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



تقرير رئيس الصندوق بشأن قرض مقترح تقديمه إلى جمهورية كينيا من أجل برنامج الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية

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للمو افقة

الإجراء: المجلس التنفيذي مدعو إلى الموافقة على التوصية الواردة في الفقرة 53.

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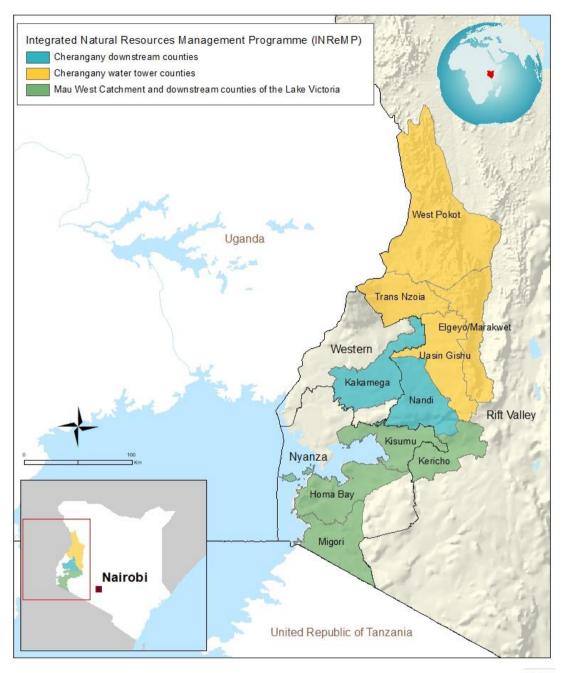
كبير الأخصائيين التقنيين الإقليميين لشؤون الهندسة الزراعية شعبة الإنتاج المستدام والأسواق والمؤسسات البريد الإلكتروني: r.delve@ifad.org

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خريطة منطقة البرنامج



إن التسميات المستخدمة وطريقة عرض المواد في هذه الخريطة لا تعني التعبير عن أي رأي كان من جانب الصندوق فيما يتعلق بترسيم الحدود أو التخوم أو السلطات المختصة بها.

| المحدود المحدود المحدود الدولي للتنمية الزراعية | 17-80-2023

موجز التمويل

المؤسسة المُبادِرة: المؤسسة المُبادِرة:

المقترض/المتلقي: جمهورية كينيا

الوكالة المنفذة: وتنمية الثروة الحيوانية

إجمالي التكلفة: إجمالي التكلفة:

قيمة القرض المقدم من الصندوق: 26.8 مليون دولار أمريكي

شروط القرض المقدم من الصندوق: بشروط مختلطة: مدة القرض 25 سنة، بما في ذلك فترة سماح مدتها 5 سنوات، ويتحمل رسم خدمة قدره 3.75

في المائة وبسعر فائدة قدره 1.25 في المائة سنويا بوحدات حقوق السحب الخاصة (تعديلات للقروض

بعملة واحدة)

الجهات المشاركة في التمويل: الصندوق الأخضر للمناخ؛ ومرفق البيئة العالمية؛

والقطاع الخاص

قيمة التمويل المشترك: الصندوق الأخضر للمناخ: 40 مليون دولار أمريكي

مرفق البيئة العالمية: 7.139 مليون دولار أمريكي

القطاع الخاص: 10.1 مليون دولار أمريكي

شروط التمويل المشترك: قرض

مرفق البيئة العالمية: منحة

القطاع الخاص: قرض

مساهمة المقترض/المتلقى: 23.5 مليون دو لار أمريكي

مساهمة المستفيدين: 8 ملايين دو لار أمريكي

فجوة التمويل: 47 مليون دولار أمريكي

قيمة التمويل المناخى المقدم من الصندوق: 98.5 مليون دولار أمريكى

الوكالة المتعاونة: بإشراف مباشر من الصندوق

أولا السياق

ألف السياق الوطنى والأساس المنطقى لمشاركة الصندوق

السياق الوطني

- كينيا بلد يبلغ عدد سكانه 54 مليون نسمة، ويُصنف اقتصاده من اقتصادات البلدان المتوسطة الدخل من الشريحة الدنيا، وبلغ ناتجه المحلي الإجمالي 113.42 مليار دولار أمريكي في عام 2022. ويُعد اقتصادها رابع أكبر اقتصاد في أفريقيا جنوب الصحراء الكبرى وواحدا من أكثر اقتصاداتها تنوعا مع وجود قطاع خدمات نشط². ويعتمد اقتصاده كينيا على مزيج متوازن من الزراعة والصناعة والخدمات، إذ تساهم هذه القطاعات بنسبة 53 في المائة و 29 في المائة و 18 في المائة من الاقتصاد على التوالي. 3 وتشمل التحديات الإنمائية الرئيسية في البلد الفقر، وعدم المساواة، وبطالة الشباب، وعدم كفاية الشفافية والمساءلة، وتغير المناخ، وضعف استثمار القطاع الخاص، وضعف الاقتصاد في وجه الصدمات الداخلية والخارجية.
- 2- ويعمل نحو 53 في المائة من سكان كينيا في الزراعة. ويمثل إنتاج المحاصيل ما نسبته 82 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي الزراعي و94 في المائة من عائدات الصادرات الزراعية. وينشأ الضعف في وجه انعدام الأمن الغذائي والتغذوي في كينيا من جملة عوامل، تشمل: (أ) النمو السكاني السريع؛ (ب) تغير المناخ؛ (ج) ركود الإنتاج الزراعي؛ (د) عدم كفاءة النظم الغذائية؛ (ه) التحديات الاجتماعية والاقتصادية، التي يؤدي فيها الفقر والبطالة وعدم المساواة في الدخل دورا هاما.4
- 3- وتُعدّ رؤية كينيا 2030 مخطط البلد الإنمائي الطويل الأجل، الذي يهدف إلى تحقيق التنمية المستدامة والحد من الفقر والنمو الشامل. ويجري تنفيذ هذه الرؤية من خلال سلسلة من الخطط الخمسية، ترتكز على ثلاث ركائز: وهي اقتصادية واجتماعية وسياسية. وقد التزمت كينيا ببناء الازدهار من خلال نظم غذائية شاملة ومبتكرة وتعاونية ودينامية في أعقاب مؤتمر قمة الأمم المتحدة بشأن النظم الغذائية.

الجوانب الخاصة المتعلقة بأولويات التعميم المؤسسي في الصندوق

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

☑ يشمل التمويل المناخى؛

⊠ يفضى إلى التحول في المنظور الجنساني؛

☑ يراعى التغذية؛

☑ يراعي الشباب؟

☑ يشمل بناء القدرة على التكيف

المنظور الجنساني. لا تزال التحديات التي تواجه تنفيذ القوانين على المستوى الوطني ومستوى المقاطعات، الى جانب المعايير والمواقف الاجتماعية والثقافية الراسخة تضرّ بالمرأة. فالمزارعات في المناطق الريفية لديهن إمكانية محدودة للحصول على الائتمان والموارد والأصول الإنتاجية، كما أن وصولهن إلى الأراضي والتحكم فيها غير كاف. ويعد تمثيلهن ضعيفا في الأدوار القيادية ويتحملن عبء عمل ثقيل في المزرعة

¹ البنك الدولي، نُبذة عن كينيا.

² تقرير Economist Intelligence، 3 فبراير/شباط 2024.

³ اقتصاد كينيا، ويكيبيديا.

https://kippra.or.ke/4

- والمنزل. وتشارك النساء بنشاط في الإدارة البيئية والزراعة وتربية الماشية وتسويق المنتجات، ومع ذلك فإن سيطرتهن على تلك الموارد محدودة.
- الشباب. معظم سكان كينيا من الشباب، إذ إن 35.7 مليون كيني (75.1 في المائة) تقل أعمار هم عن 35 سنة. وذلك يشكل قوى عاملة دينامية تمتاز بقدرة عالية على التكيف، ويعد استيعاب كبير للابتكارات التكنولوجية. ومع ذلك، فإن معدل بطالة الشباب مرتفعا إذ يبلغ 35 في المائة. وتشمل التحديات الرئيسية التي تواجه مشاركة الشباب في الزراعة التصورات السلبية تجاه الزراعة، وعدم كفاية مهاراتهم ومعارفهم ومعلوماتهم، ومحدودية الابتكارات الزراعية، وعدم كفاية فرص الحصول على التمويل والموارد مثل الأراضي.
- 7- الشعوب الأصلية والمجموعات المهمشة. يُقدّر عدد أفراد الشعوب الأصلية في كينيا بنحو 7000 تسمة، ويوجدون في المجتمعات المحلية الرعوية المسماة توركانا والرينديل والبورانا والماساي والسامبورو والإيلشاموس والإندوروا والجبرا والبوكوت وصومالي.
- 8- تغير المناخ والبيئة. من المعروف أن كينيا ضعيفة للغاية في وجه آثار تغير المناخ وظواهر الطقس المتغيرة، وقد صنفت في المرتبة الثانية والخمسين بعد المائة من بين 181 بلدا على مؤشر نوتردام القطري لمبادرة التكينُف العالمية لعام 2019. ⁵ولدى ظواهر المناخ القدرة على تغيير الموائل والتفاعلات بين الأنواع وتوقيت الإجراءات البيولوجية الرئيسية، مما يؤدي إلى تحولات كبيرة في النظم الإيكولوجية والسلاسل الغذائية القائمة. وتمثل علاقة الترابط بين ضعف الأمن الغذائي وتغير المناخ والتدهور البيئي مسألة حرجة في كينيا.

الأساس المنطقى لمشاركة الصندوق

- 9- يزيد اقتران الأداء الاقتصادي الجيد في كينيا بارتفاع معدل النمو السكاني في الطلب على المنتجات الزراعية ويضغط على الموارد الطبيعية. وترى حكومة كينيا أن الزراعة هي بمثابة العمود الفقري للاقتصاد، كونه يساهم على نحو كبير في كل من الدخل والعمالة. وعلى الرغم من أن البلد لديه العديد من المناطق ذات الإمكانات الزراعية العالية، فإن المحاصيل تتراجع بمرور الوقت، ويرجع ذلك إلى حد كبير إلى سوء ممارسات إدارة الموارد الطبيعية وآثار تغير المناخ.
- 01- وقد أثبتت خبرة الصندوق، في مشروع إدارة الموارد الطبيعية لمستجمعات مياه تانا العليا، وبرنامج تعزيز الحبوب في كينيا، نافذة سبل العيش الزراعية المقاومة لتغير المناخ، ومشروع صندوق نيروبي للمياه في تانا العليا الذي يموله مرفق البيئة العالمية، ما يلي: (1) يمكن للمجتمعات المحلية إدارة الموارد الطبيعية على نحو مستدام، مع تحقيق سبل عيش محسنة والحفاظ على الأمن الغذائي والتغذوي؛ (2) يُحدث دعم المجتمعات المحلية بمرافق الري آثارَ تحوُّلية عالية في قطاع الزراعة، مما يمكن المجتمعات المحلية من الحصول على ثلاث إلى أربع دورات محاصيل زراعية في السنة؛ (3) يمكن للقطاع الخاص أن يساهم في ضمان الإدارة المستدامة للموارد الطبيعية؛ (4) ومن خلال دعم المجتمعات المحلية، فإنه يمكنها زيادة قدرتها على الصمود في وجه آثار تغير المناخ، وتحسين سبل عيشها.

باء الدروس المستفادة

11- لقد ثبت أن للإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية، كما طُبقت في إطار مشروع إدارة الموارد الطبيعية لمستجمعات مياه تانا العليا، ومشروع صندوق نيروبي للمياه في تانا العليا، آثارا إيجابية على الإنتاجية والأمن الغذائي وتنويع سبل العيش وتوليد الدخل وصحة التربة. 6 ويمكن تعزيز الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية من خلال

⁵ مشروع لمبادرة التكيف العالمية بجامعة نوتردام يلخص مدى ضعف بلد ما في وجه تغير المناخ والتحديات العالمية الأخرى من ناحية، واستعداده لتحسين قدرته على الصمود من ناحية أخرى.

[.] 6 تقرير مشروع إدارة الموارد الطبيعية لمستجمعات مياه تانا العليا، تقرير إنجاز المشروع، القسم دال-2 – الأثر على الفقر الريفي. مارس/آذار 2023.

- التخطيط على مستوى مستجمعات المياه لضمان تنسيق الاستثمارات بين المجتمعات المحلية والمقاطعات كما هو الحال في بلدان أخرى في المنطقة.
- 21- ويمكن أن يزيد توحيد الموارد في عدد قليل من المقاطعات، من خلال الاستفادة من التدخلات الجارية، إلى تضخيم الأثر. وتماشيا مع توصيات تقييم الاستراتيجية القطرية والبرنامج القطري (2019)، يستند برنامج الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية إلى الميزة النسبية للصندوق ويضمن استمرار التركيز على مواضيع ومناطق جغرافية مختارة. وفي إطار مشروع إدارة الموارد الطبيعية لمستجمعات مياه تانا العليا، جرى تحقيق أثر أكبر من خلال تركيز التدخلات في ست مقاطعات فقط على مدى فترة تنفيذ أطول (10 سنوات). وعلى نحو مماثل، سيجري تنفيذ برنامج الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية في عشر مقاطعات على مدى فترة ثماني سنوات.

ثانيا وصف البرنامج

ألف- الأهداف، والمنطقة الجغرافية للتدخل، والمجموعات المستهدفة

- 13- يتمثل هدف برنامج الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية في المساهمة في تحسين الأمن الغذائي والتغذوي وأمن الدخل للأسر المعيشية الريفية في نظام إيكولوجي مستدام وقادر على الصمود". ويتمثل الهدف الإنمائي للبرنامج في تعزيز الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية، وزيادة القدرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ وتحسين سبل عيش المستفيدين، لا سيما النساء والشباب والمجموعات الضعيفة الأخرى".
- 14 وسيجري تنفيذ برنامج الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية في تلال شير انغاني وأبراج مياه ماو الجنوبية-الغربية مع التركيز على المقاطعات العشر: (1) مقاطعات أبراج مياه شير انغاني المسماة إلجيو ماراكويت، وبوكوت الغربية، وترانس نزويا ؟ (2) مقاطعات تشير انجاني الواقعة في المنطقة السفلي من حوض المجرى في أوسين جيشو وناندي وكاكاميجا (بتمويل مشترك من مرفق البيئة العالمية)؛ (3) مقاطعة واحدة واقعة في المنطقة العليا من حوض المجرى المائي لماو الجنوبية- الغربية- كيريشو- وثلاث مقاطعات واقعة في المنطقة السفلي من حوض المجرى المائي في حوض بحيرة فيكتوريا، وهي كيسومو وخليج هوما وميغوري.
- 21- يُقدر عدد المستفيدين المباشرين من برنامج الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية بنحو 407 176 أسرة معيشية ريفية ضعيفة (880 200 2 شخصا). وسيجري اختيار هؤلاء من المجموعات المستهدفة التالية: (1) الأسر المعيشية للمزارعين الريفيين التي تعاني من انعدام الأمن الغذائي والضعف (20 في المائة من المجموعة المستهدفة)؛ (2) الأسر المعيشية للمزارعين التي تعاني من انعدام الأمن الغذائي المعتدل (40 في المائة من المجموعة المستهدفة)؛ (3) الأسر المعيشية للمزارعين المتوسطين التي تتمتع بالأمن الغذائي والتي لديها أنشطة تنظيم هيكلي أو شبه هيكلي (30 في المائة)؛ (4) المؤسسات البالغة الصغر والصغيرة والمتوسطة (10 في المائة).

