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



تقرير رئيس الصندوق بشأن قرض مقترح تقديمه إلى جمهورية باكستان الإسلامية من أجل مشروع تحقيق القدرة على الصمود في ساحل السند

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للموافقة

الإجراء: المجلس التنفيذي مدعو إلى الموافقة على التوصية الواردة في الفقرة 54.

Rick Van Der Kamp

مستشار تقني عالمي رئيسي لشؤون التمويل والأسواق وسلاسل القيمة في المناطق الريفية شعبة الإنتاج المستدام والأسواق والمؤسسات البريد الإلكتروني: r.vanderkamp@ifad.org

الأسئلة التقتية:

Fernanda Thomaz Da Rocha

المديرة الإقليمية

شعبة أسيا والمحيط الهادي

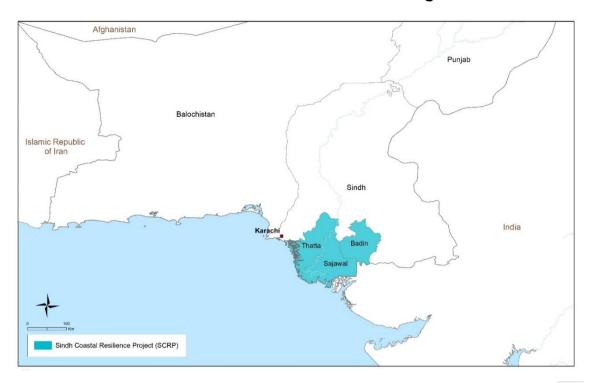
البريد الإلكتروني: f.thomazdarocha@ifad.org

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Reehana Raza	المديرة الإقليمية:
Fernanda Thomaz Da Rocha	المديرة القطرية:
Rick Van Der Kamp	الموظف التقني الرئيسي:
Kayode Fagbemi	موظف المالية:
Anupa Rimal Lamichhane	أخصائية المناخ والبيئة:
Mbali Mushazhirwa	موظف الشؤون القانونية:

خريطة منطقة المشروع



إن التسميات المستخدمة وطريقة عرض المواد في هذه الخريطة لا تعني التعبير عن أي رأي كان من جانب الصندوق فيما يتعلق بترسيم الحدود أو التخوم أو السلطات المختصة بها. أعد هذه الخريطة الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية | 19-08-2024

J. IFAD

موجز التمويل

المؤسسة المُبادِرة: المؤسسة المُبادِرة:

المقترض: جمهورية باكستان الإسلامية

الوكالة المنفذة: محومة السند

إجمالي تكلفة المشروع: 163.5 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 163.5 مليون دولار

أمريكي)

قيمة القرض المقدم من الصندوق: 55.1 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 60مليون دولار أمريكي)

شروط القرض المقدم من الصندوق: شروط مختلطة

أجل استحقاق 25 سنة، بما في ذلك فترة سماح مدتها 5 سنوات، ويتحمل رسم خدمة قدره 0.75 في المائة وبسعر فائدة يبلغ 0.65 في المائة سنويا بوحدات حقوق السحب الخاصة (تعديلات للقروض بعملة واحدة)

الجهة المشاركة في التمويل: مصرف التنمية الأسيوي

قيمة التمويل المشترك: مصرف التنمية الأسيوي: 152 مليون يورو (ما يعادل

165مليون دولار أمريكي تمويل مشترك مواز)

قرض مصرف التنمية الأسيوي: 115 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 125 مليون دولار أمريكي)

منحة الصندوق الأخضر للمناخ: 37 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 40 مليون دولار أمريكي)

مساهمة المقترض: 6.2 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 6.7 مليون دولار أمريكي)

مساهمة المستفيدين: 2.5 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 2.8 مليون دو لار أمريكي)

مساهمة القطاع الخاص: 49.7 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 54 مليون دولار أمريكي)

فجوة التمويل: 8.36 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 40 مليون دو لار أمريكي)

قيمة التمويل المناخى المقدم من الصندوق: 26.5 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 28.8 مليون دولار أمريكي)

المؤسسة المتعاونة: بإشراف مباشر من الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية

أولا السياق

ألف- السياق الوطنى والأساس المنطقى لمشاركة الصندوق

السياق الوطنى

- تعتبر باكستان خامس أكبر بلد في العالم من حيث عدد السكان إذ يبلغ عدد سكانها 240 مليون نسمة (تعداد عام 2022) ويمثل السكان الريفيون 63 في المائة من السكان. وتعد باكستان بلدا متوسط الدخل من الشريحة الدنيا ويبلغ نصيب الفرد من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي 1596 دولارا أمريكيا وناتج محلي إجمالي يبلغ إجمالا 376.53 مليار دولار أمريكي. وبالرغم من أن قطاع الزراعة يمثل 22 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي، فهو يؤدي دورا رئيسيا في الاقتصاد، إذ يستوعب 42 في المائة من القوى العاملة ويساهم في 80 في المائة من صادرات البلد.
- 2- وبالرغم من تحقيق انخفاض كبير في معدلات الفقر على مدى العقدين الماضيين، إذ نجا 47 مليون باكستاني من براثن الفقر، فهو لا يزال يمثل تحديا مستمرا. ولا تزال نتائج رأس المال البشري ضعيفة وراكدة، مع ارتفاع مستويات التقزم بنسبة 38 في المائة وفقر التعلم بنسبة 75 في المائة. ويبلغ مؤشر الفقر المتعدد الأبعاد في البلد 0.198، إذ يُصنف 38.3 في المائة من السكان على أنهم فقراء، بينما يعاني 21.5 في المائة من السكان من الفقر المدقع المتعدد الأبعاد. ولا يزال الفقر في باكستان يتركز في أوساط الأسر المعيشية الريفية التي تعتمد على الزراعة. ففي الفترة من 2018 إلى 2019، بلغت نسبة الفقر في المناطق الريفية 33.5 في المائة، أي أكثر من ضعف نسبة الفقر في المناطق الحضرية (18.5 في المائة). وتشير التقديرات إلى أن فيضانات عام 2022 ستزيد معدل الفقر على المستوى الوطني بنسبة تصل إلى 4 نقاط مئوية.
- 5- وتعتبر محافظة السند ثاني أكبر محافظة في باكستان من حيث عدد السكان إذ يبلغ عدد سكانها 55.7 مليون نسمة، وثالث أكبر محافظة من حيث المساحة إذ تبلغ مساحتها 914 140 كيلومترا مربعا. وتعاني محافظة السند من جيوب كبيرة من الفقر المتوطن، لا سيما في المناطق الريفية، إذ يعيش 37 في المائة من السكان الريفيين تحت خط الفقر. وتبلغ نسبة انتشار نقص التغذية والتقزم لدى الأطفال دون سن الخامسة 34 في المائة و 55.4 في المائة على التوالي، وهي بذلك تتجاوز المعدلات الوطنية البالغة 20 في المائة و 38 في المائة.
- 4- وتنعكس مساعي حكومة باكستان لزيادة دخل الأسر المعيشية الريفية، مع التركيز بشكل خاص على النساء والشباب، في البرنامج الوطني للطوارئ الزراعية الذي أطلق في عام 2020؛ ورؤية باكستان لعام 2025؛ وبرنامج بناظير لدعم الدخل؛ وفي السند، استراتيجية السند للحد من الفقر؛ وسياسة السند الزراعية للفترة 2018-2030؛ وبرنامج تحسين التغذية في السند؛ وتهدف جميعها إلى المساهمة في تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة.

الجوانب الخاصة المتعلقة بأولويات التعميم المؤسسي في الصندوق

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

⊠ يشمل التمويل المناخي

☑ يراعى التغذية

☑ يراعى الشباب

☑ يشمل القدرة على التكيف.

وسيجري تعميم المنظور الجنساني والشباب والتكيف مع المناخ في جميع أنشطة المشروع. وستُنفذ الأنشطة لإحداث تغيير اجتماعي وسلوكي، أي نحو تغذية أفضل بين الأسر المعيشية من خلال تحسين معارف وممارسات المجموعات المستهدفة فيما يتعلق بخيارات الغذاء، وإعداد الغذاء وتجهيزه وحفظه، والحمية الغذائية الصحية، وممارسات النظافة الصحية والصرف الصحي الجيدة.

الأساس المنطقى لمشاركة الصندوق

- السند هي المحافظة التي تعاني من أعلى معدلات الفقر الريفي. والمقاطعات الثلاث المستهدفة في السند هي الأكثر فقرا، إذ يعيش 84 في المائة من السكان تحت خط الفقر المتعدد الأبعاد. وهذا يضعها في خطر شديد من التعرض للأخطار الطبيعية المرتبطة بتغير المناخ والآثار البيئية البشرية المنشأ. وتشمل العوامل المسببة للفقر الانحراف الشديد في ملكية الأراضي، وسلاسل القيمة الزراعية والسمكية الضعيفة التطور، والعجز في البنية التحتية الاجتماعية والاقتصادية (لا سيما مياه الشرب)، وعدم إمكانية الوصول إلى تكنولوجيا الإنتاج والخدمات المالية الميسورة التكلفة، وارتفاع معدلات الأمية، والافتقار إلى الأصول الإنتاجية، والافتقار إلى المهارات اللازمة لفرص العمل المجزية، والضعف أمام تغير المناخ. ويعاني النساء والشباب بشكل خاص من الحرمان. ويتألف فقراء الريف من مجتمعات محلية غير متجانسة ويحتاجون إلى مجموعة من التدخلات الشاملة ولكن الدقيقة والمرنة والمدفوعة بالطلب للتغلب على تحدى الفقر.
- 8- وتأتي تدخلات الصندوق لتكمّل البنية التحتية التي يمولها مصرف التنمية الأسيوي (التمويل المشترك الموازي) وهي البنية التحتية للصرف وإدارة المياه، وغابات المنغروف والغابات الداخلية، في المقاطعات الثلاث المستهدفة. والصندوق في وضع أفضل لتنظيم المزارعين وصيادي الأسماك من أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة من أجل المشاركة في سلسلة القيمة، واستهداف الفقراء بشكل فعال، ومساعدة النساء والشباب على تطوير مهاراتهم للحصول على فرص اقتصادية، وتحسين فرص الحصول على تمويل ميسور التكلفة، وتطوير القدرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ.

باء الدروس المستفادة

9- تشمل الدروس ذات الصلة ما يلي:

- (1) الاستهداف. يوفر السجل الاجتماعي والاقتصادي الوطني أداة موثوقة وشفافة لاستهداف الفقراء. ويتيح نهج الاستهداف الشامل والمقبول ثقافيا، القائم على تحديد سمات الأسر المعيشية والتحقق منها، فرصا للمجموعات المحرومة مثل الشباب والنساء.
- (2) **المشاركة والتمكين**. من شأن اتباع نهج تشاركي، تضطلع بموجبه المجتمعات المحلية بدور متمكّن في تحديد الاحتياجات والتخطيط والإدارة المالية التوريد، أن يكفل الملكية المحلية القوية واستدامة التدخلات.
- (3) نهج شامل على نطاق القرية بأكملها. لتحقيق تحول شامل لاقتصاد المجتمع المحلي الريفي، من الضروري اتباع نهج شامل مدفوع بالطلب يغطي جميع الشرائح (المزار عون وصيادو الأسماك من أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة، والمشاركون في الغلال، والمزارعون المياومون، والشباب، والنساء).
- (4) التمويل الريفي. يجب أن يخضع مقدمو الخدمات المالية الشركاء لإجراء العناية الواجبة الصارمة للتأكد من سلامتهم المالية، وأن يكون لديهم سجل حافل وأنظمة إبلاغ راسخة. وينبغي تكييف المنتجات المالية مع احتياجات المجموعات المستهدفة.
- (5) **المهارات اللازمة لتوليد الدخل**. ينبغي أن يستند التدريب من أجل التوظيف أو المشروعات الذاتية اللهي طلب السوق.

- (6) البنية التحتية الاجتماعية والاقتصادية. لإحداث أثر كبير على الدخل والتغذية والأمن الغذائي والقدرة على الصمود في وجه المناخ، فإن العجز في البنية التحتية المجتمعية المحلية، وخاصة مياه الشرب، يحتاج إلى نفس القدر من الاهتمام.
- (7) **التأخيرات في الاستهلال**. يمكن التغلب على التأخيرات المستمرة في الاستهلال التي تؤثر على المشروعات من خلال تعيين موظفين أساسيين والاضطلاع بالأنشطة التحضيرية الرئيسية قبل نفاذ القرض.

ثانيا وصف المشروع

ألف الأهداف، والمنطقة الجغرافية للتدخل والمجموعات المستهدفة

- ا1- إن الغاية من مشروع تحقيق القدرة على الصمود في ساحل السند هي الحد من الفقر وسوء التغذية وتحسين قدرة الأسر المعيشية الريفية الفقيرة على الصمود في وجه المناخ. ويتمثل الهدف الإنمائي في تعزيز سبل العيش الشاملة والقادرة على الصمود لمجتمعات الزراعة وصيد الأسماك المحلية والمجموعات المحرومة. وسيتحقق ذلك من خلال ثلاث حصائل: (1) تحسين وتنويع إنتاج الأغذية بين مجموعات منظمة من المزار عين وصيادي الأسماك من أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة في إطار خطط إنتاج ذكية مناخية للزراعة ومصايد الأسماك تفضي إلى سلاسل قيمة قائمة على الشراكات بين القطاعين العام والخاص والمنتجين، و هو ما ييسر التكامل مع الأسواق والخدمات المالية؛ (2) تحسين قاعدة الأصول الإنتاجية للفئات الشديدة الفقر وزيادة فرص العمل المجموعات المحرومة (الشباب والنساء والفقراء الذين لا يملكون أراضٍ)؛
 (3) ربط نهج تشاركي مجتمعي محلي بسياسة تمكينية وبيئة مؤسسية تيسر الوصول إلى الموارد المالية وخدمات الدعم.
- 11- المجموعات المستهدفة. تماشيا مع سياسة استهداف الفقر التي يتبعها الصندوق، تشمل المجموعات المستهدفة في المشروع المزارعين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة (حتى 16 فدانا من الأراضي)، والمستأجرين والمشاركين في الغلال الذين يعملون في حيازات كبيرة من الأراضي، وصيادي الأسماك الذين يفتقرون إلى الموارد، والفقراء الذين لا يملكون أراض. وستحظى الأسر المعيشية التي تعيلها النساء بالأولوية، وسيُعرض على الشباب والشابات من الأسر المعيشية الفقيرة تنمية المهارات للمشاركة في سوق العمل وسلسلة القيمة والمشروعات خارج المزرعة. وسيكون 40 في المائة من المستفيدين المباشرين من النساء و30 في المائة من الشباب.
- 12- ويستهدف مشروع تحقيق القدرة على الصمود في ساحل السند ما مجموعه 260 000 أسرة في أفقر ثلاث مقاطعات مقاطعات ساحلية في السند: بادين وسوجوال وثاتا. ومن أجل تنفيذ الاستهداف الجغرافي داخل هذه المقاطعات سيقوم المشروع بمواءمة تدخلاته مع استثمارات مصرف التنمية الأسيوي في البنية التحتية الخضراء والرمادية القادرة على الصمود في وجه المناخ من أجل تعزيز الأثر. وسيكون الضعف أمام تغير المناخ وتصنيف الفقر المعيارين الأساسيين لاختيار القرى.

