المجلس التنفيذي



تقرير رئيس الصندوق بشأن قرض مقترح تقديمه إلى جزر سليمان من أجل مشروع الاستثمار الزراعى للأسواق والتغذية

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للموافقة

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

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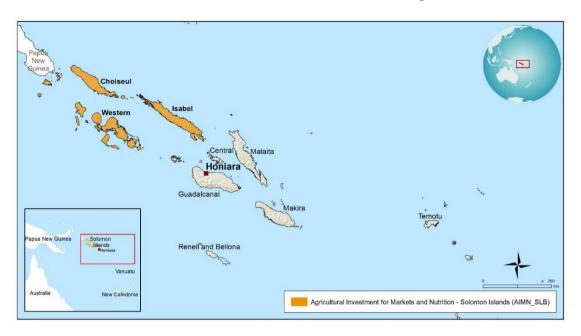
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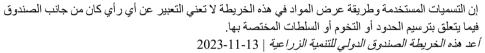
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أخصائية المناخ والبيئة:

موظف الشؤون القانونية:

خريطة منطقة المشروع







موجز التمويل

المؤسسة المُبادِرة: المؤسسة المُبادِرة:

المقترض/المتلقي: جزر سليمان

الوكالة المنفذة: والثروة الحيوانية

إجمالي تكلفة المشروع: 19.8 مليون دولار أمريكي

قيمة القرض المقدم من الصندوق: 9.3 مليون دو لار أمريكي

شروط القرض المقدم من الصندوق: شروط تيسيرية للغاية (40 سنة، بما في ذلك فترة سماح

مدتها 10 سنوات، ويتحمل رسم خدمة قدره 0.75 في المائة سنويا بحقوق السحب الخاصة) (تعديلات

للقروض بعملة واحدة)

قيمة المنحة المقدمة من الصندوق:

الجهة المشاركة في التمويل: البرنامج العالمي للزراعة و الأمن الغذائي

قيمة التمويل المشترك: 7.5 مليون دولار أمريكي

6.1 مليون دولار أمريكي يشرف عليها الصندوق، و4.1 مليون دولار أمريكي تنفذها منظمة الأغذية

والزراعة للأمم المتحدة

1.9 مليون دولار أمريكي

شروط التمويل المشترك: منحة

قيمة التمويل المناخي المقدم الصندوق:

مساهمة المقترض: 1.1 مليون دو لار أمريكي

مساهمة المستفيدين: 0.9 مليون دو لار أمريكي

فجوة التمويل: مليون دو لار أمريكي

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الوكالة المتعاونة: بإشراف مباشر من الصندوق

أولا السياق

ألف- السياق الوطنى والأساس المنطقى لمشاركة الصندوق

السياق الوطني

- تزايد عدد السكان وصعوبة الموقع الجغرافي. جزر سليمان هي دولة جزرية صغيرة نامية في إقليم جنوب المحيط الهادي، ويبلغ عدد سكانها 721 455 شخصا. ولدى سكانها هيكل عمري صغير، مما يعكس معدل النمو السكاني السريع البالغ 2.7 في المائة. ويتكون السكان أساسا من المجتمعات المحلية الميلانيزية الأصلية. وتواجه البلد، التي تتألف من 147 جزيرة مأهولة، تحديات رئيسية تتعلق بالموقع النائي والتناثر الداخلي، مما يؤدي إلى ارتفاع تكاليف البنية التحتية الأساسية وخدمات النقل بين الجزر.
- 1- النمو الاقتصادي الضعيف. تصنف جزر سليمان كبلد من أقل البلدان نموا ومن المتوقع أن تتخرج في عام 2027. وتعيش نسبة تقرب من 13 في المائة من السكان دون خط الفقر الوطني للاحتياجات الأساسية، وتسكن أغلبيتهم (87 في المائة) في المناطق الريفية. وقد حققت البلد نموا اقتصاديا مطردا من عام 2010 إلى عام 2019، مع متوسط نمو سنوي للناتج المحلي الإجمالي نسبته 4 في المائة. ولكن بسبب معدل النمو المرتفع للسكان، بقي نصيب الفرد من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي راكدا تقريبا عند متوسط قدره 205 و لارات أمريكية في السنة. والاقتصاد ضعيف جدا في وجه الصدمات الخارجية المنشأ وأثر تغير المناخ والمخاطر الطبيعية. وقد أدت جائحة كوفيد-19، والأثر غير المباشر لأزمة أوكرانيا، والاضطرابات الاجتماعية في عام 2021 إلى تقلص اقتصادي في الفترة 2020-2022. وفي حين أن أغلبية السكان تعمل في قطاع الزراعة، لا يمثل هذا القطاع سوى 16 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي.
- 1- السياسات الوطنية الإطار السياساتي الشامل في جزر سليمان هو الاستراتيجية الوطنية للتنمية 2016-2035 التي تهدف إلى دعم النمو الاقتصادي الشامل والمستدام، والتخفيف من وطأة الفقر، وتلبية الاحتياجات الأساسية، وضمان الأمن الغذائي. وتضع خطة القطاع الزراعي للنمو والاستثمار للفترة 2021-2030 مسارا طموحا نحو تحديث القطاع الزراعي وتسويق منتجاته لضمان الأمن الغذائي والتغذوي والمساهمة في النمو الاقتصادي الشامل.
- المؤسسات الرئيسية. وزارة الزراعة والثروة الحيوانية، التي تسترشد باستراتيجية اليوم الجديد الخاصة بها، مسؤولة أساسا عن الأمن الغذائي والزراعة التي توجهها السوق. ولكنها تفتقر للموارد التشغيلية، بما في ذلك موظفي الإرشاد والنقل، مما يحد قدرتها بشكل كبير على تقديم خدمات الدعم للمزار عين. والتغذية أساسا هي مسؤولية وزارة الصحة والخدمات الطبية، غير أن وزارة التعليم وتنمية الموارد البشرية تتقاسم مسؤولية أنشطة التغذية المدرسية. ولدى الموظفين المحليين لوزارة الصحة والخدمات الطبية حضور قوي في المجتمعات المحلية الريفية، ولكنهم يفتقرون غالبا إلى الموارد الكافية للتصدي لتحديات الصحة والتغذية. وتعزز المساواة بين الجنسين من قبل وزارة النساء والشباب والأطفال وشؤون الأسرة.

الجوانب الخاصة المتعلقة بأولويات التعميم المؤسسي في الصندوق

- 5- تماشيا مع التزامات التعميم في الصندوق، صُنِّف المشروع على أنه:
 - ☑ يشمل التمويل المناخى؛
 - ☑ يفضي إلى التحول في المنظور الجنساني؟
 - ☒ يراعى التغذية؛

- ☒ يعطى الأولوية للشعوب الأصلية.
- المنظور الجنساني وإدماج الشباب. في حين تؤدي النساء دورا بارزا في إطعام الأسر المعيشية والإنتاج الزراعي، فإنهن يواجهن عقبات في الوصول إلى خدمات الدعم، ولديهن سيطرة محدودة على استخدام الموارد الإنتاجية ومشاركة محدودة في صنع القرار. وعدم الرضى المتنامي عن الحياة الزراعية يدفع العديد من الشباب، ولا سيما الشبان منهم، إلى الهجرة إلى المناطق الحضرية. وقد أدى ذلك، بالاقتران مع هجرة الرجال (بشكل رئيسي) في خطط العمالة الموسمية في الخارج، إلى انخفاض كبير في القوى العاملة في الزراعة، مما زاد من أعباء النساء.
- التغذية. السكان الضعفاء، ولا سيما النساء والأطفال، في خطر من العبء الثلاثي لسوء التغذية/نقص التغذية، ونقص المغذيات الدقيقة، والسمنة، والاعتلال والوفيات المتعلقة بها. ويعاني ثلث الأطفال دون سن الخامسة من التقزم وفقر الدم الناجم عن نقص الحديد. ويعاني أكثر من 50 في المائة من السكان البالغين من فرط الوزن، وتصنّف نسبة 30.4 في المائة من النساء البالغات و 21 في المائة من الرجال على أنهم يعانون من السمنة.

الأساس المنطقى لمشاركة الصندوق

- 8- أطر السياسات الوطنية. يتواءم مشروع الاستثمار الزراعي من أجل الأسواق والتغذية بشكل جيد مع السياسات والبرامج الوطنية، التي تولي الأولوية لتحسين التغذية من خلال زيادة الإنتاج واستهلاك الأغذية المحلية الصحية. كما يتواءم المشروع مع أهداف التنمية المستدامة، والأهداف الاستراتيجية للصندوق وسياساته وأولوياته المؤسسية.
- ويساعد المشروع على معالجة المشاكل الثلاث المترابطة المتمثلة في سوء التغذية، وانخفاض المداخيل الزراعية، وضعف النظم الزراعية في وجه الكوارث الطبيعية وتغير المناخ. ويساهم المشروع مباشرة في البرنامج 2 لخطة القطاع الزراعي للنمو والاستثمار: الأمن الغذائي والتغذوي الوطنيين، كما تتماشى استراتيجية المشروع الجنسانية والاجتماعية مع تركيز الخطة على المنظور الجنساني والإدماج الاجتماعي. كما يتواءم المشروع بقوة مع السياسة الوطنية للأمن الغذائي وسلامة الأغذية والتغذية للفترة 2019-2023.
- الميزة النسبية. تتبع الميزة النسبية للصندوق من خبرته في النهج المتكاملة في الزراعة المراعية للتغذية، والبرامج المفضية إلى التحول في المنظور الجنساني والإدماج الاجتماعي وتغير المناخ، سواء دوليا أو في البلدان الجزرية للمحيط الهادي. ومن عام 2010 إلى عام 2021، قدم الصندوق تمويلا مشتركا لبرنامج التنمية الريفية ومرحلته الثانية في جزر سليمان، مع البنك الدولي كوكالة التمويل الرائدة. واستحثت المرحلة الثانية من المشروع ترتيبات تعاونية بين المزارعين والأعمال الزراعية من خلال نموذج الشراكة. ويقوم برنامج السوق الريفية الميلانيزية والتنمية القائمة على الابتكار 2020-2024، الذي تنفذه حاليا منظمة World، بتجريب نهج متكامل في التغذية والإنتاج الزراعي، وقد استرشد به في تصميم المشروع.
- 11- المزايا المعروضة. بالشراكة مع منظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة، سيساعد الصندوق الحكومة على وضع نهج متكامل ويستند إلى الأدلة ليعالج بشكل مشترك متطلبات الأسر من التغذية والدخل النقدي، مع تعزيز التغيير التحويلي لتحسين المساواة بين الجنسين والإدماج الاجتماعي.

