

تقرير رئيس الصندوق بشأن

قرض مقترح تقديمه إلى

جمهورية رواندا من أجل

مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة

رقم المشروع: 2000003934

الوثيقة: EB 2022/LOT/P.9/Rev.1

التاريخ: 27 ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2022

التوزيع: عام

اللغة الأصلية: الإنكليزية

للموافقة

الإجراء: المجلس التنفيذي مدعو إلى الموافقة على التوصية الواردة في الفقرة 63.

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# خريطة منطقة المشروع



إن التسميات المستخدمة وطريقة عرض المواد في هذه الخريطة لا تعني التعبير عن أي رأي كان من جانب الصندوق فيما يتعلق بترسيم الحدود أو التخوم أو السلطات المختصة بها. أعد هذه الخريطة الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية | 30-05-2022



موجز التمويل

المؤسسة المُبادِرة: المؤسسة المُبادِرة:

المقترض/المتلقي: جمهورية رواندا

الوكالة المنفذة: والموارد الحيوانية

التكلفة الكلية للمشروع: 62.89 مليون دولار أمريكي

قيمة القرض 1 الذي يقدمه الصندوق: 23.13 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 24 مليون دولار

أمريكي تقريبا)

شروط القرض 1 الذي يقدمه الصندوق: شروط فائقة التيسيرية

قيمة القرض 2 الذي يقدمه الصندوق: 5.78 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 6 ملايين دولار أمريكي

تقريبا)

شروط القرض 2 الذي يقدمه الصندوق: شروط تيسيرية للغاية

قيمة التمويل المشترك: حكومة إسبانيا: 19.92 مليون دولار أمريكي

منظمة Heifer International: 1.2 مليون دولار

أمريكي

منظمة Cordaid: 0.7 مليون دو لار أمريكي

القطاع الخاص: 4.3 مليون دولار أمريكي

شروط التمويل المشترك: قروض؛ ومنح

مساهمة المقترض/المتلقى: 5.22 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 5.41 مليون دولار

أمريكي تقريبا)

مساهمة المستفيدين: 1.3 مليون دولار أمريكي

قيمة التمويل المناخي الذي يقدمه الصندوق: 7.22 مليون دولار أمريكي

المؤسسة المتعاونة: الصندوق

## أولا السياق

## ألف - السياق الوطنى ومسوّغات تدخل الصندوق

#### السياق الوطنى

- 1- رواندا بلد منخفض الدخل ذو كثافة سكانية عالية يبلغ عدد سكانه 13.3 مليون نسمة يعيشون في مساحة تبلغ 338 26 كيلومترا مربعا. ويطمح هذا البلد للوصول إلى وضع الاقتصاد المتوسط الدخل بحلول عام 2035، استنادا إلى ما يقرب من عقدين من النمو الاقتصادي القوي بأكثر من 7 في المائة سنويا. وقد انتعش نمو الناتج المحلي الإجمالي الفعلي بقوة بنسبة 10.9 في المائة في عام 2021، بعد انخفاضه إلى سالب 3.4 في المائة في عام 2020 بسبب تأثيرات جائحة كوفيد-19. ومن المتوقع أن يكون نمو الناتج المحلي الإجمالي متوسطا في عام 2022، بسبب التأثيرات المدمرة للجائحة والتأثيرات المباشرة لأزمة أوكرانيا، بما في ذلك صدمات أسعار البنزين والمدخلات الزراعية والسلع الأساسية. وفي الفترة بين مارس/آذار ويونيو/حزيران 2022، ارتفعت أسعار الوقود بشكل حاد، بزيادة بنسبة 16 في المائة في سعر البنزين وزيادة بنسبة 25 في المائة في سعر الديزل. ونتيجة الارتفاع الحاد في أسعار الوقود، ارتفعت أسعار معظم السلع الأساسية بنحو 21 في المائة مقارنة بالأسعار في العام الماضي.
- 2- وقد أسهم تركيز حكومة رواندا المكثف على السياسات والمبادرات المحلية، إلى جانب الاستقرار السياسي والأمن العام، في حدوث تحسن كبير في مؤشرات التنمية البشرية للبلد. ومع ذلك، لا يزال الفقر وانعدام الأمن الغذائي والتغذوي مصدر قلق، إذ يعيش 38.2 في المائة من السكان تحت خط الفقر، ويعيش خمسهم في حالة انعدام الأمن الغذائي. ولا يزال معدل انتشار الفقر في المناطق الريفية (32.1 في المائة) أعلى من نظيره في المناطق الحضرية (13.4 في المائة). وفيما يتعلق بالتغذية، يبلغ انتشار النقزم لدى الأطفال دوا الخامسة 33 لمائة.
- وتوجه الخطة الاستراتيجية الرابعة لرواندا من أجل التحول الزراعي (المرحلة الرابعة) الاستثمارات العامة في قطاع الزراعة للفترة 2018-2024 وتحدد الموارد التقديرية المطلوبة، من خلال المساهمة في الركائز الثلاث للاستراتيجية الوطنية من أجل التحول المتمثلة في التحول الاقتصادي والاجتماعي والتحول في مجال الحوكمة نحو تطلعات رؤية عام 2050.
- 4- والزراعة هي القطاع الاقتصادي الرئيسي، إذ تمثل ثلث الناتج المحلي الإجمالي ويعمل بها أكثر من ثلثي سكان رواندا. وتمثل صادرات البن والشاي والبستنة والجلود والمصنوعات الجلدية ونبات حشيشة الحمّى جزءا مهما من عائدات النقد الأجنبي للبلد. ولا يزال هذا القطاع، بالرغم من أهميته، يعتمد في الغالب على زراعة الكفاف والزراعة المنخفضة الدخل، إذ يأتي 75 في المائة من الإنتاج الزراعي من المزار عين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة. ويمتلك معظم المزار عين مزرعة تقل مساحتها عن 0.4 هكتار في المتوسط، مما يؤثر سلبا على الإنتاجية والقدرة التنافسية.

#### الجوانب الخاصة المتعلقة بأولويات التعميم المؤسسي في الصندوق

5- تماشيا مع التزامات التعميم في الصندوق، صئيف المشروع على أنه:

⊠ يشمل التمويل المناخي

⊠ يفضي إلى التحول في المنظور الجنساني

⊠ يراعي الشباب

- المناخ والبيئة. تتأثر إنتاجية أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة في سلاسل قيمة الشاي والبن والبستنة سلبا بتغير المناخ وتقلب المناخ. ويؤدي ارتفاع درجات الحرارة والتقلب في هطول الأمطار وحالات الجفاف المتكررة إلى تقليل الغلات والتأثير سلبا على حجم الإنتاج وتكاليفه ونوعيته. وتتسبب هذه الاتجاهات المناخية في تزايد حدوث الأفات والأمراض، وفي بعض الحالات نمو الأعشاب الضارة. وتشمل المناطق المستهدفة المنحدرات التي تتعرض عند زراعتها لتأكل التربة، مع انخفاض احتباس الماء وخصوبة التربة. وسينفذ مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة نُهجا "متعددة المنافع" لبناء القدرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ، والحد من تأكل التربة، وتعزيز التنوع البيولوجي، وزيادة الإنتاجية الزراعية.
- 10.5 المساواة بين الجنسين وتمكين المرأة. قُدر إجمالي عدد السكان في الأسر المعيشية الزراعية بنحو 10.5 مليون في عامي 2020/2019، 52.5 في المائة منهم إناث. ويُقدر بأن 92 في المائة من النساء يعملن في الزراعة، و28 في المائة من الأسر المعيشية الريفية ترأسها النساء. ويعد عدم التوازن في أعباء العمل والوصول إلى الائتمان والقرارات المتعلقة به وصعوبة التحدث في الأماكن العامة هي العوامل الرئيسية التي تسهم في عدم تمكين المرأة الريفية. وعلاوة على ذلك، غالبا ما تكون النساء سلطة أقل على الأصول الزراعية، والمدخلات، والإنتاج وفرص بناء القدرات مقارنة بالرجال. وتعاني النساء أيضا بنسبة منخفضة نسبيا من الإدماج في الخدمات المالية الرسمية، ويتأثرن أكثر بتغير المناخ بسبب وصولهن المحدود إلى الموارد والفرص والاستقلال الذاتي المحدود في صنع القرارات المتعلقة بحياتهن.
- 8- الشباب. يمثل الشباب في سن العمل (الذين تتراوح أعمار هم بين 16 و30 عاما) 77 في المائة من السكان الريفيين، غير أن مشاركة الشباب في الزراعة منخفضة، إذ تبلغ 26.6 في المائة. وسيكون جذب الشباب المؤهلين أمرا بالغ الأهمية لضمان التوظيف بأجر وريادة الأعمال (الشركات الناشئة وتسريع الأعمال) واعتماد تكنولوجيات جديدة للنهوض بالقيمة المضافة للصادرات الزراعية.

#### مسوغات تدخل الصندوق

- إلى الصندوق مساهما رئيسيا في تنمية الصادرات الزراعية في كل من السلع الأساسية التقليدية والناشئة في رواندا. وبناء على ثروة من الخبرات والدروس المستفادة من مشروع تعزيز الدخول الريفية من خلال الصادرات الذي أغلق مؤخرا، يهدف مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة إلى أن يكون مشروعا مفضيا إلى التحول ويركز على سلاسل القيمة المختارة التي تحركها الصادرات: البن والشاي والسلع الاستراتيجية المختلفة في قطاع البستنة.
- 10- وتتمثل مسوغات دعم مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة لسلع التصدير المحددة فيما يلي: (1) رغبة الحكومة في الحفاظ على الزخم الذي أوجده مشروع تعزيز الدخول الريفية من خلال الصادرات لزيادة قدرتها التنافسية؛ (2) القدرات والخبرات المثبتة في سلاسل القيمة التي تستهدفها الوكالة المنفذة، وهي مجلس National Agricultural Export Development Board ؛ (3) فرصة تحسين سبل عيش المزار عين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة فعليا عن طريق سد الفجوات المتبقية في كل سلسلة من سلاسل القيمة المحددة في مشروع تعزيز الدخول الريفية من خلال الصادرات.
- 11- ولتعزيز سلاسل القيمة الزراعية المناصرة للفقراء، سيؤدي استحداث فرص تسويق جديدة من خلال دعم الصادرات التي تنتج منتجات أصلية معتمدة عالية الجودة إلى زيادة الرخاء الاقتصادي في البلد وتوفير فرص كبيرة للمزار عين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة ومنظمات المنتجين لزيادة دخلهم وتدفقات إيراداتهم. وسيساهم المشروع أيضا في استراتيجيات التخفيف من آثار تغير المناخ من خلال تعزيز الممارسات المتكيفة محليا التي تتسم بالكفاءة في استخدام الموارد والقادرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ.

#### باع - الدروس المستفادة

- 21- كشفت الدروس المستفادة من مشروع تعزيز الدخول الريفية من خلال الصادرات عن التحديات التي تواجه معالجة العديد من سلع التصدير في المشروعات الوطنية. وسيعمل مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة في عدد محدود من المقاطعات، وسيمنح الأولوية للتدخلات في البن والشاي والبستنة، وهي السلع التي تحظى بآفاق أفضل في زيادة القدرة التنافسية. وسيتناول مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة الاختناقات الرئيسية، بالتركيز على التدخلات التي يمكن تنفيذها بشكل واقعي خلال الجدول الزمني للمشروع وفي حدود الميزانية المتاحة.
- 13- ولضمان ملكية المستفيدين وزيادة أثر المشروع إلى أقصى حد، سيقوم مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة بما يلي: (1) اعتماد نهج يقوده المجتمع لإنتاج الشتلات، مع التركيز بشكل خاص على النساء والشباب، من أجل تحسين توافر الشتلات محليا والعمل كمصدر إضافي للدخل؛ (2) السعي إلى الحصول على حد أدنى من الرسوم أو على الأقل مساهمة عينية لتوزيع أشجار الفاكهة؛ (3) ضمان المتابعة المناسبة لتوزيع الشتلات، خاصة في العامين الأوليين وفي المناطق المعرضة للجفاف، مصحوبة ببرنامج شامل للتدريب عن قرب فيما يخص معدلات بقاء الأشجار المثلى.
- 1- ويستخدم مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة نهجا شاملا لأعمال سلسلة القيمة الزراعية يستثمر، بالإضافة إلى الإنتاجية والإنتاج، في ربط المنتجين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة بأسواق تصدير أكثر ربحية وبناء قدرتهم على التخرج من زراعة الكفاف (شبه الكفاف) إلى الوضع التجاري (شبه التجاري)، والانخراط في الزراعة كعمل تجاري. وسيستلزم ذلك أيضا زيادة سبل الوصول إلى الخدمات المالية عبر أدوات متعددة، بما في ذلك: (1) مرافق ضمان؛ (2) تطوير المنتجات المالية المبتكرة وطرق التنفيذ المصممة خصيصا لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة والمؤسسات الزراعية الصغيرة والمتوسطة؛ (3) المنح النظيرة بناء على تسهيلات المنح القائمة على الأداء التي أثبتت جدواها والتي طُورت بالفعل في حافظة رواندا.
- 15- وستُعزز عمالة الشباب بأجر في المناطق الريفية، من خلال الاستفادة من النظم الإيكولوجية المتكاملة التي أنشئت بموجب منحة مركز الأعمال الزراعية التي يدعمها الصندوق في رواندا عبر مسار لبناء المهارات من أجل استغلال الفرص القائمة والناشئة لسلاسل قيمة البن والشاي والبستنة.