باء ـ المكونات والحصائل والأنشطة

13- سيكون للمشروع أربعة مكونات: (1) تحويل الدخل في المناطق الساحلية والريفية؛ (2) الإدماج الاقتصادي والاجتماعي للمجموعات المحرومة؛ (3) إدارة المشروع؛ (4) التعافي من الكوارث المناخية (مكون الاستجابة للطوارئ والكوارث). وتعالج هذه المكونات التكميلية أسباب ضعف وفقر صغار المزارعين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة والمستأجرين والمشاركين في الغلال وصيادي الأسماك والصيادين والفقراء

الذين لا يملكون أراضٍ في المجتمعات المحلية المستهدفة. وسيُنفذ المشروع بطريقة تراعي المنظور الجنساني والشباب ووفقا لمبدأ عدم ترك أحد يتخلف عن الركب.

- المكون 1: تحويل الدخل في المناطق الساحلية والريفية. تنظيم المجتمعات المحلية الساحلية والريفية ومساعدتها على تطوير قدرات نظم إنتاج للزراعة ومصايد الأسماك موجهة نحو السوق وقادرة على الصمود في وجه المناخ وتراعي التغذية، مع الانتقال إلى منتجات ذات قيمة أعلى، استنادا إلى خطط سلاسل القيمة المستدامة، مدعومة بالبنية التحتية المجتمعية المحلية والبنية التحتية لسلسلة القيمة، والوصول إلى الخدمات المالية الميسورة التكلفة، وتعزيز تقديم خدمات الإرشاد؛ وسيتضمن هذا المكون أيضا الدعم السياساتي وصندوق "تحدى الابتكار".
- المكون 2: الإدماج الاقتصادي والاجتماعي للمجموعات المحرومة. تيسير تطوير سوق العمل والأعمال الصغيرة للأسر المعيشية الفقيرة التي لا تملك أراض، ولا سيما الشباب والشابات، من خلال توفير المهارات القابلة للتوظيف، والأصول الإنتاجية المدرة للدخل، ومنح الاستهلال في تنمية المشروعات الذاتية من خلال توفير خدمات تجارية وتقنية ومهنية مصممة خصيصا.
- المكون 3: إدارة المشروع. إنشاء وحدة مستقلة لإدارة المشروع ووحدات تنسيق على مستوى المقاطعات، ترتبط إداريا بمجلس التخطيط والتنمية في محافظة السند، وتقدم تقارير ها إلى لجنة توجيهية للمشروع.
- المكون 4: التعافي من الكوارث المناخية (مكون الاستجابة للطوارئ والكوارث)، يُفعَل في حالة إعلان حكومة محافظة السند عن تأثر منطقة المشروع بكارثة مناخية.

جيم نظرية التغيير

- 14- سيتحقق أثر المشروع من خلال ثلاثة مسارات مترابطة للمجتمعات المحلية المعتمدة على الزراعة وعلى مصايد الأسماك على حد سواء:
- (1) عملية يقودها المجتمع المحلي يجري بموجبها تنظيم المزار عين وصيادي الأسماك من أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة في البداية لتحسين الإنتاجية الحالية للوصول إلى إمكاناتها من خلال الزراعة الذكية مناخيا وممارسات الصيد المستدامة، وتحقيق وفورات الحجم من خلال التجميع، ثم الانتقال بعد ذلك إلى سلاسل القيمة الموجهة نحو السوق والمتكيفة مع تغير المناخ للسلع ذات القيمة الأعلى. ويجري تيسير الوصول إلى التمويل والتأمين المخصصين حسب الطلب. وتُعالج الفوارق الجنسانية والأعراف الاجتماعية التي تحد من مشاركة المرأة. وستسهم الأنشطة المفضية إلى تغيير السلوكيات لتحسين المعرفة والممارسات المتعلقة بخيارات الأغذية وإعدادها وتجهيزها وحفظها والحميات الغذائية الصحية، وممارسات النظافة الصحية والصرف الصحي، في تحسين التغذية على مستوى المجتمع المحلي والأسر المعيشية الحصول على المياه المأمونة والصرف الصحي الآمن، وهو ما يقلل من الأمراض الشائعة المنقولة بالمياه وسوء التغذية والتقزم.
- (2) يتمكن الشباب والنساء المحرومون من الأسر المعيشية الفقيرة من اكتساب مهارات تتلاءم مع السوق المحلية لتطوير المشروعات، وتمويل الأعمال في مرحلة الاستهلال والأصول الإنتاجية.
- (3) توفير الدعم السياساتي للحكومة لتهيئة بيئة مواتية تمكّن من تحسين الوصول إلى الخدمات والموارد الإنتاجية وتعزيز القدرة على الصمود في وجه المناخ.

دال- المواءمة والملكية والشراكات

- 2012-2016 يتواءم مشروع تحقيق القدرة على الصمود في ساحل السند مع الإطار الاستراتيجي للصندوق للفترة وركات 2016-2026 ويستجيب للأولويات المحددة في التجديدين الثاني عشر والثالث عشر لموارد الصندوق. ويساهم البرنامج أيضا في تحقيق سبعة أهداف من أهداف التنمية المستدامة؛ وفي الهدفين الاستراتيجيين لبرنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية: "تعزيز إنتاجية المزارعين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة وربحيتهم من خلال التنويع القادر على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ ونهج قائم على الأعمال الزراعية"، و"تعزيز إدماج الأسر المعيشية التي لا تملك أرضا والمدقعة الفقر من خلال نهج قائم على التخرج الاقتصادي". ويتواءم البرنامج مع إطار الأمم المتحدة للتعاون من أجل التنمية المستدامة للفترة 2023-2027 في باكستان، والسياسة الزراعية الوطنية للفترة و2010-2024، ومشروع سياسة تنمية مشروعات الثروة الحيوانية والسمكية في السند، واستراتيجية السند بشأن الحد من الفقر لعام 2022، وسياسات السند بشأن الشباب والمساواة بين الجنسين وتمكين المرأة؛ وسيكمل خطة العمل المعجل لحكومة السند للحد من التقزم وسوء التغذية.
- 16- ومن شأن الإشراف على التنفيذ من قبل مجلس السند للتخطيط والتنمية أن يكفل المواءمة والتكامل مع التدخلات الأخرى للحكومة والشركاء الإنمائيين في المقاطعات المستهدفة.

هاء _ التكاليف والفوائد والتمويل

- -17 سينفذ المشروع على مدى سبع سنوات بتكاليف إجمالية تقدر بـ 150.3 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 163.5 مليون دولار أمريكي)، تمول من خلال: (1) قرض من الصندوق بقيمة 55.1 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 60 مليون دولار أمريكي)؛ (2) فجوة تمويل قدرها 36.8 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 40 مليون دولار أمريكي)؛ (3) مساهمة من الحكومة المحلية قدرها 6.2 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 6.7 مليون دولار أمريكي)؛ (4) مساهمة من المستفيدين قدرها 2.5 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 2.8 مليون دولار أمريكي)؛ (5) مساهمات من القطاع الخاص بقيمة 0.85 مليون يورو و8.84 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 0.93 مليون دولار أمريكي ومن المصارف التجارية بقيمة 53.1 مليون دولار أمريكي) على التوالى.
- 18- ويمكن تدبير التمويل اللازم لسد فجوة التمويل البالغة 36.8 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 40 مليون دولار أمريكي) من خلال نظام تخصيص الموارد على أساس الأداء و/أو آلية الحصول على الموارد المقترضة، وفق شروط تمويل يتعين تحديدها وتخضع للإجراءات الداخلية ولموافقة المجلس التنفيذي لاحقا، أو بتمويل مشترك يجري تحديده أثناء التنفيذ.
- 19- ووفقا لمنهجيات المصارف الإنمائية المتعددة الأطراف لتتبع تمويل التكيف مع تغير المناخ والتخفيف من آثاره، يُقدَّر إجمالي مبلغ التمويل المناخي المقدم من الصندوق لهذا المشروع بـ 26.5 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 8.8 مليون دولار أمريكي تمويل التكيف فقط)، وهو ما يمثل 48 في المائة من إجمالي قرض الصندوق.

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

	قرض الم	ىندوق	حكومة ا	السند	القطاع	الخاص		المستفيدون		المصار ف الا	<i>تجارية</i>	فجوة الت	مويل	المجمو	ع
المكون	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	نقديا	لينيد	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%
	31 252	28.4	2 311	2.1	850	0.8	-	2 533	2.3	48 826	44.4	24 188	22.0	109 959	100
 2- الإدماج الاقتصادي والاجتماعي للمجموعات المحرومة 	19 137	60.8	1 280	4.0	-			-		-		11 073	35.2	31 491	100
3- إدارة المشروع والدعم السياساتي	4 748	53.7	2 593	29.3	-			-		-		1 498	17.0	8 839	100
المجموع	55 137	36.7	6 185	4.1	850	0.6	-	2 533	1.7	48 826	32.5	36 758	24.4	150 289	100

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

(3332.4)															
dialite.	قرض الص	ىندوق	حكومة	السند	القطاع	الخاص	<u>-</u>	المستفيدون		المصارف ا	لتجارية	فجوة الت	مويل	المجمو	ع
فئة الإنفاق	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	نقديا	عينيا	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%
تكاليف الاستثمار															
 الأشغال المدنية/البنية التحتية المجتمعية المحلية 	12 010	37.9	1 332	4.2	-		-	2 533	8.0	-		15 810	49.9	31 684	100
2- المركبات	279	84.9	50	15.1	-		-	-		-		-		329	100
3- الكمبيوتر والمعدات	87	84.8	16	15.2	-		-	-		-		-		103	100
4- الائتمان	14 132	69.6	-		-		-	-		-		6 176	30.4	20 308	100
 المساعدة التقنية والتدريب وحلقات العمل والدراسات 	11 156	62.9	733	4.1	-		-	-		-		5 854	33.0	17 743	100
6- المنح والإعانات	12 403	56.7	1 375	6.3	850	3.9	-	-		-		7 250	33.1	21 877	100
7- القطاع الخاص	-		-		-		-	-		48 826	100	-		48 826	100
مجموع تكاليف الاستثمار	50 067	35.5	3 505	2.50	850	0.6		2 533	1.8	48 826	34.7	35 089	24.9	140 869	100
التكاليف المتكررة															
1- الرواتب والبدلات	998	46.5	966	45.0	_		_	-		_		183	8.5	2 146	100
2- التكاليف التشغيلية	4 072	56.0	1 716	23.6	-		-	-		-		1 486	20.4	7 273	100
مجموع التكاليف المتكررة	5 070	53.8	2 681	28.5	-		-	-		-		1 669	17.7	9 419	100
المجموع	55 137	23.1	6185	2.5	850	0.4		2 533	1.1	48 826	57.5	36 758	15.4	150 289	100

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

	سابعة	السنة ال	نسة	السنة السا	امسة	السنة الخ					ىثانية	السنة ا			
المجموع	روع	للمشير	ع	للمشرو	وع	للمشر	لمشروع	السنة الرابعة ا	مشروع ا	السنة الثالثة للـ	وع	للمشر	يى للمشروع	السنة الأوا	
المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	المكون
109 959	4.7	5 117	21.6	23 716	19.7	21 692	23.9	26 235	12.2	13 481	9.2	10 171	8.7	9 547	- 1- تحويل الدخل في المناطق الساحلية و الريفية
31 491	8.1	2 551	16.7	5 269	18.4	5 798	19.7	6 191	14.2	4 478	13.0	4 100	9.9	3 103	2- الإدماج الاقتصادي والاجتماعي للمجموعات المحرومة
8 839	14.5	1 277	14.1	1 251	14.1	1 250	16.0	1 416	14.8	1 302	11.8	1 044	14.7	1 299	3- إدارة المشروع والدعم السياساتي
150 289	6.0	8 945	20.1	30 236	19.1	28 739	22.5	33 842	12.8	19 261	10.2	15 315	9.3	13 950	المجموع

استراتيجية وخطة التمويل والتمويل المشترك

- سيوفر الصندوق قرضا بقيمة 55.1 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 60 مليون دولار أمريكي) بشروط مختلطة لتنمية سبل العيش، بالتوازي وبما يتوافق بشكل وثيق مع تمويل مصرف التنمية الأسيوي البالغ 152 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 165 مليون دولار أمريكي) لتمويل استثمارات البنية التحتية الرمادية والخضراء لتحسين الصرف، والحماية من الفيضانات، وإدارة المياه، وإعادة تأهيل أشجار المنغروف. وستقدم حكومة السند تمويلا مشتركا بقيمة 6.2 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 6.7 مليون دولار أمريكي) لتغطية الضرائب المحلية وجزء من التكاليف التشغيلية. ومساهمة المستفيدين التي تبلغ 2.5 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 2.8 مليون دولار أمريكي) هي مساهمة عينية من أجل البنية التحتية المجتمعية المحلية. ومن المتوقع أن يستفيد القطاع المصرفي الخاص من 48.8 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 53.1 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 20.1 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 20.1 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 10.2 مليون دولار أمريكي). ومن المتوقع من الشركاء من القطاع الخاص في الشراكات بين القطاعين العام والخاص والمنتجين المساهمة بمبلغ 28.0 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 6.9 مليون دولار أمريكي).
- 21- وتبلغ التكاليف المتكررة 6 في المائة من إجمالي تكاليف المشروع. وتبلغ حصة الصندوق من التكاليف المتكررة 3 في المائة من إجمالي تمويل المشروع و9 في المائة من تمويل الصندوق.

الصرف

22- ستكون طريقة الصندوق المتجدد في إطار نظام الصرف القائم على التقارير هي الآلية المستخدمة لسحب الأموال من تمويل الصندوق. وستُستخدم التقارير المالية المؤقتة كأساس لتقديم طلبات السحب إلى الصندوق. وستُدرج متطلبات التقارير المالية المؤقتة في رسالة ترتيبات الإدارة المالية والرقابة المالية ودليل تنفيذ المشروع خلال فترة التنفيذ. وستتمثل الطريقة الرئيسية للصرف في عمليات السحب المسبق من خلال نهج الصندوق المتجدد. وستُدمج مساهمات الحكومة والمستفيدين والقطاع الخاص في خطة العمل والميزانية السنوية، وستُحدد في حسابات المشروع. وسيعمل نظام المحاسبة على تسجيل عمليات الصرف والنفقات لكل مصدر تمويل على حدة.

