96 971	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	96 971	45.4
مجموع تكاليف الاستثمار	72 620	34	97 730	50.8	-	14 898	7.2	22 035	- 2	11.5	207 283	97.1
التكاليف المتكررة												
1- التكاليف التشغيلية	-	-	4 652	74.8	-	-	-	1 565	-	25.2	6 217	2.9
مجموع التكاليف المتكررة	-	-	4 652	74.8	-	-	-	1 565	-	25.2	6 217	2.9
المجموع	72 620	34	102 382	48	-	14 898	7	23 600	- 2	11.1	213 500	100

الجدول 3 تكاليف المشروع حسب المكون وسنة المشروع (بآلاف اليورو)

		المجموع	السادسة للمشروع	السنة	السنة الخامسة للمشروع	المشروع	السنة الرابعة	للمشروع	السنة الثالثة	لمشروع ا	السنة الثانية ل	سنة الأولى للمشروع	المكون ال
	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	مبلغ %	II .
	122 801	0.05	62	10.07	12 360	19.94	24 487	34.86	42 805	24.9	30 573	10.19 12 514	<ul> <li>1- إدماج أصحاب</li> <li>الحيازات الصغيرة في</li> <li>سلاسل القيمة</li> </ul>
	84 241	4.43	3 731	9.16	7 719	18.4	15 499	26.08	21 973	18.8	15 835	23.13 19 483	2- تنمية الأعمال الشاملة بقيادة المؤسسات الخاصة
	6 459	21.03	1 358	13.32	861	13.32	861	13.32	861	13.32	861	25.68 1 658	3- إدارة المشروعات وبناء القدرات
-	213 500	2.41	5 151	9.81	20 940	19.13	40 847	30.74	65 639	22.14	47 269	15.77 33 655	المجموع

27- استراتيجية وخطة التمويل والتمويل المشترك: طلبت الحكومة قرضا بقيمة 72.6 مليون يورو من الصندوق، يُقدَّم بموجب آلية الحصول على الموارد المقترضة بشروط عادية. وليس هناك تمويل مشترك دولي. وستساهم الحكومة بمبلغ قدره 23.6 مليون يورو وسيساهم القطاع الخاص بمبلغ قدره 102.4 مليون يورو وسيساهم المستغيدون أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة بمبلغ قدره 14.9 مليون يورو

#### الصرف:

- 28- سيُفتَح حساب معيّن بالدولار الأمريكي في إدارة المالية في محافظة هونان لتلقي الأموال من الصندوق. وستُستخدم حسابات الخزانة لكل مقاطعة (مكاتب التمويل في المقاطعات) بوصفها حسابات المشروع بالعملة المحلية لتلقي الأموال المحوَّلة من الحساب المعيّن.
- 29- وسيتبع تدفق الأموال آلية الصندوق المتجدد، المنصوص عليها في دليل الصندوق للإدارة المالية والرقابة المالية ورسالة الدليل. وسيتعين على مكتب إدارة المشروع في المحافظة تقديم تقارير مالية مؤقتة فصليا وطلبات سحب منفصلة (سلفة وتبرير) من خلال بوابة زبائن الصندوق مع التوقعات النقدية للفصلين المقبلين من أجل الطلب إلى الصندوق صرف الأموال.

#### موجز الفوائد والتحليل الاقتصادى:

- 30- سيصل المشروع إلى 500 43 أسرة معيشية من أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة بصورة مباشرة وإلى 300 128 شخص نظرا لأن متوسط حجم الأسرة المعيشية هو 2.95 شخص في المحافظة. ولا تشمل هذه الأرقام بالفعل العدّ المزدوج.
- 31- أجري التحليل المالي للمكون 1 فقط نظرا لأن أنشطة ما بعد الإنتاج في إطار المكون 2 ستكون مشمولة في وضع خطط العمل، التي سيكون التحليل المالي جزءا لا يتجزأ منها.
- 22- ويسفر التحليل الاقتصادي (للمكون 1 فقط، مثلما هو حال التحليل المالي أعلاه)، عن معدل عائد اقتصادي داخلي قدره 15 في المائة مع صافي قيمة اقتصادية حالية قدره 718.66 مليون يوان صيني باستخدام معدل خصم بنسبة 8 في المائة. وتشير هذه الأرقام إلى أن المشروع مجد اقتصاديا. وأجري تحليل حساسية لاختبار متانة العاملين الرئيسيين، وهما انخفاض سعر المخرجات وزيادة التكلفة.

#### استراتيجية الخروج والاستدامة:

تستند إلى نهج ثلاثي المحاور – استخدام المؤسسات بوصفها العامل المحرك الرئيسي للنمو، وتعزيز قدرات المستفيدين، وتهيئة بيئة تمكينية مستدامة والمشاركة في السياسات. وتعتبر الحكومة أن سلاسل القيمة الثلاث التي جرى اختيارها استراتيجية، كما أنها تنطوي على إمكانات كبيرة النمو الأخضر والتنمية الخضراء. ويستند توسيع المؤسسات إلى توفير الوصول إلى المرافق من خلال مجمعات المؤسسات الزراعية لتعزيز القدرة على التجهيز، وقاعدة مستدامة لإمداد المواد الخام يشارك فيها أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة وتعاونياتهم. وسيؤدي تعزيز قدرات المستفيدين على تحسين المعرفة والممارسات الإدارية، والوصول إلى تقنيات ومرافق الإنتاج، إلى تعزيز التكيف مع تغير المناخ. وسيجري تهيئة بيئة تمكينية مستدامة وتحفيز المشاركة في السياسات على مستويّي المحافظة والمقاطعات. وستواصل شركات الاستثمار في تنمية المقاطعات الاستثمار من موار دها في تنمية سلاسل القيمة المختارة.

### ثالثا إدارة المخاطر

### ألف - المخاطر وتدابير التخفيف منها

- 24- تتمثل المخاطر الرئيسية المرتبطة بمشروع سلاسل القيمة هذا الذي تديره المؤسسات في ديناميات السوق، والمخاطر المناخية، والشفافية والإنصاف من حيث المشاركة بين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة والمؤسسات وضمان عدم تقييد أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة بعقود لا تمكنهم من أن يتقاسموا بإنصاف العائدات من زيادة الطلب أو السعر. وسيبني المشروع قدرة المزارعين ويدعم تنمية البنية التحتية للري، والتخزين، والتجهيز الأولي وزيادة إمكانية الوصول إلى تدابير التأمين في القطاع العام (سيجري تجريب التأمين في مجال الزراعة الحرجية). وستوفر مجمعات المؤسسات الزراعية مرافق تجهيز للمؤسسات الخاصة تتواءم مع معايير حماية البيئة.
- 25- وسيجري النقيد بالقوانين الوطنية في الصين وبأحكام إجراءات التقدير الاجتماعي والبيئي والمناخي في الصندوق فيما يتعلق بالضمانات الاجتماعية والبيئية في جميع مراحل تنمية البنية التحتية. وسيفحص المشروع المؤسسات الشريكة لضمان أن لديها نظما للحوكمة البيئية والاجتماعية والكشف عنها بما يتماشى مع معايير الحكومة والصندوق. وستتقيد المؤسسات الخاصة أيضا بمعايير السلامة لعمّالها وستحميهم من أي مضايقة وسوء معاملة.
- 36- والأقليات الإثنية موجودة في مقاطعتين فقط من المقاطعات السبع حيث سينقد المشروع، وهي مندمجة جيدا في المجتمع السائد. وقد وُضِع إطار تخطيطي للشعوب الأصلية مع التركيز على عمليات الموافقة الحرة المسبقة المستنيرة، وسيكفل ألا يشكل المشروع خطرا لأي فرد من أفراد الأقليات.
- 37- وسيستخلص المشروع دروسا عن كفاءة التنفيذ من المشروعات السابقة وسيشرع في تقديم الدعم الشامل للاستهلال والتدريب لموظفي المشروع والخبراء التقنيين المحليين الذين يستعين بهم مكتب إدارة المشروع في المحافظة لتقديم التوجيه التقني لتنفيذ المشروع.
- 38- مخاطر الإدارة المالية. المخاطر الإجمالية للإدارة المالية للمشروع متوسطة. والمخاطر المتأصلة للإدارة المالية متوسطة من دون مخاطر متبقية مقيَّمة في هذه المرحلة. ولدى إدارة الغابات في المحافظة خبرة في تنفيذ المشروعات الممولة من الخارج بما في ذلك مشروعات البنك الدولي وبنك الاستثمار الأوروبي. وسيجرى بناء قدرات الإدارة المالية في القطاع الخاص لاستيفاء متطلبات المشروع بالكامل.

الجدول 4 موجز عام للمخاطر

- 1		
مجالات المخاطر	تصنيف المخاطر المتأصلة	تصنيف المخاطر المتبقية
السياق القطري	متوسطة	متوسطة
الاستراتيجيات والسياسات القطاعية	متوسطة	متوسطة
السياق البيئي والمناخي	متوسطة	منخفضة
نطاق المشروع	متوسطة	متوسطة
القدرة المؤسسية على التنفيذ وتحقيق الاستدامة	متوسطة	متوسطة
الإدارة المالية	متوسطة	متوسطة
التوريد في المشروعات	متوسطة	متوسطة
الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي والمناخي	متوسطة	منخفضة
أصحاب المصلحة	متوسطة	متوسطة
المخاطر الإجمالية	متوسطة	متوسطة

\*استنادا إلى تحليل المخاطر القطرية المقيَّمة من خلال مصفوفة مخاطر التوريد ومع مراعاة الدروس ذات الصلة المستفادة من المشروعات الجارية أو التي أنجزت مؤخرا.

### باء - الفئة البيئية والاجتماعية

39- تُصنَّف فئة المخاطر البيئية والاجتماعية للمشروع على أنها متوسطة. وباختصار، لا تزال المخاطر قابلة للإدارة لأن هذه المجالات خاضعة لتنظيم شديد في الصين، وقد قيّم البنك الدولي السياسات المتصلة بها على أنها مرضية.

### جيم- تصنيف المخاطر المناخية

20- تُصنَّف المخاطر المناخية للمشروع على أنها منخفضة. وتشمل المخاطر المتصلة بالمناخ العواصف المطرية، والفيضانات، والجفاف ودرجات الحرارة القصوى. وسيجري التخفيف من الحساسية والضعف في وجه المخاطر من خلال استثمارات المشروع في تكنولوجيات الري المقتصدة في استهلاك الماء للحد من أثر موجات الجفاف. وسيُطبَّق تأمين مؤشر الأرصاد الجوية الزراعية الحكومي للحد من خسائر المزارعين.