## ثانيا وصف المشروع

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

- 16- يتمثل الهدف العام لمشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة في زيادة دخل الفقراء الريفيين من خلال دعم سلاسل قيمة الصادرات الزراعية الشمولية والمستدامة. أما الهدف الإنمائي للمشروع فهو دعم إدماج الفقراء الريفيين في سلاسل القيمة التي تحركها الصادرات من خلال زيادة قدرتهم الإنتاجية القادرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ والوصول إلى الأسواق.
- 17- وسينفذ المشروع في 14 مقاطعة من 30 مقاطعة في جميع أنحاء رواندا، مع التركيز بشكل خاص على المنطقتين الغربية والجنوبية، حيث يقيم بعض السكان الريفيين الأكثر ضعفا. ويعتمد اختيار المقاطعة المستهدفة على: (1) ارتفاع معدلات الفقر وانعدام الأمن الغذائي؛ (2) الميزة النسبية لتطوير سلاسل القيمة المستهدفة والتي تحركها الصادرات، مثل وجود حوض إنتاج تقليدي وقرب الأسواق، والظروف المناخية الزراعية

- المواتية؛ (3) مواءمة وتطوير شراكات استراتيجية مع وكالات التنمية الأخرى لتجنب از دواجية الاستثمارات والسعى إلى التكامل فيما بين التدخلات المقترحة.
- 18- ومن المتوقع أن يصل مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة إلى 695 56 أسرة معيشية (128 255 شخصا). وستعتمد آليات الاستهداف على النظام الوطني لتصنيف أصحاب الثروات. وسيولى مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة اهتماما تفضيليا لمزارعي الكفاف والفقراء الضعفاء (الفئة 2) والمنتجين الموجهين بالأسواق (الفئة 3)، مع التركيز بشكل خاص على النساء (40 في المائة) والشباب (30 في المائة). وسيجري استكشاف مسارات تخرج محتملة للأسر المعيشية الأكثر فقرا (الفئة 1) والأكثر ضعفا، مثل الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة والمجتمعات الأصلية، وستُحدد حصص مناسبة عند خط الأساس.
- وستُستهدف الفئات الرئيسية من خلال المستفيدين، على أساس عدد من الأليات التي تراعي احتياجات وقيود المزار عين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة، ذكورا وإناثا، وكذلك الشباب والفئات الضعيفة المحددة. ويتضمن مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة تدخلات تكميلية تهدف إلى دعم مشاركة المجموعات التي يستهدفها في سلاسل القيمة التجارية الشمولية: (1) المزارعون الريفيون أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة، المجمّعون قدر الإمكان في منظمات المنتجين؛ (2) المعالجون/المصدرون المشترون، الذين يمكن أن يكونوا عبارة عن تعاونيات أو أفراد أو مؤسسات ريفية صغيرة ومتوسطة تحصل على منتجاتها من المزارعين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة.

## باء ـ المكونات، والحصائل والأنشطة

- 20- سيتألف المشروع من المكونات التالية: (1) استثمارات لتعزيز الإنتاج الذكي مناخيا وإنتاجية سلاسل القيمة المختارة التي تحركها الصادرات؛ (2) تهيئة بيئة أعمال مواتية على امتداد سلاسل القيمة المختارة التي تحركها الصادرات؛ (3) دعم وتنسيق السياسات.
- 21- **المكون 1: استثمارات لتعزيز الإنتاج الذكي مناخيا وإنتاجية سلاسل القيمة** المختارة **التي تحركها الصادرات.** سيدعم هذا المكون تكثيف الإنتاج في سلاسل القيمة المختارة التي تحركها الصادرات وتعزيز قدرتها التنافسية من خلال الاستثمارات الموجهة عبر مكونين فرعيين.
- 22- المكون الفرعي 1-1: دعم إنتاج وإنتاجية المزارعين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة. سيركز هذا المكون الفرعي على توسيع 242 8 هكتارا من المناطق الزراعية وإعادة تأهيلها 132 4 هكتارا للبن، و 410 2 هكتارات للشاي، و 700 1 هكتار للبستنة مع إدخال تكنولوجيات وممارسات مبتكرة قادرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ، إلى جانب الوصول إلى المدخلات ودعم الصيانة.
- 23- المكون الفرعي 1-2: تحسين مرافق ومعدات البنى التحتية الريفية على مستويات التعاونيات والمصدرين. سيعمل هذا المكون الفرعي على سد فجوات البنى التحتية والمعدات من خلال طرق مختلفة لتمويل الاستثمارات الصغيرة والمتوسطة الحجم لتعزيز كفاءة سلاسل القيمة ومنافعها المباشرة أو غير المباشرة لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة.
- 24- المكون 2: تهيئة بيئة أعمال مواتية على امتداد سلاسل القيمة المختارة التي تحركها الصادرات. سيعزز مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة القدرات التنافسية لسلاسل القيمة المستهدفة واستدامتها من خلال تحسين وصول الأطراف المعنية أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة إلى الخدمات الاستشارية والأسواق المستدامة والخدمات المالية.

- 25- المكون الفرعي 1-1: بناء القدرات لمنظمات المنتجين. سيعزز هذا المكون الفرعي قدرات المستفيدين، بما في ذلك أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة والتعاونيات ومجموعات المزارعين، في مجالات الحوكمة والإدارة المالية والقضايا الشاملة في إدارة الأعمال، من خلال نهج مدرسة المزارعين الميدانية، إلى جانب التدريب عن قرب وأنشطة التدريب المبتكرة، التي تضم المشترين، على غرار مشروع تعزيز الدخول الريفية من خلال الصادرات. وسيُعمم نظام التعلم المعزز للعمل الجنساني في أنشطة التدريب.
- المكون الفرعي 2-2: روابط السوق الخلفية والأمامية. يتألف هذا المكون الفرعي من مراقبة الجودة، والحصول على التمويل، وتعزيز الأسواق، وتيسير روابط الأسواق مع المشترين الدوليين. وستُعد استراتيجيات مخصصة لكل سلسلة قيمة. ولتيسير وصول أصحاب المصلحة المستهدفين في سلسلة القيمة إلى الخدمات المالية وتعزيز روابط الأسواق، سيقوم مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة بما يلي: (1) دعم المؤسسات المالية لدعم حوافظها المالية الريفية وتطوير منتجات تمويل الحيازات الصغيرة؛ (2) بناء قدرات المجموعات زراعي مبتكرة لرواد الأعمال والمصدرين وأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة؛ (2) بناء قدرات المجموعات المستهدفة على الوصول إلى الخدمات المالية، مع التركيز بشكل خاص على النساء والشباب؛ (3) مساعدة المؤسسات المالية على تأمين موارد من الجهات الممولة من القطاعين العام والخاص لإعادة إقراض سلاسل القيمة المستهدفة.
- المكون 3: دعم وتنسيق السياسات. سيقدم مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة الدعم لتعزيز القدرة التنافسية وتحسين البيئة السياساتية لسلاسل القيمة المختارة من خلال ملخصات السياسات والنتائج المستندة إلى الأدلة التي تسترشد بها عمليات السياسات، بما في ذلك مخصصات الميزانية الحكومية لسلع الصادرات الزراعية. وستؤدي منصات مثل رابطة مستوى المقاطعات سلسلة القيمة على مستوى المقاطعات دورا حاسما في تعزيز توسيع النطاق من خلال معالجة الاختناقات القائمة في العرض/الطلب. وسيعمل مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة أيضا عن كثب مع وزارة تعزيز الاعتبارات الجنسانية والأسرية للمشاركة في أطر السياسات القطرية المتعلقة بالمساواة بين الجنسين في قطاع الزراعة، بما في ذلك دعم التخفيف من العنف الجنساني، وضمان أن تكون سياسات الصادرات الزراعية الجديدة مراعية للمنظور الجنساني، استنادا إلى الدروس المستفادة من مشروع تعزيز الدخول الريفية من خلال الصادرات والمشروعات الأخرى.

## جيم نظرية التغيير

- 2- سيوفر مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة الدعم لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة المنظمين في مجموعات لتحسين معارفهم ومهاراتهم وممارساتهم وقدراتهم على المشاركة على مختلف مستويات سلاسل قيمة البن والشاي والبستنة. وستتلقى المجموعات الضعيفة، بما في ذلك النساء والشباب، الدعم في معالجة القيود القائمة من خلال تحسين الوصول إلى المعرفة والمدخلات وإصدار الشهادات والتكنولوجيات القادرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ (المكون 1)؛ ودعم التسويق من خلال تعزيز قدرات المستفيدين، والوصول إلى الخدمات المالية، وإقامة علاقات تجارية والتدريب على أسواق التصدير (المكون 2). وعبر أنشطة الإنتاج والتسويق، ستسعى أنشطة دعم السياسات إلى تيسير بيئة تمكينية أكثر لمشاركة المجموعات التي يستهدفها المشروع مشاركة مستدامة وطويلة الأجل في سلاسل القيمة المستهدفة (المكون 3).
- 29- وتستند نظرية التغيير إلى افتراض أن الإدماج في سلاسل القيمة التي تحركها الصادرات قد يساعد المزار عين الفقراء أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة على زيادة قدرتهم الإنتاجية، ووصولهم إلى الأسواق، والفوائد، والقدرة على الصمود في وجه المخاطر الاقتصادية والبيئية والمناخية على نحو منصف. وسيلبى مشروع تعزيز القدرة

التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة احتياجات المجموعات التي يستهدفها من خلال حزمة دعم شاملة تتضمن تطوير مهارات محو الأمية التقنية والمالية، علاوة على الروابط بالأسواق والخدمات المالية، مع تعزيز بيئة سياساتية تمكينية لمشاركة المزارعين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة بنجاح في سلاسل القيمة التنافسية. ويمتلك مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة 1.6 مليون دولار أمريكي في شكل تمويل مناخي من شأنه أن يدعم تدابير تدخل سلسلة القيمة لتعزيز قدرات المستفيدين على الصمود والمساهمة في الحد من الفقر من خلال زيادة الإنتاجية الزراعية.

- اقتصاد عن المنظور الجنساني باستهداف ما لا يقل عن 40 في المائة من النساء كمستفيدات بشكل مباشر و 20 في المائة من الأسر المعيشية التي ترأسها النساء. ويعالج المشروع الفوارق الجنسانية ليس من خلال التمكين الاقتصادي للمرأة فحسب، بل وأيضا من خلال معالجة عدم التوازن في أعباء العمل بين الرجال والنساء وزيادة تمثيل المرأة وصوتها في صنع القرار. ويعزز المشروع النتائج المفضية إلى التحول في المنظور الجنساني من خلال معالجة الأعراف والهياكل الاجتماعية التمييزية ومساعدة النساء على الاضطلاع بأدوار غير تقليدية في سلاسل القيمة. وتحقيقا لهذه الغاية، سيُعزز نهج نظام التعلم المعزز للعمل الجنساني كنهج تكميلي لتطوير سلسلة القيمة. وستعزز تدخلات المشروع وصول المرأة إلى الأصول الإنتاجية والمدخلات والمدخلات والمولد في المؤرث والمراة المنطور المؤرث والمراة المها.
- 21- وفي مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة، سيمثل الشباب 30 في المائة على الأقل من المستفيدين المباشرين في سلاسل القيمة المستهدفة. وسيتحقق ذلك من خلال تعزيز الوصول إلى فرص العمل بأجر، وإعلام الشباب بنهج سلسلة القيمة، وتهيئة المساحة لتنمية القيادات الشبابية في سلاسل القيمة المستهدفة، وتوفير سبل الوصول إلى الخدمات المالية المصممة لاحتياجاتهم بشروط أكثر ملاءمة.

## دال - المواعمة والملكية، والشراكات

- 22- سيساهم مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة في تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة التالية: الهدف 1: القضاء على الفقر؛ والهدف 2: القضاء التام على الجوع؛ الهدف 5: المساواة بين الجنسين؛ والهدف 8: العمل اللائق ونمو الاقتصاد؛ والهدف 13: العمل المناخي، التي تخضع لملكية تامة لحكومة رواندا وتُدمج في الأطر الاستراتيجية الوطنية، وخاصة الاستراتيجية الوطنية من أجل التحول للفترة 2017-2024 ورؤية عام 2050 وإطار الأمم المتحدة للتعاون من أجل التنمية المستدامة لرواندا، بما يدعم ركيزته المتعلقة بالتحول الاقتصادي.
- ويتوافق مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة جيدا مع الإطار الاستراتيجي للصندوق للفترة 2016-2025 وبرنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية (2019-2024)، بفضل تركيزه على دعم إدماج الفقراء الريفيين في سلاسل القيمة التي تحركها الصادرات من خلال تعزيز الإنتاجية القادرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ والوصول إلى الأسواق. وعلاوة على ذلك، يعكس مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة بقوة أولويات التعميم الرئيسية للصندوق، اذ أنه يُصنف على أنه يفضي إلى التحول في المنظور الجنساني، ويراعي الشباب، ويركز على المناخ.
- 34- ويُتصور إقامة شراكات استراتيجية مع الوكالات الحكومية المتخصصة ذات الصلة، فضلا عن شركاء إنمائيين آخرين مثل برنامج الأغذية العالمي والبنك الدولي وشركة Enabel. وحُددت منظمات Heifer International و Kilimo Trust كشركاء منفذين رئيسيين لتحقيق أقصى قدر من التآزر والاستفادة من الشراكات الناجحة في المشروعات الأخرى التي يدعمها الصندوق في البلد.

#### هاء \_ التكاليف، والفوائد، والتمويل

25- يُحسب المكونان 1 و2 من المشروع جزئيا على أنهما تمويل مناخي. ووفقا لمنهجيات المصارف الإنمائية المتعددة الأطراف لتتبع تمويل التكيف مع تغير المناخ والتخفيف من آثاره، حُسب المبلغ الإجمالي للتمويل المناخي المقدم من الصندوق لهذا المشروع مبدئيا بمبلغ 7.22 مليون دولار أمريكي. وسيدوم مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة 6 سنوات، بتكاليف متكررة نسبتها 7.5 في المائة.