موجز الفوائد والتحليل الاقتصادي

- 23- تشمل الفوائد الرئيسية المتأتية من المشروع ما يلي: (1) زيادة إنتاجية المزارعين وصيادي الأسماك من أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة؛ (2) تحسين البنية التحتية الاجتماعية والاقتصادية المجتمعية المحلية، بما في ذلك طرق الوصول ومياه الشرب والري والتصريف والصرف الصحي والطاقة الشمسية؛ (3) توفير الأصول الإنتاجية للأسر المعيشية الفقيرة، وهو ما يوجِد مصدرا مستداما للدخل المعزز مع التأثير على تحسين التغذية والتمكين الاجتماعي والاقتصادي؛ (4) فرص العمل وتنمية المشروعات للرجال والنساء.
- 24- أما الفوائد الاجتماعية والبيئية المتوقعة فهي: (1) تعزيز فرص النساء والشباب للانخراط في أنشطة مربحة في قطاعات الزراعة والثروة الحيوانية وصيد الأسماك؛ (2) إدخال ممارسات زراعية ذكية مناخيا وتيسير الوصول إلى الخدمات المالية الشاملة والأسواق التنافسية الأكثر قدرة على الصمود في وجه آثار تغير المناخ، وهو ما يحافظ على قاعدة الموارد الطبيعية؛ (3) توفير بنية تحتية اجتماعية واقتصادية وبنية تحتية لسلاسل القيمة تتسم بالقدرة على الصمود في وجه المناخ وستسهم في زيادة الدخل وتحسين الحالة الصحية والتغذوية للمستفيدين.
- 25- ويُظهر التحليل المالي للمشروع قابلية المشروع للاستمرار بمعدل عائد مالي داخلي يبلغ 27.97 في المائة. ويبلغ صافي القيمة الحالية على مدى 20 عاما 73.05 مليون دولار أمريكي. ويعتمد معدل العائد المالي الداخلي وصافي القيمة الحالية على الأسعار المالية للمشروع. ويُقدر معدل العائد الاقتصادي الداخلي الإجمالي

بنسبة 22.65 في المائة. وبلغ صافي القيمة الاقتصادية الحالية لتدفق صافي الفوائد للمشروع، مخصومة بنسبة 17.03 في المائة، بمبلغ 49.54 مليون دولار أمريكي.

استراتيجية الخروج والاستدامة

26- تستند استدامة تدخلات المشروع لما بعد فترة عمر المشروع إلى النهج التالي: (1) منظمات مجدية تجاريا للمزارعين وصيادي الأسماك من أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة تتبع خطط عمل توازن المعادلة بين ملاك الأراضي وأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة/المستأجرين والوسطاء، وتربط المستفيدين بالأسواق والقطاع الخاص في علاقات مربحة للجميع؛ (2) ملكية المجتمع المحلي للبنية التحتية المجتمعية المحلية والبنية التحتية لسلسلة القيمة؛ (3) تمكين مقدمي الخدمات من القطاعين العام والخاص؛ (4) تزويد الشباب بمهارات مجزية؛ (5) تحسين التكيف والقدرة على الصمود في وجه المناخ؛ (6) من شأن الإدماج المالي للمستفيدين الذين لديهم سجل ائتماني راسخ أن ييسر حصولهم على الائتمان.

ثالثاء إدارة المخاطر

ألف- المخاطر وتدابير التخفيف منها

- 27- أدت الانتخابات التي أُجريت في فبر اير/شباط 2024، والتي لم يحصل فيها أي من الأحز اب السياسية الرئيسية على أغلبية واضحة، إلى تشكيل حكومة ائتلافية. وفي محافظة السند، فإن عودة الحزب السابق في السلطة إلى الحكم مرة أخرى بيشر بالاستمر ارية. وعلى الرغم من التغير ات السياسية، تُحترم الاتفاقات السيادية بشأن قروض ومشروعات المؤسسات المالية الدولية وتُنفذ بموجب النظام البير وقر اطي الدائم الذي هو إلى حد كبير محصن ضد التغير ات السياسية.
- 22- وتُصنف المخاطر الائتمانية المتأصلة في البلد بأنها عالية. وحصلت باكستان على درجة 100/27، واحتلت المرتبة 180/140 في مؤشر منظمة الشفافية الدولية بشأن مدركات الفساد لعام 2022. ويتمثل أحد الشواغل الرئيسية في ضعف مؤسسات مكافحة الفساد، وفي بعض الحالات، عدم وجود وكالة لتنسيق إجراءات مكافحة الفساد. وتتخذ الحكومة عدة تدابير للاستجابة لهذا التحدي، بما في ذلك برنامج الإنفاق العام والمساءلة المالية المدعوم من البنك الدولي، لتحقيق قدر أكبر من الشفافية والمساءلة في النفقات العامة في المحافظات.

الجدول 4 موجز عام للمخاطر

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

باء الفئة البيئية والاجتماعية

29- تُصنَّف فئة المخاطر البيئية والاجتماعية للمشروع على أنها متوسطة. وتواجه المقاطعات الساحلية المستهدفة تدهورا بيئيا بسبب سوء الصرف وتملح التربة ونقص إمدادات المياه السطحية من نهر السند. وستكون للتدخلات المادية للمشروع آثار بيئية محدودة، ومن المقرر اتخاذ تدابير للتخفيف من الآثار البيئية: تحسين إدارة الأفات والزراعة الذكية مناخيا. وستساعد استثمارات البنية التحتية المرتبطة بمصرف التنمية الأسيوي على استعادة خدمات النظم الإيكولوجية وتحسين دورة المياه.

جيم ـ تصنيف المخاطر المناخية

20- تُصنف فئة المخاطر المناخية للمشروع على أنها كبيرة. وقد شهدت المقاطعات الثلاث المستهدفة فيضانات وأعاصير وموجات حر على مدى العقود القليلة الماضية تسببت في خسائر زراعية واقتصادية جسيمة المسكان المعنيين. وتعتبر المجموعات المستهدفة حساسة لآثار تغير المناخ، إذ أنها تعتمد على الإيرادات من الزراعة ومصايد الأسماك، والتي تعتمد بشكل مباشر على أنماط الطقس والظواهر المناخية. ومن المتوقع أن يبني المشروع قدرة السكان المستهدفين على الصمود من خلال الأنشطة والممارسات ذات الصلة التي تساهم في التكيف مع المناخ، إلا أن ضعف القدرات على التكيف هو ما يميز هؤلاء السكان في الأساس.

دال القدرة على تحمل الديون

- 231- يُظهر تقييم صندوق النقد الدولي الذي صدر في 19 يناير/كانون الثاني 2024 أن الدين العام جرى تقييمه على أنه مستدام عند خط الأساس. ويرتكز هذا التقييم على التنفيذ الثابت لسياسات ترتيبات الاستعداد الائتماني المقترحة من صندوق النقد الدولي، وهي التدابير الضريبية التي أُدخلت كجزء من ميزانية السنة المالية لعام 2023، والتي يفترض أن تستمر إلى ما بعد أفق المشروع، وإطار كلي لا يفترض أي تعزيز أولي إضافي أو توسع بعد السنة المالية لعام 2024، والاستئناف التدريجي للنمو في السنوات القادمة.
- 22- ولا تزال احتياجات التمويل الإجمالية المرتفعة تشكل مخاطر كبيرة على القدرة على تحمل الديون، لا سيما مع استنفاد الاحتياطات المالية والوقائية. وفي هذا الصدد، يكتسي صرف الدعم الثنائي والمتعدد الأطراف الملتزم به في الوقت المناسب أهمية بالغة في الفترة المقبلة. ويشكل ارتفاع أسعار الفائدة، وتباطؤ النمو بشكل أكبر من المتوقع بسبب تشديد السياسات، والضغوط على سعر الصرف، وحدوث التحولات المعاكسة في

السياسات، وتباطؤ النمو على المدى المتوسط، والالتزامات الطارئة المتعلقة بقوائم الإنفاق، مخاطر كبيرة على القدرة على تحمل الديون.

رابعا التنفيذ

ألف- الإطار التنظيمي

إدارة المشروع وتنسيقه

سنكون شعبة الشؤون الاقتصادية لوزارة الشؤون الاقتصادية هي الوكالة المنسقة العامة على المستوى الاتحادي لتمويل الصندوق. وسيكون مجلس التخطيط والتنمية التابع لحكومة السند هو الوكالة المنفذة الرئيسية للمشروع. وثمة لجنة توجيهية مشتركة في المحافظة، فيما يخص المكونات الموازية لمشروع تحقيق القدرة على الصمود في ساحل السند والممولة من مصرف التنمية الأسيوي والصندوق ير أسهارئيس مجلس التخطيط والتنمية، ستكون مسؤولة عن جميع الجوانب المتعلقة بالسياسات والتنسيق الإنمائي واعتمادات ميزانية المشروع والمساءلة عن الأداء/النتائج، وستضمن التآزر بين أنشطة مصرف التنمية الأسيوي والصندوق. وستتولى وحدة إدارة المشروع في كراتشي، مع مدير للمشروع جرى اختياره عن طريق التنافس وموظفين مهنيين تم تعيينهم عن طريق التنافس، ووحدات تنسيق المقاطعات في المقاطعات الثلاث المستهدفة مسؤولية والتخطيط والتنسيق والإدارة المالية والجوانب الجنسانية وجوانب التغذية والأعمال الزراعية والتوريد ورصد وتقييم أنشطة المشروع. ومن بين الشركاء المنفذين الأخرين إدارة التموين الزراعي والأسعار، وإدارة الثروة الحيوانية والمرونة السمكية، وهيئة التعليم التقني والندريب المهني في محافظة السند، والمؤسسات المالية. وستتعاقد وحدة إدارة المشروع مع شركاء منفذين من ذوي الكفاءات في مجال تنمية سلسلة القيمة الزراعية والسمكية والتخطيط التشاركي والتخلص من الفقر.

الادارة المالية والتوريد والحوكمة

- سيكون لدى وحدة إدارة المشروع قسم للإدارة المالية مزود بعدد كافٍ من الموظفين. وسيجري تعيين المدير المالي على أساس تنافسي، رهنا بموافقة الصندوق، وسيحصل على راتب قائم على السوق. وسيساعد المدير المالي في مهامه موظف حسابات معين على أساس تنافسي، وموظف للميزانية والشؤون المالية ومساعدان للحسابات. وستكون للمشروع ترتيبات إدارة مالية تتسم إلى حد كبير بالمركزية، مع إدارة جميع أنشطة التوريد الرئيسية ومدفوعات تقديم الخدمات على مستوى وحدة إدارة المشروع. وسيكون لكل وحدة من وحدات تنسيق المقاطعات مساعد حسابات واحد إذ أن هذه الوحدات لن ثير سوى ميزانيات تشغيلية صغيرة.
- 35- وستسترشد جميع أنشطة المشروع بخطة العمل والميزانية السنوية، استنادا إلى تقرير تصميم المشروع واتفاقية التمويل والموافقة عليها حسب الأصول من قبل اللجنة التوجيهية للمشروع، ورهنا بموافقة الصندوق. وستجري اللجنة التوجيهية للمشروع استعراضا نصف سنوي لتقييم التقدم المحرز مقابل الخطة السنوية وستوافق على أي تعديلات وتنقيحات وتدابير علاجية مطلوبة.
- وستفتح وحدة إدارة المشروع حساب تخصيص معين لدى المصرف الوطني الباكستاني لتلقي قرض الصندوق واستخدامه. ويقوم مصرف الدولة الباكستاني، الذي يحتفظ بحسابات المعونة الخارجية لباكستان، باستلام الأموال من الصندوق باليورو وتحويلها إلى العملة المحلية وفقا لسعر الصرف الحالي، والخصم من الحساب الوظني للقرض، وإضافة الأموال إلى حساب التخصيص المعين للمشروع وفقا لذلك.
- 37- وسيكون للمشروع مصدران للتمويل: الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية وحكومة السند. ستكون لوحدة إدارة المشروع حسابات تخصيص منفصلة في مصرف باكستان الوطني لكل جهة من جهات التمويل. ويقوم نظام

- المحاسبة بتسجيل التمويل الحكومي بشكل منفصل. وبصرف النظر عن تغطية النفقات التشغيلية لوحدة إدارة المشروع ووحدات تنسيق المقاطعات، سيجري إنفاق معظم أموال الاستثمار من خلال الشركاء المنفذين والمنظمات القروية.
- 28- وستشمل ترتيبات الرقابة الداخلية للمشروع ما يلي: (1) موظفون أكفاء لديهم مسؤوليات واضحة وفصل كاف بين الواجبات؛ (2) نظام ملائم لإدارة السجلات المالية مع سجل كامل ودقيق لمراجعة الحسابات؛ (3) الحماية المادية، بما في ذلك عمليات التحقق والضوابط المنتظمة للأصول والوثائق المالية للمشروع؛ (4) الاستعراضات المستقلة؛ (5) إجراءات واضحة للرصد والإبلاغ المالي في الوقت المناسب من قبل الشركاء المنفذين للمشروع.
- وستجري إدارة أنشطة محاسبة المشروع وفقا للأساس النقدي للإبلاغ المالي للمعابير المحاسبية الدولية للقطاع العام. وتقوم وحدة إدارة المشروع في مرحلة الاستهلال بتوريد برامج محاسبية مناسبة لإدارة حساباتها. وسيتعين على وحدة إدارة المشروع تقديم ثلاثة أنواع من التقارير المالية إلى الصندوق: (1) تقارير مالية فصلية مؤقتة في غضون 30 يوما من انتهاء كل فصل، مع الإشارة إلى التقدم المحرز في إطار كل مكون وكل فئة إنفاق، على أن يجري تسوية هذه التقارير مع المصرف حسب الأصول، وتوقيعها من قبل المدير المالي ومدير المشروع؛ (2) تقارير مالية مفصلة غير مُراجعة عن كل سنة مالية في غضون أربعة أشهر من انتهاء السنة المالية؛ (3) قوائم مالية مُراجعة في غضون ستة أشهر من انتهاء السنة المالية (نهاية ديسمبر/كانون الأول من كل عام).
- 40- ويقوم المراجع العام للحسابات في باكستان بإجراء مراجعة خارجية لحسابات المشروع. وتقدم وحدة إدارة المشروع إلى مكتب المراجع العام للحسابات القوائم المالية السنوية للمشروع في غضون شهرين من نهاية السنة المالية.

إشراك المجموعات المستهدفة وتعقيباتها ومعالجة التظلمات

جرى اتباع نهج تشاركي في تصميم المشروع لتوليد الملكية من قبل أصحاب المصلحة الرئيسيين. ويشمل ذلك: (1) التطوير التشاركي لخطة العمل والميزانية السنوية؛ (2) التوجيه المستمر بشأن كيفية إدارة العمليات مع إيلاء الاعتبار الواجب للمواضيع الشاملة؛ (3) الرصد المشترك للتقدم المحرز؛ (4) التركيز على التوازن الجنساني بين موظفي الشركاء المنفذين؛ (5) عمليات تفتيش ميدانية عشوائية في المناطق المستهدفة لضمان مراعاة شواغل المستفيدين في تدخلات المشروع وتجنب استحواذ النخبة. وستنظم وحدة إدارة المشروع جلسات منتظمة لتقييم أداء المشروع مع كل من الشركاء المنفذين ومسؤولي مكاتب المنظمات القروية. وستتضمن جميع العقود/مذكرات التفاهم مع الشركاء المنفذين إشارات إلى سياسات الصندوق بشأن وستضمن جميع العقود/مذكرات التفاهم مع الشركاء والاستغلال والانتهاك الجنسيين والتصدي لها، (3) مكافحة الفساد، (2) منع حالات التحرش الجنسي والاستغلال والانتهاك الجنسيين والتصدي لها، (3) مكافحة غسل الأموال ومكافحة تمويل الإرهاب.

معالجة التظلمات

42- بالإضافة إلى آليات معالجة النظلمات القائمة على المستوى الاتحادي ومستوى المحافظات، سيضع المشروع أنظمة متعددة القنوات لتلقي النظلمات ومعالجتها فيما يتعلق بأنشطة المشروع. وسيُحتفظ بسجلات الشكاوى التي تحتوي على تفاصيل الشكاوى والإجراءات المتخذة والحصائل.