### دال القدرة على تحمل الديون

4- مخاطر الضغوط على الديون السيادية متوسطة بشكل عام في الصين. ويُتوقع أن ترتفع الديون في الأجل المتوسط والطويل، ولكن يمكن تثبيتها من خلال إصلاح مالي تدريجي خلال الفترة 2025-2035. وتُصنَّف مخاطر السيولة في الأجل المتوسط، وفقا لتحليل وحدة القدرة على تمويل احتياجات التمويل الإجمالية، على أنها مرتفعة. ولكن حساب رأس المال المغلق جزئيا في الصين والأصول المالية الوفيرة للحكومة تخفف من مخاطر السيولة. ومن أجل احتواء مخاطر الديون، ينبغي للصين السعي إلى خفض الاستثمار العام وسد فجوة الإيرادات الهيكلية من خلال الإصلاح الضريبي الشامل.

3 التقرير القطري لصندوق النقد الدولي رقم 38/24، الصين، مشاورات المادة الرابعة لعام 2023، فبراير/شباط 2024.

### رابعا التنفيذ

### ألف- الإطار التنظيمي

#### إدارة المشروع/البرنامج وتنسيقه

- 42- ستتولى إدارة الغابات في محافظة هونان تنفيذ المشروع وتنسيقه، وستنشئ مكتبا لإدارة المشروع في المحافظة وستتولى محطة صندوق الغابات في المحافظة تنسيق المشروع وإدارته بصورة يومية. وسيُزوَّد مكتب إدارة المشروع ضمن محطة صندوق الغابات في المحافظة بالعدد الكافي من الموظفين لإدارة المشروع وسيقوم بتعبئة الخبراء التقنيين ذوي الصلة في المحافظة من خلال فريق استشاري تقني.
- 43- وستوضع ترتيبات للتنسيق بين الوكالات من أجل استعراض الجوانب الاستراتيجية والتشغيلية للمشروع. وستُنشأ آلية تنسيق بين الإدارات تغطي الغابات والتمويل والإصلاح الإنمائي على مستوى المحافظة بينما سيقود نائب الحاكم التنسيق والإشراف على مستوى المقاطعات من خلال فريق توجيهي مع الوكالات التقنية ذات الصلة. وستكون هذه الآلية بمثابة لجنة توجيهية للمشروع لضمان تقديم المساعدة في الوقت المناسب لتنفيذ المشروع.
- 44- وستُنشأ مكاتب لإدارة المشروع في المقاطعات في مكاتب الغابات في المقاطعات من أجل إدارة المشروع (بما في ذلك استهداف المستفيدين وتخطيط التنفيذ، والإشراف على تخطيط الأعمال، والتنسيق مع شركات الاستثمار في تنمية المقاطعات للاستثمار في سلاسل القيمة، والتنسيق مع المؤسسات المسؤولة عن الضمانات الاجتماعية والبيئية). وسيجري أيضا توفير المساعدة التقنية في الأجل القصير من خلال الاستشارات أو مقدمي الخدمات.
- وستتلقى شركة الاستثمار في تنمية المقاطعات أموال القروض بصورة مباشرة من خلال مكتب التمويل وستعمل في شراكة مع مكاتب الغابات في المقاطعات في الإنتاج والتجهيز في كل مقاطعة. وستستخدم القرض لدعم أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة، والتعاونيات، والمؤسسات الصغيرة والمتوسطة (سواء كانت خاصة أو مملوكة للدولة) في جهتّي الإنتاج والتجهيز في سلسلة القيمة وستعمل بموجب ضمانات اجتماعية وبيئية صارمة. وستستخدَم معايير الاستثمار لضمان مشاركة أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة والنساء والشباب في الإنتاج والتجهيز على السواء.
- وستُنشأ أفرقة تنفيذ قروية في القرى الإدارية الواقعة ضمن منطقة المشروع لدعم تنفيذ المشروع محليا. وسيرأس كل فريق منها رئيس لجنة القرية، وسيتألف الفريق من سبعة إلى ثمانية أشخاص، بمن فيهم أربعة إلى خمسة ممثلين عن المزار عين مع تمثيل المرأة بنسبة 50 في المائة كحد أدنى وما لا يقل عن ممثل أو ممثلين عن الشباب.

#### الإدارة المالية والتوريد والحوكمة

4- سيتولى مكتب إدارة المشروع في المحافظة توفير موظفي الإدارة المالية. وستشمل عملية الميزنة إعداد خطة العمل والميزانية السنوية من جانب مكتب إدارة المشروع في كل مقاطعة وتوحيدها من قبل مكتب إدارة المشروع في المحافظة. وسيجري صرف المبالغ من خلال الحساب المعيّن الذي فُتِح لدى إدارة المالية في محافظة هونان لتلقي الأموال من الصندوق. وستُستخدَم حسابات الخزانة الخاصة بكل مقاطعة (مكاتب التمويل في المقاطعات) بمثابة حسابات للمشروع بالعملة المحلية لتلقي الأموال المحوَّلة من الحساب المعيّن. وستُستخدَم حسابات المشروع لتمويل جميع أنشطة المشروع وتكاليفه التشغيلية. وسيتبع تدفق الأموال آلية الصندوق المتجدد، المنصوص عليها في دليل الصندوق للإدارة المالية والرقابة المالية ورسالة الدليل.

- 48- وسيحصل نظام الإدارة المالية على الدعم من نظم الخزانة الصارمة في مكاتب التمويل في المقاطعات، التي سترصد الإبلاغ عن النفقات وتتحقق منه. وسيطبق المشروع سياسة الصندوق لمكافحة الفساد لتوجيه عملية المشروع. وستُحدَّد أيضا إجراءات الرقابة الداخلية الرئيسية في دليل تنفيذ المشروع ودليل الإدارة المالية. وستُطبَق المعايير المحاسبية الصينية في الإبلاغ المالي السنوي والمحاسبة اليومية للمشروع. وحُدِّد شكل التقرير المالي المؤقت والمواعيد النهائية لتقديم الإبلاغ المالي السنوي في دليل الإدارة المالية.
- 49- وسيتولى مكتب مراجعة الحسابات في المحافظة مراجعة التقارير المالية للمشروع. وسيتبع تقرير المراجعة أشكالا وأطرا زمنية محددة على النحو الوارد في دليل الصندوق للإبلاغ المالي ومراجعة الحسابات.
- وينص البند 7.05 من الشروط العامة لتمويل التنمية الزراعية على أن توريد السلع والأشغال والخدمات يجري وفقا لأحكام أنظمة التوريد المعمول بها من قبل المقترض/المتلقي، بالقدر الذي يتسق مع المبادئ التوجيهية التوريد في مشروعات الصندوق، بصيغتها المعدلة من وقت لأخر. ويجب أن تتضمن كل خطة عمل وميزانية سنوية خطة توريد تحدد الإجراءات التي يجب على المقترض/المتلقي تنفيذها، بما يضمن الاتساق مع المبادئ التوجيهية للتوريد في مشروعات الصندوق.

### إشراك المجموعات المستهدفة وتعقيباتها ومعالجة التظلمات

- 51- وُضعت خطة لإشراك أصحاب المصلحة في المشروع من أجل ضمان المشاركة المجدية لأصحاب المصلحة في المشروع تماشيا مع السياسات في محافظة هونان. وستُنشأ أفرقة تنفيذ قروية لدعم تنفيذ المشروع.
- 52- وسيشارك اتحاد المرأة في هونان ورابطة شباب المجتمع المحلي بوصفهما صاحبي مصلحة في تنظيم أصحاب المصلحة والتعاونيات وسيطبقان عملية الموافقة المسبقة الحرة المستنيرة لضمان موافقة المجتمعات المحلية.
  - 53- وسيجري الكشف عن جميع الوثائق محليا على مستوى المقاطعات قبل تنفيذ المشروع.
- 54- وهناك نظم قائمة للتظلم في الحوكمة الصينية من المستوى المركزي إلى مستوى المقاطعات، ويمكن لأصحاب المصلحة في المشروع الوصول إليها بسهولة من خلال وسائط مختلفة. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، سيعتمد المشروع آلية تظلم يسهل الوصول إليها على مستوى المشروع لتلقي المشاغل والشكاوى من الأشخاص الذين قد ير غبون في التماس الانتصاف، وإيجاد حلول لها.

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

- 55- سيُنفَّذ المشروع استنادا إلى خطة العمل والميزانية السنوية. وسيقوم مكتب إدارة المشروع في المحافظة بتوحيد خطط العمل والميزانيات السنوية التي أعدتها كل مقاطعة لتقديمها إلى الصندوق لإبداء عدم الاعتراض قبل دخولها حبز النفاذ.
- 56- وستتولى مكاتب إدارة المشروع الملكية التامة، والمساءلة والميزنة فيما يتعلق بالرصد والتقييم على أن يُقدّم الصندوق التوجيه والدعم التقنيين بما يتماشى مع الأدلة والمبادئ التوجيهية للرصد والتقييم ذات الصلة. وسيجري الإبلاغ خلال التنفيذ عن رصد التقدم المحرز في المشروع نحو توسيع النطاق.
- 57- وسينصب التركيز في أنشطة ونُهج إدارة المعرفة في المشروع على استخلاص الخبرات والدروس والحالات الناجحة من أنشطة المشروع وتوثيقها للاسترشاد بها في صنع السياسات وتشاركها مع البلدان الأخرى من خلال التعاون بين بلدان الجنوب والتعاون الثلاثي والمشاركة في منتديات تبادل المعرفة.
- 58- وسيدعم المشروع مجموعة من النماذج حيث ستجرّب شركات الاستثمار في تنمية المقاطعات بعض النماذج المبتكرة المباشرة للشراكة والتمويل مع القطاع الخاص في مجال الأعمال الزراعية من أجل تعزيز الإطار والضمانات الاجتماعية والبيئية، وتقاسم الأرباح.

- 59- وسيقيّم المشروع تكنولوجيات جديدة تتسم بالكفاءة والفعالية من حيث التكلفة لاستخراج زيت الكاميليا، وسيقدم المشروع المساعدة للتخفيف من التلوث بالمواد البلاستيكية من خلال المساهمة في منتجات الخيزران التي ستحل محل البلاستيك.
- 60- وسيتعاون المشروع عن كثب مع مركز احتجاز الكربون التابع لإدارة الغابات في المحافظة ومع منصة الكربون على مستوى المحافظة لتجريب منهجية لرصد الكربون وتقييم إمكانات تجارة الكربون من خلال منصة الصين المعتمدة لخفض الانبعاثات من أجل دعم الوسم الكربوني الذي ييسر تصدير السلع الرئيسية الصينية.