## تكاليف المشروع

36- تُقدر التكاليف الإجمالية لست سنوات، بما في ذلك تكاليف الطوارئ بمبلغ 62.89 مليون دولار أمريكي. وترد التفاصيل في الجداول الموجزة التالية.

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

								منظمة							
						منظمة	i	Heifer							
المجموع	لقي	المقترض/المت	ين	المستفيدو		Cordaid	Inte	rnational	ص	القطاع الخا	سبانيا	قرض حكومة إ	وق.	قرض الصنا	<u>_</u>
المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	المكونات
38 347	13.5	5 186	3.6	1 376	-	-	0.7	261	11.2	4 303	31.9	12 214	39.1	15 008	<ul> <li>1- الاستثمارات لتعزيز الإنتاج الذكي</li> <li>مناخيا وإنتاجية سلاسل القيمة المختارة</li> <li>التي تحركها الصادرات</li> </ul>
															2- تهيئة بيئة أعمال مواتية على امتداد سلاسل القيمة المختارة التي تحركها
17 945	0.2	44	-	-	3.9	695	5.2	942	-	-	31.7	5 680	59.0	10 583	الصادرات
6 602	2.8	188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.6	2 020	66.6	4 394	3- دعم وتنسيق السياسات
62 894	8.6	5 418	2.2	1 376	1.1	695	1.9	1 203	6.8	4 303	31.7	19 914	47.7	29 985	المجموع

الجدول 2 تكاليف المشروع حسب فنة الإنفاق والجهة الممولة (بالاف الدولارات الأمريكية)

( 3.35 - 5.55 - 5.55 - 5.55							منظ	ية							
							rifer	He	منظه	ä					
	قرض اله	سندوق	قرض حكوه	لة إسبانيا	القطاع اأ	خاص	ational		rdaid	Co	المست	فيدون	المقترض/	المتلقى	المجموع
فئة الإنفاق	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ
تكاليف الاستثمار															
1- السلع والخدمات والمدخلات	20 139	47.2	15 152	35.5	-	_	348-	0.8-	529-	1.2-	1 376	3.24	5 095	11.9	42 639
2- التدريب وحلقات العمل والاجتماعات	2 823	54.2	1 533	29.5	-	-	594	11.4	166	3.2	-	-	88	1.7	5 204
3- المنح والإعانات	2 414	29.8	1 110	13.7	4 303	53.2	261	3.2	-	-	-	-	5	0.1	8 093
4- الأشغال المدنية	382	56.2	175	25.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	18.0	679
5- بيان سياسة الاستثمار واستراتيجيته	894	68.5	411	31.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1 305
				25.8											
<ul> <li>المساعدة التقنية والاستشاريون</li> </ul>	336	56.2	155	3	-	-	-	-	45		-	-	108	18.0	599
مجموع تكاليف الاستثمار	26 988	46.1	18 536	31.7	4 303	7.4	1 203	2.1	695	1.1	1 376	2.3	5 418	9.3	58 519
التكاليف المتكررة															
1- الرواتب والبدلات	1 867	68.5	858	31.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 725
2- التكاليف التشغيلية	1 130	68.5	520	31.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 650
مجموع التكاليف المتكررة	2 997	68.5	1 378	31.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 375
المجموع	29 985	47.7	19 914	31.7	4 303	6.8	1 203	1.9	695	1.1	1 376	2.2	5 418	8.6	62 894

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

	السنة	السنة الأولى		السنة الأولى		الثانية	السنة ا	اثالثة	السنة الر	إبعة	السنة ال	خامسة	السنة الس	ادسة	المجموع
المكونات	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ		
<ul> <li>الاستثمارات لتعزيز الإنتاج الذكي مناخيا وإنتاجية</li> <li>سلاسل القيمة المختارة التي تحركها الصادرات</li> </ul>	3 615	9.4	11 406	*29.84	12 325	32.17	*7 921	20.7	2 697	7.0	383	1.0	38 347		
2- تهيئة بيئة أعمال مواتية على امتداد سلاسل القيمة المختارة التي تحركها الصادرات	2 436	*13.64	3 4194	19.0	3 790	21.1	3 401	19.0	2 749	15.3	2 150	12.0	17 945		
3- دعم وتنسيق السياسات	1 426	21.6	1 294	19.6	1 212	18.4	926	14.0	872	13.24	872	13.2	6 602		
المجموع	7 477	11.9	16 119	25.6	17 327	27.6	12 248	19.5	6 318	10.0	3 405	5.4	62 894		

#### استراتيجية وخطة التمويل والتمويل المشترك

ما يعادل 24 مليون دولار أمريكي تقريبا و5.78 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 6 ملايين دولار أمريكي تقريبا. (ما يعادل 6 ملايين دولار أمريكي تقريبا و5.78 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 6 ملايين دولار أمريكي تقريبا. وسترد مساهمات إضافية بقيمة 1.91 مليون دولار أمريكي من الشركاء المنفذين (منظمة Cordaid ومنظمة (Heifer International)؛ و5.67 مليون دولار أمريكي من المستفيدين والقطاع الخاص؛ و5.22 مليون يورو (ما يعادل 5.41 مليون دولار أمريكي تقريبا) من حكومة رواندا. ومن المتوقع أن تقدم حكومة إسبانيا تمويلا مشتركا بقيمة 19.92 مليون دولار أمريكي. وفي حالة عدم تحقق هذا التمويل، وهو احتمال مستبعد، يمكن توفير الموارد لسد فجوة التمويل من خلال الدورات اللاحقة لنظام تخصيص الموارد على أساس الأداء (بموجب شروط تمويل تُحدد وتخضع للإجراءات الداخلية والموافقة اللاحقة للمجلس التنفيذي) أو التمويل المشترك المحدد أثناء التنفيذ.

#### الصرف

38- تشمل فئات الإنفاق الرئيسية السلع، والخدمات والمدخلات والتدريب، وحلقات العمل والاجتماعات. وسيكون الصرف مستندا إلى التقارير، باتباع طريقة الصندوق المتجدد.

#### موجز للفوائد والتحليل الاقتصادى

- 29- يعتبر مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة مجديا من الناحية التقنية والاقتصادية، ومن المتوقع أن يحقق صافي القيمة الحالية الاقتصادية الإيجابية تبلغ 27.01 مليون دولار أمريكي، وهو ما يحقق معدل عائد داخلي اقتصادي بنسبة 19 في المائة. ويُظهر تحليل الحساسية أن تكاليف المشروع يمكن أن تزيد بنسبة تصل إلى 110 في المائة، ولكن لا ينبغي أن تقلل الفوائد بأكثر من 57 في المائة ما يضمن بقاء المشروع مجديا من الناحية الاقتصادية.
- 40- ومن المتوقع أن يستفيد المستفيدون بشكل مباشر من المشروع من خلال: (1) زيادة حجم الصادرات من رواندا (من 21 في المائة إلى 112 في المائة)؛ (2) زيادة وصول أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة إلى الخدمات الاستشارية والسوقية والمالية؛ (3) زيادة فرص العمالة، سواء المأجورة منها أو الأسرية لكل من الأنشطة الزراعية وغير الزراعية؛ (4) تهيئة بيئة مؤسسية وسياساتية أفضل لسلاسل القيمة المستهدفة.

#### استراتيجية الخروج والاستدامة

4- سيكفل المشروع الاستدامة من خلال مراحل طبيعية ومتسلسلة عن طريق تعزيز الروابط بين أصحاب المصلحة ذوي الصلة والعمل بشكل مباشر مع مجلس National Agricultural Export Development Board الذي تغطي خططه الاستراتيجية الوطنية سلاسل القيمة المستهدفة. وستُنقح استراتيجية الخروج أثناء استعراض منتصف المدة بحيث تعكس الظروف وتترك نوافذ لتوحيد الأنشطة للدخول في عملية "الخروج التدريجي".

## ثالثاً إدارة المخاطر

#### ألف - المخاطر وتدابير التخفيف منها

42- تُصنف المخاطر العامة المتأصلة والمتبقية لمشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة على أنها متوسطة. وتُعرض المخاطر الرئيسية وتدابير التخفيف في مصفوفة مخاطر المشروع المتكاملة (الذيل الثالث).

الجدول 4 موجز عام للمخاطر

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

## باء ـ الفئة البيئية والاجتماعية

24- تعتبر فئة المخاطر البيئية والاجتماعية لمشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة كبيرة، بسبب المخاطر المتأصلة المرتبطة بالأثار المحتملة على التنوع البيولوجي وظروف العمل القائمة. ويمكن التنبؤ بالآثار السلبية المحتملة، وستكون محدودة النطاق، ويمكن عكسها في الغالب ويمكن إدارتها باتخاذ التدابير المناسبة. ويتضمن تصميم مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة إطارا للإدارة البيئية والاجتماعية والمناخية لمعالجة المخاطر البيئية والاجتماعية والمناخية أثناء تنفيذ المشروع.

## جيم - تصنيف المخاطر المناخية

244 تصنف المخاطر المناخية على أنها متوسطة. وتشمل المخاطر المناخية الرئيسية التي تواجه أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة المستهدفين ارتفاع درجات الحرارة والتقلب في هطول الأمطار، مع هطول أمطار غزيرة أكثر في بعض المناطق، وقِصر مواسم الأمطار والجفاف المحتمل في بعض المواقع. وأُجري تقييم موجه للتكيف مع تغير المناخ أثناء تصميم المشروع يوضح الخيارات المتاحة لزيادة قدرة المستفيدين من المشروع على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ وتحسين سبل عيشهم.

## دال القدرة على تحمل الديون

رواندا بلد منخفض الدخل. ووفقا لتحليل القدرة على تحمل الديون الذي أجراه البنك الدولي وصندوق النقد الدولي في يناير/كانون الثاني 2022، لا تزال مخاطر المديونية الحرجة الخارجية والعامة متوسطة، مع وجود مساحة محدودة لامتصاص الصدمات. وقد بلغ الدين الحكومي العام (المحلي والخارجي) 71 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي، مدفوعا بالإقراض المتعدد الأطراف بشروط تيسيرية لتلبية الاحتياجات الإنمائية ومعالجة جائحة كوفيد-19. ولا يزال البلد عُرضة لظروف السوق غير المواتية، مع تخفيف المخاطر من خلال الاحتياطات الكافية والوصول إلى التمويل الخارجي بشروط تيسيرية.

## رابعا التنفيذ

#### ألف الإطار التنظيمي

#### إدارة المشروع وتنسيقه

سيقوم مجلس National Agricultural Export Development Board، و هو الوكالة المنفذة الرئيسية، باستضافة مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة، ويتولى المسؤولية الشاملة عن تنسيق المشروع وتنفيذه، مع تعيين المناصب رئيسية. وستحتفظ وحدة تنفيذ المشروع الوحيدة بالوظائف الأساسية للإدارة المالية، والتوريد ونظام معلومات الإدارة، بما يتماشى مع الممارسة المتبعة في المشروعات التي يمولها الصندوق في رواندا. وستُشكل لجنة توجيهية وطنية للمشروع تحت إشراف وزارة الزراعة والموارد الحيوانية لتوفير الإشراف العام ومن المتوقع أن يستجيب مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة استجابة مباشرة لتنفيذ استراتيجية اللامركزية الخاصة التنسيق خلال بالحكومة مجلس الوثيق مع National Agricultural Export Development Board والسلطات الحكومية المحلية في كل مقاطعة مستهدفة.

#### الإدارة المالية، والتوريد، والحوكمة

- 47- من المتوقع أن يستخدم مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة ترتيبات الإدارة المالية التي اعتمدتها حافظة التمويل الحالية للصندوق تحت إشراف وزارة الزراعة والموارد الحيوانية، و هذه الترتيبات تماشى تماما مع أنظمة الإدارية المالية القطرية.
- 4- وسيكون لمشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة حساب معين واحد مفتوح بدولارات الولايات المتحدة في البنك الوطني لرواندا، بالإضافة إلى حساب تشغيلي واحد المشروع مفتوح بالفرنك الرواندي لتلقي الموارد من الحساب المعين، فضلا عن حساب تشغيلي واحد المشروع بالفرنك الرواندي للمساهمات المقدمة من حكومة رواندا. وتُقدم مسودة لميزانية مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية الصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة، كجزء من ميزانية وزارة الزراعة والموارد الحيوانية، في المظروف الوطني إلى البرلمان في أبريل/نيسان؛ وستُجرى أي تنقيحات أخرى لمظروف الميزانية الإجمالية في ديسمبر/كانون الأول وتتطلب موافقة حكومة رواندا.
- ويتألف التمويل النظير في الأساس من المساهمات العينية والإعفاءات الضريبية. والافتقار إلى التمويل النظير الذي لوحظ في المشروعات الأخرى يعكس الافتقار إلى التقييم والإدراج في الإبلاغ المالي بدرجة أكبر مما يعكسه الافتقار إلى المساهمات. ووُضعت خطة عمل على مستوى الحافظة لتحقيق إدراج ملائم للمساهمات العينية في الإبلاغ المالي. وينبغي أن يستفيد مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة من ممارسات المشروعات الأخرى ذات الصلة.
- 50- ومكتب المراجعة الداخلية مكلف، تحت رعاية وزارة الزراعة والموارد الطبيعية، بمراجعة حافظة المشروعات التي يمولها الصندوق. وسيرفع المراجع الداخلي تقاريره إلى اللجنة التوجيهية للمشروع.
- 51- وسيتولى مكتب المراجع العام مراجعة مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة، عملا بالتكليف المحدد في قانون/مرسوم الحكومة. وقد أظهر استعراض الجودة الذي يجريه الصندوق لتقارير مكتب المراجع العام فيما يخص المشروعات القائمة أن معدلات الأداء مُرضية للغاية.