باء المكونات والحصائل والأنشطة

- 16- سيتضمن البرنامج المكونات التالية: (1) تعزيز البيئة التي يقودها المجتمع المحلي والإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية وخدمات النظم الإيكولوجية والعمل المناخي؛ (2) تحسين سبل العيش الريفية الشاملة والمستدامة؛ (3) تعزيز السياسات والمؤسسات المعنية بالإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية وتنسيق الأنشطة الريفية.
- المكون 1: تعزيز البيئة التي يقودها المجتمع المحلي والإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية وخدمات النظم الإيكولوجية والعمل المناخى

17- سيدعم هذا المكون المستفيدين في الإدارة المستدامة للموارد الطبيعية الرئيسية داخل مجتمعاتهم المحلية. وسيركز على الموارد الطبيعية الرئيسية الخمسة التي جرى تحديدها في جميع المقاطعات العشر المستهدفة خلال بعثة تصميم برنامج الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية: (أ) الغابات؛ (ب) المراعي؛ (ج) الأراضي الصالحة للزراعة؛ (د) الأراضي الرطبة؛ (ه) الموارد المائية (المياه الجوفية والينابيع والأنهار/المجاري المائية والبحيرات).

المكون 2: تحسين سبل العيش الريفية الشاملة والمستدامة

18- هذا المكون ضروري لنجاح المكون 1. ويستهدف دعم المجتمعات المحلية والأسر المعيشية لتحسين سبل عيشها ودخلها باستخدام تدخلات مفيدة لإدارة قاعدة الموارد الطبيعية. وستكون هذه الأنشطة بمثابة حوافز للمجتمعات المحلية للحفاظ على البيئة التي تعيش فيها على نحو مستدام.

المكون 3: تعزيز السياسات والمؤسسات المعنية بالإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية والتنسيق الريفي.

19- سيكون هذا المكون مكونا شاملا يخدم المكونات التقنية ويسهل مسارات التنفيذ الفعال والكفء لأنشطة برنامج الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية. وسيعمل على تعزيز المؤسسات لإدارة استثمارات البرنامج على نحو مستدام. وسيسهل دعم السياسات وضع السياسات والاستراتيجيات واستعراضها وتحديثها في المجالات التي جرى تحديدها على أنها ضرورية للإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية.

جيم نظرية التغيير

26- تقوم نظرية التغيير في برنامج الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية على أساس أن الأسر المعيشية الريفية داخل النظام الإيكولوجي لأبراج المياه في شير انغاني وماو الغربية- الجنوبية تواجه تحديات تجعلها ضعيفة للغاية في وجه الأثار السلبية المتزايدة باستمرار لتغير المناخ، إذ إن هذه المجتمعات المحلية لديها نظم أسواق محدودة، وهناك ضعف في مشاركة القطاع الخاص في أنشطة الحفظ وكذلك في بعض سلاسل القيمة، وضعف في القدرة المؤسسية وفي الإطار التنظيمي غير الملائم لوضع السياسات، وضعف في قدرات المؤسسات المجتمعية على دعم الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية وتحسين سبل العيش. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، هناك وصول محدود إلى الحوافز، لا سيما الشباب والنساء والشعوب الأصلية للمشاركة في أنشطة الحفظ وفي تحسين سبل عيشهم. وقد أظهرت الدروس المستفادة من تنفيذ تدخلات مماثلة أن تمكين المجتمعات المحلية يمكن أن يحسن تعزيز البيئة والإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية وتحسين خدمات النظم الإيكولوجية والعمل المناخي وسبل العيش الريفية الشاملة والمستدامة. ومن ثم فإن برنامج الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية سيعزز استعادة البيئة والموارد الطبيعية والنظم الإيكولوجية من خلال ثهج يقودها المجتمع المحلي. وسيعمل البرنامج أيضا على تعزيز الإنتاج الفعال والشامل والذكي مناخيا، وبالإنتاجية، والأعمال التجارية الزراعية لسلاسل القيمة المختارة من أجل تحسين الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية وتحسين القدرة على الصمود واستدامة الأمن المختارة من أجل تحسين الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية وتحسين القدرة على الصمود واستدامة الأمن المجتمعات المحلية الريفية.

دال - المواءمة والملكية والشراكات

21- يتواءم برنامج الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية مع أهداف التنمية المستدامة، وسيتيح النجاح في تحقيق هدفه الإنمائي المساهمة في تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة 1، و2 و 5 و 6 و 12 و يتواءم البرنامج مع السياسات والأولويات والاستراتيجيات الوطنية ذات الصلة وسيساهم على نحو مباشر في تحقيقها. كما أنه سيساهم في تحقيق أهداف برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية للصندوق للفترة 2020-2025.

- 22- إن مشاركة الحكومة في عملية التصميم من شأنها أن تضمن ملكية البلد للمشروع. وقد تم تشكيل فريق يضم ممثلين عن الوزارات والمؤسسات الرئيسية، وقد عمل الصندوق معهم في تشاور وثيق لضمان جمع آراء أصحاب المصلحة الرئيسيين (وخاصة المجموعة المستهدفة ومؤسساتها) والمؤسسات الحكومية ذات الصلة واستخدامها في صياغة تركيز البرنامج وأنشطته.
- 23- وسيدمج برنامج الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية وبرنامج التدخل الإقليمي لصناعة الألبان من أجل التخفيف والتكيف، الذي يجري حاليا إعداده بالتشارك بين الصندوق ومنظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة والمنصة العالمية للألبان. وسيقوم الصندوق بتقديم برنامج الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية في عام 2025 للحصول على تمويل من الصندوق الأخضر للمناخ.

هاء _ التكاليف والفوائد والتمويل

- 24- يمكن سد فجوة التمويل البالغة 47 مليون دولار أمريكي من خلال الدورات اللاحقة لتخصيص الموارد على أساس الأداء و/أو من خلال آلية الحصول على الموارد المقترضة (بموجب شروط تمويل يتعين تحديدها وتخضع للإجراءات الداخلية ولموافقة المجلس التنفيذي اللاحقة) أو عن طريق التمويل المشترك الذي يحدّد أثناء التنفيذ.
- 25- يُنظر إلى المكون 1 والمكون 2 على أنهما يندرجان جزئيا في نطاق التمويل المناخي. ووفقا لمنهجيات المصارف الإنمائية المتعددة الأطراف لتتبع تمويل التكيف مع تغير المناخ والتخفيف من آثاره، يقدَّر إجمالي التمويل المناخي الذي يقدمه الصندوق لهذا البرنامج بمبلغ 98.5 مليون دولار أمريكي.

تكاليف البرنامج

26- تُقدر التكلفة الإجمالية لبرنامج الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية، بما في ذلك التكلفة الأساسية والتكاليف الطارئة السعرية والمادية، بمبلغ 262.6 مليون دولار أمريكي، على مدى فترة تنفيذ مدتها 8 سنوات. وقدرت تكاليف الاستثمار بمبلغ 230.9 مليون دولار أمريكي (88 في المائة من إجمالي التكاليف)، والتكاليف المتكررة بمبلغ 31.7 مليون دولار أمريكي (12 في المائة). ويساهم المكون الفرعي 1-2 (تحسين الاستدامة البيئية والإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية وخدمات النظم الإيكولوجية) مساهمة كاملة في التمويل المناخي الذي يقدمه الصندوق، بمخصص إجمالي قدره 26 مليون دولار أمريكي (15 في المائة من التمويل المقدم من الصندوق).

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

(بالأف الدو لأرات الأمريكية)																	
	القرض	المقدم			الصند		مرفق الا	بيئة									
	من اله	سندوق	فجوة الت	ويل	الأخضر	للمناخ	العالمب	ä	المستفيدو	٠	المقتر	ِض/المتلقى		القطاع الـ	خاص	المجمو	ع
المكون/المكون الفر عي	المبا	نغ %	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	<i>i</i> 7%	قدا عين		نقديا	عينيا	%	المبلغ	%		%
 1- تعزيز البيئة التي يقودها المجتمع المحلي والإدارة المتكاملة للموارد 																	
الطبيعية وخدمات النَّظم الإيكولوجية والعمل المناخي																	
1-1 تمكين المجتمع المحلي والشباب والنُّهُج المفصّية إلى التحوّل في المنظور																	
الجنساني	5 933	70	2 506	30	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 439	3
2-1 تحسين الاستدامة البيئية والإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية وخدمات النظم	·																
الإيكولوجية	25 399	40	604	1	38 210	60	_	_	-	_	-	_	-	_	-	64 213	24
2- تحسين سبل العيش الريفية الشاملة والمستدامة								-		-	-		-		-		
1-2 تحسين الإنتاج والإنتاجية لسلاسل القيمة المختارة المراعية للتغذية	2																
والمؤسسات القائمة على الطبيعة	49 690	52	29 742	31	1 790	2	-	-	5 150	5	-	8 772	9	-	-	95 143	36
2-2 تحسين القيمة المضافة والروابط بالأسواق لسلاسل القيمة المختارة	ž							1									
والمؤسسات القائمة على الطبيعة	23 125	47	4111	8	_	-	6 660	- 3	2 850	6	-	2 820	6	10 172	21	49 738	19
 3- تعزيز السياسات والمؤسسات المعنية بالإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية 																	
والتنسيق الريفي ي	-	-	-	-	-	-		-							-		
3-1 التعزيز المؤسسي ودعم السياسات	4 420	85	395	8	-	-	-	-	-		414		8	-	-	5 229	2
2-3 خدمات دعم تنسيق البرنامج وتنفيذه	18 233	46	9 642	24			479	- 1			11 323	239	29			39 916	15
المجموع	26 800	48	47 000	18	40 000	15	7 139	3	8 000	3	11 736	11 831	9	10 172	4	262 678	100

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

(, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	القرض المقدم	م <i>من</i>			الصندوق الأ.	خضر	مرفق البيئة	العالمية										
	الصندوق		فجوة التمويل		للمناخ				المستفيد	-ون		المقترض/ا	لمتلقي		القطاع الخ	اص	المجموع	
فئة الإنفاق	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%		عينيا	%	نقديا	عيبيا	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%
تكاليف الاستثمار																		
1- السلع والخدمات والمدخلات	36 504	70	11 621	22	2 880	6	-	-	-	1 215	2	102	25	0.2	-	-	52 348	20
2- المعدات والمواد	3 130	92	50	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	217	6	-	-	3 395	1
3- الخدمات الاستشارية	13 155	83	2 332	15		-	-	-	-	-	-	311	-	2	-	-	15 799	6
4- التدريب	5 541	71	1 867	24	413	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 821	3
5- الأشغال المدنية	56 968	38	22 734	15	36 707	24	6 660	4		6 785	5		11 589	8	10 172	7	151 616	58
مجموع تكاليف الاستثمار	115 299	50	38 604	17	40 000	17	6 660	3	-	8 000	4	414	11 830	5	10 172	4	230 979	88
التكاليف المتكررة					-				-	-	-				-	-		
1- العمليات والصيانة	3 323	38	2 983	34	-		479	6	-	-	-	1 978		23	-	-	8 763	3
2- الرواتب والبدلات	8 178	36	5 412	24	-		-		-	-	-	9 346		41	-	-	22 937	9
مجموع التكاليف المتكررة	11 501	36	8 396	27	-		479	2	-	-	-	11 323		36	-	-	31 700	12
المجموع	126 800	48	47 000	18	40 000	15	7 139	3	-	8 000	3	11 736	11 831	9	10 172	2	262 678	100

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

(به ۵ اللودرات الامريتية)									
	السنة الأولى للمشروع	السنة الثانية للمشروع	السنة الثالثة للمشروع	السنة الرابعة للمشروع	السنة الخامسة للمشروع	السنة السادسة للمشروع	السنة السابعة للمشروع	السنة الثامنة للمشروع	المجموع
المكون/المكون الفر عي	المبلغ	المبلغ	المبلغ	المبلغ	المبلغ	المبلغ	المبلغ	المبلغ	المبلغ
 1- تعزيز البيئة التي يقودها المجتمع المحلي والإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية وخدمات النظم الإيكولوجية والعمل المناخي 									
1-1 تمكين المجتمع المحلي والشباب والنُّهُج المفضية إلى التحوّل في المنظور الجنساني	87	1 173	1 790	1 835	1 049	1 004	792	709	8 439
2-1 تحسين الاستدامة البيئية والإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية وخدمات النظم الإيكولوجية	1 958	4 503	12 612	10 871	13 004	12 210	8 740	315	64 213
2- تحسين سبل العيش الريفية الشاملة والمستدامة									
2-1 تحسين الإنتاج والإنتاجية لسلاسل القيمة المختارة المراعية للتغذية والمؤسسات القائمة على الطبيعة	3 100	6 832	5 317	18 450	27 979	31 830	1 016	618	95 143
2-2 تحسين القيمة المضافة والروابط بالأسواق لسلاسل القيمة المختارة والمؤسسات القائمة على الطبيعة	406	3 254	8 052	14 075	17 158	4 510	1 313	971	49 738
3- تعزيز السياسات والمؤسسات المعنية بالإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية والتنسيق الريفي									
3-1 التعزيز المؤسسي ودعم السياسات	288	2 116	2 429	395					5 229
2-3 خدمات دعم تنسيق البرنامج وتنفيذه	6 454	4 713	4 479	4 636	5 118	4 674	4 790	5 053	39 916
المجموع	12 293	22 591	34 679	50 262	64 308	54 228	16 651	7 666	262 678

استراتيجية وخطة التمويل والتمويل المشترك

- 27- سيجري تمويل برنامج الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية من خلال قرض يقدمه الصندوق وتمويل مشترك من الصندوق الأخضر للمناخ ومرفق البيئة العالمية: تبلغ قيمة قرض من الصندوق 126.8 مليون دولار أمريكي. وقد انطوى تصميم البرنامج على فجوة تمويل قدر ها 47 مليون دولار أمريكي يمكن تغطيتها في إطار الدورات اللاحقة لنظام تخصيص الموارد على أساس الأداء (بموجب شروط تمويل يتعين تحديدها وتخضع للإجراءات الداخلية ولموافقة المجلس التنفيذي). وفي حال الحصول على هذه الموارد، سيصل إجمالي مساهمة الصندوق إلى 173.8 مليون دولار أمريكي، أي ما يعادل 66 في المائة من التكلفة الإجمالية. وتبلغ مساهمة الصندوق الأخضر للمناخ ومرفق البيئة العالمية في التمويل المشترك بمبلغ 40 مليون دولار أمريكي و7 ملايين دولار أمريكي على التوالي (15 في المائة و3 في المائة من التكلفة الإجمالية).
- 28- إضافة إلى ذلك، ستقدم الحكومة مبلغا يُقدر بـ 23.5 مليون دولار أمريكي في شكل مساهمات عينية تشمل الرسوم والضرائب، (أي ما يعادل 9 في المائة من التكلفة الإجمالية). وتقدر مساهمة المستفيدين بمبلغ 8 ملايين دولار أمريكي (3 في المائة). وتقدر مساهمة القطاع الخاص في التمويل المشترك بمبلغ 10 ملايين دولار أمريكي (4 في المائة).