### جيم خطط التنفيذ

- 61- وُضعت خطط الاستعداد للتنفيذ من أجل تيسير الاستهلال السريع بعد دخول المشروع حيز النفاذ. وأدرجت خطط توريد مفصلة في دليل تنفيذ المشروع، الذي يتضمن أيضا اختصاصات مفصلة لجميع مقدمي الخدمات الذي سيجري تعيينهم فضلا عن جدول زمني واضح وعملية برمجة محددة خطوة بخطوة.
- 62- وسيتعلق الإشراف المباشر السنوي للصندوق بصورة رئيسية بالتقدم المادي والمالي الذي يحرزه المشروع، وسيتناول في المقام الأول المسائل المتعلقة بما يلي: (1) الفعالية والتركيز الإنمائي؛ (2) الاستدامة وتوسيع النطاق؛ (3) إدارة المشروع؛ (4) الإدارة المالية والتنفيذ.
- 63- ومن المقرر إجراء استعراض منتصف المدة في عام 2027 لإتاحة فرصة لإجراء تقييم، بالاشتراك مع أصحاب المصلحة، للتقدم المحرز، والأداء، وأي أثر ناشئ للمشروع وأي تعديلات قد يلزم إدخالها على الأنشطة.
  - 64- وسيجري دعم التنفيذ بناء على الطلب كمتابعة للإشراف، وسيوفّر أي دعم إضافي يتطلبه المشروع.
- 65- وسيجري إعداد تقرير إنجاز المشروع في موعد أقصاه ثلاثة أشهر بعد تاريخ إنجاز المشروع لتقييم أداء المشروع، بما في ذلك ملاءمته، وفعاليته، وكفاءته واستدامته وفقا للمبادئ التوجيهية السائدة.

### خامسا الوثائق القانونية والسند القانوني

- 66- ستشكل اتفاقية التمويل بين جمهورية الصين الشعبية 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.
- 67- وجمهورية الصين الشعبية مخولة بموجب القوانين السارية فيها سلطة تلقي تمويل من الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية.
- 68- وإني مقتنع بأن التمويل المقترح يتفق مع أحكام اتفاقية إنشاء الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية وسياسات التمويل المقدم من الصندوق ومعاييره.

### سادسا۔ التوصية

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

قرر: أن يقدم الصندوق إلى جمهورية الصين الشعبية قرضا بشروط عادية بقيمة اثنين وسبعين مليونا وستمائة وعشرين ألف يورو (000 620 72 يورو)، 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**

# Hunan Specialized Forestry Industry Development Project

(Negotiated 13 September 2024)
Loan No:
Project name: Hunan Specialized Forestry Industry Development Project (the "Project")
People's Republic of China (the "Borrower")
and
The International Fund for Agricultural Development (the "Fund" or "IFAD")
(each a "Party" and together the "Parties")

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

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

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

#### Section A

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

#### **Section B**

- 1. The amount of the Loan is seventy-two million six hundred twenty thousand Euros (EUR 72 620 000).
- 2. The Loan is granted on ordinary terms and shall be subject to interest on the principal amount of the Loan outstanding at a rate equal to the IFAD Reference Interest Rate including a variable spread, payable semi-annually in the Loan Service Payment Currency, and shall have a maturity period of eighteen (18) years, including a grace period of three

(3) years, starting from the date as of which the Fund has determined that all general conditions precedent to withdrawal have been fulfilled.

- 3. The Loan Service Payment Currency shall be in Euros.
- 4. The first day of the applicable Fiscal Year shall be the 1st of January.
- 5. Payments of principal and interest shall be payable on each 1<sup>st</sup> May and 1<sup>st</sup> November.
- 6. There shall be a Designated Account in Euros (EUR) for the exclusive use of the Project opened at the Hunan Provincial Department of Finance. The Borrower shall inform the Fund of the officials authorized to operate the Designated Account.
- 7. The Borrower shall, through Hunan Province, provide counterpart financing for the Project in the amount of approximately twenty three million six hundred thousand Euros (EUR 23 600 000) in cash and / or in kind. The contributions from Project cofinanciers and Project beneficiaries will be approximately one hundred seventeen million two hundred and eighty thousand Euros (EUR 117 280 000), in cash and / or in kind based on estimates made during Project design.

#### **Section C**

- 1. The Lead Project Agency shall be the Provincial Forestry Bureau ("PFB") in Hunan Province.
- 2. A Mid-Term Review will be conducted as specified in Section 8.03 (b) and (c) of the General Conditions; however, the Parties may agree on a different date for the Mid-Term Review of the implementation of the Project.
- 3. The Project Completion Date shall be the sixth 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 in consultation with the Borrower.
- 4. Procurement of goods, works and services financed by the Financing shall be carried out in accordance with procurement methods and any other measures identified by IFAD.

#### **Section D**

1. The Fund will administer the Loan and supervise the Project.

#### **Section E**

- 1. The following is designated as additional grounds for cancellation of this Agreement:
  - (a) 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.
- 2. The following are designated as additional specific conditions precedent to withdrawal:
  - (a) The IFAD no objection to the PIM shall have been obtained.
  - (b) Key Project personnel has been appointed as per paragraph 11, Schedule 3 of this Agreement.

(c) IFAD must receive, a duly completed Authorised User(s) Letter, from the designated representative or a sufficiently senior delegated official, designating the name(s) of official(s) authorised to approve Withdrawal Application(s) and Interim Financial Reports (IFR).

- (d) The first Annual Work Plan Budget (AWBP) shall have been submitted and received a no-objection from IFAD.
- 3. The following are the designated representatives and addresses to be used for any communication related to this Agreement:

#### For the Borrower:

Minister of Finance Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China No. 3 Nansanxiang, Sanlihe, Xicheng District Beijing 100820 People's Republic of China

#### For the Fund:

The President International Fund for Agricultural Development Via Paolo di Dono 44 00142 Rome, Italy This Agreement has been prepared in the English language in two (2) original copies, one (1) for the Fund and one (1) for the Borrower.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
"[Authorised Representative title]"
Date:
INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
Alvaro Lario President
Date

#### Schedule 1

Project Description and Implementation Arrangements

#### I. Project Description

- 1. Target Population. The Project shall primarily benefit former registered poor and low-income households, specifically engaging women, youth and ethnic minorities.
- 2. *Project area.* The Project will cover seven counties Taojiang, Hengshan, Yanling, Pingjiang, Heshan, Yuanling and Xupu (the "Project Area"). These have been selected based on (i) willingness and commitment of government and beneficiaries to participate; (ii) high potential for smallholders to produce the commodities; and (iii) willing private sector enterprises to invest in the selected value chains.
- 3. Goal. The goal of the Project is to promote rural revitalization and enable smallholders to benefit from rural transformation through an enterprise led inclusive green growth model.
- 4. Objectives. The development objective of the Project is to increase the capacity of approximately 128,000 smallholder beneficiaries for enhanced production and access to markets and employment, while optimizing environmental sustainability, climate resilience and contributing to China carbon neutrality goal, focusing on three value chains bamboo, camelia oleifera, and medicinal plants. It is expected that women beneficiaries will be around 60% and youth will constitute around 30%.
- 5. *Components*. The Project shall consist of the following Components:
  - Component 1: Smallholder Integration in Value Chains with emphasis on women and youth smallholders: Consists of four sub-components focusing on enhancing the production quality, productivity, and inclusivity of the selected value chains, including (i) Developing inclusive and sustainable production management plans, (ii) Implementation of sustainable and climate smart management practices, (iii) Key climate resilient infrastructure investments for cultivating the selected high value chain crops, and (iv) Enhancing carbon sequestration, resilience and monitoring and accounting. The Forestry Bureau will lead the implementation in partnership with the County Development Investment Company (CDIC), the forest farm, private enterprises, cooperatives, and the village implementation groups. Production will be mainly bamboo shoots and wood, camellia oleifera fruits, and medicinal plants.
  - **Component 2: Enterprise-led inclusive Business Development:** This component will invest in upstream businesses and selected government enterprises. It includes three sub-components focusing on enhancing the business development and growth of enterprises in the valuechains, assisting enterprises to partner with smallholder farmers, and enhancing enterprises' processing capacity, product development, diversification, and marketing. The sub-components include: (i) Inclusive Business Plan Development, (ii) Establishment of energy efficient productive infrastructure, and (iii) Product development and marketing.
  - **Component 3: Project Management and Capacity Building:** This component will focus on building management capacity for implementation. The Lead Project Agency and Forest Bureaus will provide office accommodation, logistical support, staff and manage the Project. Arrangements for monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management, and opportunities for South-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) with the support of the International Bamboo and Rattan Organization will be included.

#### II. Implementation Arrangements

1. Lead Project Agency. The Project will be executed and coordinated by the Provincial Forestry Bureau (PFB) in Hunan Province. A Provincial Project Management Office (PPMO) will be set up in the PFB. Specifically, the Provincial Forestry Fund Station (PFFS) will undertake the day-to-day coordination and implementation management of the Project.

- 2. Project Oversight Committee. An inter-agency coordination mechanism will be established at provincial level to provide policy guidance and implementation oversight of the Project, as well to ensure implementation of China's environmental and social safeguards policy. At the county level, a County Vice Governor will lead the county level coordination and supervision through a leading group with member agencies including forestry, finance, agriculture and rural affairs, development reform, water, natural resources, and environment protection.
- 3. County Project Management Offices (CPMO). County Project Management Offices (CPMO) will be established at the County Forestry Bureaus (CFB) to manage the project (including targeting beneficiary and implementation planning, overseeing business planning, coordinating with CDICs for value chain investment, and coordinating with institutions responsible for social and environmental safeguards).
- 4. Key Project Personnel. Each PMO will be staffed adequately including but not limited to an executive Project Director; a Finance Officer and Accountant; as well as officers coordinating: Agriculture and Agribusiness Development; Planning, M&E and Knowledge Management; Procurement; and SECAP-related work including Gender and Youth/ Social Inclusion (the "Key Project Personnel").
- 5. County Development Investment Company (CDIC). The CDIC will receive the loan funds directly through the Bureau of Finance and will work in partnership with the CFBs in the production and processing in each county. They will use the loan to support smallholders, cooperatives, and small and medium enterprises (either private or State owned), both for the production and the processing side of the value chain and operate under strict socio-environmental safeguards. Investment criteria to ensure participation of smallholders, women and youth in both the production and processing will be used.
- 6. Village Implementation Groups (VIGs). VIGs will be established in the administrative villages of the Project to support the Project implementation locally. Each VIG shall be headed by the Chief of the village committee and composed of 5 to 6 members including 3 to 4 farmer representatives with a minimum women representation of 50% and at least one or two youth representatives.
- 7. AWPB. The Project will be implemented based on an AWPB which identifies the activities that will be carried out in each Fiscal Year, the Lead Project Agency, the resources, and the time needed to complete them and a procurement plan. The PPMO will consolidate the draft AWPBs prepared by each county and submit for IFAD's No Objection prior to its effectiveness.
- 8. Monitoring and Evaluation. An M&E system will be established from the outset of the Project spanning the entire Project cycle, for tracking progress and supporting decision-making. Key elements of the M&E system will be aligned to the logframe and will include specific responsibilities for monitoring targeted performance on environment and climate (including carbon sequestration, adoptions of sustainable practices, training of groups on sustainable natural resource management etc.) and for beneficiary monitoring, especially women, youth and vulnerable groups (e.g. persons with disabilities).