52- وتُقيّم مخاطر التوريد المتأصلة لمشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة على أنها من المهادئ التوجيهية للتوريد في مشروعات الصندوق، يجب أن تُنفذ أنشطة التوريد وفقا لأحكام أنظمة التوريد الخاصة بالمقترض/المتلقي، إلى الحد الذي يتوافق مع المبادئ التوجيهية.

#### إشراك المجموعات التي يستهدفها المشروع وتعقيباتها ومعالجة التظلمات

- 53- ستشمل طرائق المشروع لإشراك المجموعات التي يستهدفها وتعقيباتها اجتماعات تشاورية على مستوى المقاطعات والمجتمعات (تشجيع مشاركة النساء والشباب) والحوار المنتظم. وستُوثق التعقيبات الواردة من كل اجتماع لتيسير الإدارة التكيفية واتخاذ القرار من جانب أفرقة المشروع.
- 54- وستستند عمليات معالجة المظالم في مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة إلى الهياكل الوطنية والإقليمية القائمة. وستوفر أفرقة المشروع معلومات عن آلية معالجة التظلمات المتاحة في جميع العقود ووثائق المشروع. وستُسجل الشكاوى الواردة وستُوثق وتُدرج في التقارير المرحلية، مع الإشارة إلى عدد ونوع الشكاوى وكيفية حلها.

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

- 25- ستُنفذ إجراءات الرصد والتقييم من خلال نظام معلومات الإدارة الخاصة بوزارة الزراعة والموارد الحيوانية، وهو نظام يتسق مع نظام إدارة النتائج التشغيلية الخاص بالصندوق والمبادئ التوجيهية لمؤشر النتائج الأساسية. وسيتولى أخصائي في الرصد والتقييم لدى مجلس National Agricultural Export Development Primus في الرصد والتقييم لدى مجلس Board بالتنسيق مع المتخصصين ذوي الصلة لإبلاغ جميع أصحاب المصلحة بأداء المشروع وفعاليته بهدف تقييم التقدم المحرز مقابل الأهداف طوال المشروع.
- 56- وستعمل استراتيجية إدارة المعرفة والاتصال كأساس لتوسيع نطاق النجاحات، وستوفر الأساس التحليل لمواجهة التحديات، وستساعد على تكييف الأنشطة مع الظروف الاجتماعية والاقتصادية المتغيرة في المجالات وسلاسل القيمة المستهدفة. وسيستقيد مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة من الخبرة والمعرفة المكتسبة من التعاون بين بلدان الجنوب والتعاون الثلاثي مع الشركاء المنفذين (منظمة Cordaid ومنظمة Heifer International) وفي إطار البرنامج المشترك لتعجيل التقدم نحو التمكين الاقتصادي للمرأة الريفية.

#### الابتكار وتوسيع النطاق

إن السمات الابتكارية لمشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة، بالمقارنة مع سليفه مشروع تعزيز الدخول الريفية من خلال الصادرات، هي المنهجيات المستخدمة لإدراج النساء والشباب في أنشطة محددة يمكن أن تسد فجوات سلاسل القيمة. وفيما يخص الاستدامة وتوسيع النطاق، من شأن التركيز الأكبر على الوصول إلى الخدمات المالية أن يساعد البلد على الابتعاد تدريجيا عن النظم القائمة على المنح التي يشيع استخدامها من قبل الصندوق ووكالات التنمية الأخرى، مما يساعد البلد على التحول نحو آليات أكثر استدامة لتمويل سلاسل القيمة ستبقى بعد إنجاز المشروع. وتشمل الممارسات الناجحة التي سيُوسع نطاقها من خلال مشروع تعزيز القدرة التنافسية للصادرات الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة مرفق Horticulture Export Guarantee Facility، وستُنقح منصتا الشاي والبن المقدمتان في إطار مشروع تعزيز الدخول الريفية من خلال الصادرات بهدف تلبية احتياجات المصدرين، بما في ذلك الشركات الناشئة للشباب.

### جيم خطط التنفيذ

#### جاهزية التنفيذ وخطط الاستهلال

National Agricultural Export Development سينسق المكتب القطري للصندوق مع مجلس Board لضمان الجاهزية لتنفيذ المشروع. وستشمل الأنشطة التحضيرية وأنشطة الاستهلال الرئيسية مسودة دليل تنفيذ المشروع، وخطة العمل والميزانية السنوية الأولى، وخطة التوريد الأولى لمدة 18 شهرا، والتي تهدف إلى ضمان بدء المشروع دون تأخير غير ضروري خلال السنة الأولى. وستنظم حلقة عمل وطنية للاستهلال تضم أصحاب المصلحة في المشروع والشركاء المنفذين لتعزيز أساليب تنفيذ المشروع.

#### الإشراف، واستعراض منتصف المدة، وخطط الإنجاز

95- سيشترك الصندوق وحكومة رواندا في تنظيم أنشطة الإشراف على المشروع. وسيُحدد إنشاء بعثات الإشراف الى حد كبير من خلال الاحتياجات السائدة. وسيُجرى استعراض منتصف المدة في منتصف الطريق خلال تنفيذ المشروع، وسيُحدد بموجب هذا الاستعراض ما إذا كان المشروع في الطريق الصحيح لتحقيق غايته. وسيُجرى استعراض إنجاز المشروع في نهاية المشروع.

## خامسا - الوثائق القانونية والسند القانوني

- 60- ستشكل اتفاقية تمويل المشروع بين جمهورية رواندا والصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية الوثيقة القانونية التي يقوم على أساسها تقديم التمويل المقترح إلى المقترض/المتلقي. وترد نسخة من اتفاقية التمويل المتفاوض بشأنها في الذيل الأول.
- 61- وجمهورية رواندا مخولة بموجب القوانين السارية فيها سلطة تلقي تمويل من الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية.
- 62- وإني مقتنع بأن التمويل المقترح يتفق مع أحكام اتفاقية إنشاء الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية وسياسات التمويل المقدم من الصندوق ومعابيره.

## سادسا۔ التوصية

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

قرر: أن يقدم الصندوق إلى جمهورية رواندا قرضا بشروط فائقة التيسيرية بقيمة ثلاثة وعشرين مليونا ومائة وثلاثين ألف يورو (000 130 يورو)، على أن يخضع لأية شروط وأحكام تكون مطابقة على نحو أساسي للشروط والأحكام الواردة في هذه الوثيقة.

وقرر أيضا: أن يقدم الصندوق إلى جمهورية رواندا قرضا بشروط تيسيرية للغاية بقيمة خمسة ملايين وسبعمائة وثمانين ألف يورو (000 780 5 يورو)، على أن يخضع لأية شروط وأحكام تكون مطابقة على نحو أساسي للشروط والأحكام الواردة في هذه الوثيقة.

ألفرو لاريو رئيس الصندوق الدولى للتنمية الزراعية

## **Negotiated financing agreement**

# **Promoting Smallholder Agro-Export Competitiveness Project**

(Negotiations concluded on 12 December 2022)
Loan No: Loan No:
Project name: Promoting Smallholder Agro-Export Competitiveness Project ("PSAC"/ "the Project")
The Republic of Rwanda (the "Borrower")
and
The International Fund for Agricultural Development (the "Fund" or "IFAD")
(each a "Party" and both of them collectively the "Parties")

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

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

#### **Section A**

- 1. The following documents collectively form this Agreement: this document, the Project Description and Implementation Arrangements (Schedule 1), the Allocation Table (Schedule 2) and the Special Covenants (Schedule 3).
- 2. The Fund's General Conditions for Agricultural Development Financing dated 29 April 2009, amended as of December 2020, and as may be amended hereafter from time to time (the "General Conditions") are annexed to this Agreement, and all provisions thereof shall apply to this Agreement. For the purposes of this Agreement the terms defined in the General Conditions shall have the meanings set forth therein, unless the Parties shall otherwise agree in this Agreement.
- 3. The Fund shall provide two Loans (the "Financing") to the Borrower, which the Borrower shall use to implement the Project in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

#### **Section B**

- 1. The amount of the Loan eligible to super highly concessional terms (SHCT Loan) is twenty three million one hundred thirty thousand Euros (EUR 23 130 000).
- 2. The amount of the Loan eligible to highly concessional terms (HCT Loan) is five million seven hundred eighty thousand Euros (EUR 5 780 000).
- 3. In relation to the SHCT Loan:

(i) it shall be free of interest but shall bear a fixed service charge as determined by the Fund at the date of approval of the Loan by the Fund's Executive Board, payable semi-annually in the Loan Service Payment Currency;

- (ii) it shall have a maturity period of fifty (50) years, including a grace period of ten (10) years starting from the date of approval of the Loan by the Fund's Executive Board; and
- (iii) it will be repaid at two and a half per cent (2.5%) of the total principal per annum for years eleven (11) to fifty (50).

#### 4. In relation to the HCT Loan:

- (i) it shall be free of interest but shall bear a fixed service charge as determined by the Fund at the date of approval of the Loan by the Fund's Executive Board, payable semi-annually in the Loan Service Payment Currency;
- (ii) it shall have a maturity period of forty (40) years, including a grace period of ten (10) years starting from the date of approval of the Loan by the Fund's Executive Board; and
- (iii) it will be repaid at two per cent (2%) of the total principal per annum for years eleven (11) to twenty (20), and four per cent (4%) of the total principal per annum for years twenty-one (21) to forty (40).
- 5. The Loan Service Payment Currency shall be in Euro.
- 6. The first day of the applicable Fiscal Year shall be 1 July.
- 7. Payments of principal and service charge shall be payable on each 1 April and 1 October.
- 8. There shall be one segregated Designated Account, denominated in Euro at the National Bank of Rwanda (NBR), to receive the proceeds of the Financing. The Borrower shall inform the Fund of the officials authorized to operate the Designated Account.
- 9. There shall be one segregated Project Operational Account to receive the proceeds of the Financing from the Designated Account, for the exclusive benefit of the Project.
- 10. The Borrower shall provide counterpart financing for the Project, in-cash and/or in-kind, in the amount of five million Two hundred twenty two thousand one hundred and fourteen Euros (EUR 5 222 114), mainly for taxes and duties, as well as to cover for capacity building activities under Component 2.

#### **Section C**

- 1. The Lead Project Agency shall be the National Agricultural Export Development Board (NAEB) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI).
- 2. Additional Project Parties are described in Schedule 1, Section II of this Agreement.
- 3. A Mid-Term Review will be conducted as specified in Section 8.03 (b) and (c) of the General Conditions; however, the Parties may agree on a different date for the Mid-Term Review of the implementation of the Project.

4. The Project Completion Date shall be the sixth anniversary of the date of entry into force of this Agreement and the Financing Closing Date will be established as specified in the General Conditions.

- 5. Procurement of goods, works and services financed by the Financing shall be carried out:
  - (a) in accordance with the provisions of the Borrower's procurement regulations, to the extent such are consistent with the IFAD Procurement Guidelines.

#### **Section D**

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

#### **Section E**

- 1. The following is designated as an additional ground for suspension of this Agreement:
  - (a) The PIM and/or any provision thereof, has been waived, suspended, terminated, amended or modified without the prior agreement of the Fund and the Fund, after consultation with the Borrower, has determined that it has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the Project.
- 2. The following is designated as an additional ground for cancellation of this Agreement:
  - (a) In the event that the Borrower did not request a disbursement of the Financing for a period of at least 12 months without justification.
- 3. The following are designated as additional (general/specific) conditions precedent to withdrawal:
  - (a) The IFAD no objection to the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) shall have been obtained. The PIM shall include operational arrangements for the access-to-finance facilities, under Component A.2, namely matching grants through the Performance Based Guarantee Facility (PBGF) and the guarantee fund through the Horticulture Export Guarantee Facility (HEGF). The PIM shall also include project financial management and procurement arrangements.
  - (b) Key Project staff have been appointed among the positions indicated in Schedule 1, Section II, paragraph 6 of this Agreement, namely 1 Project Manager; 1 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist; 1 Accountant; 1 Procurement Officer.
  - (c) A suitable project Accounting and Reporting System shall have been customised and implemented through the national IFMIS and project staff duly trained in the use of it.
  - (d) A MoU shall have been signed by the Borrower and the service providers, namely the Rwanda Development Bank (BRD) and the Business Development Fund (BDF), as additional condition to disbursement of the Financing for the activities pertaining the access-to-finance under Component A.2.
  - (e) The Access to Finance Specialist shall have been appointed, based on terms of reference and qualifications acceptable to the Fund, as additional condition to disbursement of the Financing for the activities pertaining access-to-finance under Component A.2.