باء الدروس المستفادة

12- ساعدت المشاورات مع أصحاب المصلحة خلال التصميم التشاركي للمشروع على تحديد الدروس المستفادة
 فيما يتعلق بالتغذية والزراعة المراعية للتغذية، والاستفادة من المبادرات التي تلقى رواجا محليا بالفعل.

- 13- الاستراتيجيات المتكاملة لحصائل التغذية والإنتاج، والتحول في المنظور الجنساني. تحسين الوعي بمبادئ التغنية وحده لا يؤدي إلى تحسين النمط الغذائي، نظرا للافتقار إلى المعرفة. ويجب ربط التواصل بشأن التغيير السلوكي بتدابير لتحسين وتنويع إنتاج الأغذية الصحية، وكذلك خلق الرغبة في خيارات غذائية أفضل، وأنماط غذائية متوازنة تتضمن أغذية مستوردة.
- 14- نهج المنهجية الأسرية. النساء مسؤولات أساسا عن إطعام أسرهن. كما يقمن بأغلبية أنشطة الإنتاج الكفافي للأغذية (حوالي 60 إلى 70 في المائة). وقد جُرّبت نُهج المنهجية الأسرية بنجاح في جزر سليمان، ووجد أنها توفر منصة مناسبة لإشراك الأسر في تحسين التغذية والإنتاج، مع تمكين النساء وتحويل الأعراف الاجتماعية والجنسانية التي تقيد النساء والفتيات في نفس الوقت.
- 15- الشراكات. المشترون الذين يستهدفون الأسواق الرسمية والمهتمون بتوريد كميات كبيرة من المنتجات العالية الجودة يهتمون بإقامة و/أو توسيع نطاق العلاقات المستقرة مع المزارعين. ولكن التوريد من أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة تترتب عليه مخاطر، والبيع الجانبي شائع. ومع ذلك، هناك أمثلة ناجحة لشركاء رئيسيين كسبوا ولاء المزارعين من خلال الأسعار التنافسية وحزمة من خدمات الدعم، بما في ذلك الائتمان على نطاق صغير.
- منظمات المزارعين. يعد تعزيز منظمات المزارعين هاما لتيسير تجميع الخدمات والإنتاج من أجل تمكين المزارعين من الاحتفاظ بجزء من القيمة المضافة وتقليل اعتمادهم على المشترين من خلال تولي بعض الخدمات أو التفاوض على شروط أفضل. ويلزم نهج مخصوص، يستند إلى تقدير أولي للقدرات، لبناء قدرات المنظمات بشكل تدريجي من خلال نهج تقسيم الأسواق بالمواءمة مع تطلعات وأهداف المزارعين.

ثانيا وصف المشروع

ألف- الأهداف، والمنطقة الجغرافية للتدخل، والمجموعات المستهدفة

- 11- الهدف الإنمائي. يتمثل الهدف الإنمائي للمشروع في تحسين الأمن الغذائي والتغذية و دخل الأسر المعيشية من خلال التمكين والنظم الزراعية القادرة على الصمود في المجتمعات المحلية الريفية لجزر سليمان. وسيساهم المشروع في الأهداف الاستراتيجية الثلاثة للصندوق للفترة 2016-2025 من خلال تعزيز زيادة إنتاج الأغذية المغذية والمحاصيل التجارية (الهدف الاستراتيجي 1)، ودعم وصول أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة إلى الأسواق (الهدف الاستراتيجي 2)، وتعميم الاستدامة البيئية والقدرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ في جميع مكونات المشروع (الهدف الاستراتيجي 3).
- منطقة المشروع. سينفذ المشروع في مقاطعات تشويسيول، وإيزابيل، والمقاطعة الغربية. وقد اختيرت هذه المقاطعات لأنها تتسم بمجموعة من الصفات التالية: (1) معدل مرتفع للفقر وسوء التغذية؛ (2) إمكانات زراعية لزيادة الإنتاج المستدام والقادر على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ؛ (3) الوصول إلى الأسواق الريفية وشبه الحضرية والحضرية. واختيار هذه المقاطعات يتجنب التداخل الجغرافي مع مشروعات أخرى، ولا سيما مشروع التحول الزراعي والريفي في جزر سليمان الممول من البنك الدولي.
- 19- المجموعات المستهدفة. سيعود المشروع بالفائدة على 65 مجتمعا محليا ريفيا، حيث تعمل أغلبية الأسر المعيشية في زراعة الكفاف وشبه الكفاف، مع روابط محدودة بالأسواق؛ وتتلقى بعض الأسر دخلا غير زراعي من الهجرة الموسمية للشباب. وسيصل المشروع إلى 330 18 مستفيدا، بمن فيهم: (1) 468 أسرة

معيشية ريفية وأفرادها، أو 340 17 شخصا، على أساس خمسة أفراد للأسرة الواحدة؛ (2) 900 طالب في ست مدارس ثانوية داخلية؛ (3) 90 من مالكي المؤسسات البالغة الصغر والصغيرة والمتوسطة. وينسجم اختيار المجموعات المستهدفة مع سياسة الاستهداف في الصندوق وأهداف التعميم؛ ووفقا لذلك، ستكون نسبة 50 في المائة من المستفيدين من النساء، و 20 في المائة من الشباب. ويتوقع أن يكون جميع المستفيدين المباشرين من السكان الأصليين.

باء ـ المكونات والحصائل والأنشطة

20- سيتألف المشروع من المكونات التالية: (1) العمل من أجل التغذية؛ (2) الشراكات الشاملة من أجل الوصول إلى الأسواق؛ (3) الاستثمار في النظم الغذائية الزراعية القادرة على الصمود؛ (4) الاستجابة السريعة للكوارث.

المكون 1: العمل من أجل التغذية

يتألف المكون 1 من ثلاثة مكونات فرعية: المكون الفرعي 1-1 — التغيير الاجتماعي والسلوكي بشأن التغنية، والذي سيعزز بيئة داعمة لتطوير ثقافة تغذوية شاملة ومفضية إلى التحول في المنظور الجنساني، والتواصل من أجل التغيير السلوكي من خلال الإنتاج الزراعي المراعي للتغذية، كما سيدعم التوعية في المجتمعات المحلية؛ والمكون الفرعي 1-2— تنويع إنتاج الأغنية القائم على المجتمع المحلي، والذي سيدعم تحقيق خدمات إرشاد زراعية مراعية للتغذية وشاملة ومفضية إلى التحول في المنظور الجنساني، ومواد زراعية عالية الجودة للنساء من أجل إنتاج متنوع وقادر على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ، وسيوسع نطاق التوعية في مجتمعاتهن المحلية؛ والمكون الفرعي 1-3— تحسين التغذية في المدارس الداخلية، مما سيحسن الإنتاج وإعداد غذاء مغذ، وتقديم تثقيف تغذوي في مدارس داخلية مختارة، وسيجري توريد المنتجات الغذائية للمدارس من رابطات المزار عين المجاورة، بما يتماشي مع المكون 2.

المكون 2: الشراكات الشاملة من أجل الوصول إلى الأسواق

22- يتألف المكون 2 من ثلاثة مكونات فرعية: المكون الفرعي 2-1 – الشراكات، والذي سيعزز تطوير الشراكات بين البائعين (المصدرين، والتجار المحليين، والمجهزين) والمزارعين لإمداد أسواق التصدير والأسواق المحلية الرسمية، بالبناء على فرص السوق القائمة؛ والمكون الفرعي 2-2 – منظمات المزارعين، الذي سيدعم المزارعين المشاركين في الشراكات لتحسين تسجيل عضويتهم، وحوكمتهم، ومهاراتهم التقنية والمتعلقة بالأعمال للإيفاء بمتطلبات السوق، وتعزيز القدرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ، وتحصيل أسعار مجزية؛ والمكون الفرعي 2-2 – مقدمو الخدمات من القطاعين العام والخاص، الذي سيعزز قدرات خبراء الإرشاد، والتعاونيات، ومنظمات المزارعين الأخرى، ومقدمي الخدمات لتقديم خدمات إرشاد ذات جودة للمزارعين.