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

43- ستكون خطة العمل والميزانية السنوية هي الأداة الرئيسية لتخطيط المشروع وتنفيذه، استنادا إلى تصميم المشروع وتقديرات التكاليف، وستكون متوافقة مع دورة التخطيط السنوية لحكومة باكستان. ستكون عملية

- إعداد خطة العمل والميزانية السنوية عملية تشاورية تشارك فيها وحدة إدارة المشروع والشركاء المنفذون والكيانات الخاصة والمنظمات القروية ومنظمات المنتجين وأصحاب المصلحة الآخرون.
- 44- وسيعتمد مشروع تحقيق القدرة على الصمود في ساحل السند على القدرة المؤسسية لخلية الرصد والتقييم التابعة لحكومة السند في مجلس التخطيط والتنمية فيما يتعلق بخطط التنمية. وستقوم وحدة إدارة المشروع بإنشاء نظام معلومات إدارية قائم على الإطار المنطقي، يتماشى مع خطة العمل والميزانية السنوية من شأنه أن بيسر جمع البيانات وتحليلها وأن يوفر المعلومات اللازمة لاتخاذ القرارات.
- 25- وستُقاس نتائج المشروع على مستويات المخرجات والحصائل والأثر مقابل مؤشرات مصنفة في الإطار المنطقي للمشروع حسب الجنس والعمر. وستكون خطة الرصد والتقييم هي الأساس لأنشطة الرصد والتقييم السنوية. ووفقا للمبادئ التوجيهية للصندوق، سيتم إجراء ثلاث دراسات استقصائية لمؤشرات الحصائل الأساسية عند خط الأساس وفي منتصف المدة وعند الإنجاز.
- 46- وستستند إدارة المعرفة إلى استراتيجية وخطة عمل، يجري إعدادهما عند الاستهلال وتحديثهما سنويا. وستجري وحدة إدارة المشروع دراسات طوال فترة تنفيذ المشروع بالتعاون مع مصرف التنمية الأسيوي لتقييم التعاون والنتائج. وستقوم وحدة إدارة المشروع بتطوير مواد لإدارة المعرفة والاتصالات الخاصة بأصحاب المصلحة وتوثيق الدروس المستفادة لنشرها.

الابتكار وتوسيع النطاق

من شأن إنشاء منظمات قروية شاملة أن يمكن جميع أصحاب المصلحة من النظر إلى تحديات وفرص التنمية من وجهة نظر شاملة وتوليد رأس مال اجتماعي أكثر متانة وملكية للتدخلات. وسيؤدي الإدماج المالي للأسر المعيشية الفقيرة التي تفتقر في الوقت الحالي إلى الخدمات إلى إنشاء سجل ائتماني لهذه الأسر من أجل الوصول المستدام إلى الخدمات المالية. وستعمل سلاسل القيمة المتكيفة مع المناخ على تحسين الدخل بطريقة تراعي المنظور الجنساني والشباب والتغذية. وستوفر تنمية تربية الأحياء المائية بعيدا عن الشاطئ فرص دخل مجدية الشباب في مجتمعات صيد الأسماك المحلية، وستقلل الضغط على مخزون مصايد الأسماك البحرية المستنز فة.

جيم خطط التنفيذ

جاهزية التنفيذ وخطط الاستهلال

48- للتغلب على المشكلة المستمرة المتمثلة في التأخير في استهلال المشروع، واستنادا إلى الدروس المستفادة، سيتعين على مجلس السند للتخطيط والتنمية استكمال بعض الإجراءات الرئيسية قبل سريان القرض. ويشمل ذلك إكمال الموافقات الداخلية الحكومية على المشروع في الوقت المناسب، بالإضافة إلى التوظيف المبكر للموظفين الأساسيين في وحدة إدارة المشروع ومكاتب المقاطعات قبل سريان القرض.

الإشراف واستعراض منتصف المدة وخطط الإنجاز

- 49- سيرسل الصندوق بعثات دعم الاستهلال والتنفيذ لتوجيه موظفي المشروع والشركاء المنفذين بشأن النُّهج والعمليات. وستُنفذ بعثة إشراف كاملة واحدة سنويا.
- 50- وسيشترك الصندوق وحكومة السند في إجراء استعراض منتصف المدة لتقييم التقدم المحرز في المشروع مقابل الأهداف الإنمائية، وجودة التنفيذ والأثر على المستفيدين، واقتراح إجراءات علاجية، إذا لزم الأمر، لضمان تحقيق الأهداف الإنمائية. وفي السنة الأخيرة من التنفيذ، سيعد الصندوق تقرير إنجاز المشروع بالتعاون مع الوكالة المنفذة/وحدة إدارة المشروع.

خامسا - الوثائق القانونية والسند القانوني

- 51- ستشكل اتفاقية التمويل بين جمهورية باكستان الإسلامية 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.
- 52- وجمهورية باكستان الإسلامية مخولة بموجب القوانين السارية فيها سلطة تلقي تمويل من الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية.
- 53- وإني مقتنع بأن التمويل المقترح يتفق مع أحكام اتفاقية إنشاء الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية وسياسات التمويل المقدم من الصندوق ومعابيره.

سادسا۔ التوصية

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

قرر: أن يقدم الصندوق إلى جمهورية باكستان الإسلامية قرضا بشروط مختلطة بقيمة خمسة وخمسين مليونا ومائة وسبعة وثلاثين ألف يورو (000 137 55 يورو) ما يعادل ستين مليون دولار أمريكي (000 000 60 دولار أمريكي)، على أن يخضع لأية شروط وأحكام تكون مطابقة على نحو أساسي للشروط والأحكام الواردة في هذه الوثيقة.

ألفرو لاريو رئيس الصندوق الدولى للتنمية الزراعية

Negotiated financing agreement

(Negotiations concluded on 12 December 2024)
Loan No:
Project name: Sindh Coastal Resilience Project ("SCRP"/ "the Project")
Islamic Republic of Pakistan (the "Borrower")
and
The International Fund for Agricultural Development (the "Fund" or "IFAD")
(each a "Party" and both of them collectively the "Parties")

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

WHEREAS Both the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and IFAD will provide in parallel cofinancing to the umbrella government-led Sindh Coastal Resilience Project; IFAD will finance the Livelihoods activities thereof (hereunder referred to as "the Project"), and ADB will finance grey and green infrastructure for improved drainage, flood protection, water management and prevention of sea intrusion in productive lands;

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 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 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 fifty five million one hundred thirty seven thousand Euro (EUR 55 137 000), (the "Loan").
- 2. The Loan is granted on blend terms and shall be subject to interest on the principal amount outstanding and a service charge as determined by the Fund at the date of approval of the Loan by the Fund's Executive Board. The interest rate of 0.65% and service

charge of 0.75% determined will be fixed for the life cycle of the loan and payable semiannually in the Loan Service Payment Currency and shall have a maturity period of twentyfive (25) years, including a grace period of five (5) years starting from the date of approval of the Loan by the Fund's Executive Board.

The principal of the Loan granted on blend terms will be repaid in equal instalments.

- 3. The Loan Service Payment Currency shall be in Euro (EUR).
- 4. The first day of the applicable Fiscal Year shall be 1 July.
- 5. Payments of principal, interest and service charge shall be payable on each 15 June and 15 December of each year.
- 6. As per practice in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, IFAD will transfer the Loan proceeds to the State Bank of Pakistan in Euro (EUR). The State Bank of Pakistan shall disburse the Pakistani Rupees (PKR) equivalent amounts of the Loan to the project designated account. There shall be a Designated Account in Pakistani Rupees (PKR), for the exclusive use of the Project opened in the National Bank of Pakistan (NBP). The Borrower shall inform the Fund of the officials authorized to operate the Designated Account.
- 7. The Borrower shall facilitate provision of counterpart financing by the Government of Sindh for the Project in the amount of six million one hundred eighty five thousand Euro (EUR 6 185 000) equivalent to six million seven hundred thousand United States Dollars (USD 6 700 000) in the form of taxes and operational costs related expenses. The Government of Sindh shall deposit the counterpart financing in a separate account which will be governed in accordance with national procedures.

Section C

- 1. The Lead Project Agency shall be the Planning and Development Department, Government of Sindh.
- 2. Additional Project Parties shall include, *inter alia*, institutions referred to in Schedule 1, Section II.11 of this Agreement.
- 3. A Mid-Term Review will be conducted as specified in Section 8.03 (b) and (c) of the General Conditions; however, the Parties may agree on a different date for the Mid-Term Review of the implementation of the Project.
- 4. The Project Completion Date shall be the 7th anniversary of the date of entry into force of this Agreement and the Financing Closing Date shall be 6 months later, or such other date as the Fund may designate by notice to the Borrower. The Financing Closing Date will be established as specified in the General Conditions.
- 5 Procurement of goods, works and services financed by the Financing shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Borrower's procurement regulations, to the extent such are consistent with the IFAD Procurement Guidelines.

Section D

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

Section E

1. The following are designated as additional grounds for suspension of disbursements:

- (a) The Project Implementation Manual (PIM) and/or any provision thereof, has been waived, suspended, terminated, amended, or modified without the prior agreement of the Fund and the Fund, after consultation with the Borrower, has determined that it has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the Project.
- (b) In the event that the Borrower 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.
- (c) In case the provincial Government of Sindh does not provide counterpart financing for the Project in the form of taxes and operational costs related expenses as stipulated in Section B, paragraph 7.
- (d) In the event the Lead Project Agency does not comply with the requirements and duties established in the Special Covenants of Schedule 3.
- 2. The following are designated as additional grounds for cancellation of this Agreement:
 - (a) The Financing has not started disbursing within eighteen (18) months from entry into force of the Financing Agreement.
- 3. The following are designated as additional specific conditions precedent to withdrawal:
 - (a) The IFAD no objection to the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) shall have been obtained.
 - (b) The IFAD no objection to the first Annual Workplan and Budget (AWPB) and Procurement Plan shall have been obtained.
 - (c) The following Key Project Personnel shall have been duly appointed in accordance with this Agreement: (i) project director; and (ii) finance specialist.
 - (d) The Designated Account referred to in Section B, paragraph 6 above shall have been duly opened and the authorized signatories shall have been submitted to the Fund.
- 4. The following are the designated representatives and addresses to be used for any communication related to this Agreement:

For the Borrower:

Secretary Ministry of Economic Affairs Government of Pakistan Block-C, Pak Secretariat Islamabad - Pakistan

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.

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN
Dr. Kazim Niaz Secretary Ministry of Economic Affairs
Date:
International Fund for Agricultural Development
Alvaro Lario President of IFAD
Date:

Schedule 1

Project Description and Implementation Arrangements

I. Project Description

- 1. Target Population. The Project shall benefit approximately 195,000 households (1,014,000 persons). Project target groups include smallholder farmers (up to 16 acres of land), tenants and sharecroppers working on large land holdings, resource poor fisher folk, landless poor ready to take advantage of economic opportunities, and young men and women from poor households as defined by the National Socio-Economic Registry. Of the direct beneficiaries, 40 per cent will be women and 30 per cent young people.
- 2. Project area. The Project will target the three poorest coastal districts of Sindh Province in Pakistan: Badin, Sujawal and Thatta (the "Project Area"). To carry out geographical targeting within the districts, the Project will align its interventions, to the extent possible, with Asian Development Bank-financed climate-resilient green and grey infrastructure investments in the same targeted districts under the Government-led umbrella Sindh Coastal Resilience Project for an enhanced impact. Climate change vulnerability and the poverty ranking will be the primary criteria for selecting villages, Talukas and Union Councils.
- 3. Goal. The goal of the Project is to reduce poverty and malnutrition and to improve climate resilience among rural poor households.
- 4. Objectives. The objective of the Project is to promote inclusive and resilient livelihoods for farming and fishing communities and disadvantaged groups. This will be achieved through three outcomes: (i) Improved and diversified food production among organized groups of smallholder farmers and fisher folk under climate smart agriculture and fisheries production plans leading to inclusive value chains that facilitate integration with markets and financial services; (ii) Improved productive asset base for the ultra-poor and increased self-employment and employment opportunities for disadvantaged groups (youth, women, landless); (iii) A participatory, community-driven approach linked to an enabling policy and institutional environment that facilities access to financial resources and support services.
- 5. Components. The Project shall consist of four Components:
 - 5.1 **Component 1:** *Transformation of Coastal and Rural Incomes:* Coastal and rural communities organized and assisted to develop capacities for market oriented, climate resilient and nutrition sensitive agriculture and fisheries production systems, with transition to higher value products, based on sustainable value chain plans, supported by community and value chain infrastructure, access to affordable financial services, and strengthened extension services provision; the component will contain also Policy Support and an Innovation Challenge Fund.

This will be achieved through four mutually reinforcing sub-components:

Sub-Component 1.1 Organization, Planning & Training: Village organizations (VO) will be reorganized/established and strengthened to ensure equitable inclusion of all project target groups. The VOs will be assisted to develop an umbrella plan identifying various producer and interest groups, based on commonality vocation/interest/livelihood sources, and priority community and value chain infrastructure needs. This will be followed by value chain plans for interest/producer groups, including training and technical assistance, extension services, production technology demonstrations, aggregation/grading, value addition, and access to competitive markets.

Sub-Component 1.2 Community and Value Chain Support Infrastructure: It will support investments to address (a) priority community/social infrastructure needs

and to reduce climate vulnerability (e.g. drinking water, sanitation, irrigation, all weather road links, household solar systems etc.); and (b) value chain support infrastructure needs (equipment and infrastructure for post-harvest management, product processing, aggregation, value addition and climate adaptation). The VO Umbrella Village Plan and the value chain plans will provide the basis to identify and prioritize these community and value chain support infrastructure investments, which shall be backed by feasible community operated O&M (operation and maintenance) arrangements. Women priorities in community infrastructure will be particularly identified and given additional weightage.

Sub-Component 1.3 Access to Inclusive Finance: It will expand the access to finance for the project's beneficiaries by integrating them into the formal financial sector. Partner Financial Institution(s) will provide low-cost subsidized credit to project's beneficiaries. The Project Financing will be utilized to provide grant resources to subvent the interest rate, as specified in the credit manual as part of the PIM. Apart from credit, the partner banks will offer additional financial services including insurance, savings, remittances and payments to the borrowers.

Sub-Component 1.4 Policy Support and Innovation Challenge Fund: The Project will support the provincial government in some key areas of project relevance for policy review and reform including dialogue on tenancy and land tenure arrangements, regulations for housing land ownership rights and provision of civic services in coastal buffer zone communities, agriculture and rural development credit, among others.

An Innovation Challenge Fund will identify and support innovative and cost-effective solutions for production, marketing, climate, environmental and nutritional challenges faced by target communities.

5.2 **Component 2:** Economic and Social Inclusion of Disadvantaged Groups: Job market and small business development, facilitated for the poor landless households, in particular young men and women through provision of employable skills, income generating productive assets, start-up grants for self-enterprise development through tailored business, technical and vocational service provision.

The component 2 consists of two sub-components:

Sub-Component 2.1 Economic Graduation of Landless Poor: Target families will be provided with one or more productive assets, for one or more members of the family, for income generation opportunities within the supported value chain or off-farm activities.