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

For the Borrower:

Minister of Finance and Economic Planning 12 KN 3 Avenue, Kigali Rwanda

For the Fund:

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

Copy to: The Country Director - Rwanda

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

This Agreement, dated	_, has been ¡	prepared in	the English	language ir	ı two	(2)
original copies, one (1) for the	Fund and on	e (1) for the	Borrower.			

es, one (1) for the Fund and one (1) for the
REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
Dr. Uzziel Ndagijimana Minister of Finance and Economic Planning
Date:
INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
Alvaro Lario Hervas President
Date:

#### Schedule 1

Project Description and Implementation Arrangements

#### I. Project Description

- 1. Target Population. The Project shall benefit 56,695 households (255,128 members), amongst whom women (40% of which 20% of women-headed households) and youth aged 16-30 (30%) will be prioritised. PSAC will support its target groups' participation in commercial and inclusive value chains, including rural smallholder farmers, Producer Organizations (POs), off-takers processors and exporters in a form of individual, cooperative, or rural SMEs sourcing from target smallholder farmers. In line with the Ubudehe system¹, the Project will target three Categories with a preferential attention to be given to Category 2 (Subsistence and vulnerable poor) and Category 3 (Market-oriented producers). Possible graduation pathways and simultaneous engagement of Category 1 (most vulnerable households) will be explored.
- 2. Project area. The Project will target fourteen districts across Rwanda, with a particular emphasis on the Western and Southern regions where some of the most vulnerable and rural population resides. The Project area is selected based on: (i) high poverty rates and food insecurity; (ii) comparative advantage for the development of targeted export-driven value chains, and (iii) alignment and development of strategic partnerships with other development partners to avoid the duplication of investments and seek complementarity among the proposed interventions. (the "Project Area").
- 3. *Goal.* The goal of the Project is to increase incomes of the rural poor, by supporting inclusive and sustainable agri-exports value chains.
- 4. *Objectives.* The objective of the Project is to support the inclusion of rural poor in targeted export-driven value chains, by increasing their climate resilient productive capacity and market access.
- 5. *Components*. The Project shall consist of the following Components:
- 5.1 Component A: Investments to enhance climate smart production and productivity of selected export-driven VCs. This component will support the intensification and improve the competitiveness of the production levels of the selected export-driven VCs through targeted investments along two sub-components.
- 5.1.1 Sub-Component A.1: Support smallholder farmers' production and productivity will focus on expansion and rehabilitation of plantation areas for coffee, tea, and horticulture, while adopting innovative climate-resilient technologies and practices combined with access to inputs and maintenance support.
- 5.1.2 Sub-Component A.2: Improvement of rural infrastructure facilities and equipment at cooperative and exporters' level will fill infrastructure and equipment gaps through different modes of financing for small- and medium-sized investments, with the intention of improving efficiency of value chains and benefits derived by smallholders directly or indirectly.
- 5.2 Component B: Enabling business environment along selected export-driven value chains. The Project will enhance the competitiveness and sustainability of the targeted value chains by improving smallholder stakeholders' access to advisory services, sustainable markets and financial services.
- 5.2.1 Sub-Component B.1: Capacity building of Producer Organizations (POs) will strengthen capacity of beneficiaries include smallholders, cooperatives, and farmer groups

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Ubudehe is a wealth-ranking system which classifies Rwandans under four socio-economic wealth categories.

in the area of governance, financial management, cross-cutting issues in the business management through Farmer Field School (FFS) approach along with proximity coaching and innovative trainings, directly involving off-takers, as developed under the completed Project for Rural Income through Exports (PRICE). The enhanced gender action learning system (GALS+) will be mainstreamed in training activities.

- 5.2.2 Sub-Component B.2: Backward and forward market linkages comprise of quality control, access to finance, market promotion, and facilitation of market linkages with international buyers. Tailored strategies per value chains will be developed. In order to facilitate the targeted value chain stakeholders' access to financial services and strengthening market linkages, the Project will: (i) support Financial Institutions (FIs) to deepen their rural finance portfolios and to develop innovative agri-finance products for entrepreneurs, exporters, and smallholders; (ii) build the capacity of the target groups to access financial services with particular focus on women and youth; (iii) facilitate FIs to access resources from private and public sector financiers for on-lending to target value chains.
- 5.3 **Component C: Policy support and coordination.** The Project will provide support to improve competitiveness and policy environment of the selected value chains through policy briefs and evidence-based results to inform policy processes including the Government's budget allocation for agricultural export commodities. Platforms such as the Coffee Exporters and Processors Association of Rwanda (CEPAR), and district level value chains platforms will play a critical role in promoting scaling up by addressing existing bottlenecks in supply and demand. PSAC will also work closely with the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF) for engagement in country policy frameworks related to gender equality in the agricultural sector, including support in Gender-Based Violence (GBV) mitigation, and ensuring new agro-export policies are gender responsive based on lessons learned from PSAC and other projects.

#### II. Implementation Arrangements

- 6. Lead Project Agency. The lead implementation agency will be National Agricultural Export Development Board (NAEB), which will have the overall responsibility for the coordination and execution of the project<sup>2</sup>. NAEB will host the following key positions, that will be recruited on a competitive basis: 1 Project Manager; 3 VC Specialists (coffee, tea, horticulture); 1 Access to Finance (A2F) Specialist; 1 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist; 1 Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist; 1 Environmental Specialist; 1 Knowledge Management (KM) & Communication Specialist; 1 Administrative Assistant; 2 Accountants (reporting to Financial Manager of SPIU for IFAD-funded projects); 1 Procurement Officer (reporting to Sr. Procurement Officer of SPIU for IFAD-funded projects); 3 drivers (one for each value chain). In addition, one NAEB Focal Person (young graduates, men and women) will be posted in each target district to ensure smooth coordination at field level.
- 7. Project Oversight Committee. In line with the practice for IFAD-funded projects in Rwanda, a Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established for PSAC. The Committee will be made up of representatives of MINAGRI and other relevant ministries, as well as representatives of the target District Councils, members representing the POs and local institutions from the public and private sectors participating in the Project. The Committee is due to meet at least twice yearly, once to review the draft Annual Work Plan and Budget

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> NAEB is mandated to develop and implement policies and strategies for expanding exports of agricultural products meeting international market requirements. NAEB has the appropriate structure to implement PSAC interventions through its Traditional Commodities Division (for tea and coffee), Emerging Commodities Division (for horticulture), Quality Assurance and Regulatory Division and Export Services Division. NAEB has also gained relevant expertise and capacity to lead the implementation of large projects and programmes, including the 9-year IFAD-funded PRICE project.

(AWPB) and again at mid-year to review the implementation progress. It will be responsible for the technical oversight of the implementation of the AWPB.

- 8. Project Management Unit. The Project's implementation arrangements are meant to ensure optimal use of human resources and smooth coordination between MINAGRI's institutions. Project Management Unit will be operating under the responsibility of its Chief Executive Officer (CEO) NAEB with key project staff led by the Project Manager. Given long-standing and proven experiences with IFAD, Single Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) for IFAD-funded projects under the Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources Development Board (RAB) will retain the core functions of financial management, procurement and Management Information System (MIS). In addition, the project acknowledges the key role of the district authorities and will allocate necessary resources to ensure smooth implementation, monitoring and coordination of PSAC interventions at field level.
- 9. *Implementing partners*. The Borrower will conclude the relevant contractual arrangements with Heifer International, Cordaid and other implementing partners, for the implementation of the activities as described in the Schedule.
- 10. Monitoring and Evaluation. In accordance with the requirements of IFAD and the Government of Rwanda, M&E is conducted under PSAC and to be coordinated through MINAGRI's Management Information System (MIS). NAEB will assign dedicated technical staff to monitor activities to ensure they are implemented as per recommended specifications and the M&E Specialist will ensure adequate monitoring systems are used. The Project M&E Specialist will commission bi-annual Data Quality Assurance (DQAs) missions and coordinate the implementation of targeted studies, including baseline, MidTerm and End Term surveys to assess progress on key outcome and impact level indicators.
- 11. Knowledge Management. Knowledge Management (KM) will be coordinated by the KM Specialist at NAEB. KM will serve as a basis for scaling up of successes, provide the analytical basis to resolve challenges, and help to adapt activities to changing social and economic circumstances in the target areas and value chains. A KM action plan will be prepared to (i) identify knowledge gaps and prioritization of knowledge products to be developed; (ii) ease the scaling up of best practices in the different sectors and interventions or repackaging of innovative approaches developed elsewhere; (iii) disseminate know-how based on available communication tools.
- 12. Project Implementation Manual. The Borrower will finalize the development of Project Implementation Manual (PIM) for the Fund's consideration and approval. The PIM will provide details on roles and responsibilities of the Project and implementing parties to ensure full coordination among all partners involved in implementation, financial management requirements including bank accounts and audit arrangements, establishment of a grievance redress mechanism, and M&E and reporting mechanisms The PIM will reflect IFAD's no tolerance for Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in the Project.

#### Schedule 2

#### Allocation Table

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

Cate	egory	IFAD	IFAD	Percentage		
		SHC Loan	HC Loan	of Expenditure		
		(expressed	(expressed	(net of Taxes,		
		in EUR)	in EUR)	Government and		
				Beneficiaries' contributions)		
I.	Goods, Services & Inputs	13 980 000	3 500 000	100%		
II.	Grants & Subsidies	1 680 000	410 000	100%		
III.	Works	260 000	70 000	100%		
VI.	Consultancies	2 820 000	700 000	100%		
V.	Recurrent Costs	2 080 000	520 000	100%		
Una	llocated	2 310 000	580 000	100%		
ТОТ	AL	23 130 000	5 780 000	100%		

- (b) The terms used in the Table above are defined as follows:
  - (i) Consultancies: also including expenditure incurred for *Trainings, Workshops, Meetings, Technical Assistance, Policy Statement & Strategy*;
  - (ii) Recurrent Cost: including expenditure incurred for *Salaries & Allowances* and *Operating Costs*.

#### 2. Disbursement arrangements

(a) Start-up Advance. Withdrawals in respect of expenditures for start-up costs incurred before the satisfaction of the general conditions precedent to withdrawal shall not exceed an aggregate amount of USD 400 000. Activities to be financed by the Start-up Advance 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 Account if the Borrower has defaulted in the performance of any covenant set forth below, and the Fund has determined that such default has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the Project:

- 1. Within six (6) months of entry into force of the Financing Agreement, the Project will 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.
- 2. 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. The PM&E system shall be updated in accordance with MINAGRI's Management Information System (MIS) as well as IFAD's Operational Results Management System (ORMS), which shall be coordinated by the SPIU with support from additional professional staff recruited under PSAC. In order to supplement the Project ORMS Logical Framework, a detailed operational results framework and a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan shall be developed to guide M&E processes, define roles and responsibilities.
- 3. *Gender*. The Borrower shall ensure that a Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist appointed under PSAC will continue to coordinate the gender related activities in the Project.
- 4. Land tenure security. The Borrower shall ensure that the land acquisition process has already been completed and that compensation processes were consistent with international best practice and free prior and informed consent (FPIC) principles.
- 5. Anticorruption Measures. The Borrower shall comply with IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations.
- 6. Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. The Borrower and the Project Parties shall ensure that the Project is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the IFAD Policy on Preventing and Responding to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, as may be amended from time to time.
- 7. External Audit. Annual external audits shall be conducted and to include a performance audit on the disbursement for access-to-finance activities through BRD and BDF, under component A.2.
- 8. Use of Project Vehicles and Other Equipment. The Borrower shall ensure that:
  - (a) all vehicles and other equipment procured for the Project are allocated to the NAEB for Project implementation;
  - (b) The types of vehicles and other equipment procured under the Project are appropriate to the needs of the Project; and
  - (c) All vehicles and other equipment transferred to or procured under the Project are dedicated solely to Project use.

9. 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 Project.

The Key Project Personnel are: Project Operations Manager, Access to Finance Specialist, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, 3 Value Chain Specialists, 2 Accountants, Knowledge Management and Communication Specialist, Procurement Officer, Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist, and Environment and Climate Assessment Specialist. In order to assist in the implementation of the Project, NAEB SPIU 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 SPIU in the case of government officials or recruited under a consulting contract following the individual consultant selection method in the IFAD Procurement Handbook, or any equivalent selection method in the national procurement system that is acceptable to IFAD. The recruitment of Key Project Personnel is subject to IFAD's prior review as is the dismissal of Key Project Personnel. Key Project Personnel are subject to annual evaluation and the continuation of their contract is subject to satisfactory performance. Any contract signed for Key Project Personnel shall be compliant with the national labour regulations or the ILO International Labour Standards (whichever is more stringent) in order to satisfy the conditions of IFAD's updated SECAP. Repeated short-term contracts must be avoided, unless appropriately justified under the Project's circumstances.

#### II. SECAP Provisions

- 1. The Borrower shall carry out the preparation, design, construction, implementation, and operation of the Project in accordance with the nine standards and other measures and requirements set forth in the Updated Social, Environmental Climate Assessment Procedures of IFAD ("SECAP 2021 Edition"), as well as with all applicable laws and regulations to the Borrower and/or the sub-national entities relating to social, environmental and climate change issues in a manner and substance satisfactory to IFAD. The Borrower shall not amend, vary or waive any provision of the SECAP 2021 Edition, unless agreed in writing by the Fund in the Financing Agreement and/or in the Management Plan(s), if any.
- 2. For projects presenting high or substantial social, environmental and climate risks, the Borrower shall carry out the implementation of the Project 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 ESCMPs and Management Plan(s), unless agreed in writing by the Fund and if the Borrower has complied with the

same requirements as applicable to the original adoption of the ESCMPs and Management Plan(s).

- 3. 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 Project 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.
- 4. The Borrower shall cause the Lead Project Agency to comply at all times while carrying out the Project with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition and the Management Plan(s), if any.
- 5. The Borrower shall disclose the draft and final ESIA reports and all other relevant Management Plan(s) with Project stakeholders and interested parties in an accessible place in the Project -affected area, in a form and language understandable to Project -affected persons and other stakeholders. The disclosure will take into account any specific information needs of the community (e.g. culture, disability, literacy, mobility or gender).
- 6. 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 Project with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition, ESCMPs and the Management Plan(s), if any.
- 7. The Borrower will ensure that a Project -level grievance mechanism is established that is easily accessible, culturally appropriate, available in local languages, and scaled to the nature of the Project's activity and its potential impacts to promptly receive and resolve concerns and complaints (e.g. compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration) related to the environmental and social performance of the Project for people who may be unduly and adversely affected or potentially harmed if the Project fails to meet the SECAP standards and related policies. The Project -level grievance mechanism needs to take into account indigenous peoples, customary laws and dispute resolution processes. Traditional or informal dispute mechanisms of affected indigenous peoples should be used to the greatest extent possible.
- 8. This section applies to any event which occurs in relation to serious environmental, social, health & safety (ESHS) incidents (as this term is defined below); labor issues or to adjacent populations during Project implementation that, with respect to the relevant IFAD Project:
  - (i) has direct or potential material adverse effect;
  - (ii) has substantially attracted material adverse attention of outside parties or create material adverse national press/media reports; or
  - (iii) gives rise to material potential liabilities.