المكون 3: الاستثمارات في النظم الغذائية الزراعية القادرة على الصمود

23- سيوفر المكون 3 أدوات مالية لدعم تنفيذ المكون 2، ويتألف من ثلاثة مكونات فرعية: المكون الفرعي 3-1 - المنح من أجل الحصائل المفضية إلى التحول في المنظور الجنساني، الذي سيقدم منحا تنافسية لمجموعات النساء المساهمة في المكون 1 لتمكينها من تمويل مبادراتها الداعمة للتغذية، والتكنولوجيات الموفرة للعمل، والإنتاج والتجهيز والتسويق على نطاق صغير على نحو يراعي التغذية؛ والمكون الفرعي 3-2 - تمويل الأعمال الزراعية، الذي سيمول خط ائتمان لتقديم القروض والمنح المستندة إلى الأداء من أجل الاستثمار، ورأس المال العامل للأعمال الزراعية البالغة الصغر والصغيرة والمتوسطة، ومنظمات المزار عين المتعاونة مع صغار المزار عين، بمن فيهم النساء والمزار عين الشباب؛ والمكون الفرعي 3-3 - تمويل البنية التحتية مع صغار المزار عين، بمن فيهم النساء والمزار عين الشباب؛ والمكون الفرعي 3-3 - تمويل البنية التحتية

التمكينية، الذي سيقدم تمويلا في شكل منح لبناء وإعادة تأهيل البنية التحتية الإنتاجية الجماعية مثل الحواجز البحرية وأرصفة الموانئ، ونقاط التجميع، ومرافق التخزين، وبناء وإعادة تأهيل مساكن موظفي الإرشاد.

المكون 4: الاستجابة السريعة للكوارث

24- لن يكون لهذا المكون مخصصات في الميزانية وسيستخدم فقط في حال حدوث كارثة (مثل ظاهرة مناخية أو جائحة حيوانية/بشرية، أو تفشي آفة أو مرض). وسيبدأ العمل في ظل هذا المكون عند تقديم طلب من الحكومة إلى الصندوق لدعم استجابة تكيفية سريعة، مع سحب التمويل من موارد المشروع غير الملتزم بها من المكونات الأخرى.

جيم- نظرية التغيير

- 25- تعاني النظم الزراعية التقليدية في جزر سليمان من الإجهاد بسبب انخفاض فترات الراحة وفقدان خصوبة التربة، وزيادة الأفات والأمراض، والتعرض لمخاطر تغير المناخ والكوارث الطبيعية. والضغوط على إنتاج الأغذية، المقترنة بنقص المعرفة التغذوية وتفضيل المنتجات الغذائية المستوردة والمفتقرة إلى المغذيات هي من العوامل المحركة لسوء التغذية والأمراض المتعلقة بالنمط الغذائي للأسر المعيشية الريفية. كما أن الإنتاجية المنخفضة تؤثر على مداخيل الأسر المعيشية الزراعية، والتي تزداد انخفاضا بسبب نقص الروابط بالأسواق، والوصول المحدود إلى خدمات الدعم، وضعف منظمات المزارعين، وعدم الوصول إلى رأس المال، ونقص قدرات ما بعد الحصاد والبنية التحتية الإنتاجية.
- 26- وتتمثل نظرية التغيير في المشروع في أن تمكين الأسر المعيشية، ومجموعات النساء، ومجموعات المزارعين سيجعلها قادرة على مواجهة هذه التحديات وتحسين الأمن الغذائي، والتغذية، ودخل الأسر (الهدف الإنمائي) من زيادة إنتاج واستهلاك الأغذية المغذية والمنتجة محليا، وزيادة الوصول إلى الأسواق والمبيعات من خلال الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص، وزيادة الإنتاجية والقيمة المضافة من خلال استثمارات سلاسل القيمة.
- 27- وتستند مسارات الأثر لتحسين الأمن الغذائي والتغذية إلى استثمارات مصممة من أجل: (1) تعزيز خطاب التغيير السلوكي بشأن التغذية وتشجيع إنتاج الأصناف المحلية للأغذية المغذية والقادرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ من أجل الاستهلاك الذاتي؛ (2) دعم تمكين النساء والمساواة بين الجنسين بالنسبة للتغذية، والتواصل، وإنتاج الأغذية؛ (3) تعزيز استخدام الدخل لشراء الأغذية المغذية والمتنوعة من الأسواق المحلية؛ (4) تقديم أنواع مختلفة من الأدوات المالية.
- 28- وهكذا، فإن تدخلات المشروع تجمع بين: (1) تعزيز الشراكات العادلة بين المزار عين والمشترين، موفرة للمزار عين الوصول إلى أسواق مستقرة ومجزية؛ (2) تقديم الدعم لتمكين المزار عين من تشكيل مجموعات، وتطوير إنتاج توجهه السوق وقادر على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ، وممارسة الزراعة كعمل تجاري؛ (3) بناء قدرات مقدمي الخدمات من القطاعين العام والخاص لتمكينهم من تقديم خدمات ذات جودة. وسيجري تمكين المزار عات من المشاركة في الشراكات.

دال - المواءمة والملكية والشراكات

29- المواعمة مع أهداف التنمية المستدامة وسياسات الصندوق. سيساهم المشروع في تحقيق هدف التنمية المستدامة 1 (القضاء على الفقر)، وبشكل خاص هدف التنمية المستدامة 2 (القضاء التام على الجوع وتوفير الأمن الغذائي والتغذية المحسنة وتعزيز الزراعة المستدامة)، وهدف التنمية المستدامة 5 (تحقيق المساواة بين الجنسين وتمكين كل النساء والفتيات)، وهدف التنمية المستدامة 8 (تعزيز النمو الاقتصادي المطرد والشامل للجميع والمستدام، والعمالة الكاملة والمنتجة، وتوفير العمل اللائق للجميع)، وهدف التنمية المستدامة 9 (إقامة

- بنى تحتية ذات جودة، ويعتمد عليها، ومستدامة، وقادرة على الصمود)، وهدف التنمية المستدامة 13 (اتخاذ إجراءات عاجلة للتصدي لتغير المناخ وآثاره).
- 100- الملكية القطرية. اقترح المشروع من قبل حكومة جزر سليمان للحصول على تمويل في شكل منحة من البرنامج العالمي للزراعة والأمن الغذائي وجرت الموافقة عليه في نهاية عام 2021. وصمم المشروع بناء على محادثات مستفيضة مع الحكومة وأصحاب المصلحة من القطاع الخاص والرابطات على المستوى الوطني ومستوى المقاطعات. وشملت المحادثات عدة حلقات عمل للتصميم جمعت ممثلين من الوزارات الرئيسية، والقطاع الخاص، ومنظمات المزارعين، والشركاء الإنمائيين.

هاء _ التكاليف والفوائد والتمويل

تكاليف المشروع

- 21. يقدر إجمالي تكاليف المشروع في جزر سليمان بقيمة 19.8 مليون دولار أمريكي على مدى فترة التنفيذ التي تستغرق ست سنوات، بما في ذلك منحة متوقعة من حكومة جمهورية كوريا (مليون دولار أمريكي) لسد فجوة التمويل. وستساهم حكومة جزر سليمان بحوالي 1.1 مليون دولار أمريكي، إما عينية أو في شكل إعفاءات من الضرائب. وتقدر تكاليف الاستثمار بقيمة 19 مليون دولار أمريكي، وتمثل نسبة 97 في المائة من مجموع التكاليف.
- 22- وستنظم استثمارات المشروع في خمسة مكونات رئيسية: (1) العمل من أجل التغذية (15.1 في المائة من مجموع التكاليف)؛ (2) الشراكات الشاملة من أجل الوصول إلى الأسواق (12.3 في المائة من مجموع التكاليف)، بما في ذلك المنحة المتوقعة من حكومة جمهورية كوريا من أجل الابتكارات والتعاون بين بلدان الجنوب والتعاون الثلاثي (مليون دولار أمريكي)؛ (3) الاستثمار في النظم الغذائية الزراعية القادرة على الصمود (53.7 في المائة)؛ (4) الاستجابة السريعة للكوارث (تكاليف صفرية)؛ (5) إدارة المشروع (18.6 في المائة من مجموع التكاليف).

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

(1.0			منحة الصند البرنامج ال	فالمي									منظمة الأ	-		
	قرض الص	ىندوق	للزراعة وا! الغذائي	<i>لأمن</i>	فجوة التمويل جمهورية كو		المستفيا	<u>. و ن</u>		المقترض	ن/المتلقى		والزراعة المساعدة		المجموع	
المكون	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	نقدا	ليبد	%	نقدا	عينا	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%
1- العمل من أجل التغذية			2 686	44							230	20	136	10	3 053	15.4
2- الشراكات الشاملة من أجل الوصول إلى الأسواق			1 160	19							97	9	208	15	2 464	12.3
3- الاستثمار في النظم الغذائية الزراعية القادرة على																53.7
الصمود	9 152	98			1 000	100	821	82.5	100		581	52			10 636	
4- الاستجابة السريعة للكوارث	-		-		-		-	-			-				-	
5- إدارة المشروع	140	2	2 254	37							210	19	1 056	75	3 661	18.6
المجموع	9 292	47	6 100	31	1 000	5	821	82.5	4.5		1 118	5.5	1 400	7	19 814	

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

المجموع	فجوة التمويل (منحة جمهورية كوريا)	المقتر ض/المتلقي	مساهمة المؤسسات الخاصة	المستفيدون	منظمة الأغذية والزراعة - المساعدة التقنية	منحة الصندوق/ البرنامج العالمي للزراعة والأمن الغذائي	قرض الصندوق		الفئة
المبلغ	المبلغ	المبلغ	المبلغ	المبلغ	المبلغ	المبلغ	المبلغ		
5 047		504.7					4 542.3	الأشغال	-1
7 975.7	700	519.8			1 400	4 490.3	865.7	السلع والخدمات والمدخلات	-2
825.1		24.3				660.8	140	المعدات والمواد	-3
5 335.5	300	9.9	821	82.5		378	3 744.1	المنح والإعانات وصناديق الضمان	-4
631		59.6				571.4		التكاليف المتكررة	-5
19 814.3	1 000	1 118.3	821	82.5	1 400	6 100.5	9 292.1	المجموع	