Key M&E deliverables required throughout the Project cycle by Project stage would be: Start up: recruitment of M&E service provider if PMO is not able to assume due functions by itself; assignment of M&E focal points at all levels followed by capacity building; validation of Project; Theory of Change (TOC) and Log frame; making M&E plan; set-up of Management Information System (MIS); undertaking Core Outcome Indicator(COI)

baseline survey and reporting. Implementation: elaboration of AWPB; semi-annual and annual progress and results reports; contribution to annual supervision missions; mid-term review survey and report; training on M&E. Completion: COI completion survey and reporting; Project completion report; impact assessment when required. Key elements of the monitoring and evaluation system will be aligned to the logframe and will include specific responsibilities for monitoring targeted performance on environment and climate (including carbon sequestration, adoptions of sustainable practices, training of groups on sustainable natural resource management etc.) and for beneficiary monitoring, especially women, youth and vulnerable groups (e.g., persons with disabilities).

- Knowledge Management. The Knowledge Management activities/approaches would focus on capturing and documenting experiences, lessons, and successful cases from Project activities that would inform policymaking and shared with other countries through SSTC and participation in knowledge sharing fora. Knowledge Management will be used both as an adaptive management tool to help the Project to build practical and actionable knowledge and know-how that lead to improved project performance and results, and supports innovation, scaling up and country-level policy engagement. The Project will ensure KM related activities are included and budgeted in the AWPBs. KM responsibilities will be assigned to focal points at PMOs of all levels, who shall orient project staff through guidance and training for KM implementation. The Project KM activities/approaches will focus on, among others: (i) capturing and documenting experiences, lessons, and successful cases resulting from Project activities, especially regarding the project's innovative models and approaches that could be replicated and scaled-up, inform policymaking - or shared with other developing countries through south-south cooperation; (ii) study tours, exposure and exchange visits, both within and outside the country for peer learning and sharing knowledge; (iii) organizing and participating workshops to share knowledge, innovations and best practices; and (iv) well designed and operational information management systems, including electronic archives that enable easy access to data, reports and other documentation.
- 10. Project Implementation Manual. The PIM provides guidelines for implementation of the Project. The PIM indicates the overall Project framework and highlights the principles of engagement for the Project; it provides a Project description detailing components, subcomponents, and activities as Project interventions in support of the Project's development objective and expected outcomes. The PIM also provides guidance on the structure and operations of the planning, monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management, policy engagement, and SSTC functions which will be put in place by the Project. The PIM is a living document that may be amended from time to time as agreed between IFAD and the Borrower (through Hunan Province). Prior to dissemination of the PIM to counties, IFAD must provide a no-objection.

#### Schedule 2

#### Allocation Table

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

Category	Loan Amount Allocated (expressed in EUR)	Percentage eligible for IFAD financing including indirect taxes as applicable
Goods, Services, Inputs, Works, Equipment & Material	72 620 000	100%
TOTAL	72 620 000	

(b) The terms used in the Table above are defined as follows:

"Goods, Services and Inputs": includes goods and consultancy and nonconsultancy services.

"Works": includes works and infrastructure-related expenditures.

"Equipment and materials": include equipment and materials only.

The Percentage is applied to Project expenditures, including indirect taxes and shares of other financiers.

#### 2. Disbursement arrangements

(a) Retroactive financing

As an exception to section 4.07 (a)(ii) of the General Conditions for Agricultural Development Financing, specific eligible expenditures incurred as after the date the project has been approved by the IFAD Executive Board until the date of entry in force of this Agreement shall be considered eligible up to an amount equivalent to seven million two hundred and sixty-two thousand Euros (EUR 7 262 000) for activities relating to the project's start-up and preparation project activities such as: (i) purchase of essential items (including equipment and procurement of MIS system) for the PMOs; (ii) recruitment of project staff; (iii) costs related to tendering, selection, and recruitment of service providers; (iv) costs related to the finalization of the program implementation manual, customization of accounting software to fit IFAD requirements and license fees, start-up trainings and workshops; (v) establishment of the M&E system, including carrying-out of the baseline survey and development of MI; (vi) exposure visits for knowledge and experiences sharing; (vii) surveys and feasibility studies; (viii) training and technical assistance for cooperatives, including recruitment of service providers.

Activities to be financed by retroactive financing and their respective category of expenditures and source of financing will require prior no objection from IFAD to be considered eligible. Pre-financed eligible expenditures shall be reimbursed to the Borrower once additional conditions precedent to the first disbursement of funds specified in Section E.2 of the Agreement are fulfilled.

#### 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 Project:

- 1. Within six (6) months of entry into force of the Financing Agreement, the Project will identify and install a customized accounting software as is the practice in IFAD on-going supported projects, to satisfy International Accounting Standards and IFAD's requirements.
- 2. Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation. The Borrower (through Hunan Province) shall ensure that a Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system shall be established within twelve (12) months from the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
- 3. Gender and Social Inclusion. The Borrower (through Hunan Province) shall ensure that the Project will increase the socio-economic empowerment of rural women including young women and women in the project areas by setting an overall outreach target at 60% women and 30% youth. The Project will pay particular attention to the empowerment of women by: (i) expanding their access to and control over resources; (ii) strengthening their agency, decision making role in community affairs, and representation in local institutions; and (iii) building on their untapped potential for sustainable development.
- 4. Ethnic Minorities Concerns. Where applicable and in compliance with the 2021 SECAP Procedures of the Fund, the Borrower (through Hunan Province) shall ensure that the concerns and rights of ethnic minorities are given due consideration and respect in implementing the Project and, to this end, shall ensure that:
  - (a) the Project is carried out in accordance with the applicable provisions of the relevant national legislation; and
  - (b) ethnic minorities are adequately and fairly represented in all local planning for Project activities.
- 5. Land tenure security. If applicable, the Borrower (through Hunan Province) shall ensure that the land acquisition process and compensation processes are consistent with the 2021 SECAP Procedures of the Fund.
- 6. Anticorruption Measures. The Borrower shall comply with IFAD's Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations.
- 7. Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. The Borrower and the Project Parties shall ensure that the Project is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the IFAD Policy on Preventing and Responding to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, as may be amended from time to time.
- 8. Use of Project Equipment during Project implementation. The Borrower (through Hunan Province) shall ensure that:

(a) all equipment procured under the Project is exclusively allocated for the Project implementation;

- (b) the equipment procured under the Project is appropriate to the needs of the Project; and
- (c) all equipment transferred to or procured under the Project are dedicated solely to Project use.
- 9. *IFAD Client Portal (ICP) Contract Monitoring Tool*. The Borrower (through Hunan Province) shall ensure that a request is sent to IFAD to access the project procurement Contract Monitoring Tool in the 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 ICP in relation to the procurement of goods, works, services, consultancy, and non-consulting services. The Borrower shall ensure that the contract data is updated on a quarterly basis during the implementation of the Project.
- 10. The Key Project Personnel is defined in Schedule 1. The Key Personnel shall be assigned or recruited based on qualifications, experience and terms of reference are satisfactory to IFAD and in accordance with Section 7.16 of the General Conditions.

#### II. SECAP Provisions

- 1. The Project is assessed as presenting moderate environmental and social risks and low climate risk. In line with IFAD's SECAP requirements, the Borrower shall carry out the implementation of the project in accordance with the measures and requirements set forth in the Environmental, Social and Climate Management Framework (ESCMF), Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plan (ESCMP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Plan, the "Management Plans", as applicable, taken in accordance with SECAP requirements and updated from time to time by the Fund. The Parties shall not amend, vary or waive any provision of the Management Plans, unless: (i) agreed in writing by IFAD and the Borrower (through Hunan Province) and (ii) Borrower has complied with the requirements applicable to the original adoption of the Management Plans.
- 2. The Borrower (through Hunan Province) shall not, and shall cause the Lead Project Agency, all its contractors, its sub-contractors, and suppliers not to commence implementation of any works, unless all Project affected persons have been consulted and compensated, as applicable, in accordance with the FPIC principles.
- 3. The Borrower (through Hunan Province) shall ensure that all bidding documents and contracts for goods, works and services contain provisions that require contractors, subcontractors and suppliers to comply at all times in carrying out the Project with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition and the Management Plans prepared for the Project.

4. In the case of a serious ESHS incident, defined as a serious incident, accident, complaint with respect to environmental, social (including labor and adjacent community), health and safety (ESHS) issues that occur in the context of the loan or within the Borrower's activities. Serious ESHS incidents may involve (i) environmental; (ii) occupational; (iii) public health and safety; or (iv) social nature as well as material complaints and grievances addressed to the Borrower<sup>4</sup> 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), the Borrower (through Hunan Province) shall:

- Notify IFAD promptly;
- Provide information on such risks, impacts and accidents;
- Consult with Project-affected parties on how to mitigate the risks and impacts;
- Carry out, as appropriate, additional assessments and stakeholders' engagements in accordance with the SECAP requirements;
- Adjust, as appropriate, the Project-level grievance mechanism according to the SECAP requirements; and
- Propose changes, including corrective measures to the Management Plan(s) (if any), in accordance with the findings of such assessment and consultations, for approval by IFAD.
- 5. The Borrower (through Hunan Province) shall ensure or cause the Lead Project 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 Plans are respected.
- 6. Without limitation on its other reporting obligations under this Agreement, the Borrower (through Hunan Province) shall provide the Fund with:
  - Reports on the status of compliance with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition and the Management Plans on a semi-annual basis upon submission of the progress and results reports or such other frequency as may be agreed with the Fund;
  - Reports of any social, environmental, health and safety incidents and/accidents occurring during the design stage, the implementation of the Project and propose remedial measures. The Borrower (through Hunan Province) 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 Plans promptly after becoming aware of such a breach.
- 7. In the event of a contradiction/conflict between the Management Plan and the Financing Agreement, the Financing Agreement shall prevail.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> For example, any explosion, spill or workplace accident which results in death, serious or multiple injuries or material environmental contamination, accidents of members of the public/local communities, resulting in death or serious or multiple injuries, sexual harassment and violence involving Project 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.