In the occurrence of such event, the Borrower shall:

- Notify IFAD promptly;
- Provide information on such risks, impacts and accidents;
- Consult with Project -affected parties on how to mitigate the risks and impacts;
- Carry out, as appropriate, additional assessments and stakeholders' engagements in accordance with the SECAP requirements; and
- Adjust, as appropriate, the Project-level grievance mechanism according to the SECAP requirements; and

 Propose changes, including corrective measures to the Management Plan(s) (if any), in accordance with the findings of such assessment and consultations, for approval by IFAD.

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 loan or within the Borrower/Recipient'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 Project workforce or in relation to severe threats to public health and safety, inadequate resettlement compensation, disturbances of natural ecosystems, discriminatory practices in stakeholder consultation and engagement (including the right of indigenous peoples to free, prior and informed consent), any allegation 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).

- 9. 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 the SECAP 2021 Edition as well as in the ESCMPs and Management Plan(s) (if any) are respected.
- 10. Without limitation on its other reporting obligations under this Agreement, the Borrower shall provide the Fund with:
  - Reports on the status of compliance with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition, ESCMPs and the management plan (if any) on a semi-annual basis - or such other frequency as may be agreed with the Fund;
  - Reports of any social, environmental, health and safety incidents and/accidents occurring during the design stage, the implementation of the Project and propose remedial measures. The Borrower will disclose relevant information from such reports to affected persons promptly upon submission of the said reports; and
  - Reports of any breach of compliance with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition and the Management Plan(s) (if any) promptly after becoming aware of such a breach.
- 11. The Borrower shall fully cooperate with the Fund concerning supervision missions, midterm reviews, field visits, audits and follow-up visits to be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of SECAP 2021 Edition and the Management Plan(s) (if any) as the Fund considers appropriate depending on the scale, nature and risks of the Project.
- 12. 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**

Results Hierarchy	Result Indicator	Base line	Mid-term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsi bility	Assumptions
	Estimated corresponding number of household members	0	126,000	255,128 <sup>3</sup>				
	Persons receiving services supported by the Project (by gender, age)	0	36,400	73,704	Dusings		NAEB/	
Outreach	Males - Number	0	21,840	44,222	Project reports	Annual	SPIU (MIS)	
	Females – Number (40%)	0	14,560	29,482	Teports			
	Youth – percentage (30%)	0	10,920	22,111				
	Corresponding number of households reached	0	28,000	56,695				
Project Goal To increase incomes of the rural poor, by supporting inclusive and sustainable agri-exports VCs	Total number of households that report an increase in income as a result of PSAC assistance – Number - Households	0	8,400	45,356	Project reports	Baseline, Midterm, Completion	NAEB/ SPIU (MIS)	- Stable political and macro-economic environment is maintained in the country Continued government support to improve returns to farmers in export VCs Food security and incomes increased through a combined effect of increased crop production and improved market access.
Development Objective To support the inclusion of	Individuals demonstrating an improvement in empowerment (IE 2.1.) – Percentage (%)	N/A	30%	50%		DanaBaa	NAED/	- Community-based approach is widely used
rural poor in targeted export- driven VCs, by increasing their climate resilient	Households reporting increase in income by 30% above baseline as a result of PSAC assistance - Number	0	5,600	34,017	COI survey	Baseline, Midterm, Completion	NAEB/ SPIU (MIS)	to raise seedlings under PSAC project - Robust gender
productive capacity and market access	Persons with new jobs/employment opportunities created by PSAC (by gender, age) (Cl 2.2.1)	0	3,000	7,125		Completion	(2)	targeting strategy and action plan developed
Outcome 1: Smallholders' climate-smart production and productivity in selected export-driven VCs have increased	Increased volume of targeted commodities (tea, coffee, horticulture) exported from Rwanda – Percentage (%)	N/A	50%	100%	Project M&E system	Annual	NAEB/ SPIU (MIS)	- Sustainable market linkages established between smallholder
	Households reporting an increase in production – Number (Cl 1.2.4)	0	13,000	27,000	COI survey	Baseline, Midterm, Completion	NAEB/ SPIU (MIS)	producers and exporters Stakeholders develop capacity to practice new climate resilient
	Households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices – Number (CI 3.2.2)	0	15,000	30,000	Project survey	Annual	NAEB/ SPIU (MIS)	technologies No extreme weather and climate events.

<sup>3</sup> Average household size in Rwanda is 4.5 members per household

Results Hierarchy	Result Indicator	Base line	Mid-term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsi bility	Assumptions	
Output 1.1 The development and	Expansion and rehabilitation of plantation areas of targeted VCs supported by PSAC – Area (ha)	0	3,550	8,2424				Mortality of plants     checked through strong     coordination among	
adoption of innovative climate-resilient technologies and practices are supported	Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies (by gender, age) – Number of people (CI 1.1.4)	0	50,000	120,000	Project reports	Annual	NAEB/ SPIU (MIS)	various interventions Selected community members / groups	
for expansion, rehabilitation and rejuvenation of plantation	Males - Number		30,000	72,000			(IVIIO)	develop required skills and knowledge in	
areas	Females – Number (40%)		20,000	48,000				grafting and nursery	
	Youth – percentage (30%)		15,000	36,000				raising.	
Output 1.2 Innovative climate-resilient	Number of groups supported to sustainably manage natural resources and climate-related risks – Number (CI 3.1.1)	0	140	300	Proiect		NAEB/	No extreme weather and climate events.     Stakeholders develop	
technologies are developed and promoted	Total value of cooperative/private companies invest in climate-resilient technologies (by coffee, tea, horticulture)  – Money (US\$' 000)	0	1,933	5,095	reports	ts Annual	SPIU (MIS)	capacity to manage and show interest to invest in new climate resilient technologies.	
Outcome 2: Stakeholders'	Total number of household's members reporting using rural financial services – Number (Cl 1.2.5)	0	12,000	30,000	COI Surveys Baseline, Midterm, Completion		NAEB/ SPIU (MIS)	- Exporters' interest and willingness to source their products from smallholder POs Financial products and services developed	
access to advisory services, market and financial services improved to facilitate their inclusion in sustainable	Households reporting they can influence decision-making of local authorities and project-supported service providers – Number (SF 2.2)	0	14,000	28,348	COI Surveys	Baseline, Midterm, Completion			
export-driven VCs	Rural producers organizations engaged in formal partnerships/agreements or contracts with public or private entities – Number (CI 2.2.3)	0	140	300	Project reports	Annual		under PSAC respond to smallholder farmers and exporters needs.	
Output 2.1 Rural infrastructure facilities and equipment are constructed/provided	Number of markets, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated (coffee, tea, horticulture) – Number (CI 2.1.6)	0	70	202	Project reports	Annual	NAEB/ SPIU (MIS)	- Producers and POs interest in developing skills.	
Output 2.2 PO's technical and business management capacities are strengthened	Number of rural enterprises accessing business development services (coffee, tea, horticulture) – Number (CI 2.1.1)	0	170	350	Project reports	Annual	NAEB/ SPIU (MIS)	with markets or private sector companies formed.	
Output 2.3 Market linkages are established and strengthened	Market-driven certifications obtained/renewed and sustained among farmer organizations and exporters – Number	0	7	21	Project reports	Annual	NAEB/ SPIU (MIS)	Beneficiaries willing to engage in certification.     Distinctive market advantage in acquiring specific certifications.	
Output 2.4 Range of diversified financial products is timely accessible	Persons in rural areas accessing financial services (by gender, age, savings and credit) – Number (CI 1.1.5)	0	18,500	93,000	Project reports	Annual	NAEB/ SPIU (MIS)	PFI will consider the proposed PSAC support relevant to their	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Coffee: 3,050 ha (replacement of the old coffee trees), 1,082 ha (coffee rehabilitation), Tea: 1,790 ha (expansion), 620ha (infilling), Horticulture: 500 ha (macadamia), 800 ha (avocado), 200 ha (mango), 200 ha (essential oils).

Results Hierarchy	Result Indicator	Base line	Mid-term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsi bility	Assumptions
to stakeholders of selected VCs								business model, and show interest in value chain financing to the concerned stakeholders of the project.
Outcome 3: Institutional and policy environment of selected export-driven VCs is improved	Number of policy brief / guidelines / evidence-based research accepted and used to update policies / support policy process or improve practices - Number	0	1	3	Project reports, Policy briefs	Annual	NAEB/ SPIU	Desition and the second
Output 3.1 Policy-relevant knowledge products completed	Number of knowledge products developed in terms of policy briefs, guidelines, evidence-based research - Number	0	2	4	Project reports	Annual	NAEB/ SPIU	Positive response from the Government in policy formulation.
Output 3.2 Functioning multi-stakeholder platforms supported	Number of national and district platforms for targeted VCs supported - Number	0	17	17	Project reports	Annual	NAEB/ SPIU	

# **Integrated Project Risk Matrix**

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Country Context	Moderate	Low
Political Commitment	Moderate	Low
Risk(s): Over the last 20 years, Rwanda has enjoyed political stability which, combined with good governance and policy consistency, has created an enabling policy environment ensuring successful delivery of development programs. However, counterpart funding in some previous IFAD-supported projects has been below the expected levels. In addition, improving participatory approach will be required in order to increase ownership of project's beneficiaries in its areas of intervention.		
Mitigations: GoR has already demonstrated strong commitment in co- financing PSAC and in attracting additional co-financiers (Cordaid, Heifer International, etc). GoR has also committed to provide cash contribution for taxes on a timely basis and report promptly on any in-kind contributions. For the latter, GoR has recruited a valuer to work with on-going and future IFAD- supported projects including PSAC. In addition, NAEB management is committed to improve coordination with partner institutions at district and national level in order to avoid any deviation from agreed implementation arrangements		
Governance	Low	Low
Risk(s): Since the year 2000, the GoR has been implementing comprehensive and ambitious decentralization reforms, which materialized by the adoption of the National Decentralization Policy in May 2000 and thereafter revised in 2012. The Policy's objective is to promote good governance, reduction of poverty as well as efficient, effective, and accountable service delivery. While progress has been achieved through strengthening the capacities of districts and the territorial reorganization of decentralized state entities, some challenges still persist. In some areas, farmers seem to ignore that it is both their right and duty to participate in the planning and evaluation of local administrative entities' performance contracts (Imihigo). It is therefore a real challenge for leaders and civil society to make sure those citizens are aware of their rights and duties.		
Mitigations: The GoR has enhanced its efforts to prevent corruption by identifying and reducing vulnerability to corruption. A number of multi stakeholder consultative bodies have been established, including the National Council to fight against Corruption and Injustice and Corruption Advisory Councils at national, district, sector, and cell levels. In order to mitigate the COVID-19 related risks (lockdowns, etc.), over 68 per cent of the population have been already vaccinated as at July 2022, and the process is ongoing. This will facilitate implementation of the project and gatherings of stakeholders for better consultations on emerging issues and possible solutions. In addition, PSAC and implementing partners (including local administration) will involve beneficiaries in planning and evaluation of their achievements based on a grievance redress mechanism.		
Macroeconomic	Low	Low
Risk(s): Rwanda's public-sector led development model has shown limitations, as public debt has increased significantly in recent years. Rwanda's heavy reliance on large public investments (12.3% of GDP in 2019) led to substantial fiscal deficits financed mainly through external borrowing. Consequently, the debt-to-GDP ratio rose to 56.7 per cent in 2019 (from 19.4% in 2010) and is estimated to have reached 71.3 per cent of the GDP in 2020. Low domestic savings and high energy costs are some of the major constraints to private investments. Growth is expected to accelerate to 8.1 per		

Inherent	Residual
Moderate	Low
Moderate	Moderate
Low	Low
Substantial	Moderate
_	

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
creating evidences through interventions like HEGF, PBGF, capacity building of PFIs in value chain financing, developing new financial products etc., it also engages with multiple stakeholders, including GoR to work on developing smallholder friendly and competitive value chains through policy advocacy initiatives. A set of policy issues identified to work towards these aspects cover cost of financing, creating cargo facility, effective use of development fund for tea farmers, etc.		
Environment and Climate Context	Substantial	
Risk(s): The environmental vulnerabilities for PSAC activities include erosion, which may increase due to cultivation on slopes. This will lead to land degradation and possible siltation of water channels. The current soil fertility conditions entail increased use of agro-chemicals for the desired levels of production, which will lead to point pollution in some locations. Current land uses will also pose a risk to PSAC, as changes will be required in some areas to allow for the infrastructure development and expansion of cultivation areas.  Mitigations: The risks resulting from environmental conditions will be managed, through capacity building of smallholders in environmental management and efficient resource use, including agro chemicals, erosion	Substantial	Moderate
control measures such as vegetated contours, shade trees in cultivation, crop diversification and inter-cropping and water conservation and focus on rehabilitation and rejuvenation of existing production areas.		
	Substantial	Moderate
Risk(s): The main climate change risks to reaching the PSAC objectives include rising temperatures and rainfall variability with more intense rainfall in some areas, shorter rainy seasons and potential droughts in some locations. High temperatures may lead to decreased yields and quality, increased pests and diseases incidences, poor drainage in low-lying areas and soil erosion that results in reduced water holding capacity and soil fertility.		
Mitigations: Climate change adaptation measures under PSAC include capacity building for the producers on land husbandry activities and resource use efficiency, agroforestry belts in tea plantations, protective agriculture for some of the horticulture value chains, water use efficient irrigation systems and use of improved tea clones and coffee varieties.		
	Substantial	Moderate
Project relevance	Moderate	Low
Risk(s): Coffee, Tea and selected value chains in Horticulture are identified as priority for exports by GoR. Tea and coffee are traditional export crops of Rwanda whereas Horticulture oriented value chains are emerging. Each value chain poses different kind of risks for smallholders due to certain internal and external factors. Coffee is prone to high price fluctuation and may have negative impact on food security due to limited intercropping opportunities and international price fluctuations. Tea takes longer time to reach to production with full potential and so initial investment in maintenance is high. Also, the poor road conditions combined with limited means of transport lead to high post-harvest losses. In case of horticulture, exporters as well as producers have limited experience of markets and still suffer from limited quantities of produce demanded by the markets (e.g. macadamia, avocado). Besides, along all value chains, access to financial services remain a challenge for smallholder farmers, often limiting their capacity to invest to improve their competitiveness. PFIs may not consider the proposed PSAC support relevant to their business model, and the PFIs would continue business as usual and would not be interested in the support offered.		