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

			السنة الثانية لا	مشروع	السنة الثالثة ا	لمشروع	السنة الرا	إبعة	السنة الخامسا	المشروع	السنة الساد	سة	
المكون	السنة الأول	ى للمشروع					للمشرو	ع			للمشرو	3	المجموع
	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ
- 1- العمل من أجل التغذية	18.9	2	788.6	26	1 075.7	21	440.7	9	376.5	11	352.2	14	3 052.6
2- الشراكات الشاملة من أجل الوصول إلى الأسواق	167.8	18.2	752.9	25	702.3	14	533.7	11	197.1	6	110.3	4	2 464.1
3- الاستثمار في النظم الغذائية الزراعية القادرة على الصمود	4.5	0.5	704.9	24	2 634.8	52	3 188.3	66	2 369.7	70	1 734.2	66	10 636.5
4- الاستجابة السريعة للكوارث	0		0		0		0		0		0		0
5- إدارة المشروع	731.6	79.3	728.1	25	688.9	13	663.9	14	432.9	13	415.7	16	3 661.1
المجموع	922.8	5	2 974.5	15	5 101.7	26	4 826.6	24	3 376.2	17	2 612.4	13	19 814.3

استراتيجية وخطة التمويل والتمويل المشترك

23. سيتلقى المشروع منحة من البرنامج العالمي للزراعة والأمن الغذائي بقيمة 7.5 مليون دولار أمريكي (38.1 في المائة من مجموع التمويل)، سيوجه مبلغ 6.1 مليون دولار أمريكي منها (31 في المائة) من خلال الصندوق، ومبلغ 1.4 مليون دولار أمريكي (7.1 في المائة) من خلال منظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة من أجل المساعدة التقنية. ولتكميل المنحة، سيقدم الصندوق قرضا بقيمة 9.3 مليون دولار أمريكي (47 في المائة من مجموع التمويل المقدم للمشروع) بسعر تيسيري. ويبلغ تمويل منحة جمهورية كوريا مليون دولار أمريكي وسيسد فجوة التمويل. وسيشمل المساهمون الأخرون المؤسسات الخاصة المحلية (82.2 مليون دولار أمريكي، أو 4.1 في المائة من المجموع)، والمزار عين (80.0 مليون دولار أمريكي، أو 4.0 في المائة)، وحكومة جزر سليمان (1.12 مليون دولار أمريكي، أو 5.6 في المائة). وستغطي المساهمة العينية للحكومة الضرائب والرسوم وبعض تكاليف البنية التحتية الريفية.

الصرف

- 34- سيُفتح حسابان معينان بالدولار الأمريكي في المصرف المركزي تحت سلطة وزارة المالية والخزانة لتلقي أموال المنح والقروض. وستفتح حسابات المشروع بالعملة المحلية في مصرف تجاري لتلقي الأموال المحولة من الحسابين المعينين لاستخدامها في تمويل جميع أنشطة المشروع والتكاليف التشغيلية.
- وسيتبع تدفق الأموال إجراء الصندوق المتجدد الوارد في دليل الإدارة المالية والرقابة المالية للمشروعات في الصندوق، وخطاب ترتيبات الإدارة المالية والرقابة المالية للمشروعات. ويتعين على وحدات إدارة المشروع تقديم التقرير المالي المؤقت وطلبات السحب من خلال بوابة عملاء الصندوق، بالإضافة إلى التوقعات النقدية للفصلين القادمين، من أجل طلب صرف الأموال من الصندوق. ويجب أن توافق وزارة المالية والخزانة على طلبات السحب، ومن ثم تُقدم للصندوق للاستعراض قبل الشروع في عملية الصرف.

موجز الفوائد والتحليل الاقتصادى

معدل العائد الاقتصادي. يقدّر معدل العائد الاقتصادي الداخلي بنسبة 37 في المائة. غير أن المشروع يتعلق بتغيير السلوك وتقديم المشورة للمجموعات المستهدفة، باستخدام نهج الأسر/الأسر المعيشية. ومعدل العائد الاقتصادي الداخلي المتوقع بتكاليف فرصة بديلة قدر ها 7 في المائة ليس مرتفعا. وبالمقارنة، يقدر معدل العائد الاقتصادي الداخلي لمشروع أسواق للمزار عين القرويين التابع للصندوق في بابوا غينيا الجديدة بنسبة 40 في المائة.

استراتيجية الخروج والاستدامة

27- يستند نهج المشروع بالنسبة لاستدامته إلى ثلاث ركائز: (1) التركيز على التغييرات في السلوك من أجل التحسين المستدام للتغذية وأنماط استهلاك الغذاء على مستوى الأسر؛ (2) بناء الشراكات بين المشترين والمزار عين، بما يحقق الفوائد المتبادلة والثقة والولاء؛ (3) بناء القدرات ليس فقط للأسر الزراعية ومنظماتها، بل أيضا لمقدمي الخدمات المؤهلين حتى يتمكنوا من مواصلة تقديم خدمات الدعم. وسيجري إعداد استراتيجية خروج من بداية تنفيذ المشروع وستُعدّل مع تقدم المشروع لضمان استدامته.

ثالثا- إدارة المخاطر

ألف- المخاطر وتدابير التخفيف منها

38- تُعتبر مخاطر المشروع متوسطة. وكما هو مبين في المصفوفة المتكاملة لمخاطر المشروع، تتعلق جميع المخاطر التي تقدر بأنها مرتفعة بالتعرض لمخاطر تغير المناخ. وستبنى تدابير التخفيف حول تعزيز الزراعة

الذكية مناخيا والممارسات الزراعية الجيدة. وعلاوة على ذلك، سيشمل التثقيف التغذوي تعزيز حفظ الأغذية وتجهيزها، مما سييسر التعافي الأسرع من الكوارث. وسيسمح المكون 4، الاستجابة السريعة للكوارث، بالتخصيص السريع للموارد من أجل التعافي في حال وقوع كارثة وطنية أو قطاعية رئيسية.

الجدول 4 موجز عام للمخاطر

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

باء ـ الفئة البيئية والاجتماعية

29- تُصنّف مخاطر الفئة البيئية والاجتماعية المقترحة للمشروع على أنها متوسطة، استنادا إلى أداة فحص إجراءات التقدير الاجتماعي والبيئي والمناخي. وسيكون للمشروع استراتيجية لا تنطوي على أي انتهاك أو إزالة للغابات، ولن يؤثر على أي مناطق حساسة أو يؤدي إلى فقدان أي من الموائل الطبيعية أو التنوع البيولوجي. ولن يؤثر المشروع سلبا على السكان الأصليين وسيلتزم بمبدأ الموافقة الحرة والمسبقة والمستنيرة الذي تُدرج خطة تنفيذ له في إجراءات التقدير الاجتماعي والبيئي والمناخي. وسيركز المشروع بقوة على الإدماج الاجتماعي، مع أهداف لإدماج النساء والشباب.

جيم - تصنيف المخاطر المناخية

40- تُصنّف المخاطر المناخية للمشروع على أنها كبيرة. والدرجة النهائية لفحص المخاطر المناخية هي 5.8. ولذلك جرى إعداد تقدير موجه للتكيف كجزء من تصميم المشروع من أجل تحديد التدابير اللازمة للحد من المخاطر بشكل مناسب. وترتبط الأثار الرئيسية المرتبطة بتغير المناخ بتزايد أنماط هطولات الأمطار التي لا يمكن التنبؤ بها، والزيادة المطردة في درجات حرارة السطح، واستمرار ارتفاع مستوى سطح البحر، والتعرض المتكرر للكوارث الطبيعية والظواهر الجوية المتطرفة. وقد أجري تحليل مفصل للمخاطر المناخية وأدخلت تدابير التكيف مع المناخ ذات الصلة في تصميم المشروع.

دال- القدرة على تحمل الديون

41- من المتوقع أن تصل نسبة الدين العام إلى الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في جزر سليمان إلى عتبة السلطات المحددة ب 35 في المائة في عام 2031، مدفوعة بالاقتراض الخارجي التيسيري من أجل مشروعات البنية التحتية وزيادة التمويل المحلي. وتقدر القدرة على تحمل الديون بأنها متوسطة، مع مجال كبير لاستيعاب الصدمات.