## **Logical framework**

	Indicators				Means of Verific	cation			
Results Hierarchy	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Assumptions	
Outreach	1 Persons receiving services pro				Project M&E	Annually	PMOs	Sustained investment from government	
	Males -Number	0	8700	17400		1		to rural revitalization in the focused	
	Females - Number Young - Number	0		26100 13050				sectors/areas of this project	
	Indigenous people - Number	0		2175					
	Total number of persons receiving services - Number	0	17400	43500					
	Male - Percentage (%)	0	50%	40%					
	Female - Percentage (%)	0		60%					
	Young - Percentage (%)  1.a Corresponding number of h	ouseholds		30%	Project M&E	Annually	PMOs		
	Women-headed households -	0		2 175	1	,			
	Number Non-women-headed households -								
	Number	0		41 325					
	Households - Number  1.b Estimated corresponding to	0		43 500	Project M&E	Annually	PMOs		
	Household members - Number of	0		128 325	r roject war	Aillidally	I WOS		
Desirest Const	people				C O-4	Danalina Mid	DMO- MOE	Continuity of account	
Project Goal Promote rural revitalization and	Supported households reporting supported value chains	increase	a income iro	m the project	Core Outcome Indicator(COI)	term and	PMOs, M&E service provider	Continuity of economic, social and marketing stability in the target project	
enable smallholders to benefit	Total households - Percentage (%)	0	35%	80%	survey	completion		area.	
from rural transformation through a private sector led green growth	Female headed households -			200/					
model which is inclusive and	Percentage (%)	0	35%	80%					
environmentally sustainable.	Indigenous households - Percentage (%)	0	35%	80%					
Development Objective	2.2.6: Households reporting imp		sical access	to markets,	COI survey	Baseline, Mid-		Productions of smallholder farmers are	
Increase smallholder's capacity	processing and storage facilities	5	1	T		term and	service provider		
for increased production and improved quality, climate	HH reporting improved physical access to processing facilities	0	1400	5700		completion		facilitites supported by the project	
resilience and access to markets	HH reporting improved physical	0	35%	709/					
through the development of three selected value chains namely	access to processing facilities %			70%					
bamboo, camellia oleifera and	Size of HH (number of people)	0	4060	16530					
medicinal plants in seven	HH reporting improved physical	0	1400	5700					
selected counties in the Hunan Province	access to storage facilities								
	HH reporting improved physical access to storage facilities %	0	35%	70%	%				
	Size of HH (number of people)	0	4060	16530					
	3.2.2 Households reporting adop		y sustainable and	COI survey	Baseline, Mid- term and	PMOs, M&E	Smallholder farmers are willing to use climate-smart technologies and join the		
	climate-resilient technologies au Households - Percentage (%)	na practic		80%		completion		selected value chains in support of	
	Households - Households	0	5250	28000				private sector player, cooperatives and	
	Total number of household members - Number of people	0	15487.5	82600				village-based entities	
	2.2.1 Beneficiaries with new job	s/employ	ment opportu	nities	COI survey	Baseline,Mid-	PMOs, M&E	Employment oppurtunities generated from the project investment in private sectors of the selected value chains are	
	Males - number	0		960		term and completion	service provider		
	Females - number Indigenous people - number	0		1440 120		completion		attractive to logal people, particularly to	
	Young - number	0		1440				female and youth. Meanwhile local people are qualified or could be trained to meet the employment requirement	
	Total number of persons with new	0	1200	2400					
	jobs/employment opportunities SF.2.1 Households satisfied with	project-s	upported ser	vices	COI survey	Baseline Mid-	PMOs, M&E	Communities and beneficiary	
	Households (%)	75%		term and	service provider	participation are fully consulted during			
	Households-number Household members	0		32 625 96 244		completion		project design	
					COI survey	Baseline,Mid-	PMOs, M&E	The baseline, mid-term and completion	
	SF.2.2 Households reporting they can influence decision-making of local authorities and project-supported service providers					term and	service provider	surveys could interview the same group	
	Households (%) Households (number)	0	50% 8 700	75% 32 625		completion		of sampled respondants for empowerment assessment	
	Household members(number)	0	25 665	96 244				·	
	IE.2.1 Individuals demonstrating				COI survey		PMOs, M&E		
	Total persons - Percentage (%) Total persons - Number of people	0		64% 24360		term and completion	service provider		
	Females - Percentage (%)	0	25%	60%					
	Females - Females Males - Percentage (%)	0		15660 50%					
	Males - Males	0		8700					
Outcome 1	1.2.2 Households reporting adop	tion of ne	w/improved	inputs,	COI survey	Baseline,Mid- term and	PMOs, M&E	Smallholder farmers will be organized	
Increased production & productivity	technologies or practices % of Households	0	25%	50%		completion	service provider	through cooperative, village or private sectors for collective action and for	
	Number of Households	0		17500				provision of services and support.	
	Total number of household members	0	11063	51625					
Output 1.1 -Inclusive &	Inclusive & Sustainable Product	ion Mana	gement Plan	s	Project M&E	Annually	PMOs, M&E	The willingness of the smallholders, the	
Sustainable Production			<u></u>				service provider	cooperatives, village communes and	
Management Plans developed	Number of plans	0	8	8				private enterprises to participate in the project has been assessed by the	
Outrat 4.0 Array	Commended annual fragility	LI- 0 :"			Desired MAGE	A"	DMO- 1405	County Governments	
Output 1.2 - Area under sustainable & climate smart	Supported areas under sustaina practices	DIE & Clim	rate adaptive	management	Project M&E	Annually	PMOs, M&E service provider	Coperative, village or private sectors have the willingness and capacity to organize	
management practices increased	Bamboo production area-ha	0		4800			provider	collective production with adopted	
(incl. women & youth led)	Camelia oil tea area-ha	0		5000				sustainable & climate adaptive management practices	
	Medicinal herbs area-ha	ion practic		3500	Project M&E	Annually	PMOs, M&E	The local government and related	
	1.1.4 Persons trained in product technologies	on practi	CES 4110/01		.,	,	service provider	organizations have the willingness and	
	Females-number	0		16200				capacity to organize tailored training activities for linked smallholder farmers.	
	Males-number Youth-number	0		10800 5400					
	Indigenous people -number	0	675	1350					
	Total-number	0	13500	27000	l				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators				Means of Verific	ation		-Assumptions
ivesures merarony	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Assumption's
'	in frastructure s				COIsurvey	term and	PMOs, M&E service provider	Supported infrastructures are responsive to actual needs and with good O&M
Enhanced CO2 s equestration	Households - Percentage (%) Households - Households	0		55% 19250		completion		plan.
								Carbon sequestration will be increased
	Number of household members	0			2019 Refinement	Danation Mid	DMO- MSE	through improved climate s mart
	3.2.1: Tons of Greenhouse gas e				to the 2006 IPCC		service provider	
	sequestered (one of optional ma	andatory C	Ols for clima	ate finance	Guidelines for	completion	service provide	management of the plantations
	project)				1	Completion		
	Hectares of Land	0			Greenhous e Gas			
	tCO2e/ha	0		37.7	Inventories and			
	tCO2e/ 20 years	0	250 571	501 142	FAO's X-ACT			
	CO2e/ha/year	0	1.9	1.9	FAUS MACT			
Output 2.1 -Key Infrastructure	3.1.4 Land brought under climat	e-resilien	t manageme	nt	Project M&E	Annually	PMOs, M&E	Local agro-entities and farmers have
built & functional	Hectares of Land	0	425	850			service provider	been fully consulted on the demand
	2.1.5 Roads constructed, rehabil	itated or ι	ı pgra ded		Project M&E	Annually	PMOs, M&E	before construction
	Length of roads (km)	0	500	1000			service provider	
Output 2.2- Model for carbon	Bamboo and camellia plantatio	ns land m	onitored by	the developed	Project M&E Annually		PMOs, M&E	Model for carbon accounting developed
accounting developed	model for carbon monitoring an	d account	ing				service provider	
	Hectares of Land	0	980	980				
	2.2.2: Supported rural enterprise	es re portin	gan increas	se in profit	COIsurvey	Baseline, Mid-		Continuity of production and mark eting
Increased value addition &	Percentage of enterprise	0	60%	100%	Ī	term and	service provider	stability of the three value chains in the
Market share	Number of enterprise	0	0	8		completion		target project area.
Output 3.1 -Inclusive Business	Entities supported through inclu	sive, tech	nically and f	inan cially fea sible	Project M&E		PMOs, M&E	The terms of engagement between the
Plans developed & financed	bu siness plans (including enterp	rises and	cooperative	s)			service provider	smallholders and cooperatives on the
	Number of entities	0	7	14				one hand and between the cooperatives and the private enterprises will be
	Number of women-led entities	0	3	7				mutually beneficial and will ensure
	Households benefiting from pro- implementation of business plan		vestment thr	ough	Project M&E	Annually	PMOs, M&E service provider	s us tained growth and production of the
	Total hous eholds - number	0	2895	5790	t			model
	Women-headed hh-number	0	145	290				
Output 3.2- Enhanced	CI 2.1.6: Market, processing or s	torane fac	ilities constr	ucted or	Project M&E	Annually	PMOs, M&E	Social, environment and climate risks
Processing Capacity & Efficiency	y rehabilitated						service provider	identified will be properly managed
	Processing facilities	0	7	15	t			through implementation of necessary
	Storage facilities	0						management plans along the project
	Total facilities	0		23	t			implementation.
Output 3.3 - Product	Product exhibition and e-comm	ence platf	orm establis		Project M&E	Annually	PPMO. M&E	1
divers ification	Number of exhibition and e-		_	_	,		service provider	
	commence platform	0	3	5				