Sub-Component 2.2 Job Market Integration of Youth: It is aimed at achieving job-market readiness for the young men and women (15 to 29 years of age) from poor households through provision of vocational, technical and enterprise skills. The skills will be aimed at either finding remunerative salaried jobs or starting an income generating self-enterprise based on the learned skill. It will cover training costs and start-up grants.

- 5.3 **Component 3:** *Project Management:* Establishment of an autonomous Project Management Unit and District Coordination Units, responsible for project planning, coordination, financing, monitoring and procurement, administratively linked to Planning and Development Department, Government of Sindh, and reporting to a Project Steering Committee.
- 5.4 **Component 4:** Recovery from Climatic Calamities (RED Component), triggered in case the Government of Sindh declares the Project area (in total or part) affected by a climatic calamity. The Government may request up to 15 per cent of the total approved IFAD financing to be reallocated for emergency response.

Mainstreaming priorities: Gender, youth and climate adaptation will be mainstreamed throughout the project activities. Activities will be carried out to bring about social and behavioural change towards better nutrition among households by improving

target groups' knowledge and practices relating to food choices, food preparation, processing and conservation, healthy diet and good hygiene and sanitation practices.

II. Implementation Arrangements

- 6. Lead Project Agency. The Planning and Development Department, Government of Sindh will be the lead project execution agency.
- 7. Project Oversight Committee. A joint Provincial Steering Committee, for parallel-financed Asian Development Bank's and IFAD's activities of the Sindh Coastal Resilience Project, headed by Chairman P&D Board, will be responsible for all aspects related to policy, coordination, project budget appropriations and accountability for performance/results and will ensure synergy between the ADB and IFAD financing. The Steering Committee will grant approval of AWPBs and conduct regular progress reviews.
- 8. Project Management Unit. A Project Management Unit (PMU) shall be established by the Lead Project Agency in Karachi, headed by a full time Project Director of appropriate seniority and experience duly appointed in accordance with this Agreement, and District Coordination Units headed by District Coordinators in the three target districts, with professional staff recruited in accordance with this Agreement. The PMU will be responsible for project planning and budgeting, coordination, monitoring and evaluation, financial management, procurement, reporting, and shall ensure that gender, youth, environmental and climate adaptation considerations, and nutrition are streamlined in all project activities.
- 9. The Key Project Personnel of the Project Management Unit will be at least the following: i) Project Director, ii) Finance Specialist, iii) Procurement Specialist, iv) Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, v) Communication and Knowledge Management Specialist, vi) Nutrition and Social Inclusion Specialist, vii) Environment and Climate Adaptation & SECAP Specialist, viii) Value Chain Specialist, and ix) Microfinance Specialist. The recruitment of key project personal shall be subject to IFAD prior review including any replacement of personal.
- 10. District Coordination Units. To guarantee territorial coverage, taking into account the Project Area, three District Coordination Units (DCU) under the Project Management Unit will be established in each targeted district. These units will be equipped with a minimum technical and operational structure to guarantee the quality of the Project in the three districts, being minimally composed of: a District Coordinator, a M&E Officer, a Value Chain Officer, a Business Support Officer, and a Finance & Admin Assistant.
- 11. Implementing partners. Implementing partners shall include Agriculture Supply and Prices Department, Livestock and Fisheries Department, Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority, Partner Financial Institution(s), and technical/implementing partners with which the PMU enter into agreement for the implementation of the Project. The selection of the Partner Financial Institution(s) shall be subject to IFAD prior review in reference to the credit manual as part of the PIM and its amendments.
- 12. Monitoring and Evaluation. M&E will be based on an Outcome Survey conducted at household level, with baseline, mid-term and endline measurements. A dedicated Management Information System (MIS) will be placed in PMU, aligned with the Logframe indicators and AWPB targets, to measure results at output, outcome and impact levels against set indicators, disaggregated by sex and youth. The PMU will conduct thematic studies and evaluations throughout project implementation to assess the project's results. SCRP will build on and complement the institutional capacity of the Government of Sindh's Monitoring and Evaluation Cell (MEC) in P&D Department for development schemes.
- 13. Knowledge Management. The knowledge management will be based on a Knowledge Management and Communication strategy and action plan, to be prepared at start-up and

updated annually in coordination with IFAD communication specialists. The PMU will prepare a reach-out plan and develop stakeholder specific KM/COM material and document lessons learned for dissemination. The Project will develop a range of knowledge products including blogs, policy and technical briefs and videos.

14. Project Implementation Manual. The Project Implementation Manual (PIM) has been prepared and includes Terms of Reference (TOR) for key service providers. The PIM will guide the Project Management Unit (PMU) to implement all project activities as per project design documents and AWPBs. The PIM provides an outline of the overall project components and their implementation process. It contains the credit manual, which shall be updated by the PMU to include lending terms, operation details and a draft model of the subsidiary agreement with Partner Financial Institution(s) of the Credit Sub-Component. The draft PIM and future amendments should be reviewed and approved by the Project Steering Committee. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will seek IFAD's no objection for the draft PIM and future amendments and revisions.

Schedule 2

Allocation Table

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

Categor	У	Loan Amount Allocated	Percentage of eligible expenditure
		(expressed in EUR)	(net of taxes)
I.	Credit	14 131 000	100%
II.	Grants and subsidies	12 403 000	100%
III.	Works	12 010 000	100%
IV.	Services	11 157 000	100%
V.	Operating costs	5 436 000	100%
TOTAL		55 137 000	

- (b) The terms used in the Table above are defined as follows:
 - (i) Category I "Credit" includes credit subsidies and other financial services.
 - (ii) Category II "Grants and subsidies" includes matching grant, asset provision and capacity building grants.
 - (iii) Category III "Works" includes construction of roads, irrigation, landing sites, sanitation, and other infrastructure works.
 - (iv) Category IV "Services" includes training, workshops, technical assistance, studies and other contractual services.
 - (v) Category V "Operating costs" includes operating expenses and salaries and allowances.

2. Disbursement arrangements

- (a) Start-up Costs. Withdrawals in respect of expenditures for start-up costs incurred before the satisfaction of the general conditions precedent to withdrawal shall not exceed an aggregate amount of four hundred and fifty nine thousand Euro (EUR 459 000). Activities to be financed by Start-up Costs will require the no objection from IFAD to be considered eligible.
- (b) Audit arrangements. The Auditor General of Pakistan (AGP) shall conduct external audit of the Project accounts. PMU shall submit to the Auditor General office Annual Unaudited Financial Statements of the project within two months of the end of financial year. The PMU shall submit the audited financial statement to IFAD within six months of the end of the financial year.

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 6 months of entry into force of the Financing Agreement, the Project will procure and install a customized accounting software as it is the practice in IFAD on-going supported projects, to satisfy International Accounting Standards and IFAD's requirements.
- 2. The Project will enter into Memorandum of Agreements (MoA) or contracts with implementing partners that will structure the collaboration, define roles, responsibilities and duties with regards to implementation, SECAP safeguards, anti-corruption, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation and abuse policy, financial management, accounting and reporting.
- 3. Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation. The Lead Project Agency shall ensure that (i) a Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) system shall be established within twelve (12) months from the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
- 4. *Gender*. The Lead Project Agency shall ensure that Women-headed households will have priority, and young men and women from poor households will be offered skills development for labour market, value chain participation and off-farm enterprises. Of direct beneficiaries, 40 per cent shall be women and 30 per cent youth.
- 5. Local Communities (LC) Concerns. The Lead Project Agency shall ensure that the concerns of LCs are given due consideration in implementing the Project and, to this end, shall ensure that:
 - a) LC are adequately and fairly represented in all local planning for Project activities;
 - b) LC rights are duly respected;
 - c) LC communities participate in policy dialogue and local governance;
 - d) The terms of Declarations, Covenants and/or Conventions ratified by the Borrower on the subject are respected.
- 6. Anticorruption Measures. The Borrower and the Lead Project Agency shall comply with IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations.
- 7. Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. The Lead Project Agency shall ensure and cause the Project Parties to ensure that the Project is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the IFAD Policy on Preventing and Responding to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, as may be amended from time to time.
- 8. Use of Project Vehicles and Other Equipment. The Lead Project Agency shall ensure that:
 - (a) all vehicles and other equipment procured under the Project are allocated to the Lead Project Agency/Project Management Unit and other Implementing Agencies for Project implementation;

(b) The types of vehicles and other equipment procured under the Project are suitable to the needs of the Project; and

- (c) All vehicles and other equipment transferred to or procured under the Project are dedicated solely to Project use.
- 9. The Key Project Personnel, as specified in Schedule 1 Section II.9 of this Agreement, unless otherwise agreed with IFAD, shall be employed or cause to be employed by the Lead Project Agency, as required, with qualifications, experience and terms of reference satisfactory to IFAD. Key Project Personnel shall be seconded to the PMU in the case of government officials or recruited under a consulting contract following the individual consultant selection method in the IFAD Procurement Handbook, or any equivalent selection method in the national procurement system that is acceptable to IFAD. The recruitment of Key Project Personnel is subject to IFAD's prior review as is the dismissal of Key Project Personnel. Key Project Personnel are subject to annual evaluation and the continuation of their contract is subject to satisfactory performance. Any contract signed for Key Project Personnel shall be compliant with the national labour regulations or the ILO International Labour Standards (whichever is more stringent) in order to satisfy the conditions of IFAD's updated SECAP. Repeated short-term contracts must be avoided, unless appropriately justified under the Project's circumstances.

II. SECAP Provisions

- 1. The Lead Project Agency shall carry out the implementation of the Project in accordance with the measures and requirements set forth in the Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plans (ESCMPs) (the "Management Plan"), as applicable, taken in accordance with SECAP requirements and updated from time to time by the Fund. The Lead Project Agency may amend or revise the Management Plan to consider updates, new contexts, stakeholders, and risks, and to adjust mitigation measures accordingly. The written agreement from the Fund is required before formally adopting the revised version.
- 2. The Lead Project Agency shall disclose the Management Plan with Project stakeholders and interested parties in an accessible place in the Project-affected area, in a form and language understandable to Project-affected persons and other stakeholders. The disclosure will take into account any specific information needs of the community (e.g. culture, disability, literacy, mobility or gender).
- 3. The Lead Project Agency shall ensure and cause the Implementing Partners to ensure that all bidding documents and contracts for goods, works and services contain provisions that require contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers to comply at all times in carrying out the Project with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition and the Management Plan.
- 4. This section applies to any event which occurs in relation to serious environmental, social, health & safety (ESHS) incidents (as this term is defined below); labor issues or to adjacent populations during Project implementation that, with respect to the relevant IFAD Project:
 - (i) has direct or potential material adverse effect;
 - (ii) has substantially attracted material adverse attention of outside parties or create material adverse national press/media reports; or
 - (iii) gives rise to material potential liabilities.

In the occurrence of such event, the Lead Project Agency 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, in accordance with the findings of such assessment and consultations, for approval by IFAD.

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

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

Logical framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicator	s			Means	of Verificati	on	Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid- Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outreach	1 Persons receiving services promoted	or supporte	d by the p	project	M&E system	Quarterly	PMU	A baseline survey is
	Males	0	72000	156000		and annually		conducted to establish the
	Females	0	48000	104000				baseline Project approach and
	Young		40000	78000				timelines are
	Not Young							adhered to An efficient M&E
	Non-Indigenous people							system is developed and
	Total number of persons receiving services	0	120000	260000	0		implemented	
	Male		60	60				
	Female		40	40				
	Young		30	30				
	1.a Corresponding number of household	•	•	M&E system	Quarterly	PMU		
	Households	0	90000	195000		and annually		
	1.b Estimated corresponding total numb	mbers	M&E system	Quarterly	PMU			
	Household members	0	468000	1014000		and annually		
Project Goal Reduce poverty and malnutrition and improve climate resilience among	Households reporting having graduated level	to a higher	poverty s	score card	Baseline and Endline	Baseline and	PMU	Ultra-poor and poor households have
rural poor households	Households	0	50	50	Surveys/Poverty Wealth Ranking	Endline		been assisted through project interventions

Development Objective	SF.2.1 Households satisfied with project	t-supported	services		COI Survey	Baseline,	PMU	Updated BISP data
Promote inclusive and resilient livelihoods for target farming and fishing communities and disadvantaged groups	Household members	0	280800	709800		Mid-Term and		on poverty available for targeting
	Households (%)	0	60	70		Endline		Targeting guidelines available, Project
	Households (number)	0	54000	136000				staff trained and
	SF.2.2 Households reporting they can in local authorities and project-supported s			king of	Mid-To	Baseline, Mid-Term	PMU	transparent targeting process implemented
	Household members	0	140400	507000		and Endline		Political and economic stability and security
	Households (%)	0	30	50				
	Households (number)	0	27000	97500				
	Targeted households have improved inc	Baseline, Mid- and	Baseline,	PMU				
	hh	0	27000	136500	Endline Surveys	Mid-Term and		_
	Households	0	30	70		Endline		
	Households have improved their resilier	nce			IFAD RDMT	Baseline, Mid-Term	PMU	
	Households	0	30	70		and Endline		
	3.2.3 Households reporting a significant collecting water or fuel	n the time	spent for					
	Households		18000	58500				
	Households		20	30				
	Total household members		93600	304200				
Outcome	1.2.4 Households reporting an increase	in producti	on		COI Survey	Baseline, Mid-Term	PMU	Households are
 Improved production under climate smart agriculture and fisheries integrated with better access to markets and formal financial services 	Total number of household members	0	160160	400400		and		willing to participate in project activities
	Households	0	30	70		Endline		under farmer organisations and
	Households	0	27000	136500				4Ps Busienss
								mobilization partner(s) selected in a timely manner