الصرف

29- فئات الصرف في برنامج الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية هي كما يلي: (1) السلع والخدمات والمدخلات؛ (2) المعدات والمواد؛ (3) الخدمات الاستشارية؛ (4) التدريب؛ (5) الأشغال المدنية؛ (6) العمليات والصيانة؛ (7) الرواتب والبدلات؛ وتوزع التكاليف المرتبطة بها على الصندوق والحكومة. ويبلغ إجمالي التكاليف المتكررة 12 في المائة من إجمالي تكاليف البرنامج. أما فيما يخص التمويل المقدم من الصندوق، فتبلغ التكاليف المتكررة 11 في المائة من إجمالي الأموال المقدمة من الصندوق؛ ويظل هذا ضمن الحدود المقبولة.

موجز الفوائد والتحليل الاقتصادي

ستستفيد من برنامج الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية نحو 172 407 أسرة معيشية، أي ما يعادل 035 880 مستفيدا، ويقترن ذلك بتكلفة قدر ها 647 دولارا أمريكيا للأسرة المعيشية الواحدة و 129 دولارا أمريكيا للأسرة المعيشية الواحدة و 129 دولارا أمريكيا للأورد الواحد. ومن المتوقع أن يحقق البرنامج معدل عائد داخلي يبلغ 24 في المائة، مع قيمة حالية صافية إيجابية قدر ها 89.05 مليون دولار أمريكي (12.3 مليار شلن كيني). ويشير التحليل الاقتصادي إلى أن برنامج الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية مجدٍ. وقد أجري تحليل الحساسية لاختبار متانة التحليل العام للبرنامج وقياس التغيرات المختلفة بسبب العوامل غير المتوقعة والمخاطر الواردة في المصفوفة المتكاملة لمخاطر البرنامج. ويشير تحليل الحساسية إلى أن البرنامج مجديا من الناحيتين الاقتصادية والمالية في ظل مختلف الافتراضيات التي جرى النظر فيها.

استراتيجية الخروج والاستدامة

وبوجه خاص على مستوى المقاطعات، الأمر الذي يضمن وضع استراتيجية خروج مدمجة فيه. وباستخدام النهج المنطلق من القاعدة إلى القمة، سيتواصل البرنامج مع المجتمعات المحلية المستهدفة خلال عملية إعداد النهج المنطلق من القاعدة إلى القمة، سيتواصل البرنامج مع المجتمعات المحلية المستهدفة خلال عملية إعداد خطة العمل والميزانيات السنوية، والإشراف على تنفيذ الأنشطة ورصد التقدم المحرز في التنفيذ. وستكون حماية البيئة التي يقودها المجتمع المحلي سمة رئيسية في التنفيذ لضمان ملكية واستدامة ممارسات الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي. وسيتيح نهج المناظر الطبيعية، بما في ذلك أنشطة الزراعة المتجددة وإدارة مستجمعات المياه، بالإضافة إلى تطوير البنية التحتية القادرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ، تعزيز الاستدامة البيئية لتذخلات البرنامج. ولضمان الاستدامة المالية للمجموعات المدعومة، سيعمل البرنامج على تعزيز التدريب

على الأعمال التجارية والروابط بالأسواق. وستساعد التدخلات المتعلقة بالسياسات في ضمان توفير البيئة الداعمة اللازمة أثناء تنفيذ البرنامج وبعده.

ثالثاء إدارة المخاطر

ألف - المخاطر وتدابير التخفيف منها

32- هناك بعض المخاطر المحتملة التي يمكن أن يكون لها أثر سلبي على تنفيذ برنامج الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية و هدفه الإنمائي. وترد في الجدول 4 أدناه هذه المخاطر وتدابير التخفيف المرتبطة بها. ويرد سرد أكثر تفصيلا لملامح المخاطر في الملحق الثالث.

الجدول 4 موجز عام للمخاطر

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

باء - الفئة البيئية و الاجتماعية

2- يُظهر الفحص البيئي والاجتماعي أن المخاطر البيئية والاجتماعية في برنامج الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية كبيرة. وترتبط المخاطر الرئيسية التي جرى تحديدها بالانبعاثات الناجمة عن إنتاج الألبان، والممارسات غير الملائمة لاستخدام الأراضي، وإزالة الغابات، وتلوث المياه، والطمي، وتدهور الأراضي ومستجمعات المياه، والتعدي على الأراضي الرطبة، والتنازع على استخدام الموارد، وحالات حمل المراهقات بسبب العنف الجنساني. وقد استُخدمت معايير إجراءات التقدير الاجتماعي والبيئي والمناخي، لا سيما الحفاظ على التنوع البيولوجي، وكفاءة الموارد ومنع التلوث، وجوانب التراث الثقافي والشعوب الأصلية، وظروف العمل والعمالة، وصحة وسلامة المجتمع المحلي، لتقييم جميع المسائل المحتملة المتعلقة بظروف العمل والصحة والسلامة في المجتمعات المحلية بطريقة شاملة ومنصفة بحيث يتسنى وضع تدابير إدارية للتخفيف من المخاطر التي يتعرض لها الأفراد في المجتمع. وبعض المخاطر خاصة بالموقع ولن تسبب أي ضرر لا يمكن إصلاحه للبيئة والبشر. وستجري معالجة أي آثار سلبية محتملة من خلال خطط الإدارة البيئية والاجتماعية والمناخية وغيرها من تدابير التخفيف من المخاطر.

جيم- تصنيف المخاطر المناخية

34- يصنف الفحص المتعلق بتقييم المخاطر المناخية برنامج الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية في فئة المخاطر المناخية الكبيرة. ومن ثم، سيجري إدماج تقييم قدرات التكيف مع تغير المناخ في مذكرة إجراءات التقدير

الاجتماعي والبيئي والمناخي، مع الإشارة إلى خيارات التكيف المقابلة لها. ونظرا لتصنيف كينيا في المرتبة الثانية والخمسين بعد المائة من أصل 181 بلدا في مؤشر نوتردام القطري لمبادرة التكيُّف العالمية، ولذلك فهي شديدة الضعف في وجه آثار تغير المناخ.

دال ـ القدرة على تحمل الديون

- يشير أحدث تحليل مشترك بين صندوق النقد الدولي والبنك الدولي للقدرة على تحمل الديون إلى أن كينيا معرّضة لمخاطر كبيرة تهدد بوقوعها في حالة المديونية الحرجة، وتشير التقديرات إلى أن الدين العام قد وصل إلى 73 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بحلول نهاية عام 2023، مع استهلاك خدمة الدين نحو 55 في المائة من الإيرادات. وتطلّب تراجع الصادرات والنمو الاقتصادي في الفترة 2020-2022 استجابة مالية قوية من الحكومة، مما أدى بدوره إلى زيادة العجز في الميزانية. ونتيجة لذلك، تفاقم عدد من مؤشرات الديون، مما أدى إلى خرق مؤشري الملاءمة المالية والسيولة في إطار هذا السيناريو. ومن المتوقع، في إطار سيناريو خط الأساس، أن يصل الدين العام إلى ذروته ببلوغ نسبة 67.6 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بحلول عام 2029. ومع ذلك، تشير التوقعات إلى أن مؤشرات ديون كينيا ستتحسن مع انتعاش الصادرات، على الرغم من أنها تشير أيضا إلى أن التحسينات ستكون تدريجية على مدى فترة طويلة. وقد تمتعت كينيا على وجه العموم بإمكانية وصول قوية إلى أسواق رأس المال الدولية، وتفترض توقعات صندوق النقد الدولي أن البلاد قادرة على الاستفادة من الأسواق المالية الدولية لتجديد سندات اليورو المستحقة وتحسين ملف خدمة الدين الخارجي إذا كانت ظروف السوق مؤاتية. ويبرز تحليل القدرة على تحمل الديون ضرورة ضبط أوضاع المالية العامة على نحو مستدام لخفض مستوى الدين العام إلى مستويات أكثر حصافة على المدى المتوسط.
- 36- وتصنف كينيا على أنها بلد مؤهل للتمويل المختلط من قِبل البنك الدولي، وهذا يعني أنها تتمتع بإمكانية الحصول على الدعم من كل من المؤسسة الدولية للتنمية والبنك الدولي للإنشاء والتعمير. ولهذا السبب، لا تعتبر كينيا مؤهلة للحصول على الدعم من خلال إطار القدرة على تحمل الديون في الصندوق.

رابعا- التنفيذ

ألف- الإطار التنظيمي

إدارة البرنامج وتنسيقه

- 37- سيجري تعميم تنفيذ برنامج الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية في النظام الحكومي، على المستوى الوطني ومستوى المقاطعات على حد سواء. وستكون وزارة الزراعة وتنمية الثروة الحيوانية هي الوكالة المنفذة الرائدة.
- 38- وستُنشأ وحدة لتنسيق وإدارة البرنامج تكون مسؤولة عن العمليات اليومية وتضم فريقا من الموظفين. وستُنشأ لجنة وطنية لتوجيه البرنامج يتولى رئاستها المشتركة الوزيران الرئيسيان في وزارة الدولة للزراعة ووزارة الدولة للبيئة وتغير المناخ، لغرض تقديم التوجيهات الخاصة بالسياسات والاستراتيجية العامة. وسيجري أيضا إنشاء لجنة استشارية تقنية وطنية لتقديم المشورة التقنية إلى اللجنة الوطنية لتوجيه البرنامج.

الإدارة المالية والتوريد والحوكمة

39- ستتولى وزارة الدولة للزراعة، وهي الوكالة المنفذة الرائدة، إدارة الشؤون المالية لبرنامج الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية من خلال وحدة مخصصة لتنسيق وإدارة البرنامج. وستقوم وحدة تنسيق وإدارة البرنامج بصرف الأموال طبقا لخطة العمل والميزانية السنويتين الموافق عليهما، وصرف الأموال لحكومات

المقاطعات والوكالات المنفذة، وتنسيق الرصد والإبلاغ المالي. وستُبرَم مذكرات تفاهم بين الخزانة الوطنية وحكومات المقاطعات المشاركة تنص على متطلبات ومسؤوليات الإدارة المالية. وسيكون توقيع مذكرات التفاهم شرطا لصرف الأموال. وستتولى وحدة تنسيق وإدارة البرنامج وضع ميزانية البرنامج وفقا لإجراءات الصندوق وأنظمة الإدارة المالية العامة لحكومة كينيا. وتشمل آليات الصرف التي سيجري استخدامها سحب السلف والمدفوعات المباشرة. وستجري عمليات الصرف من الصندوق عن طريق تقديم سلف إلى الحسابات المخصصة، مع تجديدات ربع سنوية لاحقة استنادا إلى التقارير المالية المرحلية والتوقعات النقدية، بما يتواءم مع خطة العمل والميزانية السنويتين الموافق عليهما. ولمنع اختلاط الأموال، ستُنشأ حسابات مخصصة لمختلف مصادر التمويل، بحيث يكون لكل ممول مشارك حساب مصرفي منفصل بالدولار الأمريكي. وسيقوم برنامج على نحو سليم.

- وستجري عمليات التوريد في إطار برنامج الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية وفقا لقانون الحكومة بشأن التوريد العام والتصرف في الأصول (2015). وستُستخدم وثائق التوريد النموذجية الوطنية وسيجري تعديلها بما يتماشى مع المبادئ التوجيهية للصندوق. أما عمليات التوريد الموجهة إلى السوق الدولية فستستخدم وثائق التوريد النموذجية للصندوق. وستجري جميع أنشطة التوريد في المشروع بما يتوافق مع مبادئ التوريد والمعايير الأخلاقية والقواعد المبينة في دليل التوريد في الصندوق. ولضمان الامتثال لأعلى المعايير الأخلاقية، سيسترشد برنامج الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية بسياسة الصندوق لمكافحة التدليس والفساد في أنشطته وعملياته، وسياسة الصندوق بشأن منع حالات التحرش الجنسي والاستغلال والانتهاك الجنسيين والتصدي لها، وسياسة الصندوق لمكافحة غسل الأموال والتصدي لتمويل الإرهاب، وإجراءات التقدير الاجتماعي والبيئي والمناخي في الصندوق.
- 41- وستتبع الكيانات المنفذة مبادئ الصندوق التوجيهية لمكافحة الفساد لمنع التدليس والفساد وممارسات التواطؤ مثل الرشوة، وإساءة استخدام المناصب الإدارية، وسوء التوريد. وللتخفيف من هذه المخاطر، ستنفذ تدابير الإدارة المالية التالية: (1) عمليات الاستعراض السنوية للمراجعة الخارجية للحسابات؛ (2) إجراءات الإدارة المالية الموافق عليها؛ (3) ترتيبات الإدارة المالية القوية؛ (4) التقارير المالية المرحلية الدورية؛ (5) عمليات الاستعراض المنتظمة للمراجعة الداخلية للحسابات؛ (6) المتابعة التي تجريها لجنة مراجعة الحسابات؛ (7) عمليات الاستعراض المستقلة التي يجريها الصندوق.