# Integrated project risk matrix

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Political Commitment		No risk envisaged - not applicable
There is strong political commitment of both central and local governments to the project goals/objectives in promoting rural revitalization through thriving agroindustries to benefit the smallholders and rural economy, while maintaining ecoenvironmental sustainability and promoting food security, nutrition and health for the people. Rural revitalization envisions key milestones for 2035 and 2050, current and next Five-Year Plan (2026-2030) will surely adhere to the rural revitalization strategy, these and the overall green development strategy is the overarching government strategies for sustainable development that the project will contribute to. China is also committed to carbon peak by 2030 and neutral 2050. Necessary policies, various resources, and institutional performances are geared at the provincial and county levels towards aligning with these strategic goals and directions. No. 1 document of 2023 continues to give spotlight to rural development and rural revitalization support for disadvantaged areas and households will continue for the next 5 years. Meanwhile, there is strong stability and continuity of political party and government leadership and strategies, the current leadership just embarked on a new term. Despite the one party system being seen as not ideal from outsiders, the government and the people have confidence and trust in the current political system and commitment of the ruling party. During the project life of just 6 years, no major risks are foreseen in terms of political commitment. Counterpart financing for IFAD project has always been adequate in recent projects as result of the targeted poverty reduction strategy and rural revitalization strategy.		
Governance	Low	Low
Risk:  Overall governance at the relevant levels (primary province and county) is strong. There are relevant and adequate rules and procedures guiding the planning and budgeting, management of finance, procurement, staff and institutional performance and accountability, fraud and corruption prevention and conviction. Dedicated management arrangements will be made at both provincial and county level for IFI funded development projects, where government attaches higher emphasis in accountability and performances. Project audit and performance M&E are commissioned by national ministries for almost all loan funded projects. Government institutions have gained experience from poverty eradication program and there is generally strong planning and implementation capacity at all levels. The ongoing rural revitalization strategy clearly aims to enhance rural governance. Combating corruption has been given very emphasis by President Xi himself since he took power, and stringent measures and policies were put into places.  Risks are likely with regard to performance and accountability of staff in relevant institutions in the county level, which may result into inefficiencies and delays of processes and certain compliances.		Low
Mitigations: The Project Leading Groups at county level and Inter-agency coordinating mechanism at provincial level will be established to supervise the performance of institutions and key individuals of the project, as well as the key indicators and important milestones on project performance, through biannual review exercises.		
Macroeconomic	Low	Low
Risk: China is on steady recovery path from the pandemic with forecasted economic growth rebound to 5.6% in 2023, with removal of mobility and surge in consumer	Low	Low

spending in services. The country is relatively insulated from global food and energy market shocks, maintaining a modest inflation level. Monetary policy continues to support the recovery and ensure adequate liquidity. Fiscal policy continues to provide support to the recovery through tax cuts and exemptions. Growth momentum however remains fragile and dependent on continued policy support. Sluggish income growth, lingering uncertainty about the recovery in the labor market (e.g. youth unemployment rate at 20.4% in April 2023) and high household saving could hold back consumer spending. Externally, uncertain global growth path, tightening in financial conditions and heightened geopolitical tensions are major risks for macroeconomic development. Weak global demand also tempers export growth but shall recover when demand rebounds. The market performance of <a href="https://example.com/huSFID"><u>HuSFID</u></a> value chains can be influenced by overall economic situation.		
Mitigations: The project will adopt an enterprise led approach in developing the value chain, an inclusive business development component will specifically energize the private sector in enhancing their market performance and productivity while outreaching to rural beneficiaries including youth and women to increase their income level from specialised production.  Proper business and investment assessment taking into consideration of SECAP requirement will be part of the process in reviewing/approving investment to ensure economic viability as well as social and environmental sustainability.		
Fragility and Security	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: China continues to improve in its fragility rating. No major fragile vulnerabilities are identified. Emerging risks as part of the pandemic consequences are: a) higher youth unemployment rate; b) persistent income inequality among population groups; c) high non-financial sector debt at all-time high of 287% of 2022 GDP. Aging and population peak may have long-term impact to the fragility of the country.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations: (1) Tailored measures by government to promote youth employment (vocational training, loan subsidy, employment services etc.); 2) Expanding coverage and benefit adequacy of social safety nets; 3) further liberalize hukou system and deploy fiscal tools		
Sector Strategies and Policies	Moderate	Moderate
Policy alignment	Low	Low
Risk:  The project is well aligned with the government strategies and policies relating to green development, rural revitalization and food security. The project focus on fostering smallholder inclusivity in rural transformation and green development while also ensuring food security and consolidating poverty eradication achievements, which will contribute to sustainable rural transformation.  Governments expects IFAD project to add value by demonstrating innovative ideas and practices that can contribute to the consolidation of no poverty and no hunger, and food security as part of the ongoing rural transformation in the country. The project will promote private sector led business models contributing to sustainable rural transformation, in addition, sustainable benefit generation for and sharing with vulnerable groups of the population, role of women and youth as well as thriving private sector and farmer organizations etc. are also at the core of the government policies for rural transformation.  At the grassroot level however, the practices of pro-poor strategies might be not totally aligned with IFAD's new targeting policy in some cases when leading industries and better/scaled performers tend to be given more focus, alignment with IFAD desired practices and priorities in social inclusion and environmental requirements may still require external facilitation to be satisfactory and conducive for project achievements.		Low
Mitigations:		
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Targeting strategy and ESCMP requirements and mitigation actions will be elaborated in the PIM for follow-up compliance. Training and follow up support at Start-up and during implementation will be enhanced to enhance comprehension and buy-in of project stakeholders to these strategies/requirements.		
Policy Development and Implementation	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: Government's strategies and policies, especially those relating to modernization and rural revitalization, are highly responsive to the needs of the rural people and visionary in making rural areas more attractive places for people to live. Despite favourable and upper-level government policies, the implementation of policies is subject to the absorbing capacity and commitment of local level governments, especially in outlining the specific implementing strategies, measures and actions. In less developed areas, the limitation in capacity of local government and staff may restrict the full attainment of policy expectations and results.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations: Institutional capacity building, demonstration, enhanced monitoring and evaluation plus learning through project implementation will be helpful to mitigate policy implementation risks. Having an oversight and coordinating mechanism at county and provincial level will also be conducive for policy implementation in favor of the project.		
Environment and Climate Context	Moderate	Low
Project vulnerability to environmental conditions	Moderate	Low
Risk: The project involves agroforestry plantation in mountain areas and will have limited sensitivity to environmental conditions. Soil and water erosion are always a risk in any agricultural project, notably in mountain but appear limited in the area and well regulated. In addition, the cultivation of bamboo forests and oil tea pays attention and contribute to soil conservation as forestry planting also helps to improve water yield and ecological carbon sequestration, thereby reducing vulnerability to such erosion. The resources involved in the project are mostly renewable, post-production also does not generate excessive residues/waste that may have negative impact on environment. Civil work and infrastructure are of relative limited scale and will be subject to government strong safeguards	Moderate	Low
Mitigations:  The project has formulated a detailed ESCMF and ESCMP reviewing government own safeguards and additional specific measures including several to mitigate vulnerability to environmental conditions: i) implementing government water and soil conservation stringent policy and ensure that erosion control and drainage measures will be part of the process and contracting requirements for all infrastructures. If large roads are built in sensitive areas, impact assessment will be conducted; ii) the passageways which are built on the plantations serve the dual purposes of transporting the bamboos down the hills and act as fire break, thereby reducing vulnerability to wild fire. iii) Camellia Oleifera new plantation will be on used or degraded land thereby also positively contributing to reduce vulnerability. iv) The medicinal plants will be planted in the shade of trees, in commercial forest, thereby with reduced erosion risks thanks to trees; The project will promote integrated pest and input management to ensure sustainable input management/mitigate any pollution risks.		
Project vulnerability to climate change impacts	Moderate	Low
Risk: The project area and involved agroforestry crops are exposed to climate-related hazards including drought, flooding, high temperature, and low temperature disasters, which are becoming more frequent and of sever in magnitude. However, the project is not situated in the most exposed and fragile area as it is in hilly areas rather than mountains (so no steep slope and elevation below 500 m as per China definition). The occurrence of weather-related hazards affecting crops, forestry and biodiversity is low. The population is not too sensitive as it is	Moderate	Low

not mainly depending on agricultural income, poverty is low with strong social protection mechanisms and enabling environment. Finally, adaptive capacities are strong coming from government, community and farmers levels, including pre-disaster warning, post disaster support and agricultural insurance (supported by the project) that are widely carried out in the project area.		
Mitigations:  a). Focus on key areas and vulnerable populations, to apply hazard identification, monitoring, early warning, and emergency preparedness for areas affected by natural disasters; b) introduce efficient irrigation facilities, water storage and water monitoring systems in areas where the project support tree crops sensitive to drought situation and consider climate when screening relevant tree/crop varieties c) train water user associations in managing climate risks; d) explore weather index insurance to address the risks of climate change and reduce farmers' losses; e) ESCMF-P makes provision to incorporate climate change factors and nature-based solutions into infrastructure improvements to increase resilience to natural disasters and the impacts of climate change: f) Finally, the project will promote the use of supporting trees which can effectively prevent bamboo bending, lodging, and other phenomena caused by rain and snow weather.		
Project Scope	Moderate	Moderate
Project Relevance	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: The project is highly relevant to the government strategy of rural revitalization in its pursuit for inclusive and thriving agribusiness and ecologically liveable countryside in line with the "two-mountain theory" of president Xi. The mains risks pertain to the fact that the benefit generated by the project may not adequately attract/support those economically less active households for their increased income, also their overall benefit sharing with engaged enterprises may not be attractive enough for them to effectively invest/engage in the value chains, because: (i) income from agricultural production constitute a relative declining proportion of the rural people, the project's contribution to their household income increase could be limited; (ii) many remaining vulnerable with low income either have their land transferred or are lack of labour; (iii) re-financing arrangements may not be conducive in engaging smallholders who has potential and interest in generating income from managing tree crops; (iv) mainstreaming themes and non-tangible benefits maybe given less emphasis during implementation thus bring down project effectiveness and impact	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations:  (i) Promoting diversified but private sector led business models with multiple options of benefiting approach to allow project generated dividends benefiting different kind of vulnerable households. (ii) Expand income generating opportunities for the target groups beyond production, labor, primary processing, employment etc.; (iii) allow reallocation of resource to better performing counties and diversify business models to suit evolving context under the key criteria of inclusiveness and market access; (iv) maximize project support to cooperatives that can enrol adequate number for smallholders and adopt standardize operation		
Technical Soundness	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: The models are not benefiting enough the smallholders and the socioenvironmental safeguards aren't followed	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations: The Governments at the Provincial and county level are committed to consolidating the achievements of poverty alleviation, green growth and neutral carbon pathways through a private sector led transformative model. The Governments will channel their support and resources for the development and growth of the selected value chains through the government-owned County Development Investment Company (CDIC) which are committed to making equity		

investments and attract private enterprises that have sound environmental and social management system.  The production and business plans preparation, stakeholder engagement and ESG enforcement will ensure that terms of engagement between the smallholders and cooperatives on the one hand and between the cooperatives and the private enterprises will be mutually beneficial and will ensure sustained growth and production of the model.  The market dynamics will continue to support the expansion in the demand of the three selected value chains and bring commensurate benefits from enhanced production and processing of these high value-added commodities.		
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	Moderate	Low
Implementation Arrangements	Moderate	Low
Risk:  Overall implementation arrangement with government institutions will be in line with established and proved arrangements for donor/IFI financed projects. The potential risks are: a) the actual functioning and role of government institutions in this project where the private sector is taking lead in financing businesses however requires clearer defining; b) introducing a financing intermediary in the implementation and supporting smallholders through private sector could be the main risk factors; c) role of technical agencies and mechanism of their entry into project implementation to be clarified; d) capacity in overseeing business models, mainstreaming themes, knowledge and M&E could be lacking among PMOs	Moderate	Low
Mitigations: Design has defined the co-financing arrangement with private sectors through a BP approach. Actions to mitigate implementation risks include: a) intensified start up support and training; b) involvement of local technical experts called upon by PPMO to provide technical guidance to project implementation; c) take full advantage of CDIC experience and expertise in business investment; d) soonest finalization of PIM by PPMO with the level of details/specifics that can best guide activity implementation; e) early appointment of staff with designated roles and responsibilities.		
Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements	Moderate	Low
Risk: Risk of delayed implementation of MIS and M&E system is present. Efficiency and collaboration by private sector in M&E remains uncertain.	Moderate	Low
Mitigations: The Project should set up the MIS and M&E system at the first months of implementation before operations roll out. MIS/M&E samples and experiences of ongoing China projects will be referenced and fully shared for HuSFID. PMOs should take full ownership and accountability of the M&E work to ascertain quality and more importantly make use of the M&E information. Support of potential service providers will be explored and possibly contracted for project benefit. Periodical reports, internal workshops and knowledge products will need to make full use and build on the M&E information. ICO follow up and support will be given to HuSFID. PIM will be further detailed before its official dissemination to counties to reflect the necessary provisions for M&E requirements.		
Project Financial Management	Moderate	Moderate
Project Organization and Staffing	Substantial	Substantial
Risk:  • Staff capacity of PPMO and especially in the counties may not be on the required level.  • The financial operations of the project within the PPMO and County PMOs will be distinct, and ring fenced from the country public financial management. A Project Implementation Manual which describes the financial management and procurement arrangements is outlined in Annex 8 Volume II.  • providers proposed for implementing Components 1 and 2 will have capable	Substantial	Substantial