market facilitation (e.g. market intelligence, mechanisms to recover part of the loss due to price fluctuations, enhanced quality assurance to comply with international market standards), increasing the availability of raw materials through new or rehabilitated plantations, and formulating appropriate investment schemes to improve the financial inclusion of smallholder farmers (e.g. matching grants, export guarantee facilities, credit lines, development of adequate loan products for specific value chains, revolving fertilizer scheme for tea producers)  In order to manage critical interventions and build capacity of stakeholders in the value chain, partnerships with strong and experienced technical support agencies (Cordaid, Heifer International, etc.) are identified.  Technical soundness  Substantial  Moderate  Risk(s): Price fluctuations in the international markets: Price fluctuations in the international markets affect exporters as well as smallholders. Rwandan value chain actors are not using specific mechanism to deal with it. Also, they have limited experience of horticulture exports. Thus, chances of facing risks related to price fluctuations are more. The price fluctuation observed in export price of Rwandan coffee from 2012 to 2020 under PRICE project was in the range of *23 per cent to *45 per cent. Some exporters of chili stopped exporting after experiencing high price fluctuations. Thus, it may pose a risk against generating sustainable income if negative fluctuation remains frequently high. This also applies in tea as prices are sensitive to trade volumes that in turn depend on weather conditions in producing countries. Moreover, prices are also affected by political stability and policies of importing countries especially if the exports markets are not concentrated as is the case in Rwanda. For example, it is notable that Rwanda has not diversified its tea markets as the following destinations are buying over 68 per cent of total tea i.e. Pakistan (39.3%), United Kingdom (15.18%), and Kazakhstan (	Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
available opportunities. Its planned interventions include policy advocacy (e.g. for intercropping banana in coffee plantation), improving infrastructure facilities (e.g. feeder road in tea pockets), developing backward and forward market facilitation (e.g. market intelligence, mechanisms to recover part of the loss due to price fluctuations, enhanced quality assurance to comply with international market standards), increasing the availability of raw materials through new or rehabilitated plantations, and formulating appropriate investment schemes to improve the financial inclusion of smallholder farmers (e.g. matching grants, export guarantee facilities, credit lines, development of adequate loan products for specific value chains, revolving fertilizer scheme for tea producers) in order to manage critical interventions and build capacity of stakeholders in the value chain, partnerships with strong and experienced technical support agencies (Cordaid, Heifer International, etc.) are identified.  **Technical soundness**  Risk(s): Price fluctuations in the international markets: Price fluctuations in the international markets affect exporters as well as smallholders. Rwandan value chain actors are not using specific mechanism to deal with it. Also, they have limited experience of horticulture exports. Thus, chances of facing risks related to price fluctuations are more. The price fluctuation observed in export price of Rwandan coffee from 2012 to 2020 under PRICE project was in the range of -23 per cent to -435 per cent. Some exporters of chili stopped exporting after experiencing high price fluctuations. Thus, it may pose a risk against generating sustainable income if negative fluctuation remains frequently high. This also applies in tea as prices are esensitive to trade volumes that in turn depend on weather conditions in producing countries. Moreover, prices are also affected by political stability and policies of importing countries especially if the exports markets are not concentrated as is the case in Rwan	Mitigations: PSAC has planned to mitigate potential risks considering all		
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	is a risk if the uptake of the HEGF continues to remain low reflecting limited		
	scope to engage smallholders in the export value chains of Horticulture subsector.		
	Foreign Currency Exchange fluctuations: Tea is normally traded in USD but		
	farmers receive payments in RWF. This poses a major risk to their earnings		
	when the exchange rate is unfavorable.		

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Mitigations: Price fluctuations in the international markets: The issue of price		
fluctuation can be mitigated as the exporters develop sufficient experience as		
well as if they are provided with sufficient market information / facilitation		
support. The project plans to review the horticulture market exploration study		
conducted under PRICE to understand comparative advantage for Rwandan		
exporters for key products - chili, mango, avocado, French beans etc. This		
study if updated and shared with exporters can provide a good idea about right		
time to put product in market. Also, two more interventions are planned to		
address the issue – i) Provision of a market facilitators who will be posted in		
key diplomatic missions (UK, Belgium, Dubai, DRC) to facilitate in-country		
market intelligence and trade procedures; ii) Promotion of brands of tea, coffee		
and horticulture products that display the uniqueness of the Rwandan		
produce.		
High mortality of horticulture seedlings: This point had been highlighted as one		
of the important 'lessons learnt' during the PRICE project and also raised		
during the mission. Following mitigation measures are suggested and need to		
considered during the design phase: (i) Facilitate development community-		
based nurseries to reduce risks during transportation and improve		
accessibility. It will also KM develop local skills and remedial actions can be		
available within community; (ii) Nursery raising will not be stand-alone activity but well linked with plantation demand from the identified target group; (iii)		
Considering poor survival rate of Macadamia seedlings, nursery raising will be		
split into community as well as private nurseries with the support of an		
international expert (from regular and good quality macadamia seedlings		
producing country like RSA); (iv) Maintenance of orchards will be an in-built		
component of the project, at least for first two years to ensure critical care of		
plants at early stage, including with grant support to invest in Efficient Irrigation		
Technologies; (v) The plantation work will be properly phased and plant		
mortality rates will be reported on annual basis to keep appropriate plan for		
mitigation.		
High cost of packaging materials in horticulture: this issue will be addressed		
through the Rwanda Horticulture Working Group strategies to organize bulk		
purchases and storage.		
High cost of fertilizers: This risk is mildly mitigated by the fact that disruption		
in supply chains will also lead to increase in tea prices since tea is normally		
traded in USD. At the local level, the industry will be supported to make		
decisions on whether the prices in each year are at a level that can guarantee		
economic returns. In a year where the benefits cannot be realized, it would not		
be prudent to import the fertilizers. Tea farmers will also be encouraged to		
routinely apply manure on their farms based on soil analysis results. In		
addition, a strong emphasis will be put on the use of manure as opposed to		
inorganic fertilizers in the horticulture interventions (see also fragility and		
security section)		
Access to finance: To ensure appropriate targeting and ability to measure		
results of PSAC activities implemented with PFIs, the targeting and lending products will be in full alignment with the PSAC value chain activities, and a		
specific M&E approach will be developed to measure Access to Finance short		
term and medium-term outputs and outcomes.		
Limited uptake of HEGF: BRD has already started working on this challenge.		
It has conducted a survey of 22 exporters (out of 40 horticultural exporters in		
the country) and identified issues as well as provided recommendations. The		
recommendations include - awareness generation among PFIs about banking		
facilities for exporters, technical support to exporters (on issues such as cost		
structuring, book keeping, business management, preparation of bankable		
proposals etc.) and multi stakeholder response for policy advocacy on high air		
freight and sufficient availability of airline transport / cargo facility. PSAC will		
support BRD to address these issues, enhance experience of exporters in		
dealing with markets, build capacity of PFIs in value chain financing to		

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
exporters and also engage with multi-stakeholders for advocacy. It has proposed to extend HEGF for CAPEX, thus covering major needs of exporters. Foreign Currency Exchange fluctuations: this is another topic to be addressed at policy level. PSAC will leverage on the optimization of the farmers' 5 per cent contribution to the tea development fund, so as to ensure stabilized takehome income when the RWF/US\$ exchange rate is not favourable.		Trestaudi
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	Substantial	Moderate
Implementation arrangements	Moderate	Low
Risk(s): Limited technical capacity, governance and institutional capacities of project stakeholders can lead to slow disbursement, lower project benefits as well as delays in implementation.  Restrictions related to COVID-19 pandemic may prevent movement to target areas and sustained in-field presence		
Mitigations: Overall, NAEB has already acquired a solid experience of implementing IFAD projects through the 9-year PRICE project.  The PSAC team at NAEB will be filled with competent and experienced staff recruited on competitive basis. Proximity services and monitoring will be ensured via NAEB Focal Persons in each target district, as well as direct engagement with local authorities, esp. district and sector agronomists. Besides, NAEB and other Government institutions have put in place mechanisms to hold virtual meetings in case of COVID-19-related restrictions. Vaccination rate in Rwanda is among the highest in Africa, and the Government is aiming at 100 per cent vaccination among public servants.		
M&E arrangements	Substantial	Moderate
Risk(s): The PRICE M&E showed following constraints and risks—  (i) The focus of the M&E system was on generation of quantitative data where as project had to depend on external studies for qualitative data and there was no specific plan for compiling qualitative data. Therefore, the team continued implementation without clear idea about qualitative progress. For a large project with centralised M&E system, not having key qualitative data poses risks e.g. high mortality of horticultural seedlings came to light almost at the end of the project and the team missed a chance to take corrective actions.  (ii) The increased load at SPIU (one officer managing multiple projects) led to weak M&E of PRICE  (iii) Lack of organized sharing of information in terms of regular learning events with external agencies/stakeholders to explore the possibilities of engaging with others and awareness generation among selected target group for promotion of successful ideas.		
Mitigations: the lessons learned from PRICE have guided the implementation modalities and organizational framework of PSAC  (i) A comprehensive system with regular compilation of quantitative as well as qualitative data which can guide the implementation team will be developed. The qualitative data collection method will have appropriate tools to maintain consistency of data collection and analysis e.g., Annual performance assessment of enterprise-oriented producer organizations  (ii) A dedicated M&E Specialist will be allocated to the project, who will work closely with the implementation team.  (iii) Knowledge management and sharing will have a plan to include annual learning events, spread of project messages for wider audience and ensuring key learnings to be put into practice on regular basis. NAEB team will benefit from other IFAD learning events within the country and region through exchange of learning and developing better understanding about systems and M&E aspects.  (iv) The project will build the capacity of M&E Staff as well as entire programme implementation team through training and on the job learning (during initial period) to make them well versed with the system and data collection and its		

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
use. The team will need IFAD support to learn IFAD M&E manual, good practices in other countries which could be tried out under PSAC (use of ICT), IFAD COI guidelines in planning the exercises.  (v) Inclusion of periodic qualitative information collection methods in the M&E system can allow a full understanding of the reason behind some quantitative results and facilitate planning of timely appropriate remedial measures. Some specific qualitative tools will be used such as annual assessment of cooperatives (to understand capacity building needs - to be carried out by Cordaid), annual survey on horticulture plant mortality along with analysis of reasons and remedial actions etc. Considering the need, additional FGDS may be conducted. During the PRICE project, high mortality of horticultural seedlings came to light almost at the end of the project and the team missed the chance to take corrective actions. If periodic quantitative information on mortality percentages are linked with qualitative analysis to identify the reason, the risk will be reduced.		
Procurement	Low	Low
Risk(s): The PSAC Procurement Risk Matrix did not identify any specific risks connected to the legal and regulatory framework. Public procurement in Rwanda is subject to Law no. 62/2018 governing public procurement, Ministerial Order no. 002/20/10/TC of 19/05/2020 establishing Regulations on Public Procurement, Standard Bidding Documents and Standard Contracts. In addition, the Rwanda Public Procurement Authority (RPPA) has prepared a Standard Manual for Public Procurement (Public Procurement User Guide) for the benefit of procuring entities, and it sets out all the public procurement guidelines, procurement methods to be applied and the thresholds.  Mitigations: The 2017 PEFA assessed the effectiveness of the procurement systems, which was deemed to be aligned to international standards and acceptable to IFAD. The only limitation relating to procurement was on 'public access to procurement information', which has now been addressed with the recent introduction of Rwanda's online E-procurement system (UMUCYO, accessible here: umucyo.gov.rw). This is an online portal and a point of access for Rwanda PEs, allowing to negotiate better contractual terms, realize savings and achieve value for money. It enhances transparency and standardization of electronic documents, supplier registration, authentication of information and streamlines all elements of public procurement transactions. The SPIU is now registered into the E-procurement system, where the procurement plan is uploaded, and all procurement related actions are posted online for interested parties to view. The programme will support the SPIU in terms of technical assistance through supervision and implementation support missions.	Low	Low
Accountability and transparency	Low	Low
Risk(s): Transparency International scored Rwanda 53/100 on the Corruption Perception Index for calendar year 2021.  Mitigations: Accountability and transparency risks will be mitigated by IFAD		
supervision and implementation support missions. Additionally, all procurement entities, as well as bidders, suppliers, contractors, consultants and service providers, shall observe the highest standard of ethics during the procurement and execution of contracts financed under IFAD funded Projects, in accordance with paragraph 69 of the IFAD Project Procurement Guidelines. The Revised IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations shall apply to all projects, vendors and third parties, in addition to the relevant national anticorruption and fraud laws.  Capability in public procurement	Low	Low