رابعا التنفيذ

ألف- الإطار التنظيمي

إدارة المشروع وتنسيقه

- 42- الوكالات المنفذة. وزارة الزراعة والثروة الحيوانية هي الوكالة المنفذة للمشروع، وستكون مسؤولة عن الأوجه الشاملة للمساءلة، والإشراف، والتنسيق في المشروع. وستشارك الوزارة وتتعاون مع الكيانات الحكومية الأخرى حسب الاقتضاء، ولا سيما الوزارات المسؤولة عن الصحة، والتعليم، والمساواة بين الجنسين وتمكين المرأة، والتجارة والتعاونيات، وكذلك مع حكومات ودوائر المقاطعات.
- 24- وحدة إدارة المشروع ووحدات التنفيذ على مستوى المقاطعات. ستنشأ وحدة إدارة محصنة للمشروع في العاصمة ضمن وزارة الزراعة والثروة الحيوانية. وستكون مسؤولة عن مسؤوليات تنفيذ المشروع وتخضع للمساءلة الكاملة عن أداء المشروع واستخدام الأموال. وتحت سلطة وحدة إدارة المشروع، ستنشأ وحدة تنفيذ على مستوى المقاطعة في كل من المقاطعات المستهدفة وستكون مسؤولة عن تنفيذ المكون 2 وعن ضمان الرصد والتقييم.
- 14- اللجنة التوجيهية الوطنية للمشروع والمنصات المتعددة أصحاب المصلحة على مستوى المقاطعات. ستنشأ لجنة توجيهية وطنية للمشروع لتقديم التوجيه والإشراف، وتنسيق الدعم وتوفير وسائل تقاسم الممارسات الجيدة للمشروع وتحويل مسائل السياسات إلى هيئات صنع السياسات الملائمة. وستنشأ منصات متعددة أصحاب المصلحة على مستوى المقاطعات لدعم التنفيذ والتنسيق في كل مقاطعة.

الإدارة المالية والتوريد والحوكمة

- 25- تنظيم الإدارة المالية والتوظيف. سيعمل المشروع من خلال وحدات محصنة لإدارة وتنفيذ المشروع ستكون منفصلة عن الإدارة المالية العامة للبلد. وسيكون مدير مالي وإداري مؤهل مسؤولا عن وظائف الإدارة المالية. وقد يعين مساعد مالي لاحقا لدعم المدير المالي والإداري في أنشطة الإدارة المالية اليومية.
- 46- وسيكون لدى مقدم (مقدمي) الخدمات الذي يجري اختياره لتنفيذ المشروع موظفون أكفاء ونظام إدارة مالية لإدارة أموال المشروع، مع موظفين ماليين مؤهلين سيكونون مسؤولين عن حماية الأصول وتقديم التقارير المالية الدورية وتقارير المراجعة إلى وحدة إدارة المشروع. وسيجري تقييم نظام الإدارة المالية أثناء عملية الاختيار.

إشراك المجموعات المستهدفة وتعقيباتها ومعالجة التظلمات

- يتضمن تصميم المشروع عناصر لضمان مشاركة المجموعة المستهدفة في دفع استثمارات المشروع وتقديم تعقيبات منتظمة، مما يؤدي إلى تعديل التدخلات عند الضرورة. وتشمل هذه العناصر ما يلي: (1) دراسات رسم الخرائط وتقييمات المعايير الاجتماعية الخاصة بكل المقاطعة، وإشراك المجموعات المستهدفة لتحديد أولويات التدخلات؛ (2) النهج الأسري وبناء القدرات لدعم دور المرأة والمشاركة العادلة للفئات المحرومة؛ (3) بناء قدرات مجموعات النساء والمزار عين ليتمكنوا من اتخاذ القرارات المستنيرة والمشاركة بشكل نشط في تخطيط وتنفيذ المشروع؛ (4) عملية يدعمها المشروع لإشراك منظمات المزار عين في تحديد المسؤوليات المشتركة، والفوائد، والمساءلة، والحوار، وعمليات تسوية النزاعات؛ (5) تحديد استثمارات المنح من خلال الدعوات لتقديم عروض تقدم لمجموعات النساء والمزار عين.
- 48- وستشمل آليات التعقيبات في المشروع نموذجا لجمع التعقيبات وموقعا له، وموقعا شبكيا للمشروع، ومنصات للتواصل الاجتماعي، وتقارير المشروع وتقييمات الرضى من خلال استقصاءات الأثر، بما في ذلك من

خلال تنفيذ خطة الموافقة الحرة والمسبقة والمستنيرة. وستستند عملية التخطيط التشاركية إلى المشاورات والموافقة المجتمعية.

معالجة التظلمات

49- سينشئ المشروع آلية محددة لمعالجة التظلمات ستقوم بتلقي، وتوثيق، ومعالجة أي شكاوى، أو إبلاغات عن نزاعات أو تظلمات ناشئة تزعم حدوث ضرر فعلي أو محتمل لأشخاص متأثرين بأنشطة المشروع. وسيجري تحليل هذه الشكاوى واتخاذ تدابير لمعالجتها من قبل وحدة إدارة المشروع. وسيجري الإعلان عن آلية معالجة التظلمات للمشروع عن طريق موقعه الشبكي ومنصات التواصل الاجتماعي.

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

- 50- الإطار وخطط التنفيذ. ستقوم وحدة إدارة المشروع بإنشاء نظام للرصد والتقييم وإدارته بالتشاور مع وزارة الزراعة والثروة الحيوانية وآخرين من أصحاب المصلحة في المشروع، مع دعم تقني من منظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة. وسيجري إعداد دليل مفصل للرصد والتقييم/إدارة المعرفة، بالإضافة إلى خطة للتنفيذ، بما في ذلك ترتيبات لتطوير القدرات.
- استقصاءات خط الأساس والأثر، والدراسات المواضيعية. سيقاس وضع المؤشرات الرئيسية عند استهلال المشروع، وفي منتصف المدة، وعند انتهائه. وستجرى استقصاءات الأثر في منتصف المدة، وعند انتهاء المشروع بدراسة خط الأساس. كما ستجرى استقصاءات سنوية للحصائل من قبل وحدة إدارة المشروع/وحدات التنفيذ على مستوى المقاطعات، باتباع الشكل الذي سيحدد في دليل الرصد والتقييم/إدارة المعرفة.
- تخطيط المشروع، وجمع البيانات، ونظام معلومات الإدارة/نظام المعلومات الجغرافية، والتحليل، والإبلاغ. كل سنة، تبدأ دورة الرصد والتقييم/إدارة المعرفة بإعداد خطة عمل وميزانية سنوية للمشروع، بالبناء على الخطط السنوية التي يعدها مقدمو الخدمات، ووحدات التنفيذ على مستوى المقاطعات، ومصرف جزر سليمان للتنمية. وسيجري إنشاء نظام معلومات الإدارة على شبكة الإنترنت، يكمله نظام المعلومات الجغرافية، لتتبع البيانات المالية والتقنية المتعلقة بمخرجات المشروع وحصائله. وسيولد نظام معلومات الإدارة/نظام المعلومات الجغرافية لوحات شهرية تورد بيانات الأداء حسب المكون وحسب المقاطعة. وستعد وحدة إدارة المشروع تقارير مرحلية تقنية ومالية نصف سنوية.
- 53- **إدارة المعرفة.** بالتشاور مع أصحاب المصلحة في المشروع وبالتعاون مع مدير الرصد والتقبيم/إدارة المعرفة، سيعد نفس الخبير الاستشاري المعين لتصميم نظام الرصد والتصميم إطارا مفصلا لإدارة المعرفة يبين فيه الأهداف والمسؤوليات والمنهجية.

الابتكار وتوسيع النطاق

- 54- تشمل الجوانب المبتكرة لتصميم المشروع ما يلي:
- (أ) **التغيير السلوكي:** ربط جهود التوعية الصحية وخدمات الإرشاد الزراعي لتعزيز إنتاج واستهلاك الأغذية الصحية والمنتجة محليا.
- (ب) **التغذية المدرسية:** بناء قدرات المدارس الداخلية على دمج الأنماط الغذائية الصحية في خطط التغذية المدرسية وربط تلك الخطط بالمنتجين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة.
- (ج) تمويل الأعمال الزراعية: إدخال المنح المستندة إلى الأداء لتقديم حافز للمؤسسات البالغة الصغر والصغيرة والمتوسطة للحصول على القروض وتسديدها ولتقديم ضمانة جزئية للمؤسسة المالية.

- (c) **تدابير معالجة الهشاشة:** معالجة الهشاشة في سياق المحيط الهادي من خلال إدخال مكون تكيفي في الاستجابة للكوارث.
- 55- توسيع النطاق. صُمم المشروع بهدف وضع نماذج مستندة إلى الأدلة وقابلة للتكرار لربط التغذية والزراعة المحسنتين، وتعزيز الشراكات ومنظمات المزار عين، ودعم استهلاك الأغذية المغذية واستخدام الدخل النقدي لتحسين التغذية والرفاه.

جيم - خطط التنفيذ

جاهزية التنفيذ وخطط الاستهلال

56- سيستمر المشروع لمدة ست سنوات. وسيجعل ذلك من الممكن تركيز جميع أنشطة التشييد والأنشطة التكوينية المطلوبة من أجل تنفيذ ناجح لأنشطة المشروع في السنة الأولى، والبدء بتنفيذ مكونات المشروع في أوائل السنة الثانية، وإتاحة خمس سنوات كاملة للعمليات. ومن المتوقع أن يبدأ المشروع في الفصل الأول من عام 2024.

الإشراف واستعراض منتصف المدة وخطط الإنجاز

- مينظم الصندوق بعثات الإشراف ودعم التنفيذ السنوية بشكل مشترك مع حكومة جزر سليمان ومنظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة، بالتعاون الوثيق مع الوكالات المتعاونة، ووحدة إدارة المشروع/وحدات التنفيذ على مستوى المقاطعات، وأصحاب المصلحة في المشروع. وستوفر بعثات الإشراف فرصة لتقييم الإنجازات والدروس المستفادة، واستعراض الامتثال الشروط اتفاقية التمويل، وتحديد الابتكارات، والتأمل في تدابير التحسين. وستقيّم بعثات دعم التنفيذ الأداء، ولكن ستدعم بشكل رئيسي وحدة إدارة المشروع في معالجة مسائل محددة.
- 58- ومن المقرر إجراء بعثة استعراض منتصف المدة في عام 2027. وسيقوم استعراض منتصف المدة بما يلي: (1) تقييم الإنجازات والأثر المؤقت، وكفاءة وفعالية إدارة المشروع والصلاحية المستمرة لتصميم المشروع؛ (2) تحديد الدروس الرئيسية المستفادة والممارسات الجيدة؛ (3) تقديم توصيات من أجل تحسين الأداء.
- 59- وسيجري الصندوق استعراض إنجاز المشروع، بالنشاور مع وزارة الزراعة والثرة الحيوانية، ومنظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة، استنادا إلى نتائج استقصاء خط النهاية وبيانات أخرى مثل استقصاء خط الأساس، واستعراض منتصف المدة، والتقارير والدراسات التقنية التي تجرى خلال تنفيذ المشروع.