إشراك المجموعات المستهدفة وتعقيباتها

4- ستتولى وحدة تنسيق وإدارة البرنامج مسؤولية التنفيذ لعملية المشاركة والتعقيبات استنادا إلى خطة إشراك أصحاب المصلحة التي وضعت لهذا البرنامج. وتهدف عملية المشاركة والتعقيبات إلى تحقيق المشاركة الفعالة لأصحاب المصلحة وتعزيز التوعية والفهم الأفضل للمسائل، بحيث يجري تنفيذ البرنامج بفعالية في حدود الميزانية وفي الوقت المحدد. أما أهداف المشاورات العامة فهي التالية: (1) إتاحة الفرصة الكافية لأصحاب المصلحة للتعبير عن آرائهم وشواغلهم وتطلعاتهم التي قد تؤثر في قرارات البرنامج؛ (2) إعلام أصحاب المصلحة بتنفيذ التدابير المحددة؛ (3) توفير المعلومات وتيسير عملية اتخاذ القرارات؛ (6) تقديم توصيات ومقترحات محددة كلما أمكن.

معالجة التظلمات

43- قد يولد تنفيذ برنامج الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية التحديات والشكاوى، وبخاصة ما يتعلق منها بانتهاك الحقوق، وتشاطر الموارد على نحو غير متكافئ، والاستبعاد. ولمعالجة مثل هذه الشكاوى، وانطلاقا من روح عملية التشاور المستمرة، وضعت آلية لمعالجة التظلمات في إطار برنامج الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية.

وتتكون الآلية من ثلاثة نظم متوازية: (أ) نظام قائم على المجتمع المحلي؛ (ب) نظام على مستوى المقاطعة؛ (ج) إجراء تقديم الشكاوى في الصندوق.

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

- 44- دورة التخطيط ستتبع دورة التخطيط والميزنة للحكومة. وستبدأ الدورة بإعداد خطة العمل والميزانية السنويتين للبرنامج، بوصفهما أداة رئيسية للتنفيذ والرقابة التشغيلية. وسيتبع البرنامج عملية تخطيط تشاركية من القاعدة إلى القمة من أجل وضع خطة العمل والميزانية السنويتين للبرنامج.
- 25- وسيشكل الإطار المنطقي أساس نظام الرصد والتقييم للبرنامج، وسيتضمن مجموعة من المؤشرات المحددة الخاصة بالبرنامج والمؤشرات الأساسية المختارة من مؤشرات الحصائل الأساسية للصندوق. وسيستخدم ذلك لتوجيه التقييم المستمر للأداء. وسيجري إعداد نظام الرصد والتقييم الكامل للبرنامج وفقا لمتطلبات الصندوق والحكومة، وستتولى تنسيقه وحدة تنسيق وإدارة البرنامج التي أنشئت داخل وزارة الدولة للزراعة بوصفها الوكالة المنفذة وبدعم من المقاطعات المستهدفة.
- 46- وستسترشد إدارة المعرفة باستراتيجية إدارة المعرفة والاتصالات التي ستوضع عند استهلال تنفيذ البرنامج. الابتكار وتوسيع النطاق
- بعتبر ما يلي من السمات المبتكرة الرئيسية للبرنامج: (1) إقامة شراكات مع مؤسسات مختارة لتشجيع المجموعة المستهدفة على صون البيئة التي يعيشون فيها والاستفادة منها من خلال تجارة الكربون؛ (2) نقل المياه من بحيرة فيكتوريا إلى خزانات ونقاط تجميع المياه في المرتفعات ثم إطلاقها لأغراض الري وغيرها من الأغراض؛ (3) ابتكار الطرق الخضراء للمياه الذي يدمج جمع المياه في هياكل تصريف المياه في الطرق؛
 (4) الاستفادة من التكنولوجيات الرقمية لدعم الإنتاج الموجه نحو السوق، والروابط بين مؤسسات الأعمال من خلال منصات السوق الرقمية، واستخدام البيانات لدعم تحليلات الأسواق.

جيم حطط التنفيذ

جاهزية التنفيذ وخطط الاستهلال

48- سيجري اتخاذ الخطوات التالية لمعالجة التأخيرات المحتملة: (1) إعداد مسودة خطة العمل والميزانية السنويتين، وخطة التوريد المرتبطة بهما، ومسودة دليل تنفيذ المشروعات في إطار عملية التصميم؛ (2) إعداد توصيفات الوظائف لجميع وظائف وحدة تنسيق وإدارة البرنامج؛ (3) الاستخدام المؤقت لوحدة إدارة برنامج تعزيز الحبوب في كينيا لدعم الاستهلال السلس لبرنامج الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية.

الإشراف واستعراض منتصف المدة وخطط الإنجاز

49- سيجري الإشراف على البرنامج على نحو مشترك بين الصندوق والحكومة لتقييم الإنجازات والدروس المستفادة. وسيُجرى استعراض منتصف المدة في منتصف فترة التنفيذ لتقييم ما إذا كان البرنامج يسير في الطريق المفضي إلى تحقيق أهدافه. وسيجري استعراض إنجاز البرنامج عند إتمامه لتعزيز المساءلة والتفكير في الأداء واستخلاص الدروس المستفادة ليُسترشد بها عند تصميم البرامج والمشروعات في المستقبل.

خامسا - الوثائق القانونية والسند القانوني

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

- 51- وجمهورية كينيا مخولة بموجب القوانين السارية فيها سلطة تلقى تمويل من الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية.
- 52- وإني مقتنع بأن التمويل المقترح يتفق مع أحكام اتفاقية إنشاء الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية وسياسات التمويل المقدم من الصندوق ومعاييره.

سادسا۔ التوصية

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

قرر: أن يقدم الصندوق إلى جمهورية كينيا قرضا بشروط مختلطة بمبلغ قدره مائة وستة وعشرين مليونا وثمانمائة ألف دولار أمريكي (000 800 126 مليون دولار أمريكي) على أن يخضع لأية شروط وأحكام تكون مطابقة على نحو أساسى للشروط والأحكام الواردة في هذه الوثيقة.

ألفرو لاريو رئيس الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية

Negotiated financing agreement

Integrated Natural Resources Management Programme

(Negotiations concluded on 29 August 2024)
Loan No:
Project name: Integrated Natural Resources Management Programme ("the INReMP"/ "the Programme")
The Republic of Kenya (the "Borrower") represented by the Cabinet Secretary to The National Treasury and Economic Planning
and
The International Fund for Agricultural Development (the "Fund" or "IFAD")
(each a "Party" and both of them collectively the "Parties")

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

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

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

Now Therefore, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

Section A

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

Section B

- 1. A. The amount of the Loan is one hundred and twenty-six million, eight hundred and ten thousand United States dollars (USD 126 810 000).
- 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 1.41% and service charge of 1.39% d will be fixed for the life cycle of the loan and payable semi-annually in the Loan Service Payment Currency, and shall have a maturity period of twenty-five (25) years, including a grace period of five (5) years starting from the date of approval of the Loan by the Fund's Executive Board. The principal of the Loan will be repaid in equal instalments.

- 3. The Loan Service Payment Currency shall be in United States dollars (USD).
- 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.
- 6. There shall be a Designated Account denominated in USD, opened at the Central Bank of Kenya to receive resources from the IFAD Loan, for the implementation of the Programme. The Borrower shall inform the Fund of the officials authorized to operate the Designated Account.
- 7. A Designated Account for the exclusive use of the Programme shall be held by the National Treasury at the Central Bank of Kenya to receive funds from IFAD. The Borrower shall inform the Fund of the officials authorized to operate the Designated Account.
- 8. There shall be two Project Operational Accounts in Kenya shillings (KES) to receive the proceeds of the Financing from the IFAD Designated Account, for the exclusive benefit of the Programme. One for the National Government (NG) and one for the County Governments (CG). A distinct operational account shall also be maintained in local currency to receive counterpart contributions from the Government of the Republic of Kenya.
- 9. Reporting: The Programme will be required to prepare quarterly and annual financial statement in accordance with the requirements of the PFM Act 2012 and IFAD's requirements.
- 10. Auditing: The Programme will be audited by the Office of the Auditor General.
- 11. The Borrower shall provide counterpart financing for the Programme in the amount of twenty-three million and five hundred thousand United States Dollars (23 500 000 USD) in the form of in-kind contribution and the value of exemption of taxes and duties.
- 12. All Goods and Services imported or purchased locally by the programme contractors, sub-contractors for the exclusive and direct use in the Programme shall be exempt from Excise Duty, Import Duty, Value Added Tax (VAT), Import Declaration Fee (IDF) and Railway Development Levy (RDL) in accordance with the applicable tax laws in Kenya.
- 13. Any income earned by contractors, consultants and experts using the programme funds shall be subject to income tax in accordance with the applicable tax laws in Kenya.

Section C

- 1. The Lead Programme Agency shall be the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development under its State Department for Agriculture.
- 2. A Mid-Term Review will be conducted as specified in Section 8.03 (b) and (c) of the General Conditions; however, the Parties may agree on a different date for the Mid-Term Review of the implementation of the Programme.

3. The Programme Completion Date shall be the eighth (8th) 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.

4. Procurement of goods, works and services financed by the Financing shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Borrower procurement laws and regulations, to the extent such are consistent with the IFAD Procurement Guidelines.

Section D

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

Section E

- 1. The following are designated as additional grounds for suspension of this Agreement:
 - (a) The Programme 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 Programme.
 - (b) Key Programme Coordination and Management Unit (PCMU) staff as described in Schedule 3 Section I.11 have been transferred or moved from PCMU without the non-objection of the Fund.
- 2. The following are designated as additional grounds for cancellation of this Agreement:
 - (a) In the event that the Borrower did not request a disbursement of the Financing for a period of at least 12 consecutive months without justification subsequent to the first eighteen (18) months from entry in force of the Financing Agreement.
- 3. The following are designated as additional general conditions precedent to withdrawal:
 - (a) The IFAD no objection on the first Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) and Procurement Plan (PP) shall have been obtained.
 - (b) The IFAD no objection to the Programme Implementation Manual (PIM) shall have been obtained.
 - (c) Key Programme staff have been appointed: Programme Coordinator, Financial Controller, Procurement Specialist and Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Specialist.
 - (d) A suitable off-the-shelf accounting software shall have been procured and installed, to satisfy International Accounting Standards and IFAD requirements.
 - (e) Designated Account(s) shall have been opened by the Borrower.
- 4. The following are the designated representatives and addresses to be used for any communication related to this Agreement:

For the Borrower:

Cabinet Secretary
The National Treasury and Economic Planning
P.O. Box 30007 00100
Nairobi
Kenya

For the Fund:

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

Date: _____

00142	Rome, Italy
	ent, [dated], has been prepared in the English language in two (2) es, one (1) for the Fund and one (1) for the Borrower.
	REPUBLIC OF KENYA
	"[Authorised Representative Name]" "[Authorised Representative title]"
	Date:
	INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
	"[Authorised Representative Name]" "[Authorised Representative title]"

Schedule 1

Programme Description and Implementation Arrangements

I. Programme Description

- 1. Target Population. INReMP's direct beneficiaries are estimated at 407,176 vulnerable rural households (2,035,880 million people). These will be selected from the following target groups: a) food insecure and vulnerable rural farmer households (20 per cent of programme target); b) Moderately food insecure rural farmer households (40 per cent of programme target); c) Food secure, semi-structured and structured medium farmer households (30 per cent of programme target); and d) Micro, small and medium scale enterprises (10 per cent of programme target).
- 2. Programme area. The Programme will be implemented in the Cherangany Hills and Mau West water towers focusing on the following ten counties: a) the Cherangany water tower counties of Elgeyo Marakwet, West Pokot, Trans Nzoia and Uasin Gishu; b) Cherangany downstream counties of Nandi and Kakamega (implementing the GEF funded Integrated Land and Water Management for Food, Water and Climate Security in the Dairy Food System to co-finance INReMP); and c) one upstream county of the Mau West Catchment and three downstream counties of the Lake Victoria basin of Kericho, Kisumu, Homa Bay and Migori (the "Programme Area").
- 3. Goal. The goal of the Programme is to contribute to improved rural households, food, nutrition, and income security in a sustainable and resilient ecosystem.
- 4. *Objectives.* The objective of the Programme is to enhance integrated natural resources management, increase resilience to climate change and improve beneficiaries' livelihoods, particularly for women, youth, and other vulnerable groups.
- 5. Components. The Programme shall consist of the following Components: (i) Community-led Enhanced Environment and INRM, Ecosystem Services, and Climate Action; (ii) Improved, Inclusive and Sustainable Rural Livelihoods; and (iii) Strengthened Policies and Institutions for INRM and Rural Coordination.

5.1 Component 1: Community-led Enhanced Environment and INRM, Ecosystem Services, and Climate Action.

This component will support target beneficiaries to sustainably manage key natural resources within their communities. It will focus on the following five key natural resources identified across all the ten counties during the INReMP design Mission: a) forests; b) rangelands; c) arable land; d) wetlands; and e) water resources (groundwater, springs, rivers/streams, and lakes) and f) watersheds.

Component 1 includes two sub-components: Sub-component 1.1 - Community Empowerment, Youth and Gender Transformative Approaches; Sub-component 1.2 - Improve Environmental Sustainability, INRM, and Ecosystem Services

5.2 Component 2: Improved, Inclusive and Sustainable Rural Livelihoods

This component is essential for the success of component 1. It seeks to support communities and households to improve their livelihoods and incomes using interventions that are beneficial to the management of the natural resource base. These activities will serve as incentives for the communities to sustainably conserve the environment in which they live.

Component 2 includes two Sub-components: **Subcomponent 2.1: Improve Production and Productivity of Selected Nutrition;** *Improve Value Addition and Market Linkages of Selected* **Value** *Chains and Nature-based Enterprises.*

5.3 Component 3: Strengthened Policies and Institutions for INRM and Rural Coordination.

This will be a cross-cutting component servicing the technical components and facilitating pathways for the effective and efficient implementation of INReMP interventions. It will strengthen institutions for sustainable management of investments under the Programme. Policy support will facilitate the development, review and update of policies and strategies in areas identified as essential for integrated natural resources management.