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Risk(s): IFAD requires that the Government agency should have a Procurement Unit with at least 2 staff members at the design stage. The National Agriculture Export Development Board (NAEB) has a Procurement Unit which is under the Chief Finance Officer (CFO). The Unit has one Procurement Officer who handles all procurement related work and is also secretary to the Tender Committee.		
Mitigations: A Procurement Officer will be recruited to support the procurement functions for PSAC and will be reporting to the Head of Procurement of the SPIU. The Procurement Officer's procurement related responsibilities will therefore be supervised by the Head of Procurement of SPIU. At the NAEB institutional level, for the purposes of maintaining sound administrative oversight, the Procurement Officer will be supervised by the NAEB Chief Finance Officer.		
Public procurement processes	Low	Low
Risk(s): The Tender Committee of NAEB is not ad-hoc but has been established according to the law governing public procurement management in Rwanda is Law n° 62/2018 of 25/08/2018 and Ministerial Order no. 002/20/10/TC of 19/05/2020 establishing Regulations on Public Procurement, which establishes that the Chief Budget Manager of every procuring entity must appoint a public tender committee for a term of 3 years, which may be renewed only once.		
Mitigations: For the PSAC project, there will be a specific Tender Committee which will be constituted to serve the project. It is expected that the Committee will comprise technical staff that are key in the implementation of the project. Tender Committee will be appointed as per the law governing public procurement		
Financial Management	Substantial	Moderate
Organization and staffing	Substantial	Moderate
Risk(s): Under the aegis of MNAGRI, NAEB will be the LPA. However, the SPIU of IFAD funded portfolio is currently established under RAB (the LPA for all other on-going IFAD's projects). Each on-going project has 1 dedicated Accountant, hired and located at RAB, reporting the SPIU-Finance Manager. Moreover, PSAC will enlarge the portfolio managed by the SPIU bringing extra workload. Considering the above, there is a risk that un-clarity in the reporting lines as well as logistical set up and increasing portfolio complexity may lead to non-adequate FM organizational arrangements.		
Mitigations: Two (2) accountants will be hired by NAEB and funded by PSAC. Both will report hierarchically to NAEB-CFO with a functional reporting line to SPIU-Finance Manager: 1 will be logistically located at NAEB to closely support PSAC technical/operational staff and overlooking the related transactions; 1 will be located RAB mainly to overlook all other PSAC transactions coordinated by the SPIU and, partially, to provide ad hoc support to the SPIU-Finance Manager in its coordination role of the entire IFAD portfolio. FM capacity on IFAD's practices will be rapidly built counting on the experience of the SPIU and on the learning programmes provided IFAD		
Budgeting	Moderate	Low
Risk(s): Low budget credibility due to unrealistic estimates and un-clarity in roles and responsibilities in the planning process. Moreover, risk in timely budget submission to IFAD due to alignment to country procedures for national budget submission to Parliament.		
Mitigations: the budget planning process is generated by PSAC Operational Team with the contribution of the SPIU in its coordination and evaluation role. PSAC draft budget, as part of MINAGRI budget, is presented in the national envelope to Parliament on April. Therefore, it is crucial that final revisions are immediately agreed for submission to IFAD no later than mid-May (about 1		

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
month and a half earlier than the end of the fiscal year). The new AWPB will be prepared with a minimum quarterly phasing (i) to sharply monitor any duplication of activities with the closing AWPB, and (ii) to prepare an adequate liquidity plan, by quarters, to support on time and in full the implementation of the project.		
Funds flow/disbursement arrangements	Substantial	Moderate
Risk(s): The complex organizational structure imposes operational clarity to ensure timely flow of resources to PSAC. Moreover, the lack of a solid liquidity plan associated to the AWPB as well as prompt/regular submission of WA may disrupt access to funds and delay implementation.		
Mitigations: The Funds Flow chart (annexed to Design Reports) clearly outlines key responsibilities (i) to authorise opening of bank accounts (MINECOFIN), (ii) to authorise signatories to operate bank accounts (MINAGRI), (iii) to authorise persons entitled to submit WAs to IFAD via the ICP portal, (iv) to provide credentials to operate the IFMIS for accounting entries and payments approval (MINECOFIN). Moreover, quarterly submission of Interim Financial Reports (IFR) inclusive of cash forecast for next two quarter will ensure prompt liquidity phasing along both solar and fiscal year. 1 DA (in US\$) and 1 PA (in FRW) will be opened at National Bank of Rwanda (NBR). Similarly, 1 additional PA (in FRW) will be opened at NBR to receive GoR cash contribution. Implementing partners, through MoUs and strong reporting framework, will secure that funds finance by IFAD will flow to beneficiaries for the intended purposes of the programme and that any residual fund will be returned to IFAD through PSAC.		
Internal controls	Moderate	Low
Risk(s): The organizational set up with cross reporting lines may pose challenges to the internal control flow.		
Mitigations: All PSAC transactions will be authorised by the SPIU-Finance Manager, the SPIU-Coordinator and NAEB-CFO as ultimate approver. NAEB-CFO will eventually delegate the authority to approve transactions to the SPIU-Coordinator within defined ceiling amounts. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be chaired by MINAGRI and co-chaired by NAEB and RAB. Moreover, the supporting activities carried out by the SPIU in its coordination role to PSAC will include: (i) contribution to budget planning, evaluation and monitoring, (ii) budget execution and treasury management, (iii) financial reporting to Government and IFAD, (iv) IFMIS implementation and customization, (v) coordination of internal/external audit, (vi) compliance with IFAD's processes and procedures and (vii) securing FM operational continuity relating the opening and the closing of projects.		
Accounting and financial reporting	Moderate	Low
Risk(s): The government IFMIS, mandatory for donor's funded project, has just been customized (May 2022) to be compliant with IFAD's minimum accounting/reporting requirements by component/expenditure category/financier. This is expected to reduce the excessive manual accounting/reporting operations prone to inaccuracies and errors, with immediate impact on management decision making and bottlenecks in the processing of WA from IFAD. The SPIU is not capturing yet in-kind cofinancing and this may lead to an underestimation of the targets as well as of the overall resources mobilised by PSAC.		
Mitigations: PSAC will benefit from the on-going IFMIS customization led by MINECOFIN. The Chart of Account has just been modified and tested to receive entries by component/categories/financier, and the SPIU will start to use it on June. This first step is fundamental for the short term: it will allow to extract from IFMIS reliable transaction lists which will more effectively feed into manual reports. In the medium term, further customization is expected to		

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
automatically generate reports from the IFMIS, as a reliable ring-fenced system. As shared with the Auditor General, during the mission, the SPIU will start a journey on IKC mapping/evaluation/reporting, based on criteria/procedures incorporated into PIM, in order to report IKC in the Notes to the Financial Statements.		
External audit	Low	Low
Risk(s): The risk that PSAC accounts and internal controls are not adequately audited is low		
Mitigations: The internal audit to PSAC will be secured by the Internal Audit Office dedicated to the SPIU, established at RAB under the aegis of MINAGRI. The IA function will report to the PSC. Concerning the external audit, PSAC will follow the example of the ongoing projects that are all being audited by the Office of the Auditor General as mandated under the government act/law. IFAD's review on the quality of the OAG reports for existing projects indicate highly satisfactory performance ratings, with positive comments given for the level of detail of the audits and use of acceptable standards (INTOSAI).		
Environment, Social and Climate Impact	Moderate	Low
Biodiversity conservation	Substantial	Moderate
Risk(s): The expansion of cultivation areas is likely to have adverse impacts on biodiversity conservation depending on the current use of the land to which the expansion will occur. Additional risks also result from the infrastructure development that will also potentially entail land use change and clearance of vegetation.		
Mitigations: The expansion of cultivation areas will target degraded areas that can be rehabilitated as much as possible. The expansion and infrastructure development will be in non-sensitive areas and rehabilitation will be promoted in areas where vegetation will be removed.		
Resource efficiency and pollution prevention	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): Activities targeting improved productivity will result in increased use of agro-chemicals and water resources for the different value chains. The increased use of agro-chemicals will result in point pollution for the land and some water sources.		
Mitigations: The capacity building for the smallholders will include optimal use of agrochemicals with safe handling and disposal. Water resource use efficiency will be promoted through the soil and water conservation activities as well as the efficient irrigation systems.		
Cultural heritage	Moderate	Low
Risk(s): The expansion of agricultural production areas envisaged for the different PSAC value chains may result in encroachment on areas of cultural heritage.		
Mitigations: The project will focus on the rejuvenation and rehabilitation of areas already under production. The screening of any areas for expansion will ensure that project activities are not undertaken in any cultural heritage areas.		
Indigenous Peoples	Moderate	Low
Risk(s): The PSAC areas do not include Indigenous people's areas. The project target communities will include vulnerable and marginalized groups.		
Mitigations: The targeting approach of the PSAC will ensure the inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized community members. The GALS+ has been applied in the Rwanda portfolio and can contribute to ensuring social inclusion in PSAC.		
Community health and safety	Moderate	Moderate

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Risk(s): Seasonal labour in some of the PSAC value chains may be exposed to health and safety risks. While potential migrant labour for the infrastructure development may increase the risks on community health.		
Mitigations: Capacity building will be provided for the seasonal labour that may be engaged in PSAC activities. The Environment and Social Management Plans at the infrastructure sites will include monitoring on health and safety aspects.		
Labour and working conditions	Substantial	Moderate
Risk(s): The working conditions for the seasonal labour are reportedly sub- optimal in most locations. The working conditions of any migrant workforce for the infrastructure development may also be below expected standards.		
Mitigations: Efforts will be made through the project ESMP to monitor the working conditions of the seasonal labour. The contracts for the infrastructure development contractors will include specific clauses on ensuring adequate working conditions.		
Physical and economic resettlement	Moderate	Low
Risk(s): No physical resettlement is expected to result from the PSAC activities. Economic resettlement may occur in areas where land use change will result from PSAC activities.		
Mitigations: The screening of the PSAC activities will ensure no physical resettlement occurs and any economic resettlement will be minimized. Besides, PSAC is actually expected to reduce migration to some level as more people will get jobs locally and follow comparatively less risky work due to project interventions, including capacity building.		
Greenhouse gas emissions	Low	Low
Risk(s): The PSAC activities will not result in any significant increase in greenhouse gases.		
Mitigations: The use of shade trees, agro-forestry and perennial tree crops that are targeted under PSAC will contribute to greenhouse gas reduction. The capacity building for the smallholders will ensure optimal use and therefore minimal GHG emissions.		
Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards	Low	Low
Risk(s): The PSAC activities will not increase the vulnerability of the target populations and their ecosystems to climate change.		
Mitigations: Climate change adaptation measures such as protective agriculture, use of shade trees and resource use efficiency have been integrated in PSAC and therefore the project is expected to improve the resilience of the target beneficiaries and the ecosystems in the target areas.		
Stakeholders	Substantial	
Stakeholder engagement/coordination	Substantial	Moderate
Risk(s): Producer organizations, exporters and PFIs are the key stakeholders that project is focusing on. Some of the identified risks for each of these are – Performance of producer organization may remain poor due to – weak internal governance in some of the groups, limited experience of managing enterprises and engagement with exporters, lack of knowledge about product quality requirements, neglection to role of women and youth, limited access to finance and poor infrastructure (road and transportation facilities) PFIs may not respond to improving access to value chain financing due to – their risk averse nature, lack of knowledge and tools for value chain financing, issues of liquidity, limited or no experience of dealing with exporters (especially true for MFIs).		

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Performance of exporters may not be competitive due to - limited experience of export (esp. true for horticulture), weak enterprise management systems (e.g. record keeping), limitations in handling issues of logistics, weak market information, financial constraints, difficulties in producing product of export quality and at scale.  As the project is also moving from PRICE and focusing on competitiveness of value chains, the response of GoR as a major stakeholder is crucial. Gaps in its response may lead to poor outcome.		
Mitigations: PSAC has planned mitigations through capacity building of stakeholders along with market-oriented coordination and facilitation. It is engaging technical partner agencies (e.g. Cordaid) to strengthen skills and capacities. It will carry out regular assessment of producer organizations and also develop capacity building modules (around possible risk causing issues). It will attempt to create smallholder power in markets through aggregation and reduce vulnerability of individual / small groups of smallholders. It is also ensuring representation of smallholders in multiple stakeholders' forums (such as sector working groups).  The project will work with identified PFIs and build their capacity of assessing value chains and develop understanding about financing needs. To reduce risks, it has created performance-based grant facility, horticulture export guarantee facility and also helping PFI to try out innovative financial products. It is also engaging PFIs with different credit lines to reduce the risks of liquidity. For exporters, the plan is to provide market facilitation to reduce the risks of unsettled bills from unscrupulous buyers and provide market intelligence. It provides opportunity for exporters to directly engage with producers / producer groups and train them about product quality, export requirement, certifications etc. so that strong and sustainable supply chain developed.  The project will be operated in close association with Ministry of Agriculture and NAEB which will help in influencing key stakeholders to address key policy advocacy issues in line with National Agricultural policy and PSTA 4.		
Stakeholder grievances	Moderate	Low
Risk(s): Potential conflicts may arise among members of Producer Organizations, between outside workers and local community, between smallholder producers and off-takers/exporters, etc. In this situation, Grievance procedures are required to ensure that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are able to lodge complaints or concerns, without cost, and with the assurance of a timely and satisfactory resolution of the issue. The procedures also ensure that the entitlements are effectively transferred to the intended beneficiaries		
Mitigations: Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRMs) will be put in place at PO level (cooperatives, community-based nurseries, out-grower schemes, Coffee Washing Stations CWS, tea factories, etc.). The entry point for GRM will be NAEB focal persons at district level and the Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist will be appointed to follow up the GRM process. A Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process will be conducted with those POs ahead of any project investment that may affect the target beneficiaries.		