خامسا الوثائق القانونية والسند القانوني

- 60- ستشكل اتفاقية التمويل بين حكومة جزر سليمان والصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية الوثيقة القانونية التي يقوم على أساسها تقديم التمويل المقترح إلى المقترض/المتلقي. وترد نسخة من اتفاقية التمويل المتفاوض بشأنها في الذبل الأول.
- 61- وجزر سليمان 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- أوصبي بأن يوافق المجلس التنفيذي على النمويل المقترح بموجب القرار التالي:

قرر: أن يقدم الصندوق إلى جزر سليمان قرضا بشروط تيسيرية للغاية بقيمة تسعة ملايين وثلاثمائة ألف دولار أمريكي)، على أن يخضع لأية شروط وأحكام تكون مطابقة على نحو أساسى للشروط والأحكام الواردة في هذه الوثيقة.

وقرر أيضا: أن يقدم الصندوق إلى جزر سليمان منحة من خلال البرنامج العالمي للزراعة والأمن الغذائي بقيمة ستة ملايين ومائة ألف دولار أمريكي (000 000 6 دولار أمريكي)، على أن تخضع لأية شروط وأحكام تكون مطابقة على نحو أساسى للشروط والأحكام الواردة في هذه الوثيقة.

ألفرو لاريو رئيس الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية

Negotiated financing agreement

Agricultural Investments for Markets and Nutrition (AIMN)

(Negotiations concluded on 13 December 2023)
Loan No: Grant No:
Project name: Agricultural Investments for Markets and Nutrition ("the AIMN"/ "the Project")
Solomon Islands (the "Borrower/Recipient")
and
The International Fund for Agricultural Development (the "Fund" or "IFAD")
(each a "Party" and both of them collectively the "Parties")

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

WHEREAS, the Project shall be financed through a grant contribution from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) for an amount of six million one hundred thousand United States dollars (USD 6 100 000) and an IFAD loan for an amount of nine million three hundred thousand United States dollars (USD 9 300 000);

WHEREAS, GAFSP will provide financing to FAO to provide technical assistance to the Project for the amount of one million four hundred thousand United States dollars (USD 1 400 000) through a specific agreement between FAO and GAFSP.

Now Therefore, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

Section A

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

Section B

1. A. The amount of the loan is nine million three hundred thousand United States dollars (USD 9 300 000).

- B. The amount of the GAFSP grant administered by IFAD is six million one hundred thousand United States dollars (USD 6 100 000).
- 2. The Fund shall credit the amount of the Grant into the Grant account only when the funds have been received from the GAFSP. Any withdrawals from the Grant Account shall be subject to the condition that sufficient funds for the Project shall have been received by the Fund from the GAFSP and deposited in the Grant Account to cover the withdrawal and that the Fund shall have been notified of such transfer and deposit in writing. The Fund shall have no obligation to extend financial assistance to the Recipient under this Agreement for the purpose of the Project if no funds are available in the Grant Account for the Project.
- 3. The Loan is granted on highly concessional terms. The Highly Concessional Terms (HCT) Loan shall be free of interest but shall bear a fixed service charge as determined by the Fund at the date of approval of the HCT Loan by the Fund's Executive Board, payable semi-annually in the Loan Service Payment Currency. The HCT Loan 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 HCT Loan by the Fund's Executive Board. The principal of the HCT Loan 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).
- 4. The Loan Service Payment Currency shall be in United States dollars.
- 5. The first day of the applicable Fiscal Year shall be the 1st of January.
- 6. Payments of principal and service charge shall be payable on each 15^{th} January and 15^{th} July.
- 7. There shall be two Designated Accounts (DAs), one for the Grant and one for the Loan, in USD, for the exclusive use of the Project opened in the Central Bank of Solomon Islands (CBSI). The Borrower/Recipient shall inform the Fund of the officials authorized to operate the Designated Accounts.
- 8. There shall be two Project Accounts in local currency for the benefit of the Project Management Units (PMUs) in the Bank South Pacific (BSP), for receiving funds transferred from the DAs.
- 9. The Borrower/Recipient shall provide in-kind counterpart financing for the Project in the amount of one million one hundred thousand United States dollars (USD 1 100 000) in the form of tax exemption.

Section C

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

3. The Project Completion Date shall be the sixth (6) anniversary of the date of entry into force of this Agreement and the Financing Closing Date shall be 6 months later, or such other date as the Fund may designate by notice to the Borrower/Recipient.

4. Procurement of goods, works and services financed by the Financing shall be carried out in accordance with procurement methods and any other measures identified by IFAD.

Section D

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

Section E

- 1. The following are designated as additional grounds 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/Recipient, has determined that it has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the Project.
 - (b) In the event that the Borrower/Recipient did not request a disbursement of the Financing for a period of at least 12 months without justification.
- 2. The following are designated as additional grounds for cancellation of this Agreement:
 - (a) In the event that the Borrower/Recipient 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:
 - (b) Key Project personnel has been appointed as per Schedule 1 part II of this Agreement;
 - (c) the Designated Accounts shall have been duly opened and IFAD must receive a duly completed Authorised User(s) Letter, from the designated representative or a sufficiently senior delegated official, designating the name(s) of official(s) authorised to approve Withdrawal Application(s) and Interim Financial Reports (IFR);
 - (d) The first AWPB shall have been submitted and received no-objection from IFAD.
- 4. This Agreement is subject to ratification through receipt of a legal opinion from the Borrower/Recipient.

5. The following are the designated representatives and addresses to be used for any communication related to this Agreement:
For the Borrower/Recipient:
The Minister of Finance and Treasury P.O Box 26 Honiara Solomon Islands
For the Fund:
The President International Fund for Agricultural Development Via Paolo di Dono 44 00142 Rome, Italy
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-writter signature.
This Agreement, dated, has been prepared in the English language in two (2) original copies, one (1) for the Fund and one (1) for the Borrower/Recipient.
SOLOMON ISLANDS
[Authorized Representative Name] [Authorized Representative Title]
Date:
International Fund for Agricultural Development
The President
Date:

Schedule 1

Project Description and Implementation Arrangements

I. Project Description

- 1. Target Population. The Project shall benefit sixty-five (65) rural communities where the majority of households engage in subsistence or semi-subsistence households farming, with limited linkages with the market and some non-farm income from seasonal youth migration. In these communities, the project will target 50 percent of women and 20 percent of youth. The project will reach out to about 18,330 beneficiaries.
- 2. *Project area.* The Project will be implemented in Choiseul, Isabel and Western Provinces (the "Project Area").
- 3. Goal. AIM-N's strategic goal is to contribute to improved nutrition and food security and to reduce poverty in rural areas, building on the indigenous peoples' traditional farming systems.
- 4. Objectives. The objective of the Project is improved food security, nutrition and household income through empowerment and resilient farming system in Solomon Islands. The project will contribute to IFAD's three Strategic Objectives (SOs) for 2016-2025, by promoting increased production (SO1) of nutritious foods and cash crops, supporting access to market for smallholders (SO2), and mainstreaming environmental sustainability and climate resilience (SO3) in all project components. In alignment with IFAD's mission to transform rural economies and food systems, AIM-N aims to demonstrate solutions that improve the nutrition status of the population, support rural women and youth to achieve transformative gender impact and enable young people in taking advantage of opportunities for developing gainful activities.
- 5. Components. The Project shall consist of the following Components:
- 5.1 **Component 1:** *Action for nutrition*. This component gathers all the activities aimed at improving nutrition and at diversifying and increasing food production for home consumption with an integrated gender and climate resilient approach. The component will support nutrition behaviour change and link it to the expansion and diversification of agriculture production, food processing, purchasing and cooking, leading to a healthy diet with high local food content. The expected outcome is that target households will have increased production, purchasing and consumption of nutritious locally-produced foods. It consists of three sub-components
- 5.1.1 Sub-Component 1.1: Nutrition behaviour change will provide a supportive environment for developing gender transformative and inclusive nutrition education and behavioural change communication through the nutrition-sensitive agriculture production, and will support outreach in the communities.
- 5.1.2 Sub-Component 1.2: Diversified community-based food production will support the delivery of gender transformative, inclusive and nutrition-sensitive agriculture extension services and quality planting material to women for diversified, climate-resilient production, and will promote further outreach to their communities.
- 5.1.3 Sub-Component 1.3: Improved nutrition in boarding schools will improve the production and preparation of nutritious food, as well as nutrition education in selected boarding schools, building on school procurement of food products from neighbouring farmer associations, linked to Component 2.
- 5.2 **Component 2: Inclusive partnerships for market access**. Component 2 will organize and connect smallholders, including women and youth, with profitable markets to gain stable income from resilient farming. The expected outcome is: Increased market access through public-private-producer-partnerships (4P). This will be achieved by building

inclusive partnerships between farmers' organizations (FOs)/women's groups (WGs) and micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME) buyers, whereby producers will gain improved access to markets and support services, and buyers will better manage their supply chain risks through stable sourcing of volumes and quality of produce to supply remunerative markets. The component has three sub-components: (i) Partnerships; (ii) Farmer organizations; and (iii) Public and private extension service providers.