Component 3 includes two Sub-components: Subcomponent 3.1 - Institutional Strengthening and Policy Support; Sub-component 3.2 - Programme Coordination and Implementation Support Services.

II. Implementation Arrangements

- 6. Lead Programme Agency. The Lead Implementing Agency will be the State Department for Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development.
- 7. National Programme Steering Committee (NPSC). A NPSC under the co-chairmanship of the Principal Secretaries, State Department for Agriculture and State Department for Environment and Climate Change, will be set up to provide overall policy and strategic guidance to the Programme. The other members will be Principal Secretaries drawn from: a) National Treasury; b) State Department for Livestock Development; c) State Department for Water and Sanitation; d) State Department for Irrigation; e) State Department for the Blue Economy and Fisheries; f) State Department for Forestry; g) State Department for Cooperatives; h) State Departments for Gender and Youth; i) State Department for Internal Security and National Administration; and j) State Department for Environment and Climate Change, k) the CEO of the Council of Governors; l) Two County Executive Committee Members (CECM) from the Programme counties; m) Kenya National Farmers Federation, (KENAFF); n) A representative from National Alliance of Community Forest Associations (NACOFA); and o) a representative of Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA).

The main responsibility of the NPSC will be to ensure successful implementation of the Programme. The NPSC tasks will include, *inter alia*: a) policy and strategic guidance on the INReMP focus; and b) priority setting and institutional strengthening to ensure that the Programme achieves its objective and contributes to the higher-level sector policy and strategic goals. This will necessitate reviewing Programme progress against targets, assessing management effectiveness, appraisal of annual performance and recommending renewal of contracts of PCMU staff, deciding on corrective measures, where appropriate, identifying lessons learned and good practices, approving AWPBs

- 8. National Technical Committee (NTC) A National Technical Committee shall be established to provide technical advice to the NPSC. The NTC shall consist of technical experts preferably at the Director/Commissioner level, appointed by the individual NPSC members. The membership in terms of institutional representation will therefore mirror that of the NPSC. The NTC shall provide technical advice on matters that require approval and/or discussion by the NPSC.
- 9. Programme Coordination and Management Unit. A Programme Coordination and Management Unit (PCMU) will be established comprising a team of officers recruited through a competitive process led by the State Department for Agriculture. In addition to the PCMU's core staff of Programme Coordinator, Financial Controller, Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Specialist and Procurement Specialist, the PCMU will comprise technical officers and support staff as follows: NRM Specialist, Infrastructure Specialist, Agricultural Livelihood Specialist, Community Development, Gender and Youth Specialist, Nutrition and Social Inclusion Specialist, Agribusiness Development Specialist, Programme Accountants (2), Accounts Assistant, Knowledge Management Officer, M&E

Assistant, ICT Assistant, Programme Assistants (2), Office Assistant (2), Drivers (5). Detailed Terms of Reference (ToRs) for all PCMU positions are included in the PIM.

The PCMU responsibilities will include, *inter alia*, the: a) facilitation of a conducive environment for Programme activities, including the multiple partnerships required for effective implementation; b) implementation of the Programme activities in line with the AWPBs approved by the National Programme Steering Committee (NPSC) and provided with a 'No-Objection' from IFAD; c) development of operational strategies and establishment of effective tools for Programme implementation; d) financial and administrative management of Programme resources, preparation of AWPBs, mobilisation and coordination of implementation partners; e) monitoring, evaluation, knowledge management, learning and reporting implementation progress.

- 10. Interim Start-up Team –An Interim Start-up team will be constituted by the Lead Programme Agency to proactively take the lead in ensuring that all the identified key start-up activities are fulfilled within the stipulated time-frame to kickstart and ensure full integration of the start-up team to the design process. The Interim start-up team will function for a maximum period of not more than six months and subject to IFAD´s non-objection.
- 11. At County level A multi-sectoral County Programme Steering Team (CPST) composed of the CECMs of relevant County Departments, County Commissioner and relevant National Government Agencies at the county level shall be established to work closely with the existing County Agricultural Sector Steering Committee (CASSCOM) to steer implementation of the Programme activities at the county level. The CPST shall be chaired by the CECM in charge of Agriculture. In addition, a County Programme Implementation Team (CPIT) with representation mirroring the CPST, composed of members at the level of a director will be established and will be responsible for the day-to-day implementation of Programme activities. Also, a dedicated programme coordinating team composed of a Coordinator, Accountant, Procurement Officer, and M&E Officer shall be seconded on a full-time basis by the county government for day-to-day coordination of the Programme activities at the county level. The coordinator shall be the head of the CPIT and the Secretary to the CPST. As much as possible, the coordinating team shall be ring-fenced to avoid interruption of Programme implementation.
- 12. Implementing partners. The Programme will assess and collaborate through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with Programme partners drawn from the private sector and relevant Government Agencies, such as the Kenya Agriculture Livestock and Research Organization (KALRO), National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Kenya Forest Research Institute (KEFRI), Kenya Water Towers Agency (KWTA), National Environment Trust Fund (NETFUND), Water Sector Trust Fund, Water Resources Authority, National Irrigation Authority, Kenya Meteorological Department, Kenya Marine & Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI) and The Nature Conservancy. The MoU/contractual agreement shall clearly specify, the scope of the work to be undertaken, staffing and institutional arrangements, budget, reporting and fiduciary requirements, implementation records, and performance evaluation criteria, where relevant.
- 13. Monitoring and Evaluation. The logical framework will be the foundation of the Programme's M&E system and contains a set of defined Programme specific indicators and core indicators selected from the IFAD Core Indicators, to guide continuous performance assessment of the Programme. The full Programme M&E system will be developed in accordance with the requirements of IFAD and GoK and will be coordinated by the PCMU set up within the state department for Agriculture as the executing agency and supported by the CPITs. The M&E system will conform to IFAD's Operational Results Management System (ORMS), updated SECAP guidelines and Core Outcome Indicator Framework. The system will also conform to existing GoK M&E arrangements, including alignment with the recently developed Agriculture Sector-wide Monitoring and Evaluation framework and relevant integrated natural resource management frameworks at national and county

levels. The INReMP's M&E logical framework will also feed the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) as well as Jaza Miti App, among others. The Resilience Design and Monitoring Tool (RDMT) will be embedded in the M&E system with RDMT questions included in the system to collect resilience data at the household level.

The Programme will develop an M&E Plan at the start of implementation. The objectives of this M&E Plan will be to guide the Programme management team during implementation and to ensure achievement of the set goal and development objective. The Plan will also be helpful in enabling accurate and timely reporting of Programme progress and performance to all stakeholders. The M&E system will rely on data from periodic monitoring but, more importantly, on specific outcome/impact measurement surveys which will be carried out by the PCMU, especially after the MTR.

The M&E strategy will use digital tools, such as Kobo Toolkit and a web-based Management Information System (MIS), and GIS to collect and analyse information about Programme outreach, and impact. The Programme will use data generated from the M&E system to continuously evaluate the Programme's theory of change and to inform knowledge generation and dissemination for enhanced impact.

The Programme will undertake a baseline survey (including Empowerment, Nutrition and youth modules) at the start of implementation and subsequent rigorous evaluations that seek to establish Programme impacts and provide lessons learned for enhanced Programme impacts. The Programme's evaluation strategy will use quantitative and qualitative methods to determine how it contributed to improved livelihoods and nutrition among beneficiaries, at baseline, mid-term, annual surveys, and end-line with a control group as per the IFAD COI guidelines.

- 14. Knowledge Management. Knowledge Management in the Programme will be guided by a Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy (KMCS) to be developed at the beginning of Programme implementation or build on existing ones where applicable. The Programme M&E system will form the foundation of KM&L system and will, thus, be a primary instrument of information capture and storage. KM activities will ensure that the Programme implementation is a continuous learning process during which quantitative and qualitative data will be compiled, analysed, and disseminated as lessons learned, thematic studies and stories from the field. The lessons and experiences will be systematized and utilised as part of the policy engagement activities undertaken by the undertaken by the Programme.
- 15. Programme Implementation Manual. A Programme Implementation Manual with the associated annexes will be finalized at Programme inception, approved by the National Programme Steering Committee and subjected to IFAD's no objection. Any amendment to the PIM must receive an IFAD's no objection prior to it becoming effective.

Schedule 2

Allocation Table

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

	Component	IFAD Loan Amount Allocated (expressed in USD)	Percentage (net of taxes)
I.	Community led Enhanced Environment and INRM Ecosystem Services	32 150 000	100%
II.	Improved, inclusive and Sustainable Rural Livelihoods	71 960 000	100%
III.	Institutional strengthening, policy support and program coordination	22 700 000	100%
Total		126 810 000	

(b) Reallocation. The Borrower may request reallocation amongst components for prudence and to enhance food and nutrition security, community and environment centric impact for IFAD's non objection.

2. Disbursement arrangements

(a) Start-up Costs. Withdrawals in respect of expenditures for start-up costs for Components III incurred before the satisfaction of the general conditions precedent to withdrawal shall not exceed an aggregate amount of five hundred thousand United States dollars (USD 500 000) activities to be financed by Startup Costs will require the no objection from IFAD to be considered eligible.

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/Grant Account if the Borrower has defaulted in the performance of any covenant set forth below, and the Fund has determined that such default has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the Programme:

- 1. Within 6 months of entry into force of the Financing Agreement, the Programme will procure and install a customize accounting software as it is the practice in IFAD on-going supported projects, to satisfy International Accounting Standards and IFAD's requirements.
- 2. Within twelve (12) months of entry into force of the Financing Agreement, the Programme will enter into Memorandum of Understandings (MoU) with implementing partners that will structure the collaboration, define roles, responsibilities and duties with regards to implementation, financial management, accounting and reporting.
- 3. Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation. The Borrower shall ensure that (i) a Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) system shall be established within twelve (12) months from the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
- 4. Affirmative Action: The Borrower shall ensure that a strategy for gender has been designed to contribute to the social and economic inclusion of youth, women and other vulnerable and marginalised groups and offer them an equal opportunity to participate and benefit from the programme activities
- 5. Marginalized Groups and Minorities. The Borrower shall ensure that the concerns of Marginalized Groups and Minorities are given due consideration in implementing the Programme and, to this end, shall ensure that:
 - (a) the Programme is carried out in accordance with the applicable provisions of the relevant national legislation on the protection of Marginalized Groups and Minorities;
 - (b) Marginalized Groups and Minorities are adequately and fairly represented in all local planning for Programme activities;
 - (c) Marginalized Groups and Minorities' rights are duly respected;
 - (d) Marginalized Groups and Minorities communities, participate in policy dialogue and local governance;
 - (e) The Programme will not involve encroachment on traditional territories used or occupied by Marginalized Groups and Minorities.
- 6. Land tenure security. In the event there is land acquisition, the Borrower shall ensure that this land acquisition process has already been completed and that compensation processes were consistent with international best practice and free prior and informed consent principles.
- 7. Anticorruption Measures. The Borrower shall comply with IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations.
- 8. Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. The Borrower and the Programme Parties shall ensure that the Programme is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the IFAD Policy on Preventing and Responding to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, as may be amended from time to time.

9. Use of Programme Vehicles and Other Equipment. The Borrower shall ensure that:

- (a) all vehicles and other equipment procured under the Programme are allocated to the State Department for Agriculture and other Implementing Agencies for Programme implementation;
- (b) The types of vehicles and other equipment procured under the Programme are appropriate to the needs of the Programme; and
- (c) All vehicles and other equipment transferred to or procured under the Programme are dedicated solely to Programme use.
- 10. IFAD Client Portal (ICP) Contract Monitoring Tool. The Borrower shall ensure that a request is sent to IFAD to access the project procurement Contract Monitoring Tool in the IFAD Client Portal (ICP). The Borrower shall ensure that all contracts, memoranda of understanding, purchase orders and related payments are registered in the Project Procurement Contract Monitoring Tool in the IFAD Client Portal (ICP) in relation to the procurement of goods, works, services, consultancy, non-consulting services, community contracts, grants and financing contracts. The Borrower shall ensure that the contract data is updated on a quarterly basis during the implementation of the Program.
- 11 The Key Project Personnel are: Programme Coordinator, Financial Controller, Procurement Specialist and Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Specialist. In order to assist in the implementation of the Project, the [PCMU], unless otherwise agreed with IFAD, shall employ or cause to be employed, as required, key staff whose qualifications, experience and terms of reference are satisfactory to IFAD. Key Project Personnel shall be seconded to the [PCMU] 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 Programs's circumstances.

II. SECAP Provisions

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

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

- 2. The Borrower shall not, and shall cause the Executing Agency, all its contractors, its sub-contractors, and suppliers not to commence implementation of any works, unless all Programme affected persons have been compensated and/or resettled in accordance with the specific RAP/Abbreviated RAP, FPIC and/ or the agreed works and compensation schedule.
- 3. The Borrower shall disclose the draft and final ESIA reports and all other relevant Management Plan(s) with Programme stakeholders and interested parties in an accessible place in the Programme-affected area, in a form and language understandable to Programme-affected persons and other stakeholders. The disclosure will take into account any specific information needs of the community (e.g. culture, disability, literacy, mobility or gender).
- 4. The Borrower shall ensure or cause the Executing Agency and Implementing Agency to ensure that all bidding documents and contracts for goods, works and services contain provisions that require contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers to comply at all times in carrying out the Programme with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition and the Management Plan(s), if any.
- 5. This section applies to any event which occurs in relation to serious environmental, social, health & safety (ESHS) incidents (as this term is defined below); labor issues or to adjacent populations during Programme implementation that, with respect to the relevant IFAD Programme:
 - (i) has direct or potential material adverse effect;
 - (ii) has substantially attracted material adverse attention of outside parties or create material adverse national press/media reports; or
 - (iii) gives rise to material potential liabilities.