1.1 Climate Resilient Value Chain Plan Development. Fisherfolk and producers organized are supported for the development of VC/production business plans and 4Ps Total number of persons trained by the project Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Women trained in crop Total number of persons trained by the project Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Women trained in crop Total number of persons trained by the project Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Total number of attendances to training sessions Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Total number of attendances to training sessions									
Total number of household members		1.2.5 Households reporting using rural fi	inancial ser	vices		COI Survey		PMU	
Households 3.2.2 Households		Total number of household members	0	201500	400400				
3.2.2 Households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices Total number of household members 0 107640 608400 Households 0 23 60 Households 0 20700 117000 Cutput 1.1 Climate Resilient Value Chain Plan Development. Fisherfolk and producers organized are supported for the development of VC/production business plans and 4Ps Total number of attendances to 1 44000 110000 Total number of attendances to 1 5400 38500 Women trained in crop 0 15400 38500 Women trained in crop 0 6600 16500		Households	0	28	43		Endline		
and climate-resilient technologies and practices Total number of household members 0 107640 608400 Households 0 23 60 Households 0 20700 117000 Output 1.1 Climate Resilient Value Chain Plan Development. Fisherfolk and producers organized are supported for the development of VC/production business plans and 4Ps 1.1.4 Persons trained by the project Total number of persons trained by the project Total number of attendances to training sessions Mid-Term and Endline Mid-Term and Endline Mid-Term and Endline Mid-Term and Endline Professional farm organisations established and incorporated uncline are gulatory framework Marks based business plans developed Women trained in crop 0 15400 38500 Women trained in crop 0 6600 16500		Households	0	38750	55000				
Total number of household members 0 107640 608400 Households 0 23 60 Households 0 20700 117000 Output 1.1 Climate Resilient Value Chain Plan Development. Fisherfolk and producers organized are supported for the development of VC/production business plans and 4Ps 1.1 Climate Resilient Value Chain Plan Development of VC/production business plans and 4Ps 1.1 A Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies Total number of persons trained by the project 1.1 A Persons trained by the project 0 44000 110000 Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop 0 15400 38500 Women trained in crop 0 6600 16500				tally susta	ainable	COI Survey	Mid-Term	PMU	
Output 1.1 Climate Resilient Value Chain Plan Development. Fisherfolk and producers organized are supported for the development of VC/production business plans and 4Ps 1.1.4 Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies Total number of persons trained by the project Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop 0 15400 38500 Women trained in crop 110000 M&E system Quarterly and annually Professional farm organisations established and incorporated und a regulatory framework Marks based business plans developed Women trained in crop 0 15400 38500 Women trained in crop 0 6600 16500		Total number of household members	0	107640	608400				
Output 1.1 Climate Resilient Value Chain Plan Development. Fisherfolk and production pro		Households	0	23	60				
1.1 Climate Resilient Value Chain Plan Development. Fisherfolk and producers organized are supported for the development of VC/production business plans and 4Ps Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Total number of attendances to training sessions Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Total number of attendances to training sessions		Households	0	20700	117000				
producers organized are supported for the development of VC/production business plans and 4Ps Total number of persons trained by the project Total number of attendances to training sessions Men trained in crop Women trained in crop 0 44000 110000 44000 110000 annually annually established and incorporated und a regulatory framework Marks based business plans developed Women trained in crop 0 6600 16500		1.1.4 Persons trained in production prac	tices and/o	r technolo	ogies	M&E system			Professional farmer
training sessions Men trained in crop 0 15400 38500 Women trained in crop 0 6600 16500	producers organized are supported for the development of		0	44000	110000				established and incorporated under
Men trained in crop 0 15400 38500 Women trained in crop 0 6600 16500			0	44000	110000				framework Market
		Men trained in crop	0	15400	38500				
Young people trained in crop 0 11000 27500		Women trained in crop	0	6600	16500				
		Young people trained in crop	0	11000	27500				
Men trained in fishery 0 15400 38500		Men trained in fishery	0	15400	38500				
Women trained in fishery 6600 16500		Women trained in fishery		6600	16500				
Young people trained in fishery 11000 27500		Young people trained in fishery		11000	27500				
Total persons trained in crop 0 22000 55000		Total persons trained in crop	0	22000	55000				
Total persons trained in fishery 0 22000 55000		Total persons trained in fishery	0	22000	55000				
Villages and producer groups supported in the development of business plans M&E system Quarterly and		Total persons trained in lishery							
number of villages mobilized 0 200 500	-	Villages and producer groups supported	I in the deve	elopment	of	M&E system	and	PMU	
number of producer groups 0 2000 5000	7	Villages and producer groups supported business plans			<u> </u>	M&E system		PMU	

Results Hierarchy	Indicators				Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid- Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	total people in producer groups	0	44000	110000				
	Female members in producer groups	0	13200	33000				
	Male members in producer groups	0	30800	77000				
	Young members in producer groups	0	13200	33000				
Output 1.2 Community and Value Chain Support Infrastructure	Demand-driven small infrastructure built (type of infrastructure and targets to be decided by the communities)				M&E system	Quarterly and	PMU	All beneficiaries have the
	community and value-chain infrastructure	0	489	602		annually		opportunity to express their needs, and have sufficient
	Household-based infrastructure	0	11592	17644				information about what the project can
	HH benefitting from small infrastructure schemes	0	66000	110000				offer.
	2.1.5 Roads constructed, rehabilitated or upgraded			M&E system Quarterly	PMU			
	Length of roads	0	60	111		and annually		
Output	1.1.5 Persons in rural areas accessing financial services				M&E system Quarterly		PMU	beneficiaries willing
1.3 Access to financial services for value chain and enterprise development (for the financing of the business plans)	Total number of accesses to financial services	0	38750	55000		and annually		to use financial services
	Men in rural areas accessing financial services - credit	0	31000	44000				
	Women in rural areas accessing financial services - credit	0	7750	11000				
	Young people in rural areas accessing financial services - credit	0	11625	16500				
	Total persons accessing financial services - credit	0	38750	55000				

Outcome 2. Increased self-employment and employment opportunities for disadvantaged groups (youth, women, landless)	2.2.1 Persons with new jobs/employment opportunities				COI Survey	Baseline,	PMU	Selection of training
	Males	0	23220	33204	and	Mid-Term and	nd	providers having technical capacity and accredited for certification; trainings are held in times and locations conducive to the participation of women and female youth
	Females	0	15480	22136		Endline		
	Young	0	25155	35971				
	Total number of persons with new jobs/employment opportunities	0	38700	55340				
Output 2.1 Vocational and entrepreneurship training on income-generating	2.1.2 Persons trained in income-generating activities or business management					Quarterly and	PMU	Careful assessment of each household's
activities, business management and financial literacy	Males	0	11700	17400	annually	annually	ally	potential and endowments
	Females	0	7800	11600				
	Young	0	12675	18850				
	Persons trained in IGAs or BM (total)	0	19500	29000				
	1.1.7 Persons in rural areas trained in financial literacy and/or use of financial products and services				M&E system	Quarterly and	PMU	
	Males	0	19050	43200		annually		
	Females	0	12700	28800				
	Young	0	20638	46800				
	Persons in rural areas trained in FL and/or use of FProd and Services (total)	0	31750	72000				
Output 2.2 Provision of productive assets to ultra-poor	Persons accessing productive assets				M&E system	Quarterly	PMU	BISP data is
	Males	0	9600	13170	annually	and annually	lly	accurately validated by the
	Females	0	9600	13170			implementers	
	Young	0	5760	7902				
	total of persons	0	19200	26340				

2.3 Access to start-up capital (grant) for business development Young Male 0 10500 17000 Female 0 4200 6800 Total persons 0 10500 17000 Outcome 3. Households have improved nutrition knowledge, attitudes and practices Households (mumber) Households (mumber) 0 195000 455000 Output 3.1 Development of human capital of rural people and communities on nutrition 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their annually 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their annually 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their annually 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their annually 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their annually 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their annually 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their annually 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their annually 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their annually 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their annually 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their annually 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their annually 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their annually 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their annually 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their annually 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their annually 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their annually 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their annually 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their annually 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their annually		1							
Young	Output 2.3 Access to start-up capital (grant) for business development	persons accessing start-up capital				M&E System		PMU	
Pemale 0 4200 6800 Total persons 0 10500 17000 Total persons 0 10500 17000 Total persons 0 10500 17000 1.2.9 Households with improved nutrition Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Households (number) 0 30000 70000 Households (mmber) 0 195000 455000 Total persons 0 10500 17000 Households (mmber) 0 195000 455000 Thouseholds from the possibility of attend the trainings, in timings and locations accessible for all. Trainings are being carried out by experts in nutrition who speak the local language 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition, climate change, natural resources management and gender empowerment 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition, climate change, natural resources management and gender empowerment 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition who speak the local language 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition who speak the local language 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition who speak the local language 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition who speak the local language 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition who speak the local language 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition and annually 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition and provided with a speak the local language annually 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition who speak the local language 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition who speak the local language 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition who speak the local language 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition who speak the local language 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition who sp		Young	0	10500	17000				
Outcome 3. Households have improved nutrition knowledge, attitudes and practices 1.2.9 Households (KAP) Households (number) Households (%) Households members 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition nutrition, climate change, natural resources management and gender empowerment 1.1.8 Households 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition Total persons participating 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition Total persons participating 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition Total persons participating 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition Total persons participating 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition Total persons participating 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition Total persons participating 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition Total persons participating 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition Total persons participating 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition Total persons participating 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition Total persons participating 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition Total persons participating 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition Total persons participating 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition Total persons participating 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improv		Male	0	6300	10200				
Outcome 3. Households have improved nutrition knowledge, attitudes and practices 1.2.9 Households with improved nutrition Knowledge Attitudes and practices (KAP) Households (number) 1.0. 30000 1		Female	0	4200	6800				
3. Households have improved nutrition knowledge, attitudes and practices Practices (KAP)		Total persons	0	10500	17000				
Households (%) 0 3000 7000 Households (%) 0 195000 455000 Output 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition untrition, imate change, natural resources management and gender empowerment 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition Total persons participating 0 4000 100000 Males 0 20000 50000 Households members benefitted 0 20000 50000 Household members benefitted 0 20000 50000 Household members benefitted 0 20000 50000 Young 1 Inclusive village organizations (VO) receiving trainings on natural resources management, climate change and gender empowerment VOs with trainings on Natural Resource Management 0 350 500	Outcome 3. Households have improved nutrition knowledge, attitudes and practices					COI survey	Mid-Term		given the possibility
Household members Total persons participating Description		Households (number)	0	30000	70000			e	trainings, in timings and locations accessible for all. Trainings are being carried out by experts in nutrition who speak the local
Household members Development of human capital of rural people and communities on nutrition, climate change, natural resources management and gender empowerment Development of human capital of rural people and communities on nutrition, climate change, natural resources management and gender empowerment Development of human capital of rural people and communities on nutrition		Households (%)	0	30	70				
Output 3.1 Development of human capital of rural people and communities on nutrition, climate change, natural resources management and gender empowerment 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition Total persons participating 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition Total persons participating 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition Total persons participating 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition Total persons participating 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition Total persons participating 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition M&E system Quarterly and annually PMU Annually PMU Resource Management W&E System Quarterly and annually PMU Annually		Household members	0	195000	455000				
3.1 Development of human capital of rural people and communities on nutrition, climate change, natural resources management and gender empowerment Total persons participating									
Total persons participating 0 4000 100000 Males 0 20000 50000 Females 0 40000 100000 Households 0 40000 100000 Household members benefitted 0 208000 520000 Young 0 9000 30000 Inclusive village organizations (VO) receiving trainings on natural resources management, climate change and gender empowerment VOs with trainings on Natural 0 350 500 Resource Management 0 350 500	Output 3.1 Development of human capital of rural people and communities on					M&E system	and		positively received
Females 0 20000 50000 Households 0 40000 100000 Household members benefitted 0 208000 520000 Young 0 9000 30000 Inclusive village organizations (VO) receiving trainings on natural resources management, climate change and gender empowerment VOs with trainings on Natural Resource Management 0 350 500 Programme. Innovative channels for campaign facilitated M&E System Quarterly and annually	nutrition, climate change, natural resources management and gender empowerment	Total persons participating	0	40000	100000	annually	annually		opportunities offered by the programme. Innovative channels for campaign
Females		Males	0	20000	50000				
Households 0 4000 100000 Household members benefitted 0 208000 520000 Young 0 9000 30000 Inclusive village organizations (VO) receiving trainings on natural resources management, climate change and gender empowerment VOs with trainings on Natural Resource Management (Not in the change and gender empowerment) Households 0 40000 100000 M&E System Ouarterly and annually and annually		Females	0	20000	50000				
Young 0 9000 30000 Inclusive village organizations (VO) receiving trainings on natural resources management, climate change and gender empowerment VOs with trainings on Natural Resource Management N&E System Quarterly and annually		Households	0	40000	100000				
Inclusive village organizations (VO) receiving trainings on natural resources management, climate change and gender empowerment VOs with trainings on Natural Resource Management M&E System Quarterly and annually		Household members benefitted	0	208000	520000				
resources management, climate change and gender empowerment VOs with trainings on Natural Resource Management and annually		Young	0	9000	30000				
VOs with trainings on Natural 0 350 500 Resource Management		. ,				M&E System	and	PMU	
VOs with trainings on climate change 0 350 500			0	350	500	annually			
		VOs with trainings on alimate change		250	500				

	VOs with trainings on gender empowerment	0	350	500				
Outcome 4. Supportive policy instruments identified and promulgated for enhanced incomes and resilience of project target beneficiaries	Policy 3 Existing/new laws, regulations, policies or strategies proposed to policy makers for approval, ratification or amendment				Government Policy document	Baseline, Mid-Term and	PMU	Public institutions interest and priority
	Number	0	1	2		Endline		for rural extension services remain stable during the project life
Output 4.1 Innovative investment schemes for alternative and climate-resilient value-chains financing through the Innovation Challenge Fund	Number of persons receiving innovative financing				M&E system	Quarterly	PMU	Private sector,
	total number of persons	0	10000	40000		and annually		research institutions, universities and other development actors find the Innovation Challenge Fund useful and participate The partnering organizations successfully link the initiatives with the projects' target groups
	Males	0	6000	24000				
	Females	0	4000	16000				
	Young	0	3000	12000				
Output 4.2 Public institutions strengthening for the provision of better extension services	Delivery capacities of public institutions strengthened				M&E system	Quarterly and	PMU	Public institutions
	Public institutions supported to improve their operating capacities	0	3	3		annually		interest and priority for rural extension services remain stable during the project life
Output 4.3 Policy relevant knowledge products	Policy 1 Policy-relevant knowledge products completed				M&E system	Quarterly		Public institutions
	Number	0	2	4		and annually		interest and priority for rural extension services remain stable during the project life

Integrated project risk matrix

Risk Category / Subcategory

Inherent risk Residual risk

Country Context Fragility and Security Substantial Substantial Substantial

Substantial

Risk:

Pakistan's security environment has improved and security situation in the Sindh province is generally stable but remains unpredictable in view of the recent surge in terrorist-related incidents in other provinces (KP and Balochistan) along the border of Afghanistan. Street crimes are common in the capital city of Karachi. A number of UN agencies including UNDP. UNICEF, ILO, WFP, FAO and UNHCR and WHO and WB and ADB are present in the province. Staff of the foreign aid agencies and diplomates are free to travel to and within the province.

Substantial Substantial

The country is one of the most affected countries in terms of climate change. and the likelihood of a calamity in the project area during the project implementation are high. More details are presented in the respective sections.

Mitigations:

The situation will be continuously monitored and appropriate mitigation measures will be put in place if deterioration of security in the province and any project district emerges. UNDSS advisory will be followed. The provincial government security advisories will be used for timely and informed input to the project teams and IFAD Missions to ensure their smooth and safe travel to the project areas.

Security: UNDSS advisory will be followed and government security advisories will be used for districts with substantial risks. Additionally, experience of IFAD indicates that engagement of local service provider for social mobilisation, participatory approach and strong involvement of community networks provide opportunities for offsetting security risks to great extent.

The project includes a RED Component to ensure concrete mitigation measure in case a calamity happens. The infrastructure will be climateproofed to increase its resilience capacity.

Macroeconomic Substantial Substantial

Risk:

The country's worsening macroeconomic situation due to high fiscal and current account deficits and low levels of reserves, continued devaluation of national currency and increasing inflation is leading to decline in household incomes and employment opportunities for poor HH.

Substantial Substantial

Additionally, the tightening of fiscal management due to latest standby arrangement with IMF, may pose challenges for availability of counterpart funding.

Mitigations:

The project will mitigate the effects of the macroeconomic situation on the target population with a strong focus on poverty reduction through assets accumulation, strengthening of value chains and provision of skill trainings to rural youth for gainful employment within developing value chains and in wider labour market.

During the implementation IFAD and executing agency will ensure; (i) continued relevance of project to needs of beneficiaries and government's priorities; (ii) timely projections to determine counterpart, and (iii) regular monitoring of disbursements.