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staff and a financial management (FM) system for managing project funds with qualified Finance staff, safeguarding assets and providing periodical financial reports and other required reports to the PPMO.		
Mitigations:  • FM staff at PPMO and counties will have detailed job descriptions and detailed FM manual (in PIM).  • Start-up training, and continuous support missions from IFAD.  • Experience exchange between PMOs on FM in Hunan province.		
Project Budgeting	Moderate	Moderate
Risk:  • Preparation of AWPB might be delayed due to staff capacity and approval procedures.  • AWPB might not be realistic or not achievable.  • The budget preparation and revision process have rigorous procedures within the entity and may cause strict control but some delays in loan disbursement.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations:  • Training to PPMO and CPMO staff on preparation of AWPB.  • A mechanism in place to timely capture the progress of expenditure Vs. budget.		
Project Funds Flow/Disbursement Arrangements	Substantial	Substantial
Risk:  • Delay during the start-up of project activities.  • Delay in submission of IFRs and WAs to IFAD.  • DA and project account arrangements cannot be clear to the project staff.	Substantial	Substantial
<ul> <li>Retroactive financing will be suggested to ensure the timely launching of the project.</li> <li>Ensure good accounting system that capable to provide IFR and WA in required formats.</li> <li>Capacity building workshops on preparation of IFRs.</li> <li>IFR timing will be set 30 days rather than 45 in FMFCL.</li> <li>FM manual will provide detailed guidance on DA and PA arrangements.</li> </ul>		
Project Internal Controls	Moderate	Moderate
Risk:  • Big bulks of loan funds will be concentrated in 3 cost categories (Works, GSI & Materials) and procurement process transparency can be challenging.  • Limited suppliers for goods and services and less capacity may lead to overpayment for services.  • Staff capacity and awareness of anti-corruption policy.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations:  • Detailed PIM with detailed FM and Procurement procedures along with extensive training on PIM will be provided to the project staff.  • Segregation of duties in the project will be set up.  • External audit of the project to be conducted annually.  • IFAD anti-corruption policy will be included in PIM and training delivered to staff and stakeholders.  • Effective computerized software shall be used to ensure the reconciliation of account and chasing of payment.		
Project Accounting and Financial Reporting	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: Financial reporting is not produced properly and timely due to manual accounting. Cost categories cannot be properly reflected in the financial reporting. Risk that accounting systems – including polices and standards – are not integrated and reliable, leading to inaccuracies in financial records and that reasonable records are not prepared, issued and stored, leading to lack of informed decision-making.	Moderate	Moderate

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Mitigations:  • The accounting software already used in other Chinese project will be set up to meet to IFAD accounting and financial reporting requirements. Including cost categories.		
Project External Audit	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: The provincial SAI capacity cannot be of an acceptable level and quality of audit reports cannot be acceptable, reports are provided in local language and not in the FA official language, the reports provided with delay.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations:  • The Hunan provincial NAO will be responsible for external audit and IFAD will communicate IFAD requirements on financial reporting and auditing to the auditors.		
Project Procurement	Moderate	Moderate
Legal and Regulatory Framework	Moderate	Moderate
Risk:  Legal, regulatory and policy framework are clear and mainstreamed with international procurement practices. There are complete system framework on procurement and corresponding laws and regulations in China. The domestic supply market is sufficient and the conditions for the implementation of international funded projects are favorable.  Open Tendering is most common competitive method that prescribed in China Tendering and Bidding Law, of which the thresholds are not less than CNY4 million for Works, CNY2 million for Goods, and CNY1 million for Services. The other methods include Bidding by Invitation, Shopping, Competitive Negotiation, etc. The direct contract can be applied in special cases based on sufficient reasonable ground.  Risk:  - IFAD's Consulting Services methods (QCBS/LCS/CQS/QBS/FBS) are not indicated in the National Procurement Law.  - The minimum of advertising time prescribed in China Tendering and Bidding Law are shorter than the requirement of IFAD. For example, the national laws prescribed that minimum of 20 days for national Open Bidding (competitive); minimum of advertising time from 10 to 20 days for less competitive procurement processes.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations:  - The Project Procurement Arrangement (PPA) will specify provisions for application of different procurement methods and direct contracting/single source selection, satisfying IFAD requirements.  - In term of efficiency and practicability, the application of the national advertising rules will have limited impact on the project.		
Accountability and Transparency	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: The risk that accountability, transparency and oversight arrangements (including the handling of complaints regarding, for example, SH/SEA and fraud and corruption) are inadequate to safeguard the integrity of project procurement and contract execution, leading to the unintended use of funds, misprocurement, SH/SEA, and/or execution of project procurements outside of the required time, cost and quality requirements. Risk: The stakeholder support to strengthen integrity in procurement is relatively weak due to the lack of enough channels for engagement and feedback that are promoted by the government.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations: - Promote anti-corruption framework, establish internal compliance measures or support integrity and ethical behavior in public procurement.		

Canability in Public Procurement	Moderate	Modorata
Capability in Public Procurement	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: The Provincial Project Management Office is instituted in the Provincial Forestry Department of Hunan, which is experienced in implementing international financial organizations projects. The PPMO is basically capable of implementing the procurement of IFAD funded projects. The sustainable procurement capacity building for all the procurement participants at each level will be taken into account throughout the entire project lifecycle. A provincial procurement agency should be recruited to provide the professional services for project procurement as early as possible.  Risk:  - Less training, advice and assistance could be directly acquired from government department relate to procurement.  - The professional certifications regarding to the government procurement department are absent.  - The performance management system still needs to be improved, more comprehensive monitoring indicators should be applied for performance assessment.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations:  - Develop the capacity of procurement officials by increasing the professional procurement training at project level.  - The system or mechanism should be established for assessing the capacity and profession of the government procurement department, for example, through the measures of training, examination or authentication.  - It is necessary to reform and establish the regulations for supporting and improving the public procurement system. For example, put the Post Procurement Evaluation into practice.		
Public Procurement Processes	Moderate	Moderate
Risk:  Procurement of Goods, Works and Consulting Services financed by IFAD will be involved in Procurement Plan and carried out in accordance with the IFAD Procurement Guidelines, IFAD Procurement Handbook and relevant procurement policy of IFAD. China National Procurement Laws and corresponding implementation manuals will be applied for the procurement financed by government counterpart. The procurement methods to be applied, prior review arrangements, and the thresholds for different procurement methods will be taken into account at detailed design stage and the Project Procurement Arrangement (PPA) will be developed to guide the project procurement. While the procurement processes are implemented on the government public trading platform, the Project Implementation Agency should coordinate with the platform to ensure that more flexible processes and procedures are applied for IFAD funded project to comply with IFAD Procurement Guidelines, IFAD Procurement Handbook and its subsequent. The platform should be able to implement the electric procurement processes which could serve as an alternative procurement approach. Risk:  - The sustainability criteria applied during the planning stage are not sufficiently to ensure value for money.  - The discrepancies exist between national procurement processes and IFAD's.  - Delays in contract implementations are often happened due to objective and subjective matters	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations:  - Improve the bidding document containing the sustainability to ensure the value for money at planning stage.  - Combine the national rules and IFAD's as far as possible from the principle of value for money. Some innovative measures could be introduced in place to bridge these discrepancies in practice.  - Monitoring closely contract implementation progress with periodic progress reports and follow-up actions.		
Environment, Social and Climate Impact	Moderate	Low

Biodiversity Conservation	Moderate	Low
Risk: The risk that the project may cause significant threats to or the loss of biodiversity, availability of diversified nutritious food, ecosystems and ecosystem services, territories of the indigenous peoples, or the unsustainable use/production of living natural resources. The Project is fully dependent on production of living natural resources and deal with agro-forestry system so requires attention.	Moderate	Low
Mitigations:  The project will only intervene in areas that are already under some kind of agroforestry system or in degraded areas for limited new. Zoning will also be done and ensure that the project does not intervene in protected areas or red ecological zoning. As per Wild Plants Protection Regulations (2017 Amendment), any entities or individuals are prohibited to illegally collect wild plants or damage their growing environment. Only bamboo is harvested for woody material and the harvesting practices promoted are to ensure sustainable bamboo forest management. Digging bamboo shoots and thinning bamboo forests are commonly used methods for managing bamboo forests, which can effectively prevent the disorderly expansion of bamboo and increase the yield of bamboo shoots and the main grain of bamboo and wood. Finally, the project will promote use of supporting trees which can effectively decrease pest, limit propagation and increase the species diversity of bamboo forests. Furthermore, it will not undertake activities that may cause significant threats to or the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem and its services. By adopting good agricultural practices, the project will also be conducive to the sustainable use of natural resources		
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: The project is sited in an existing agricultural area, with low environmental and/or social sensitivity. Risks related to resource use and pollution includes1. Use of fertilizer in plantation but this will be limited as mostly organic, and no pesticides used. 2. water use for irrigation: The irrigation systems will be of small scale and use surface water with negligible impact one existing resources. 3. in enterprise: the establishment of enterprise parks will assist in pollution prevention, energy efficiency, solid waste disposal and enforcement and monitoring of quality standards.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations: Project supported Business Plan and partnership will elaborate on input use and pollution prevention measures in production and processing. As envisaged in SECAP guidance, project will promote practical options including zero-growth of fertilizer use and integrated fertility management combining with non mineral options & use of micro-organisms & integrated farming; Integrated Pest Management plan to reduce use of pesticide; Potential dedicated digital advisory to recommendation to specific conditions / micro dosing; Utilization of planting waste and promotion of energy saving, renewable energy; promoting efficient water management, training water user associations and piloting water monitoring in areas of water scarcity		
Cultural Heritage	Low	Low
Risk: The project activities do not foresee impact to degradation or loss of resources of historical, religious or cultural significance. Project is targeting to use national heritage knowledge and medicinal plants which are not tight to specific areas. However, project may identify and wish to work on some cultural farming systems practices, varieties or knowledge along for instance valorization of medicinal crops,	Low	Low
Mitigations:  If a project proposes to utilize cultural heritage / heritage of IP, what is not foreseen in this project, including knowledge, innovations or practices of local communities to benefit the project or for commercial purposes, communities		