In the occurrence of such event, the Borrower shall:

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

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

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

Logical framework

Deculto Hieroreku	Indicators										
Results Hierarchy	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Assumptions			
Outreach	1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the pro-	oject	•		Progress	Annually	PMU	1) 40% of persons receiving			
Number of persons receiving		C	74538	244306	reports/MIS		·	project support are women			
services promoted or	Females - Females	C	49692	162870				2) 60% of persons receiving			
supported by the project (CI-	Young - Young people	C	37269	122153				project support are men			
1)	Total number of persons receiving services - Number of people	C	124230	407176				3) 30 % of persons receiving			
	Persons with disabilities - Number	C	6211	20359				project support are the youth			
	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households mem	bers			Progress	Annually	INReMP -PCMU	(50% of them are women). A			
	Household members - Number of people		621147	2035880	reports/MIS		•	youth is defined as a person			
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached				Progress	Annually	INReMP -PCMU	aged between 18 and 35 (inclusive).			
	Women-headed households - Households	C	37269	122153	reports/MIS			Proportion of midterm targets for			
	Non-women-headed households - Households	C	86961	285023				INReMP			
	Households - Households	C	124229	407176				PWDs. IPs and other vulnerable			
								groups are assumed to be 5% of			
								the target group			
								HHs that receive project support			
								are 30% female headed 5			
								members on average in one HH			
Project Goal	Households reporting improved food, nutrition, and income se	curity	•		Outcome	Baseline,	INReMP -PCMU	Persistent Cross boundary			
Project Goal: contribute to	Households - Number	(69879	229037	and Impact	Midline and	·	community and natural			
improved rural households'	Households - Percentage (%)	C	23	75	surveys	Completion		resources related conflicts in			
food, nutrition, and income	Household members - Number	C	349395	1145183				some counties(R)Unstable			
security in a sustainable and	Households with acceptable Food Composition Score				Food	Baseline,	INReMP -PCMU	Macro-economic environment			
resilient ecosystem	Households - Percentage (%)	C			consumption			(R)			
	Households - Number	C			score	Completion					
	Households Members - Number	C	465860	1526910	surveys						
Development Objective	IE.2.1 Individuals demonstrating an improvement in empowern				COI Surveys		INReMP -PCMU	Households are willing to chang			
Development Objective:	Total persons - Percentage (%)	C				Midline and		their nutrition behaviours(A);			
Enhance integrated natural	Total persons - Number of people	C		407176		Endline		Inclusive activities to ensure			
resources management,	Females - Percentage (%)	C			_1			full participation of persons			
increase resilience to climate		C		162870				with disabilities, youth and			
change and improve	Males - Percentage (%)	C	_		1			women(A);			
beneficiaries' livelihoods,	Males - Males	C	74538	244306		·	·	Community leaders and			
putting particular emphasis on women, youth, and other	Number of Households with increased combined resilience				Resilience	Baseline,	INReMP -PCMU	institutions embrace gender transformative approaches(A)			
vulnerable groups'	Total Persons - Percentage (%)	C		75	Scorecard		and IFAD-ECG	transformative approaches(A)			
vullierable groups	Female - Number	C			Tool (RDMT						
	Male - Number	C			surveys	survey					
	Female - Percentage (%)	C		51							
	Male - Percentage (%)	C			-1						
	Total Persons - Number	C									
	Total Household - Number	(93172	305382		•	•				
	Value of household incomes from project supported VCs				EFA		INReMP -PCMU				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators				Means of V			Assumptions
Results Hierarchy	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Assumptions
	Average net margins for Dairy VC (USD) - Money (USD' 000)	C						
	Average net margins for tree crops VC(USD) - Money (USD' 000)	C						
	Average net margins for horticulture crops VC(USD) - Money (USD' 000)	C	357	1082	!	Baseline, Midline and		
	Average net margins for Poultry VC (USD) - Money (USD' 000)	C	350			Endline		
	Average net margins for nature-based enterprises (USD) - Money (USD' 000)	C	6409	19422	!	Liidiiile		
	Average household income (USD/hh) - Money (USD' 000)	C		6479		_		
Outcome	3.2.1 Tons of Greenhouse gas emissions (tCO2e) avoided and	or sequeste	ered					Communities willing to adopt
Outcome 1: Community-led	Hectares of land - Area (ha)	C	0	169600	Tool	Completion	FAO	technologies and practices
Enhanced Environment and		C	0	0	1			promoted (A)
NRM, Ecosystem Services,		C	0	0	<u>!</u>			
and Climate Action	tCO2e/ha/year - Number	C	0	0	<u>!</u>			
	3.2.2 Households reporting adoption of environmentally susta technologies and practices	inable and o			COI Surveys	Midline and	INReMP -PCMU	
	Total number of household members - Number of people	C				Completion		
	Households - Percentage (%)	C			_1			
	Households - Households	C	93172	305382	<u>'</u>			
	1.2.9 Households with improved nutrition Knowledge Attitudes	s and Practi						
	Women-headed households - Households		27952		_1			
	Households (number) - Households		69879					
	Households (%) - Percentage (%)		23		_1			
	Household members - Number of people		349395				1	ı
Output	3.1.1 Groups supported to sustainably manage natural resource				Progress	Annual	INReMP -PCMU	Assuming group sizes of 30
Output 1.1: Inclusive	Total size of groups - Number of people	C			Reports/MIS	i		members per group. Target
ommunity capacity for	Groups supported - Groups	C			_1			communities embrace
NRM and climate action leveloped	Males - Males	C						therelevant trainings (A) Assuming group sizes of 30
ieveloped	Females - Females	C						members per group. Target
	Young - Young people	C			_1			communities embrace the
	Persons with disabilities - Number	C	6211	20359		la u	livin van novali	relevant trainings (A)
	Number of Community Action Plans		1 4444	40570	Progress Reports/MIS	Annually	INReMP -PCMU	reservant trainings (7 ty
N. 14 m. 14	#CAPs - Number	,					IND MD DOME	A
Output Output 1.2: Environmental	3.1.3 Persons accessing technologies that sequester carbon of emissions				Progress Reports/MIS	Annually	INReMP-PCMU	Assuming 40% of the outreach will be supported with such
Sustainability, INRM, and	Males - Males	C			-1			interventions (minimum
cosystem Services	Females - Females	C						requirement for a climate finan
mproved	Young - Young people	C						project)
	Total persons accessing technologies - Number of people	C			-1			Assuming 60% of beneficiaries will be able to access and use
	Persons with disabilities - Number	C	2485	8144	_1	1	luun no	digital advisory services
	Beneficiaries accessing Digital Advisory Services		74500	0.44000	Progress	Annually	INReMP-PCMU	aignal advisory services
	"Total persons accessing technologies " - Number	C			Reports/MIS	1		
	Male - Number	C						
	Female - Number	C						
	Young - Number	C	22361	73292	!			

Results Hierarchy	Indicators				Means of Ve			Assumptions
Nesults merdicity	Name	Baseline		End Target		Frequency	Responsibility	Assumptions
	PWDs - Number	(3727	12215		ı.	•	
	3.1.4 Land brought under climate-resilient practices					Annually	INReMP-PCMU	
	Hectares of land - Area (ha)	(51745	169600	Reports/MIS		1	ı
Outcome	1.2.8 Women reporting minimum dietary diversity (MDDW)				COI Surveys		INReMP -PMU	Assuming in improvements in
Outcome 2: Improved	Women (%) - Percentage (%)	(40		Midline and		dietary behaviour
inclusive and sustainable	Women (number) - Females	(91615	4	Endline		Alternative livelihood
rural livelihoods	Households (%) - Percentage (%)	(_1			interventions acceptable to
	Households (number) - Households	(229037				communities in target areas (A)Women, Youth, IPs, PLWHAs
	Household members - Number of people	(1145183				and PWDs have access to
	Women-headed households - Households	(27952	91615		1	I	incentives for economic and
	1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in production	1		.====	COI Surveys	Annually	PMU	livelihood
	Total number of household members - Number of people	(1526910				diversification(A)
	Households - Percentage (%)	(_1			Private sector is willing to partner
	Households - Households	(93172	305382		ls	l	with communities and
	2.2.1 Persons with new jobs/employment opportunities	1	7454	04404	COI Surveys		INReMP -PCMU	smallholder farmers on
	Males - Males	(1	Midline and Endline		ecosystem restoration.
	Females - Females	(16287		Enaime		Youth willing to participate in
	Young - Young people	(12215	-1			programme interventions (A)
	Total number of persons with new jobs/employment opportunities -	(12423	40718				
	Number of people 2.2.2 Supported rural enterprises reporting an increase in profit	4			COI Surveys	Pasalina	INReMP -PCMU	I
	Number of enterprises - Enterprises	<u> </u>	311			Midline and	IINKEINIF -FCINIO	
	Percentage of enterprises - Percentage (%)	(Endline		
Output	1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve the	,	ì	75	Progress	Annually	INDOME DOME	SBCC messaging provided to
Output 2.1: Production and	Total persons participating - Number of people	(305382	reports/MIS	Armuany	IIINKEWIF -FCIVIO	and accessed by all potential
productivity of selected value		(183229	Toports/IVIIO			beneficiaries
chains and nature-based	Females - Females	(-			Rural producers willing to access
enterprises improved	Households - Households	(305382	1			promoted technological
·	Household members benefitted - Number of people	(1526910	1			packages
	Young - Young people	(91615				Mainly irrigated infrastructure for
	Number of persons with disabilities - Number	(vegetable production and
	1.1.3 Rural producers accessing production inputs and/or tech	nological r		.0200	Progress	Annually	INReMP -PCMU	multiple water point use.
	Males - Males	(244306	reports/MIS	ļ ,	1	Assuming 0.3ha per farmer for
	Females - Females	(162870				vegetable production, and an
	Young - Young people	(37269	122153				estimated 9000ha to be irrigated
	Total rural producers - Number of people	(124230	407176				under multipurpose water points
	Persons with disabilities - Number	(20359				
	1.1.2 Farmland under water-related infrastructure constructed/	rehabilitate	ed			Annually	INReMP -PCMU	
	Hectares of land - Area (ha)	(Reports/MIS		·	•
Output	2.1.6 Market, processing or storage facilities constructed or re-	habilitated	•	•	Progress	Annual	INReMP -PCMU	Assuming 2 per county
Output 2.2: Value Addition	Total number of facilities - Facilities	(18	60	reports/MIS	•	•	Assuming 10% of the supported
and Market Linkages of	Market facilities constructed/rehabilitated - Facilities	(6					-
Selected Value Chains and	Processing facilities constructed/rehabilitated - Facilities	(6					
	Storage facilities constructed/rehabilitated - Facilities	() 6	20				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators				Means of Ve	rification		Assumptions
Results Hierarchy	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Assumptions
Nature-based Enterprises	2.1.1 Rural enterprises accessing business development servi	ces			Progress	Annually	INReMP -PCMU	beneficiaries are organised in
improved	Rural enterprises - Enterprises	(0 414	1357	Reports/MIS			such enterprises
	2.1.5 Roads constructed, rehabilitated, or upgraded				Progress	Annually	INReMP -PCMU	
	Length of roads - Km	(61	200	Reports/MIS			
Outcome Outcome 3: Strengthened	Policy 3 Existing/new laws, regulations, policies or strategies papproval, ratification or amendment	proposed to	o policy mak	ers for	National Government	Completion	INReMP -PCMU	New agriculture, rural development and climate action
policies and institutions for INRM and rural coordination	Number - Number	(2	6	and County Records			policies are approved (A) New agriculture, rural
	SF.2.1 Households satisfied with project-supported services	1	1		COI Surveys	Baseline.	INReMP -PCMU	development and climate action
	Household members - Number of people		465860	1526910	-	midline and	,	policies are approved (A)
	Households (%) - Percentage (%)	(23	75	5	endline		Efficient and effective devolved
	Households (number) - Households	(93172	305382	2			government structures (A)
	SF.2.2 Households reporting they can influence decision-maki	ng of local	authorities	and project-	COI Surveys	Baseline,	INReMP -PCMU	
	supported service providers	•	_	•		midline and		
	Household members - Number of people	(465860		<u>)</u>	endline		
	Households (%) - Percentage (%)	(23					
•	Households (number) - Households	(93172	305382	-	1	1	1
Output	Policy 1 Policy-relevant knowledge products completed	,		1		Annual	INReMP -PCMU	Assuming research outputs
Output 3.1: Institutional and policy capacity for rural development and coordination strengthened	Number - Knowledge Products		2	3	Reports/MIS			delivered in partnership with universities and research institutions
Output	Supported Government Institutions				Progress	Annual	INReMP -PCMU	
Output 3.2: Efficient and Effective Project Management and coordination	Number of Institutions - Number		3	10	Reports/MIS	JAIIIIdai	INVENT -1 CMC	l

Integrated programme risk matrix

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Country Context		
Political Commitment	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): In the recent past, the Government has reiterated its commitment to macroeconomic policies, aimed at maintaining public debt at a sustainable level, containing inflation within the target range, and preserving external stability. The Debt-to-GDP ratio stood at 63% in 2022 and while planned fiscal consolidation will help address debt, the risk of debt distress continues to be assessed as high. As a result, the Government has adopted a more robust and cautious approach in negotiations regarding external debt, sometimes resulting in delays in signing of financing agreements.		
Mitigations: ICO will continue to support government's efforts to mobilize co-financing in the form of grants from other development partners. In addition, partnership with FAO is being explored to provide parallel financing through a proposed GCF investment. These efforts are geared towards reducing overall cost of finance of the project to the Government. Besides, proposed programme is well aligned to the Government priorities e.g., the Presidential directive of accelerating to 30% National Tree cover by 2032 and improving access to water for irrigation.		
Governance	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s): There are aspects related to transparency, corruption, and lengthy and bureaucratic processes at the National and County Government levels. In addition, national and county governments have limited resources especially financial and personnel capacity to fully undertake their mandates particularly in respect to extension services and ecosystem restoration. Also, changes in government after elections in the past have resulted into change of project personnel. These may hamper implementation of programme activities especially at the county level.		
Mitigations: The proposed implementation arrangement involves a number of key institutions both at the national and county levels including the private sector for complementarity of roles. Furthermore, the programme will sign MoUs with counties to ringfence personnel as much as possible to avoid interruptions especially during transitions. The Lead Implementing Agency will also delegate the day to day running of the Programme to the PCMU in order to avoid lengthy and bureaucratic processes at the line Ministry, with a similar arrangement established at the county level.		
Macroeconomic	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s): Kenya's economic recovery has been dampened by the recent drought and price shocks. GDP is expected to grow by 5.5% on average in 2023–24 on the assumption of robust growth of credit to the private sector, recovery in agricultural production, and high commodity prices favourable to Kenyan exports. While it is forecasted that the economy will continue to recover given the prospects of favourable rainfall and a strong performance in agriculture, the persistence of tight fiscal and monetary policies, and a fragile global context, present downsides, often resulting to		