Unit costs and budgets for each activity will be annually reviewed and adjusted by PSC to ensure that budgets reflect the prevailing market prices. At MTR, a holistic review will be carried out in terms of relevance and impact to effect necessary adjustments.

Governance Substantial Substantial

Risk:

After the 18th amendment to the constitution in 2008 almost all key sectors related to IFAD's mandate and its administrative and fiscal responsibility are now provincial subjects. However, provinces still face challenges in the development of a strong system for the delivery of development priorities in an efficient, equitable and transparent manner and through participatory development approaches.

Weak institutional capacity of public service providers and financial constraints often result in sub-optimal performance.

Mitigations:

The Government of Sindh is committed to poverty reduction and agricultural development as evidenced by recent promulgation of Provincial Poverty Reduction Strategy.

The project will assist the GoS in addressing management and technical capacity gaps for improved and demand-based service delivery to the poor with focus on participation of communities and private sector in service delivery.

The project will particularly enhance capacity to respond to need for climate change risk reduction and to respond to the changing demand for technologies for agriculture and market demand based vocational skills development and employability of youth and women.

The existence of a network of community organisations in the province, engagement of private service providers for social mobilisation and participatory development approach of the project will provide opportunities for inclusiveness, equity and transparency. The project will be strengthening; (i) local community institutions to take ownership of project outcomes and to liaise with the district authorities for continued support; and use community procurement mechanisms to enhance accountability and transparency using social capital.

The PMU will be autonomous and empowered with full complement of competitively selected technical experts to offset the impact of Governance issues in regular departments and facilitate dialogue with relevant authorities.

Political Commitment Moderate Moderate

Risk:

Recent elections for national and provincial assemblies have resulted in a fractured mandate at national level while same party has returned with clear majority in Sindh provincial assembly. The project approach and focus on the poorest rural people is well aligned with manifesto and political priorities of the winning party in Sindh province. A transition phase will now ensue from a caretaker set-up to the new government which may create a degree of uncertain approval progress.

Substantial

Substantial

Moderate Moderate

Mitigations:

IFAD will continuously monitor the evolving socio-political situation for prompt adjustments, if required. After any national or provincial Government change, a meeting or mission will be conducted to introduce the project to the new authorities and analyse any need of adjustment to adapt to any new development strategy

Sector Strategies and Policies Moderate Moderate Policy Development and Implementation Moderate Moderate

Risk:

Recognising its increased responsibilities after the 18th constitutional amendment, the provincial government formulated policies for youth, women empowerment, and agriculture.

However, there are limited capacities for the execution of policies including concrete actions, associating reforms and strategies and regulatory frameworks etc., leading to deferred benefits to communities and project beneficiaries.

Mitigations:

The project will provide support for effective implementation of the relevant parts of the policies including the associating strategies, frameworks and capacity building.

The project shall focus on generating new, simple, and replicable approaches for policy implementation— working collaboratively with all key stakeholders. This will ensure that the successful approaches become visible and generate a strong traction for a wider adoption and implementation by the provincial government.

Policy alignment Moderate Moderate

Risk:

Many sectorial policies and programmes at federal and provincial level are ending during the project period and new ones may appear.

Mitigations:

Generally, foreign funded projects and commitments are not affected with the change in government. Every successive government have supported social protection and poverty reduction programmes (BISP). Pakistan was one of the first countries to endorse SDG in 2015 and adopted SDGs as the national development agenda through parliamentary approval.

IFAD's past and on-going projects and programmes have supported and will support government priorities notably for poverty reduction and agriculture development.

The project is well aligned with the federal and provincial government policies and priorities and relevant SDGs.

The lessons learnt of the project will be used to inform the policy dialogue at portfolio level to increase the alignment between the project and the new policies and strategies.

Environment and Climate Context Substantial Substantial Project vulnerability to climate change impacts Substantial

Risk:

In a semiarid environment, project areas are experiencing flooding, cyclones and heat waves due to climate change. The frequency and intensity of extreme climate events is projected to increase, increasing disaster risk particularly for vulnerable poor and minority groups. Income earned from agricultural, livestock and fishing activities form the core livelihoods of the target groups which depend on weather patterns and climatic events. At the same time, awareness and adaptation capacity of the communities is limited.

Substantial Substantial

Moderate

Moderate

Moderate

Moderate

Substantial

Mitigations:

The project components are designed to (i) to make value chains less vulnerable to climate change (C1) and (ii) encourage livelihood diversification (2). Building the capacity of vulnerable target groups to diversify activities through investments in new/alternate means of income generation is a key subcomponent of the project. The vulnerable groups (small holders, interest groups, women, poor, and young people) will adapt new skills through capacity building and inputs to increase their incomes.

ADB infrastructure aiming at restoring ecosystem services will directly contribute to reduce climate vulnerability of communities.

Project vulnerability to environmental conditions

Risk:

The Project area is faced with environmental degradation due to excessive Indus river water withdrawal upstream and limited or no drainage facilities due to malfunctioning of existing drainage system. Soil salinization and poor groundwater quality are widespread while ecosystem degradation of the Indus Delta due to water cycle disruption, pollution and sea intrusion in the coastal areas are also contributing factors.

Mitigations:

Project's component 1 is designed to mitigate the impacts of prevailing and anticipated environmental conditions. This includes transition to crops and production practices that are better suited and resilient to prevailing and anticipated future environmental risks. Resources are made available to improve irrigation efficiencies, provide backup supply through storage ponds and improve on-farm drainage in waterlogged areas. The project components are designed to encourage adoption of best agricultural practices suiting and improving the prevailing environment through climate smart agriculture, but also develop economic opportunities in degraded environment. New activities envisaged for vulnerable target groups will contribute to adoption of more sustainable practices (such as production of compost, biopesticides). Alignment with ADB infrastructure will increase the financing available to mitigate the risk that environmental conditions impact project's investments.

Project Scope Moderate Moderate
Technical Soundness Moderate Moderate

Risk:

The key potential risks that can be foreseen at this stage is the very weak resource and productive asset base of beneficiaries that could allow introduction of business-oriented approaches leading to value chain development.

The low literacy rate may further complicate the adoption of the proposed capacity building interventions.

Mitigations:

The project design adopts an incremental approach to improved production and productivity in existing production systems through technology, access to finance and aggregation for strengthened bargaining position of smallholder farmers and fisherfolk. Once economies of scale are achieved, then VOs will be assisted to enter into 4P arrangements.

The project will aim to create an enabling environment through capacity building, productive assets accumulation, social and productive infrastructure, financial services and capacity building, for business orientation and private sector involvement.

The project design will be kept simple in terms of number, type and range of activities as well as the implementation arrangements.

Project Relevance Moderate Moderate

Substantial

Substantial

Substantial

Substantial

Moderate Moderate

Risk:

Currently insufficient scope exists for smallholder farmers and fishermen to compete in the market. The key challenge and risk is the very weak resource and poor assets base and capacities of the intended target group to participate in the value chain development.

There is mismatch between demand and supply of skilled workforce in local labour market and TVET institutes are unable to respond to the demand owing to disconnect between the skills and curriculum offered and delivered and actual market demand.

Moderate Moderate

Mitigations:

The project approach and proposed interventions are based on analysis of contextual conditions of the target group and market. The project scope, approach and proposed activities were identified in consultation with the provincial governments and discussions with fishing and agriculture communities.

The project design builds on evidence-based lessons from IFAD (SPPAP and ETI-GB) and other donor-financed projects and programmes. The project objectives will be pursued by addressing the critical issues of assets accumulation, financial services and capacity building.

The project will provide an opportunity for realizing the dividends of the "youth bulge" in terms of addressing critical challenges related to human capital development. The project will specifically focus on youth employability for employment and self-employment/entrepreneurship in agriculture including fisheries and livestock and other rural enterprises.

The institutional and technical capacity gaps of TVET sector will be addressed by engaging with TVET institutions in private sector.

Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability

Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

Substantial Substantial Substantial

Risk:

Owing to skills and capacity constraints, the M&E systems may not be well-positioned to track performance in terms of outcomes and results and instead focus on outputs, thereby contributing to the project delivery risk.

Substantial Substantial

Mitigations:

An M&E system, with adequate human capacity and tools, will be developed to provide project management, the Government and IFAD with reliable and timely information on project execution performance and results and to ensure efficient and effective project implementation.

Key element of the M&E system will be disaggregated poverty graduation tracking, changes in incomes and asset base, food security and nutrition, climate adaptation and reslience, youth and women empowerment through participatory monitoring and evaluation. BISP PSC data will be used as a benchmark to track the progress of poverty graduation and income and asset changes of beneficiaries.

Provisions will be made for a strong M&E team within the PCU and their capacity building.

Implementation Arrangements

Substantial Moderate

Risk:

Inherent institutional capacity risks are moderate in the province. However, start up delays are common and technical capacity and the skills level of public service delivery institutions may pose a challenge for the implementation of the projects approaches and interventions.

Substantial Substantial

Mitigations:

Relevant government line departments and private sector service providers present in the project area have previous reasonable exposure to participatory development approaches. Some of existing capacity gaps in extension services will be addressed by the project to enable effective engagement.

Project management responsibilities will be assigned to an autonomous and empowered PMU, reporting to the Project Steering Committee headed by Chairperson, Planning and Development Board that will be responsible for policy level guidance, coordination, oversight, progress review and will take corrective actions where warranted.

IFAD will continue to monitor the situation and work with GoS to develop solutions if implementation arrangements appear insufficient. To mitigate the risk of start-up delays, assistance will be provided for the formulation of the PC-I (government project document), parallel to the finalization of the project design. The IFAD country team will provide frequent implementation support in the initial stage of the project. Additionally,

adequate resources will be provided for capacity building and additional technical assistance.

Risk:

Inherent institutional capacity risks are moderate in the province. However, start up delays are common and technical capacity and the skills level of public service delivery institutions may pose a challenge for the implementation of the projects approaches and interventions.

Moderate Low

Mitigations:

Relevant government line departments and private sector service providers present in the project area are reasonably well placed in terms of management and technical capacities and exposure to participatory development approaches.

Project management responsibilities will be assigned to Sindh Coastal Development Authority (SCDA), reporting to the Project Steering Committee headed by Chairperson, Planning and Development Board and will be responsible for policy level guidance, coordination, oversight, progress review and will take corrective actions where warranted. SCDA has prior experience of implementing donor funded projects/programmes.

IFAD will continue to monitor the situation and work with GoS to develop solutions if implementation arrangements appear insufficient.

To mitigate the risk of start-up delays, assistance will be provided for the formulation of the PC-I (government project document), parallel to the finalization of the project design. The IFAD country team will provide frequent implementation support in the initial stage of the project. Additionally, adequate resources will be provided for capacity building.

Project Financial Management

High High

Project External Audit

Substantial Substantial

Risk:

• IFAD notes persistent gaps with reference to external auditing of projects which include weak-follow up with audit office resulting in backlog of audit findings, non-resolution of audit findings—which could potentially create ineligible expenditure for the project.

Substantial Substantial

Audit may not be required of key sub-recipients of IFAD Financing; hence,
 Partner Organizations may not submit annual audit reports to the PMUs. This may weaken the levels of assurance over project funds.

Mitigations:

PMU will be guided by IFAD to:

- Engage with Director General Audit for timely completion of audit.
- Send scanned copies of the final audit report as soon the report is ready to ensure on-time submission to IFAD and to avoid delays resulting from mail services. Then the hard copy can follow to IFAD ICO in Islamabad.
- Settle Audit observations within four (4) months after the Audit Report has been shared with project executing agency to ensure early resolution at Departmental Accounts Committee level.
- Ensure follow up meetings with the Auditors to settle any unsettled audit findings from previous years.
- Ensure engagement of reputable Chartered Accountant Firm, with IFAD concurrence, for the audit of NGOs and/or any partner organizations.

Project Accounting and Financial Reporting

Risk:

- Accounting software may not be adequately sophisticated or customized to meet project reporting requirements. This may result in difficulties to automatically generate required reports from the system, consolidate reports across multiple financing instruments, implementing layers and levels and report on multiple currencies.
- Weak monitoring of physical and financial progress may result in difficulty to track implementation progress and gaps and to take prompt remedial actions.
- Project financial procedures in the PIM may lack enough details to provide guidance to the project staff and may not be updated as at when required.

Mitigations:

- An appropriate Accounting Software will be procured, installed and the finance team trained in its use. Financial reports should be auto generated from the procured accounting software.
- Integration of the service providers, expenditures in the PMU accounting software. Relevant procedures to be identified in the PIM. The finalization and approval of the PIM Designated Accounts for the project will be opened within eight (8) weeks of the date of signing of the Financing Agreement and will be a condition for disbursement of the initial advance.
- PMU shall submit to IFAD; Quarterly Interim Financial Reports within 30-day of period end, annual unaudited financial statements within 4-month of year end and annual audited Financial Statements within 6-month of year end.
- FM staff should be orientated to comply with IFAD's requirements in their work— including those relating to IFAD's Anti-corruption policy. The acquisition of the software including staff training will be part of the start-up activities.

Project Internal Controls

High High

Risk:

- Instances of non-compliance with applicable internal controls have been reported by the Auditor General of Pakistan in recent audit reports, as well as in supervision & implementation support missions.
- Absence of internal audit function at project management and lower levels of implementation may pose internal control risks.
- Contracts and MoUs with implementing partners may not include key clauses on internal controls and reporting requirements.
- Inadequate supporting documentation to justify expenditure especially around asset management, travel expenses, and vehicle fuelling and maintenance, raising the risk of ineligible expenditure.
- Weak segregation of duties may arise to high numbers of staff vacancy.

Substantial Substantial

Substantial Substantial

High

High

Mitigations:

• To effectively safeguard project resources, the Office of the Auditor General will be engaged to perform compliance verifications on key project activities and the PMU would also engage the new internal audit function set up by WB/GoP to perform IA for all IFAD projects.

- A few internal control measures will be implemented to mitigate risks of internal controls failure such as
- o monthly bank reconciliation.
- o budgetary controls over each transaction.
- o budget vs actual analysis and reporting to PSC.
- o maintenance of Fixed Asset Registers and verification of assets randomly/periodically.
- o complete documentation of activities especially at the beneficiary level and random/periodic inspection to test credibility of reporting by implementing partners. Details will be provided in the PIM.
- Supervision missions would specifically examine whether the project is in full compliance with these internal control requirements.

Project Funds Flow/Disbursement Arrangements

Substantial Substantial

Risk:

- Sub-optimal disbursement may occur because of delays in the start-up of projects arising from delays in opening bank accounts and fulfilment of the other disbursement conditions.
- There may be weakness around traceability of interventions at the beneficiary level.
- There is weak capacity at lower levels of implementation such as at the community organizations (COs), beneficiary groups and other sub-national partner organizations (POs). Oversight and monitoring of these organizations by the project management may be ineffective.