should be informed of: (i) their rights under national law; (ii) the scope and nature of the proposed use; and (iii) the potential consequences. FPIC of the local communities should be sought, and arrangements should be made for fair and equitable sharing of benefits.		
Indigenous People	Moderate	Low
Risk: The project area has limited number of ethnic minority people (8.39%), among them, 74.2% inhabit in Yuanling County, and they will share the priority of project targeting. Furthermore, they are integrated in the mainstream of the society and almost no differentiation is made to the ethnic minority people. The government applies preferential policies and support to ethnic minorities in social, cultural and economic development as compared to the majority of Han. There is no risk anticipated of the project to the ethnic minority people in the project areas. However, the project may be sited within commuting distance of ethnic minority and offer them employment.	Moderate	Low
Mitigations: An IPPF has been formulated as well as an FPIC in a culturally appropriate manner. FPIC of the local communities should be sought, and arrangements should be made for fair and equitable sharing of benefits.		
Labour and Working Conditions	Moderate	Low
Risk: Labour and Working Conditions are highly regulated and there is no evidence of violation or deviation reported in relationship with the project design.	Moderate	Low
Mitigations:  Standard contract templates for labor will be developed before the start of the project and will require strict implementation during project implementation. The project's beneficiary feedback and grievance redress system will be put in place in complementarity with the government's vertical complaint system. The personal safety protection would be strictly implemented to ensure the safety of labors. The workers involved in the project will sign contracts. Wages and salaries are negotiated by both parties and implemented according to industry standards. There are early warning and defensive measures for emergencies. If necessary, arbitration and appeal can be conducted.		
Community Health and Safety	Moderate	Low
Risk:  The risk that the project may cause significant adverse impacts on the physical, mental, nutritional or social health/safety status of an individual, group, or population. Major risks here include: 1) construction of building Any construction envisioning in the project need to have construction permits which require an environmental impact assessment and selection of carefully selected areas with limited exposure to climate/natural risks; 2) Traffic: Work track, dirt roads and gravel roads, planned in bamboo forest are used only for workers to deliver bamboo shoots and bamboo woods and will be small so it is expected that maximum 10 people may use one track a day. 3) Labor influx: additional labour will be required to develop the infrastructure, intensify agro-forestry work and engage in enterprise park processing activities; however, considering rural density of population in China, the project should be able to source labour locally to ensure additional labor can commute daily and won't affect the existing community setting.	Moderate	Low
Mitigations: Government environmental management systems are designed to protect public and worker safety against the potential risks associated with exposure to toxic chemicals, hazardous wastes, and otherwise dangerous materials Measures have been taken to reduce the exposure of workers and community members to hazardous materials in the environment during the implantation of the project, to safeguard human health and community safety. In the construction of public infrastructure, the design, construction, and operation of structural elements comply with national legal requirements and the IFAD's "Environmental,		

formally through fair, open, and transparent means. In case of economic displacement to construct infrastructure, ensure appropriate compensation as per province standards following the principle of the national unified guarantee of the basic living standards and property rights and interests of the expropriated farmers.  Greenhouse Gas Emissions  Risk: The project will aim to contribute to the net reduction of Greenhouse Gas as result of increasing biomass by rehabilitating and improvement the management of the tree crops for increased carbon sequestration and by promoting energy efficient irrigation and transformation infrastructure, including use of renewable energy.  Mitigations: Emissions will be tracked as per project Log frame and component dedicated to improve monitoring of carbon storage in bamboo plantations  Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards		Low
displacement to construct infrastructure, ensure appropriate compensation as per province standards following the principle of the national unified guarantee of the basic living standards and property rights and interests of the expropriated farmers.  Greenhouse Gas Emissions  Risk: The project will aim to contribute to the net reduction of Greenhouse Gas as result of increasing biomass by rehabilitating and improvement the management of the tree crops for increased carbon sequestration and by promoting energy efficient irrigation and transformation infrastructure, including use of renewable energy.  Mitigations: Emissions will be tracked as per project Log frame and component dedicated to improve monitoring of carbon storage in bamboo plantations	Low	
displacement to construct infrastructure, ensure appropriate compensation as per province standards following the principle of the national unified guarantee of the basic living standards and property rights and interests of the expropriated farmers.  Greenhouse Gas Emissions  Risk:  The project will aim to contribute to the net reduction of Greenhouse Gas as result of increasing biomass by rehabilitating and improvement the management of the tree crops for increased carbon sequestration and by promoting energy efficient irrigation and transformation infrastructure, including use of renewable energy.	Low	
displacement to construct infrastructure, ensure appropriate compensation as per province standards following the principle of the national unified guarantee of the basic living standards and property rights and interests of the expropriated farmers.  Greenhouse Gas Emissions		Low
displacement to construct infrastructure, ensure appropriate compensation as per province standards following the principle of the national unified guarantee of the basic living standards and property rights and interests of the expropriated		
Mitigations:  Minimize economic displacement during infrastructure construction, applying government measures favoring construction in barren land / existing constructions. For irrigation, this will also include ensuring transparent, informed and documented discussion with all farmers benefitting from the planned irrigation system to reach voluntary signed consent with land user rights holders for placing water ponds or pools on their land. project will review and strengthen property right as needed and, in case of land dispute, do not engage in infrastructure or production investments in concerned land unless dispute settled		
Risk: The risk that the project may cause significant adverse physical, social, cultural o economic impacts, especially for marginalized groups, from land acquisition, and involuntary loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods.  No resettlement is foreseen under the project but the project may lead to minor economic displacement and temporary change of land tenure arrangement. The allocation of land for roads is limited considering their limited width (1.5 to 3.5 meter max, so maximum 2% of an average smallholder plot) and possible compensation for road and enterprise constructions will follow government regulations; smallholder farmers may decide to sign long term land lease with the enterprise but this will not change ownership and will be done through a free and prior informed consent and dedicated government procedure	Moderate	Low
Physical and Economic Resettlement	Moderate	Low
Health and Safety Guidelines", while also considering the safety risks to third parties and affected communities. Construction insurances are purchased as required. The selection of the location of the warehouse for storing fertilizers should meet the requirements of GB/T 42958-2023 "Instructions for the Use of Fertilizer Products". The warehouse should be far away from water sources and residential areas, should be built in a place with high terrain and no water, should be equipped with fire equipment and first aid medicine boxes, should have good ventilation conditions and install lighting system. For labor influx, Corporate company bidding to join the project and enterprise park will need to include assessment of labor needs and plans to source labor, prioritizing local labor and including appropriate mitigation and management measures to address risks and potential impacts on the health and safety of communities arising in case of limited influx of project workers.  The construction will be designed and constructed by competent professionals, and certified or approved by competent authorities, having clear construction safety guidelines. This should also be clearly stated in the procurement of such constructions.		

Based on historic data analysis, the project area has found become warming as result of global climate change. Especially in the past ten years the warming trend is much more obvious. There is an obvious upward trend that the annual rainfall is also increasing, result in more frequent rainstorm. Increased high-temperature days throughout the year and prolonged low temperature days were also observed.		
Mitigations: The project will take advantage of proven interventions and experiences in mitigating the vulnerability of the target groups to ecosystem and climate impacts in the country programme and incorporate the good practices in the final design. For instance, it will also invest in climate resilient practices, climate advisory / alert systems, adoption of disaster preparedness plan and promote use of adapted insurance.		
Stakeholders	Moderate	Moderate
Stakeholder Engagement/Coordination	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: There is risk that some stakeholders are not adequately engaged due to the limitation in their business coverage, such as rural finance and insurance providers, technical extension providers, participating line agencies and other entities along the value chains that the project promoting.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations:  (i) Government will make value chain development plan to outline potential stakeholders in the specific value chains and analyse their roles; (ii) Project workshop will be organized back to back with SIS missions to enhance clarity of project implementation requirements and allow participation and coordination with relevant stakeholders; (iii) Project management offices are encouraged to reach out to relevant partners to support the implementation of business plans; (iv) Apps developed to allow better dissemination of project related information and feedback/response from stakeholders.		
Stakeholder Grievances	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: Systems and opportunities are in place for stakeholders to express their opinions and complaints emerged during their interaction and participation of the project. Major project procurements are disclosed for publicity before deals are confirmed. Project Apps accepts feedback from users. Government agencies have open channels to receive complaints and reports of misconduct during project implementation. Regular project workshop involves relevant stakeholders. The risk of suppressed or unattended stakeholder complaints is moderate.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations: VIGs and CPMOs will conduct regular notifications to the villagers on the planned activities and means/criteria of participation.		
Political Commitment		No risk envisaged - not applicable
There is strong political commitment of both central and local governments to the project goals/objectives in promoting rural revitalization through thriving agroindustries to benefit the smallholders and rural economy, while maintaining ecoenvironmental sustainability and promoting food security, nutrition and health for the people. Rural revitalization envisions key milestones for 2035 and 2050, current and next Five Year Plan (2026-2030) will surely adhere to the rural revitalization strategy, these and the overall green development strategy is the overarching government strategies for sustainable development that the project will contribute to. China is also committed to carbon peak by 2030 and neutral 2050. Necessary policies, various resources, and institutional performances are geared at the provincial and county levels towards aligning with these strategic goals and directions. No. 1 document of 2023 continues to give spotlight to rural		

development and rural revitalization support for disadvantaged areas and households will continue for the next 5 years. Meanwhile, there is strong stability and continuity of political party and government leadership and strategies, the current leadership just embarked on a new term. Despite the one party system being seen as not ideal from outsiders, the government and the people have confidence and trust in the current political system and commitment of the ruling party. During the project life of just 6 years, no major risks are foreseen in terms of political commitment. Counterpart financing for IFAD project has always been adequate in recent projects as result of the targeted poverty reduction strategy	
and rural revitalization strategy.	