activities across government agencies or with county governments. These may affect project implementation especially as regards roles and responsibilities of certain activities. Mitigations: Programme will support policy (under Subcomponent 3.1) to address identified gaps as well as support coordination between different government agencies identified and potential implementing partners and county governments. In addition, MoUs will be signed with the identified agencies clarifying scope and roles. Environment and Climate Context Programme vulnerability to environmental conditions Risk(s): Kenya experiences environmental and land degradation	Substantial Substantial	Moderate Substantial
activities across government agencies or with county governments. These may affect project implementation especially as regards roles and responsibilities of certain activities. Mitigations: Programme will support policy (under Subcomponent 3.1) to address identified gaps as well as support coordination between different government agencies identified and potential implementing partners and county governments. In addition, MoUs will be signed with the identified agencies clarifying scope and roles. Environment and Climate Context	i	
activities across government agencies or with county governments. These may affect project implementation especially as regards roles and responsibilities of certain activities. Mitigations: Programme will support policy (under Subcomponent 3.1) to address identified gaps as well as support coordination between different government agencies identified and potential implementing partners and county governments. In addition, MoUs will be signed with the identified agencies clarifying scope and roles.		
activities across government agencies or with county governments. These may affect project implementation especially		
Risk(s): Certain policy gaps exist such as inadequate and weak Water resources utilization policies, fragmentation of water resources regulation and management in different government agencies and overlaps of mandates and functions on certain	Moderate	Moderate
policies. Policy development & implementation	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations: Proposed interventions will be aligned to the various sector strategies and Government priorities. The Programme implementation will continuously scan the policy environment to ensure alignment to new/changing Government priorities and		
Risk(s): While supportive sector policies exist and the programme aligns with Government priorities, such as the Presidential directive of accelerating to 30% National Tree cover by 2032 and improving access to water for irrigation, there will be need to continue assessing the policy environment to maintain alignment to new/changing Government priorities and policies.		
Policy alignment	Low	Low
will be promoted to reduce the risk of social conflicts especially over natural resources. Sector Strategies and Policies		
Mitigations: Efforts will be made to select Wards that are secure for project implementation. Adequate stakeholder engagements		
Risk(s): In addition to natural hazards such as floods drought, there are security threats, ethnic clashes, social conflicts, and cattle rustling/attacks in some of the proposed counties. These may hamper implementation of programme activities in the affected areas.		
Fragility and security	Substantial	Substantial
Mitigations: The Government has indicated commitment to provide substantial counterpart funding to the Programme based on the discussions so far with the National Treasury and Economic Planning. This in addition to exempting the Programme from budget cuts so long as absorption is at acceptable level, with cemented in the Financing Agreement. Moreover, the proposed Programme has a strong focus on private sector led growth in the selected counties and value chains including promoting access to finance by value chain actors through on-going RK-FINFA and the proposed ARCAFIM projects, which are expected to crowd in blended finance to the sectors/counties where the programme will be intervening.		
austerity measures and budget cuts by the Government that also affect projects financed by development partners.		

	11	
project areas have over the years experienced severe land		
degradation resulting from deforestation, unsustainable farming		
practices, pollution, soil erosion, water abstraction and forest fires.		
Mitigations: INReMP will invest in catchment rehabilitation efforts,		
sustainable land management practices, agroforestry, and		
sustainable water management, soil erosion control, riparian		
conservation, wetland conservation and operationalisation of a		
payment for ecosystems services, e.g., establishment of water		
funds, among other interventions.		
	0111	0-1
Programme vulnerability to climate change impacts	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s): Kenya is highly vulnerable to climate change and extreme		
weather events such as unpredictable rainfall patterns, droughts,		
heat waves, floods, and landslides. Future climate projections		
show that the country will continue to experience increases in		
temperatures, unreliable rainfall patterns and more frequent and		
intense extreme events, such as droughts and floods.		
Mitigations: Promotion of improved and resilient crop and livestock		
varieties and breeds, climate insurance, irrigation and water		
harvesting, climate-smart agriculture (CSA), agroforestry and		
reforestation, nature-based solutions, climate-proofing of		
infrastructure, access to climate financing, nature-based		
enterprises, renewable energy, manure management, efficient		
feed, fodder conservation, carbon markets, and payment for		
ecoservices (PES). The project will undertake an Ex-ante and Ex-		
post EXACT analysis to show the reduction in GHG emissions		
among others.		
Project Scope		
Programme relevance	Low	Low
Risk(s): The likelihood that INReMP's objectives and activities are		
not well aligned with national development or IFAD priorities,		
Illier in any loa man hadella development of it /ib phondes,		
and/or are not sufficiently relevant or responsive to the needs and		
and/or are not sufficiently relevant or responsive to the needs and		
and/or are not sufficiently relevant or responsive to the needs and priorities of the intended target group throughout the project's lifespan.		
and/or are not sufficiently relevant or responsive to the needs and priorities of the intended target group throughout the project's lifespan. Mitigations: The process of conceptualization and design is being		
and/or are not sufficiently relevant or responsive to the needs and priorities of the intended target group throughout the project's lifespan. Mitigations: The process of conceptualization and design is being very consultative of the key stakeholders – IFAD, Government of		
and/or are not sufficiently relevant or responsive to the needs and priorities of the intended target group throughout the project's lifespan. Mitigations: The process of conceptualization and design is being		
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and/or are not sufficiently relevant or responsive to the needs and priorities of the intended target group throughout the project's lifespan. Mitigations: The process of conceptualization and design is being very consultative of the key stakeholders – IFAD, Government of Kenya (national and counties) and the target beneficiaries; this ensures that INReMP is relevant with IFAD and the Government's policies, strategies, and acts. It also ensures that INReMP is consistent with the socio-politico-economic conditions of the target		
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and/or are not sufficiently relevant or responsive to the needs and priorities of the intended target group throughout the project's lifespan. Mitigations: The process of conceptualization and design is being very consultative of the key stakeholders – IFAD, Government of Kenya (national and counties) and the target beneficiaries; this ensures that INReMP is relevant with IFAD and the Government's policies, strategies, and acts. It also ensures that INReMP is consistent with the socio-politico-economic conditions of the target beneficiaries. At the mid-term review, steps will be undertaken to establish and ensure INReMP's continued relevance with the requirements of the three key stakeholders. Technical soundness	Moderate	Moderate
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flexible framework that is not very prescriptive to allow adaptation, where needed, during the course of implementation.		
Institutional Capacity for Implementation & Sustainability		
Implementation arrangements	Low	Low
Risk(s): The risk that the project executing agency does not have adequate resources, processes and/or systems to manage the project effectively (in accordance with the Financing Agreement and all relevant IFAD basic legal documents) towards achievement of the envisaged project development objective. This includes the project executing agency's lack of experience with IFAD (or other multilateral development bank) projects/procedures and lack of capacity to coordinate/support implementation arrangements that may involve several government agencies, different levels of government (or non-government entities), or multiple donor/financing agencies with different procedures and/or reporting requirements.		
Mitigations: The project will have a dedicated Project Management Unit at the central level and County teams at the County levels. Programme implementation structures have been aligned with the existing Government structures to ensure continuity. As and when needed, capacity building activities will be provided to the project staff to ensure compliance with IFAD (or other involved multilateral development partners) projects/procedures. In addition, implementation support missions will ensure proactiveness in resolving any implementation challenges that may develop.		
M&E arrangements	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): The following are potential risks: a) lack of personnel at county level to support M&E for the project. INReMP would need different specialists to guide appropriate implementation of different activities; b) limited staff capacity at county level that may undermine the quality of M&E of the project; and c) newly recruited project staff who may not be conversant with the IFAD ORMS requirements.		
Mitigations: a) INReMP will use seconded staff at the county level that will dedicate their fulltime attention the Programme to ensure a sound and timely implementation. For sustainability, efforts will be made to use existing structures; b) roles and responsibilities of staff will be defined in the PIM; and c) all staff will be exposed to IFAD-specific procedures at start up and during implementation. Implementation support missions will also be planned and fielded.		
Procurement	Moderate	Moderate
Part A of the PRM:	Moderate	Moderate
Pillar I: Legal, Regulatory and Policy Framework	Moderate	Moderate
 Risk(s): PPADA Provision 118 provides for request for proposal through advertisement without REOI. Provision 131 sets a condition for BAFO procedures to include the lowest evaluated price is in excess of available budget, but without a probity Auditor for BAFO procedures. Minimum period for International tender advertising provided as seven days in Regulation 83. PPADA provision 157 provides for participation of candidates in preference and reservation. It requires that for the purpose of ensuring sustainable promotion of local industry, a procuring entity shall have in its tender documents a 		

- mandatory requirement as preliminary evaluation criteria for all foreign tenderers participating in international tenders to source at least forty percent of their supplies from citizen contractors prior to submitting a tender.
- PPADA Provision 151 permits for exclusive preference to national contractors and provision 163 provides thresholds for exclusive preference. This may be interpreted that International based suppliers are excluded from IFAD financed procurements within the thresholds of KSh 1 billion for Work and KSh 500 million in respect of Goods and Services.
- In practice, reviewed activities for Goods and Works contain allocation of scores, and preliminary evaluation requirements akin to post qualification requirements.
- There are no ICB documents for Works/Goods, though documents can be customized for international competition.
- In practice, reviewed documents revealed use of contract forms and provisions not originally disclosed in bidding documents.
- There is no procurement manual.
- No Social/Labour or Environmental considerations of SPP.
 The same is not a requirement in the prequalification and bidding processes.
- Regional agreements are not specifically reflected in procurement policy.

Mitigations:

- Use of REOI for IFAD operations open market approaches.
 Adherence to IFAD's procurement guidelines and SPD provisions when approaching the international market.
- BAFO not be used for reason of exceeding available budget and projects to put in place rigorous cost estimation procedures based on informed market research and defined in updated PPS.
- Allow minimum 45 days for ICB.
- Preliminary evaluations to be consistent with IFAD guidelines and no barriers to competition for openly advertised procurement activities.
- Internationally based suppliers/consultants/service providers be permitted to participate in open national procurement opportunities so long as they adhere to the set conditions of tender.
- Adequate customization of solicitation documents. Application
 of prescribed procedures for evaluation of Goods and Works,
 and disclosure of procedures in use at the stage of publishing
 invitations to bid and REOI.
- A copy of the record of Bid/Proposal opening promptly sent to all Bidders/Proposers/ Consultants whose Bids/Proposals were opened and, where subject to prior review also sent to IFAD.
- Use of IFAD SPDs for international competitive procedures.
- Development of Procurement Manual and Contract Management procedures.
- The specifications of the procurement requirements, bidders' qualifications and bid evaluation criteria must comply with IFAD SECAP standards.
- Linkage to be established between regional economic integration and procurement policies.

Pillar II: Institutional Framework and Management Capacity	Moderate	Moderate
 Risk(s): Financial Procedures are in place, but in practice, project procurement payments are delayed and beyond contracted payment terms. PPRA is dependent for its resources on the state finances, and it is not clear if the available finances ensure the function's independence and proper staffing. Despite a provision in law, the actual functioning of a centralized contracting body does not exist. There lacks a system whereby analysis of information is routinely carried out, published, and fed back into the public procurement system. The professional body's independence (KISM) is compromised due to budget allocation from the Ministry. 		
 Mitigations: Monitor timely payment of invoices and in case of delays interest for delayed payment to be made, not just penalty to the officer who delays or refuses to pay without reasonable ground. There is a need to create sources of finances that provide some degree of independence to the PPRA to ensure proper staffing and resources to keep the services at the level of quality desired and to fulfil the mandate in the PPADA. Make use of organization level framework agreements for common user items on condition they reflect current market prices. Incorporate OCDS for structured data dissemination to facilitate transparency and citizen engagement and support better use of data in policy decisions. Use of IFAD's procurement guidelines will require publication of contract awards on platforms where they were initially advertised such as UNDB online. A sustainable and intensive training program to be instituted to train key actors in procurement, in particular private sector and CSOs. These training should include integrity training programs. The Association of Procurement Professionals needs to be financially independent and sustainable. 		
Pillar III: Procurement Operations and Market Practices	Moderate	Moderate
 Risk(s): No appropriate market research that informs the choice of methods and strategies. There are no contract implementation plans or internally documented procedures. The contract monitoring is undertaken as required for periodic reporting to PPRA. In practice, contracts experience delays in implementation. Lack of a formal mechanism on partnership and absence of ethics and integrity related training programs In practice, there is absence of fair payment provisions as a constraint as it does not help offset cost of doing business with the government. There is a preference for lowest cost providers even where these are significantly below budget. 		

No evidence of sector market analysis to determine sector specific risks and government's scope to influence specific		
market segment.		
Mitigations:		
 Market research to be mandated to guide procurement strategy irrespective of method of procurement adopted (including competitive methods). Use of REOI for IFAD funded open market approaches. Adherence to IFAD procurement guidelines and SBDs when approaching the international market. Improve capability of contract officers on contract management and sector market analysis for determining optimum contract size and to analyse if contractors fail due to their capacity to deliver, to improve capability of local construction companies, removing constraints of delayed payment, instituting a formal system of contract. Adoption of contract implementation plans for key contracts. Establish a formal mechanism and enhance its dialogue and partnership with private sector through training programs tailored to the needs of small businesses as well as to support supplier diversity. It should include a module on ethics and integrity in public procurement. More outreach and training of private sector participants is needed. Policy level discussion with private sector associations on constraints faced by them and take corrective measures to improve competition. Adopt a Project Procurement Strategy (PPS) that will be updated annually and inform procurement approaches for key project procurement activities. 		
Pillar IV: Accountability, Integrity, and Transparency of the	Moderate	Moderate
Public Procurement System		
Risk(s): Lack of programmes to build the capacity of relevant		

ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTING AGENCY CAPACITY	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations: Use of procurement methods prescribed in the IFAD guidelines and handbook, and adherence to good specification practices. IFAD Implementation support to lay emphasis on effective processing of consultancy services. Procurement for beneficiary organization will be limited to non-complex items and approaches such as RFQ. International approaches and consolidated procurements will be implemented by the PCMU.		
Risk(s): The procurement profile features largely standard items, though some activities could be unfamiliar to some procuring entities with limited project procurement such as Counties. The procurement profile for the first 18 months features consulting services for feasibilities, construction design, and project management a challenge to sampled entities. There are a number of procuring entities that will be relied upon in development of specifications and processing procurement of items at evaluation and contract management stages. Some agencies are new to IFAD project procurement.	Moderate	Moderate
Part B of the PRM:	Moderate	Moderate
 Mitigations: Government to take measures to enhance consultations. Adherence to contract award publication requirements Allow citizens to participate in the planning of their activities. In the execution of the contract, citizens/CSOs should be invited to monitor the execution of the works contracts including through application of innovative techniques like geo-tagging and social audits. PPRA and the OAG to carry out procurement audit (both on compliance and performance) which are coordinated and mutually reinforcing. Specific guidance needed to reduce discretion on these aspects and need to be addressed in the Regulations and/or user's guide for transparency and certainty. Periodic training to project staff on IFAD project procurement principles and monitoring how they are integrated in the procurement cycle during project supervision. Invitations to Bid for all procurement for IFAD funded operations to identify the source of funding, the applicable rules, and the reporting channels for prohibited practices. Include as part of the solicitation documents, a secure mechanism for reporting prohibited practices or unethical behaviour. Use of the IAFD's SPD forms and contact addresses to report prohibited practices for project procurement solicitation documents. 		
 There is no mention of reporting mechanism for prohibited practices or unethical behaviour in the PPADA or PPADR. Neither is there a disclosed reporting mechanism in the standard bidding documents. 		