Mitigations:

- A clear and streamlined process of flow of funds for IFAD financing. As per the arrangements, a special designated account for loan disbursement and a separate account for management of government counterpart funds are established with the National Bank of Pakistan (government owned and a subsidiary of State Bank of Pakistan) to provide independent drawing facility.
- Designated Accounts for the project will be opened within eight (8) weeks of the date of signing of the Financing Agreement and will be a condition for disbursement of the initial advance.
- Counterpart Fund requirements shall be clearly established through timely preparation and approval of AWPB (latest by 15 April of each financial year-before the start of preparation of the government budget and Annual Development Programme process. The AWPB counterpart fund requirements shall be reflected in the provincial Annual Development Programme and budget.
- The project will utilize IFAD's technical guidance note on co-financing and in-kind contribution to develop a section in the manual for capturing, monitoring, and reporting in-kind contributions.
- Disbursement will be based on validated 6 months cash forecast, and expenses will be justified based on quarterly interim financial report.

Project Budgeting Substantial Substantial Substantial

Substantial Substantial

Risk:

• The project will have multiple financiers namely IFAD, ADB, Government Contribution, and Beneficiaries contribution. There is a risk of mix-up in budgeting and expenditure allocations to these multiple financiers.

• There may be frequent delays in the submission of AWPB. This may arise from delays in sitting and approval by the project steering committees and difficulties in consolidating budgets from the lower levels of implementation.

• Tough fiscal policies such as the Government's introduction of rupee covers may result in poor AWPB implementation. The Standby Arrangement (SBA) policies agreed between the Government and IMF may further challenge the implementation of AWPB for IFAD Financing and Government counterpart funds.

Substantial Substantial

Mitigations:

- · A dedicated and fully empowered PCU will be responsible for implementation of IFAD livelihood enhancement component of this cofinanced project. With parallel financing mode, there is no risk of mixing of IFAD and ADB funds. Same applies to government counterpart of beneficiary contributions.
- The cost tables. PDR/PC-1 and PIM will have sufficient details on key activities to be implemented and sources of finances for these costs. Subsequently, the AWPB will be prepared with adequate details on financing for key activities to ensure adequate guidance to the accounting team in booking of the expenditure.
- PCU shall obtain the approval of AWPB & Procurement Plan through the PSC (by 30 April each year) and shall ensure that counterpart fund requirements of AWPB are reflected in the Annual Development Programme/budget of the provincial government.
- · Appropriate consultations should be held with representatives of the borrower in advance of the workplan development. Annual budget would be communicated in advance of setting the rupee cover.
- AWPB/Procurement Plans shall be prepared in consultation with implementing partners/service providers and these IPs will be supported by PMU to ensure proper estimation of funding requirements in the AWPB.

Project Organization and Staffing

High Substantial

Risk:

- · There may be delays in recruiting and filling vacant positions with suitably experienced and qualified personnel. Root causes may include weak capacity in the job market, interference in the recruitment process and underpayment on projects compared to market price.
- The organizational structure of project may be inadequate for the implementation arrangement of the project.

Mitigations:

- Core staff of the PMU—Project Director, Finance Manager/FM Specialist, FM Specialist, M&E Specialist should be engaged within eight (8) weeks of the date of signing of the Financing Agreement and will be a condition for disbursement of the initial advance.
- Institution of a well-structured finance unit within the PCU that includes competent and qualified staff who can carry out project financial management as per the fund requirements.
- All finance staff to undertake IFAD Online Finance Management practices and procedures course and IFAD anti-corruption training. In addition to that, finance staff to attend induction sessions on IFAD financial management requirements as conducted by IFAD Finance Officer.

Project Procurement

A.1 Legal, Regulatory and Policy Framework

Substantial Substantial Moderate Moderate

28

High Substantial

Risk:

To some extent, the public procurement legal framework encapsulates the agreed principles and ensure compliance with applicable obligations. Implementing regulations notified so far support the legal framework. The country procurement system is just 2 decades old. There are some international best practices incorporated in the procurement legal framework. There are no supporting User Guides for the procurement practitioners. There is no downstream procurement procedural manual /guideline for the PAs to effectively ensure efficiency, economy and transparency during the procurement process. There is no procurement monitoring mechanism and Guide on contract management. Recent amendments relating to engagement of state-owned entities under direct contracting does not seem in line with promoting competition and transparency.

Moderate Moderate

Mitigations:

PPRA should focus on meeting the development of missing standard procurement documents to complete the procurement regulatory framework at the federal level. Subsequently, PPRA should activate the National Institute of Procurement (NIP), take lead in designing of an annual calendar of a series of capacity building training programs.

A.2 Institutional Framework and Management Capacity

Risk:

The institutional framework and management capacity may be treated as average. The procurement planning is aligned with annual budgeting exercise. However, there is no mechanism for detailed planning and updating of procurement plans during the year. PPRA is managed by its Board albeit some potential conflict of interest in terms of financial and administrative autonomy. The country procurement system is just 20 years old and it has to go a long way to achieve the desired institutional maturity and proper functioning. The public procurement system has a capacity to develop and improve. The progress is very slow but it is in the right direction. The ingredients required for introducing and operating e-public procurement system are being brought together.

Moderate Moderate

Moderate

Moderate

Mitigations:

The main challenge is ensuring the development of desired capacity in the areas of procurement regulations, planning, transactions, monitoring, audit and contract management. The government must recognize procurement as a profession and do the needful as soon as possible. It should focus on promoting public procurement as a promising career stream with the introduction of necessary certification/accreditation.

A.3 Accountability, Integrity and Transparency of the Public Procurement System

Moderate Moderate

Risk:

Capacity constraints lead to poor procurement planning and weak contract management. PPRA to take lead and coordinate with PEC and other professional bodies of Constructors and Consultants; design an annual calendar of training programs for the PAs on frequent issues relating to effective contract management. There is a communication gap between the public sector and private sector. There are representative professional bodies of suppliers, constructors and consultants in the country. Market knowledge for the PAs of critical sectors (energy, transport, irrigation etc.) may be updated through interaction with these bodies on a working relationship basis.

Moderate Moderate

Mitigations:

There is a communication gap between the public sector and private sector which should be bridged through mutually agreed actions. These actions may include capacity building of both sides of the equation. The training activity should be coordinated by PPRA with PEC and these bodies.

A.4 Public Procurement Operations and Market Practices.

Risk:

The country procurement system is fairly new in performance of its operations. The country has ethics and anti-corruption measures in place. The components required for ensuring accountability, integrity and transparency of the public procurement system are somewhat present. The country has effective control and audit systems.

There is always room for improvement and with the passage of time, the Authority will attain required level of operational maturity. Procurement is a cross-cutting function, one aspect is the audit activity. The country has a sound legal framework and institutional arrangements for external audit—though the practice of performance audit and procurement audit (as a sector) is not established. It is not clear whether the offices of Chief Internal Auditors will enhance the procurement efficiency or otherwise.

Mitigations:

PPRA to prepare a bucket list based on following. Plan an awareness campaign to sensitize the stakeholders on the functions and powers of the authority; coordinate with AGP office to start the practice of sector audit; liaise with NAB and FIA and discourage investigation of cases by them; prepare a case for establishment of office of the procurement ombudsman as highest procurement appellate authority.

B.1 Assessment of Project Complexity

Risk:

Initial implementation support would be mitigation any capacity challenges during the early stages of the project and subsequently ad hoc support to be provided

Mitigations:

Ensure IFAD Implementation Support plus Procurement TA to be fielded by Project

B.2 Assessment of Implementing Agency Capacity

Risk:

The overall risk is established as substantial given the limited experience and capacity working with the new province.

Mitigations:

Project procurement will be ring fenced within the Project PMU with adequate technical support both from IFAD and Government. Oversight mechanism through internal and external audits and IFAD PPA and supervision would ensure adequate controls with the PMU

Project Procurement Overall

Risk:

The Procurement Framework identified substantial risk

Substantial Substantial

Substantial Substantial

Substantial Substantial

Substantial Substantial

Substantial Substantial

Substantial Substantial

Substantial

Substantial

Substantial Substantial

Mitigations:

Mitigation measure in the form of IFAD SDB, its Handbook, IFAD OPEN System and ICP CMT would provide adequate measure to mitigate risk Environment, Social and Climate Impact

Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and

hazards

Risk:

Substantial Moderate

Substantial Substantial

Substantial Substantial

Low

Pakistan is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate change as a huge portion of its population depends on the on farm and off farm sectors. The effects of climate change are being felt in rural areas and across ecosystems with adverse impacts on natural resources and the livelihoods that they support. This exposure to vulnerability is predicted to be exacerbated with impending impact of climate change. Declining water availability and soil degradation is impacting agriculture at a time when demand for agricultural products continues to rapidly rise due to population growth and improving diets. The poor are likely to be hit particularly hard by climate change, and their capacity to respond to climate change is lowest.

Mitigations:

To reduce exposure to the inherent risks, the project will apply promotion of production practices and technologies that reduce exposure to increased variability as well as investment in water resources management. Awareness raising and building resilience particularly among the poor will be a key capacity building intervention. Restoration of ecosystem services (ADB) will contribute to reduced climate vulnerability, as well as diversification of income generation.

An Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plan (ESCMP), and a Targeted Adaptation Assessment have been developed and integrated in PIM.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Low Low

Risk:

The risk of any significantly increase in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and thereby contribution to anthropogenic climate change, are minimal.

Mitigations:

Project involves no significant activities that would contribute to greater GHG emissions. Project will actively invest in bio-diversity conservation and ecology restoration measures.

Physical and Economic Resettlement Moderate Low

Risk:

Moderate Low

The project does not entail any activity that could result in resettlements

Mitigations:

No Risk envisaged.

Community health, safety and security Moderate Moderate

Risk:

Construction activities and use of agrochemicals, may have a negative impact on community health and safety.

Mitigations:

The project infrastructure activities will be small community-based schemes and use of heavy machinery and equipment is not anticipated.

The project interventions are expected to result in greater availability of high nutrition value foods in households and communities, which are a key driver of health. The project will develop a gender strategy that will include specific actions to mitigate risks of Gender-Based Violence due to project initiatives Labour and Working Conditions

Risk:

The project investments in public goods/ community infrastructure may result in exploitative labour practices (e.g. child labour), gender-based discrimination, discriminatory and unsafe/unhealthy working conditions. The project may cause exploitative labour practices like in kind community contributions of labour are assigned to poor (BISP Poverty Score Card Category 0-32) at the expense of their wage-earning opportunities.

Mitigations:

SCRP will be implemented through a community driven participatory process. All investments will be identified, prioritized and agreed at community level. Standard conditions on all social safeguards, including labour and working conditions, will be made part of agreements between project/social mobilization partner and beneficiary communities. PMU and social mobilization partners will monitor the adherence to these conditions by the beneficiary communities. The chronically, extreme and vulnerable poor (BISP Poverty Score Card Category 0-32) will be exempt from any in kind contributions and priority preference will be given to the local poor in all wage labour opportunities in project funded infrastructure investments.

Indigenous People

Risk:

There are no indigenous people in the target area.

Mitigations:

Not applicable and no risk envisaged.

Cultural Heritage

Risk:

The risk that the project may cause significant cultural or physical resource degradation, including threats to or the loss of resources of historical, religious or cultural significance. The known historical, religious or cultural resources are concentrated in the sub-urban area of Thatta City.

Mitigations:

Project activities won't be developed in and close to areas with cultural heritage in compliance with SECAP.

Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention

Risk:

The risk that project resources are not used efficiently due to planning and management inadequacies and enough safeguards are not followed to prevent pollution as a result of project activities is 'moderate'.

Moderate Moderate

Moderate Moderate

Low Low

Low

Low

Low

Low

Low

Low

Moderate

Moderate

Moderate

Moderate

Mitigations:

An elaborate and capacitated project management structure is designed at provincial and district levels backed by detailed processes and procedures elaborated in the PIM to ensure that project resources are used efficiently and produce the desired outcomes. Systems and processes will be regularly reviewed and updated by Project Supervision Missions. All hard/infrastructure project interventions will be screened for environmental soundness and measures will be incorporated in the execution arrangements to minimize any potential noise, air or water pollution. An elaborate and capacitated project management structure is designed at provincial and district levels backed by detailed processes and procedures elaborated in the PIM to ensure that project resources are used efficiently and produce the desired outcomes. Systems and processes will be regularly reviewed and updated by Project Supervision Missions. All hard/infrastructure project interventions will be screened for environmental soundness and measures will be incorporated in the execution arrangements to minimize any potential noise, air or water pollution.

Biodiversity Conservation

Moderate

Moderate

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 is moderate. The risk may arise if the investments increase the production area or intensify fishing.

Moderate Moderate

Mitigations:

The project is unlikely to have adverse impacts on biodiversity in the project area. The project will make investments in the eco-friendly introduction of climate smart and sustainable technologies for agriculture, livestock and fisheries. Communities will be consulted and sensitized on the need to conserve biodiversity and will be proactively engaged in all such efforts.

Stakeholders Moderate Moderate
Stakeholder Grievances Low Low

Risk:

Targeting, project implementation, quality of service may be potential sources of grievances.

Low Low

The project may fail to establish effective and easily accessible channels for registration of grievances, investigation and redress in a prompt/timely manner to the satisfaction of the aggrieved.

Mitigations:

SCRP will establish a comprehensive system of grievance redressal, a system that is responsive, objective, simple, fair, and time efficient. The system will make available four options for the registration of grievance – in person written complaints, through email, through SMS/Whatsapp, and through project website. All modes of complaint receipt will be widely publicised in the project area and beneficiary communities mentioning addresses, phone numbers, email addresses and web addresses. PMU and DCUs will establish accessible system for complaints/grievance receipt and protocols will be established for the logging of complaints and action thereof. Focal persons for grievance redressal will be notified in PMU and DCUs. District and Project level Grievance Redressal Committees will be notified. PMU will, as part of its monthly/quarterly reviews, will review progress on all grievances received and status of their enquiry and redressal.

Stakeholder Engagement/Coordination

Moderate

Moderate

Risk:

Stakeholder engagement and coordination risks are moderate. Ensuring close coordination with parallel financed ADB interventions as well as coordination and collaboration between social mobilization & Value chain implementing partners, public sector entities and PMU will require effective leadership by PMU, clear role articulation and close oversight and accountability by Project Steering Committee. Beneficiary level targeting and participation in over 500 villages will also require a well-rounded community interaction strategy.

Moderate Moderate

Mitigations:

A joint Steering Committee for ADB and IFAD investments will ensure close alignment of geographical coverage and investment synergies between the two sources of funds. A Project level coordination committee consisting of IFAD and ADB component Managers will assist in coordinated planning, budgeting and phasing of activities. Project's District Coordination Units will assist in close coordination between various implementing partners at field level. The project design and its institutional arrangements are based on extensive discussion with government, communities and lessons learnt. Capable social mobilization and agri-value chain development partners are available in the province and will be engaged through a competitive process to lead the community level organization, targeting, need identification and intervention delivery in partnership with three identified public sector entities. Lessons learnt from earlier IFAD projects have been kept in view for implementation arrangements.

Risk:

There is a risk related to selection of the target group and their participation which consist of landless poor, smallholder farmers, sharecroppers, small fishermen, women and youth) in the project activities.

Moderate Moderate

Mitigations:

Priority geographic areas and target groups have been clearly identified during design. Selection of target group and households particularly the extreme, chronically and vulnerable poor, will be guided by BISP Poverty Scorecard, based on National Socioeconomic Registry. A national Poverty Score Card is used for identification of poor households eligible for unconditional cash transfers.

IFAD introduced this accurate and reliable targeting tool in the country which has a hallmark for targeting strategies for poverty reduction and smallholder agriculture development and is being adopted across the country by government and donors.