- 5.2.1 Sub-Component 2.1: Partnership. Partnerships will promote the development of partnerships between buyers (exporters, local traders, processors) and farmers for supplying formal export and domestic markets, building on existing market opportunities. The marketing of quality products as well as value addition at farm level will be promoted so that farmers can obtain better prices.
- 5.2.2 Sub-Component 2.2: Business oriented Farmers' Organizations. Farmer organizations (FOs) will support farmers involved in partnerships to improve their registration, governance, technical and business skills to meet market requirements, strengthen climate-resilience and get premium prices. FOs will be provided a set of services tailored around a detailed assessment of capacity and interest among other FOs will be classified by stages, and services and investments delivered accordingly to move them through the stages. Special attention and incentives will be given to attract young people.
- 5.2.3 Sub-Component 2.3: Public and private extension service providers will strengthen the capacities of extensionists, cooperatives, other farmer organizations and service providers to deliver quality extension services to farmers.
- 5.3 **Component 3: Investments in resilient agri-food systems.** Component 3 will finance three financial instruments to support the implementation of Components 1 and 2: (i) competitive grants for gender transformation, accessible to WGs to finance their own initiatives in support of nutrition, labour-saving technologies and nutrition-sensitive production, processing and marketing (only in Solomon Islands); (ii) a line of credit with performance-based grants benefitting MSMEs and qualified FOs that will be implemented by the Development Bank of Solomon Islands (DBSI) (only in Solomon Islands); and (iii) grants for small-scale, public infrastructure supporting Component 2 value chains. The expected outcome is: Increased productivity and value added through value chain investments. Component 3 has three sub-components: (i) Grants for gender transformation; (ii) Investment in productive and resilient assets of MSMEs and FOs; and (iii) Financing of enabling infrastructure.
- 5.3.1 Sub-Component 3.1: Grants for gender transformation will supply competitive grants to women groups participating in Component 1 to finance their own initiatives in support of nutrition, labour-saving technologies and small-scale nutrition-sensitive production, processing and marketing
- 5.3.2 Sub-Component 3.2: Investment in productive and resilient assets of MSMEs and FOs will finance a line of credit for extending loans for investment and working capital to micro, small and medium agribusinesses as well as FOs sourcing from small farmers, including women and young farmers. In the target provinces, the line of credit will be complemented by performance-based grants benefitting the borrowers.
- 5.3.3 Sub-Component 3.3: Financing of enabling infrastructure will provide grant funding for the building or rehabilitation of collective productive infrastructures such as jetties and wharves, collection points and storage, as well as the building or rehabilitation of housing for extension officers.
- 5.4 **Component 4: Rapid disaster response.** Component 4 does not have any allocation in the budget but offers a mechanism for governments to gain rapid access to financing to respond to an eligible crisis or emergency. It would allow for rapid reallocation of uncommitted project funds towards urgent actions and recovery needs in the event of a natural disaster affecting rural areas that place the project at a risk not to achieve its development objectives, such as weather-related or natural hazards (including cyclones, storms, drought, earthquakes, landslides, tsunami, volcanic activities), human and animal

pandemics, or agriculture pest and disease incursions. In case of an eligible crisis, the respective Ministries of Treasury and Finance (MoFT), in consultation with Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) and other relevant government departments, may request IFAD to reallocate funds to support rapid response and recovery, indicating the type of expenditure required and reallocation from unused resources in other component(s), subject to budget availability and IFAD no-objection. The rapid disaster response component is introduced in response to the fact that Pacific Island Countries are exposed, prone and vulnerable to natural disaster and other crises.

A Rapid Disaster Response Implementation Manual, acceptable to IFAD, will be prepared and will constitute a disbursement condition for this component. The RDD Implementation Manual will define: (i) the legal and institutional framework for national disasters and disasters in the agriculture sector; (ii) eligible investments; (iii) steps for triggering and implementing RDD, with assigned responsibilities; (iv) procurement, disbursement and financial management; compliance with safeguards policies; and (v) monitoring and evaluation. Eligible investments would cover critical goods, civil works, and consulting services required to support the immediate response and recovery needs and aligning with the main project activities such as: clearing and disposal of debris, repairs to small economic infrastructure and equipment, water supply, replacement of vegetation destroyed by the hazard, purchase of farming implements that promote resilience, purchase and distribution of vaccines, etc.

II. Implementation Arrangements

- 6. Lead Project Agency. The project implementing agencies will be the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL). It will be responsible for overall accountability, oversight and coordination of the project. It will engage and cooperate with other government entities as necessary, notably the ministries responsible for health, education, gender equality and women empowerment, commerce and cooperatives, as well as with provincial governments, wards.
- 7. National Project Steering Committee and Provincial Multi-stakeholder Platforms. A National Project Steering Committee (NSC) will be established to provide guidance and overseeing, support coordination, and offer a venue for sharing AIM-N good practices and for channelling policy issues to the appropriate policy making bodies. It will also approve AWPBs and annual progress and financial reports. Provincial Multi-stakeholder Platforms will be established to support implementation and coordination in each province.
- 8. Project Management Unit (PMU) and Provincial Implementation Units (PIU). A ring-fenced PMU will be established and will be embedded in MAL. It will be responsible for carrying out AIM-N implementation responsibilities and will be fully accountable for project performance and the use of funds. Under the authority of the PMU, a Provincial Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established in the capital of each of the target provinces and will be responsible for implementing Component 2, and for ensuring monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

The PMU will be composed of: (i) Project Manager; (ii) Inclusive Partnerships Manager; (iii) M&E and KM Manager; (iv) GESI Officer; (v) Infrastructure Engineer; (vi) Finance and Administration Manager; (vii) Financial Assistant; (viii) Procurement Officer; (ix) Office Assistant; (x) Gender Transformative Grant Manager; and (xi) Rural Finance Specialist

The PIU will be composed of: (i) Partnership Development Officer; (ii) Inclusive Partnerships Young Professionals; (iii) GESI Young Professionals; (iv) M&E and KM Officer; (v) 3 Young Nutrition Professionals.

FAO will field a full-time adviser in the PMUs for 3 years. The adviser will help the PMU in starting the project, coordinating the development of project methodologies, building capacities, and ensuring learning throughout the project across teams and project stakeholders. Furthermore, short-term experts will be fielded.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation. The M&E and KM system will: measure project results against targets in the project logical framework; provide project stakeholders with data and analyses to assess project achievements and improve project performance; allow project stakeholders, in particular women groups, partnerships, farmers' organizations farmers and agribusiness partners, service providers and the PMU, to make informed decisions for the development of profitable and sustainable activities; and develop lessons learnt, capture good practices and successful innovation, and share knowledge, with a view to support performance and policy dialogue.

The M&E system will be set up and managed by the PMU, in consultation with MAL and other project stakeholders, and with support from a short-term international consultant fielded by FAO. The consultant will produce a detailed M&E/KM manual, together with an implementation plan, including capacity development arrangements. The system will be harmonized with that of MAL.

- 10. Knowledge Management. In consultation with project stakeholders and in collaboration with the M&E/KM Manager, the same consultant hired to design the M&E system will prepare a detailed KM framework. The framework will describe objectives, responsibilities and methodology, together with an implementation plan for the first year and include a communication strategy. Particular attention will be given to documenting innovative models as described in the next section.
- Project Implementation Manual. The Project Implementation Manual (PIM) guides implementation of the Agriculture Investment for Markets and Nutrition (AIM-N). The PIM is intended primarily for use by Project Management, implementing agencies and contracted services providers. The purpose of the PIM is to assist Project Management to achieve the Project Development Objective and Project Outcomes defined in the Project Design Report and the Project Financing Agreement. The PIM reflects agreements between IFAD, GAFSP, FAO and the Governments of Solomon Islands on how project funds will be used. The PIM presents important principles and quidelines for implementing project activities. The PIM cannot provide every detail. Detailed procedures will be developed as needed by the project implementation team and consultants during the start-up phase of implementation. The PIM itself is a living document that will be updated and improved continuously during project implementation and can be changed through agreement between the Project Manager and IFAD. In particular, Terms of Reference for service providers and technical advisers should be annexed to the PIM. The first draft PIM includes a general list of the TORs of PMU and PIU staff, forms and checklists that will be needed but not all these have been developed yet. When a new TOR, form or checklist is developed for use in the Project it should be added to the PIM annexes so that all these documents are available in one place.

Schedule 2

Allocation Table

1. Allocation of Loan/Grant Proceeds. (a) The Table below sets forth the Categories of Eligible Expenditures to be financed by the Loan/Grant 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:

Table 1.a. Allocation of IFAD Loan funds

Category	Loan Amount Allocated (expressed in USD)	Percentage eligible for IFAD financing
Works	4 550 000	100%
Goods, Services and Inputs	866 000	100%
Equipment & Materials	140 000	100%
Grants, Subsidies, Guarantee Funds	3 744 000	100%
TOTAL	9 300 000	

- (b) The terms used in the Table above are defined as follows:
 - (i) Category I Works shall mean eligible expenditures incurred on civil works under Component III.
 - (ii) Category II Goods, Services and Inputs shall mean eligible expenditures incurred on Consultancies & Studies and Supplementary Services Allowance under Component III.
 - (iii) Category III Equipment & Materials shall mean eligible expenditures incurred on Vehicle Boat and OnBoardMoter (OBM) under Component IV.
 - (iv) Category IV Grants, Subsidies and Guarantee Funds shall mean eligible expenditures incurred on Community Sub-project Grants, Complementary Equity Facility with PB Grant and Partnership with Private Sector (Stand-alone Loan) under Component IV.
 - (v) Percentage indicated under "Percentage eligible for IFAD financing" is applied to Project expenditures, excluding taxes and shares of other financiers.