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Risk(s):		
There has not been a deliberate procurement strategy and a vidence of limited market research to inform planning.		
evidence of limited market research to inform planning. SDA has an internal audit. PPRA also undertakes annual		
audits but on a sample basis.		
There are no prescribed thresholds for contract amendments.		
In practice payments gone beyond the 30-day payment terms		
There are reported instances of late payment especially by		
Counties. Suppliers may not claim interest for fear of being		
victimized. There are instances of late payment exceeding the contractually specified payment schedule.		
There are key procurement and contract information missing		
from files such as contract awards, and contractual		
correspondence.		
Contractual correspondence is kept separately from procurement file.		
The increase procurement activity will require more space		
and office facilities.		
There is need for sustained procurement training.		
Procurement officers not certified.		
 Quality of procurement documents is mostly moderately satisfactory. 		
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Mitigations:		
Need for emphasis in needs analysis, defining requirements And a selection of the sel		
and packaging procurements to ensure optimal packaging and costing.		
 Soon to be launched eGP system will ease sampling of public 		
institutions for the procurement audits. Schedule the project		
for regular procurement audits and follow ups to ensure		
compliance under local framework.		
Include contract amendment approval thresholds as part of the PIM and consistent with local framework.		
Close contract monitoring and receipt of complete		
deliverables.		
Ensure timely release of budget allocations to enable		
procuring entity to meet contractual obligations on payments.		
 Retain consolidated procurement files with contract management records. 		
Retain copies of contractual correspondence on file.		
Ensure there are dedicated facilities for effective		
procurement.		
IFAD BUILDPROC training and other procurement related trainings		
trainings.Training in customization of solicitation documents and use of		
IFAD project procurement framework.		
Financial Management	Substantial	Substantial
Organization and staffing	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s):There are various administrative levels of implementation		
of the project namely the State Depart for Crops, PCMU, and the		
country governments would have fiduciary responsibilities.		
Previous IFAD funded projects implemented through similar		
lotrustures have had issues with timeliness and smaller of the article	iii	11
structures have had issues with timeliness and quality of financial reports from some counties who were receiving funding. Another		
structures have had issues with timeliness and quality of financial reports from some counties who were receiving funding. Another risk for INReMP the complexity due to multiple financiers. While		
reports from some counties who were receiving funding. Another		

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there may be lack of staff familiarity with IFAD, GEF and GCF procedures.		
Mitigations:There will be MoUs between MoALD / National Treasury and participating county governments which will stipulate requirement on financial reporting. Any non-compliance by implementing counties may have their disbursements by PCMU suspended as a penalty for non-compliance. Regarding familiarity with IFAD, GEF and GCF procedures, FMD will provide capacity building training to the finance staff who will be selected competitively. The capacity building will include familiarization with procedures on financial reporting, expenditures categorizations across components, categories, financial reporting timeliness and other financial management related to the Project.		
Budgeting	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s):The project has multiple financiers namely IFAD, GCF, GEF, Government and Beneficiaries contribution. There is a risk of co-mingling of funds in budgeting and expenditure allocations to these multiple financiers. There may also be a risk that annual work plans and budgets are not prepared with sufficient details or revised timely, and not executed in a coherent manner, resulting in funds not being available when needed, ineligible costs and reallocation of Project funds and slow implementation progress. According to the public financial management laws of Kenya, annual programme budgets of donor projects are required to be approved into the national budget every year following a strict calendar. There is the risk the project may not submit annual work planning and budget on time due to long administrative procedures and the many counties involved in the project. Mitigations: The Cost-tables and PIM have adequate details on key activities are to be implemented and sources of finances to use. Subsequently, the AWPB will be prepared with adequate details by component, categories, and financiers to ensure adequate guidance to the accounting team in recording and summarizing financial expenditures. The IFAD AWPB budget template is sufficiently detailed budget by category, component,		
and financiers. The PCMU will coordinate the budget preparation processes by preparing a budget calendar that strictly follows the national budget timely lines and key deliverables. Budget monitoring will be carried out quarterly, semi-annually, and annually and any significant deviations discussed within the PCMU and project steering committee for remedial actions. Approved budget will be codified in the accounting system for ease of monitoring and control of expenditures during the year.		
Funds flow/disbursement arrangements	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s):There is a risk of commingling of funds at the county government level which will be provided with advances for implementation of project activities. These includes National Treasury which will receive advances from IFAD, and transfer to PCMU under MoALD. The county governments would also receive funding from the National Treasury and report to IFAD through the PCMU. The flow of funds to the counties may delay implementation of activities because national government funding to project is often late and not according to approved budget. The government is expected to contribute both cash and in-kind to the project while beneficiaries are expected to contribute in-kind.		
Mitigations:To mitigate on risks of commingled funds and ease of accounting of any advance provided, funds will be held in Project		

dedicated accounts at the Central Bank of Kenya for which there will be monthly bank accounts reconciliation and financial reports. All counties receiving project funds would be required to have subproject accounts for segregating the funds received. There will be monthly financial reports to PCMU for monitoring operations of sub-accounts and consolidation. All counties will sign MoUs clearly highlighting the requirements for a separate bank account and financial reporting requirements.		
Internal controls	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s):There may be a risk that appropriate controls over Programme funds are not in place, leading to the inefficient or inappropriate use of Project resources. There is also the risk that where controls exist, they are not enforced strictly or are circumvented by staff by staff charged to keep the controls.		
Mitigations:Internal controls have been instituted in the whole framework of financial and administrative procedures. The identified controls range from; proper record keeping and posting, authorization of accounting, procurement and administrative documents, physical security of assets, double signing (approval) arrangements, to financial reporting and monitoring. There will be internal audit function to check overall compliance to internal controls and provide support towards improving systems, procedures, and processes. The control environment will be monitored using both internal and external audit and oversight.		
Accounting and financial reporting	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s):There is a risk of delays in consolidation of project financial reports at PCMU which will be preparing consolidated financial reports for the project and inaccurate financial reporting due to the complex nature of the project which has multiple financiers, categories, components, and multiple county governments as implementing partners. There is the risk of delays in receiving reports and support documentation from the implementing agencies and semi-autonomous government departments. There are also possibility of delays and inaccuracies in financial reporting due to improper coding of transactions and the multiple currencies that may be involved.		
Mitigations:To mitigate on risks on financial reporting, accounting software will be set-up and enhanced to have analysis code for reporting on component, categories, financiers, for reporting quarter, cumulative for the year and cumulative since start of the project. The project finance team would prepare a reporting calendar and train the accounting staff in the implementing agencies and government department on IFAD processes and expected reporting timeliness. The project would prepare quarterly interim financial reports (IFRs) and annual financial statements.		
External audit	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s):There is a risks of inadequate audit coverage of the project audit considering there are various governments situated in a broad geographic location across the country. There is also the possibility that some high-risk expenditure categories may not be covered during audits.		
Mitigations:The auditor will prepare a work plan to ensure adequate coverage of the all the counties that receive project funds and cover all the major risk areas and adequate coverage as per coverage plan. IFAD finance Officer would share the IFAD audit terms of reference with the external auditors in advance to ensure all key elements are included in the audit TOR of the OAG.		

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The details of audit requirements as stipulated in the IFAD		
Financial Management and Financial Control (FMFCL) Handbook		
would be shared with project finance staff and external auditors.		
Environment, Social and Climate Impact		
Biodiversity conservation	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s):Agricultural land, forests and wetlands lands in the project		
sites are exposed to soil erosion and siltation. Deforestation is		
rampant as most households rely on wood for fuel. Loss of		
habitats to agricultural activities and human settlements is a major		
factor contributing to biodiversity loss. Poor farming practices especially on steeps slopes also lead to loss of vegetative cover		
and contribute to landslides.		
Mitigations:The project will promote agroforestry and reforestation,		
wetlands conservation, CSA, soil erosion control measures,		
fodder production and conservation, composting, circular		
economy approaches, nature-based enterprises, carbon markets		
and operationalisation of a water fund to conserve critical		
catchments in the project area		
Resource efficiency and pollution prevention	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s):Inappropriate use of agrochemicals will potentially lead to		
pollution of soils and water bodies. Droughts and heat waves will		
result in water scarcity and inadequate fodder, resulting in low		
yields. Inadequate access to clean water affects livestock		
productivity, especially during the dry season. Poor manure and feed management may result to increased GHG emissions. Poor		
management of animal waste as well as waste produced in		
facilities such as slaughter houses can contaminate water and soil		
as well as result in the spread of zoonotic diseases. Inefficient use		
of water and energy may lead to wastage.		
Mitigations:Renewable energy use, water and energy efficient		
technologies, manure and feed management, water harvesting,		
circular approaches to solid waste management, treatment of		
effluent discharge from slaughter houses, integrated pests and		
disease management, precision agriculture technologies for water efficiency, improved livestock breeds, fodder conservation, and		
animal health and husbandry etc.		
	Low	Low
Risk(s):INReMP interventions done in areas considered to be		
cultural heritage sites. The Programme may cause cultural or		
physical degradation, including threats to or the loss of resources		
of historical religious or cultural significance.		
Mitigations: Avoidance of sites considered to be of cultural heritage		
value, and in the unlikely event that this happens, chance find		
procedures will be applied in accordance with IFAD's SECAP		
procedures. Safeguards will be applied to prevent or mitigate		
effects of possible cultural or physical degradation, including threats to or the loss of resources of historical religious or cultural		
significance.		
Indigenous Peoples	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s):Potential indigenous people living within project area. The		
project may cause adverse physical, social or economic impacts		
on indigenous peoples or threats to or the loss of resources of		
historical or cultural significance to them.		
Mitigations:Community consultations to ensure the voices of IPs are documented during the design if project area will include them.		

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In case IPs in the project areas or any adverse physical, social or economic impacts or threats to or the loss of resources of historical or cultural significance to them, procedures will be		
applied in accordance with IFAD's SECAP procedures.		
Community health and safety	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s):Increased agricultural productivity from the use of inorganic fertilisers and pesticides will result in increased use of agrochemicals. Poor agrochemical handling and application will increase the risks to the health of pesticide-exposed people and agricultural product consumers. Women's increased domestic workload continues to endanger		
their health and nutrition. This can be exacerbated by allowing women to participate in labour-intensive activities. There is a possible risk of gender-based violence.		
Mitigations:Promote use of organic fertilizers, integrated pest management and safe use of chemicals. The project will create awareness on GBV prevention, management and reporting and HIV and AIDS management using the protocols by working with the Ministry of Health. Communities will access education and awareness on nutrition education as part of other mainstream topics.		
Labour and working conditions	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s):The risks of child labour due to high dropout rates in potential project areas, working during school holidays, heavy labour burden on women, occupational health/injuries risks during INRM works, and poor working conditions of workers working with partners and service providers.		
Mitigations:The ECSMP matrix provides for elaborate mitigation and monitoring/surveillance measures to prevent/limit child labour, occupational health, and safety as well as poor working conditions. The project will also be promoting the GALs methodology at household level to encourage equitable sharing of labour roles at farm and household levels, to reduce the burden on women and create awareness on GBV prevention.		
Physical and economic resettlement	Low	Low
Risk(s):INReMP's interventions will not lead to resettlement of farmers or project stakeholders. In exceptional cases, land maybe acquired from the community or farmers for infrastructure or other investments.		
Mitigations:FPIC will be undertaken, and consent will be documented, and appropriate compensation provided as per national laws.		
Greenhouse gas emissions	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s):investments in the dairy sector are likely to result in increased GHG emissions due to poor manure and feed management, poor breeds, etc. GHG gases may also result from agrochemical use and the use of diesel or petroleum-based energy sources e.g., in processing, pumping water, cooling etc., GHG accounting at project design and completion stages, carbon credits markets.		
Mitigations:Renewable energy for processing, cooling, pumping etc., composting and manure management, IPM and bio fertilisers use, efficient feed management, and improved breeds.		

Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s):Climate scenarios suggest that objectives and activities aimed at ecosystem conservation and development of value chains, and to increase income and food and nutritional security of the project's target communities, may be at risk. One of the main factors may be related to reduced precipitation and extended events of droughts, which results in water scarcity and increased risk of low agricultural and dairy productivity.		
Mitigations:The risks related to potential impacts of climate change were considered during the design and incorporated as an essential aspect of the ToC. Investments foreseen in infrastructure, water resources, production diversification, environmental restoration, and adaptive and innovative practices to the beneficiary population (such as agroforestry systems) shall contribute to enhance resilience of targeted beneficiaries to climate change		
Stakeholders		
Stakeholder engagement/coordination	Low	Low
Risk(s):Government and stakeholders relevant to the project could feel they have been insufficiently consulted resulting in disagreement with some of the approaches employed by the project. Further, some social groups e.g., indigenous people, may report being excluded from accessing project opportunities and interventions		
Mitigations:Stakeholders were consulted extensively during the concept note and programme design preparation process. The project has developed a preliminary stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) that will guide identification of stakeholders, their means of engagement, areas of engagement and when to be engaged. All the counties have strong foot hold in the implementation areas which is going to be leveraged to build multi-dimensional stakeholder engagement and synergy. An FPIC and IPAP will be developed to inform the engagement of indigenous people.		
Stakeholder grievances	Low	Low
Risk(s):There are multiple activities in the project portfolio that may lead to stakeholder grievances, including engagement of IPs, targeting of households and inclusion of project beneficiaries, choice of counties, and selection of implementing partners etc.		
Mitigations:INReMP will train programme staff and senior County representatives to effectively engage stakeholders and provide feedback on IFAD investments. A triple-level grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been developed to address and resolve grievances raised by various stakeholders in the project at community, county, and national level. Stakeholders will be informed about the GRM and sensitized on how to log in complaints and follow up of the resolution of these grievances.		