Table 1.b. Allocation of GAFSP Grant funds

Category	Grant Amount Allocated (expressed in USD)	Percentage eligible for IFAD financing
Goods, services and Inputs	4 490 000	100%
Equipment & Materials	661 000	100%
Grants, Subsidies, Guarantee Funds	378 000	100%
Recurrent costs	571 000	100%
TOTAL	6 100 000	

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

(i) Category II – Goods, Services and Inputs shall mean eligible expenditures incurred on Trainings & Workshops, Young Graduates & Fellowships, Consultancies & Studies, Contract/ Service Provider and Supplementary Services Allowance under Components I, II and IV.

- (ii) Category III Equipment & Materials shall mean eligible expenditures incurred on equipment and materials only under Component IV.
- (iii) Category IV Grants, Subsidies and Guarantee Funds shall mean eligible expenditures incurred on Community Sub-project Grants only.
- (iv) Category V Recurrent costs shall mean eligible expenditures incurred on operating costs under Component IV.
- (v) Percentage indicated under "Percentage eligible for IFAD financing" is applied to Project expenditures, excluding taxes and shares of other financiers.

2. Disbursement arrangements

- (a) The disbursement arrangements will be set forth in detail in the Financial Management and Financial Control Arrangements Letter (FMFCL) to the Borrower/Recipient.
- (b) Start-up Costs. Withdrawals in respect of expenditures for start-up costs incurred before the satisfaction of the general conditions precedent to withdrawal, from the IFAD GAFSP grant, shall not exceed an aggregate amount of USD 500 000 for PMU staff recruitment and for procurement of goods and services. Activities to be financed under start-up financing will require the no objection from IFAD to be considered eligible.
- (c) Audit arrangements. The Office of the Auditor General (OAG) will audit project financial statements each year, in accordance with acceptable to IFAD audit standards. It will send audit reports to IFAD within six months of the end of the financial year.

Schedule 3

Special Covenants

I. General Provisions

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

- 1. Within 6 months of entry into force of the Financing Agreement, the Project will procure and install a customize accounting software as it is the practice in IFAD on-going supported projects, to satisfy International Accounting Standards and IFAD's requirements.
- 2. Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation. The Borrower/Recipient 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.
- 3. *Gender*. The Borrower shall ensure that appropriate measures will be taken in order to support women and youth inclusion.
- 4. Indigenous People Concerns. The Borrower/Recipient shall ensure that the concerns of IPs are given due consideration in implementing the Project and, to this end, shall ensure that:
 - (a) the Project is carried out in accordance with the applicable provisions of the relevant IP national legislation
 - (b) indigenous people are adequately and fairly represented in all local planning for Project activities;
 - (c) IP rights are duly respected;
 - (d) IP communities, participate in policy dialogue and local governance;
 - (e) The terms of Declarations, Covenants and/or Conventions ratified by the Borrower on the subject are respected;
 - (f) The Project will not involve encroachment on traditional territories used or occupied by indigenous communities.
- 5. Land tenure security. The project does not foresee any requirements for land acquisitions. However, in case it involves any in the future, the Borrower/Recipient shall ensure that the land acquisition process will be completed before the construction start and that compensation processes are consistent with international best practice and free prior and informed consent principles.
- 6. Anticorruption Measures. The Borrower/Recipient shall comply with IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations.
- 7. Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. The Borrower/Recipient and the Project Parties shall ensure that the Project is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the IFAD Policy on Preventing and Responding to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, as may be amended from time to time.
- 8. Use of Project Vehicles and Other Equipment. The Borrower shall ensure that:

(a) all vehicles and other equipment procured under the Project are allocated to the MAL and other Implementing Agencies 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/Recipient 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/Recipient 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/Recipient shall ensure that the contract data is updated on a quarterly basis during the implementation of the Project/Program.
- 10. The Key Project Personnel are: Project Manager, Financial Specialist, Officer for Monitoring and Evaluation, Procurement Officer, and Social Inclusion and Gender Specialist. In order to assist in the implementation of the Project, the PMU, unless otherwise agreed with IFAD, shall employ or cause to be employed, as required, key staff whose qualifications, experience and terms of reference are satisfactory to IFAD. Key Project Personnel shall be seconded to the PMU in the case of government officials or recruited under a consulting contract following the individual consultant selection method in the IFAD Procurement Handbook, or any equivalent selection method in the national procurement system that is acceptable to IFAD. The recruitment of Key Project Personnel is subject to IFAD's prior review as is the dismissal of Key Project Personnel. Key Project Personnel are subject to annual evaluation and the continuation of their contract is subject to satisfactory performance. Any contract signed for Key Project Personnel shall be compliant with the national labour regulations or the ILO International Labour Standards (whichever is more stringent) in order to satisfy the conditions of IFAD's updated SECAP. Repeated short-term contracts must be avoided, unless appropriately justified under the Project's circumstances.

II. SECAP Provisions

1. For projects presenting high or substantial social, environmental and climate risks, the Borrower/Recipient 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/Recipient shall not amend, vary or waive any provision of the Management Plan(s), unless: (i) agreed in writing by the Fund and (ii) Borrower/Recipient has complied with the requirements applicable to the original adoption of the Management Plan(s).

2. The Borrower/Recipient 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.

- 3. The Borrower/Recipient 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).
- 4. The Borrower/Recipient 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 and the Management Plan(s), if any.
- 5. This section applies to any event which occurs in relation to serious environmental, social, health & safety (ESHS) incidents (as this term is defined below); labor issues or to adjacent populations during 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/Recipient 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 the context of the 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/Recipient (e.g. any explosion, spill or workplace accident which results in death, serious or multiple injuries or material environmental contamination, accidents of members of the public/local communities, resulting in death or serious or multiple injuries, sexual harassment and violence involving Project workforce or in relation to severe threats to public health and safety, inadequate resettlement compensation, disturbances of natural ecosystems, discriminatory practices in stakeholder consultation and engagement (including the right of indigenous peoples to free, prior and informed consent), any allegations that require intervention by the police/other law enforcement authorities such as loss of life, sexual violence or child abuse, which (i) have, or are likely

to have a material adverse effect; or (ii) have attracted or are likely to arouse substantial adverse attention of outside parties or (iii) to create substantial adverse media/press reports; or (iv) give, or are likely to give rise to material potential liabilities).

- 6. The Borrower/Recipient 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 Management Plan(s) (if any) are respected.
- 7. Without limitation on its other reporting obligations under this Agreement, the Borrower/Recipient 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/Recipient will disclose relevant information from such reports to affected persons promptly upon submission of the said reports; and
 - Reports of any breach of compliance with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition and the Management Plan(s) (if any) promptly after becoming aware of such a breach.
- 8. In the event of a contradiction/conflict between the Management Plan(s), if any, and the Financing Agreement, the Financing Agreement shall prevail.

Logical framework

	Indicators				Means of Verif	fication			
Results Hierarchy	Name	Baseline	Mid- Term	End Target	Source Frequency Re		Responsibility	Assumptions	
Outreach	1 Persons receiving services promo	ted or suppo	rted by the p	roject					
	Males - Males		3	9]				
	Females - Females		3	9	1				
	Young - Young people		1	3	1				
	Indigenous people - Indigenous people		7	18	1				
	Total number of persons receiving services - Number of people		6	18					
	1.b Estimated corresponding total r	number of hou	seholds me	mbers					
	Household members - Number of people			18					
	1.a Corresponding number of house	eholds reache	ed						
	Women-headed households - Households								
	Non-women-headed households - Households								
	Households - Households		1	3					
Project Goal Improved nutrition and reduced poverty	Proportion of population living on le	ss than \$US 2	2.15 per day		National Data	annual	National Statistics Office / World Bank	Combination of improved dietary health and increased farm incomes leads to reduction in	
in agricultural households	Proportion in Solomon Islands - Percentage (%)		26.6				data	poverty headcount	
Development Objective Improved food security, diet quality	Improvement on the Food Security I	Experience Sc		1.1)	Impact Survey	BL, MT, EL	Service provider		
empowerment and higher farm incomes	Households - Number		760	1	Survey				
from resilient farming systems in the Solomon Islands and rural communities.	Total number of household members - Number of people		3	9					
	Women-headed households - Number								
	1.2.8 Women reporting minimum di]				
	Women (%) - Percentage (%)	20	40	60]				
	Women (number) - Females				4				
	Households (%) - Percentage (%)								
	Households (number) - Households								

	Household members - Number of								
	people Women-headed households -								
	Households								
	Increase in household income from (farming and ag	ri-business	(GAFSP	Impact Survey	BL, MT, EL	Service provider		
	% increase in household income for		10	20					
	5,400 participating households - Percentage (%)								
	IE.2.1 Individuals demonstrating an i	mprovement in	n empowerm	ent	COI Survey	BL, MT, EL	Service Provider		
	Total persons - Percentage (%)	0	25	50					
	Total persons - Number of people	0	8	16					
	Females - Percentage (%)	0	25	50					
	Females - Females	0	4	8					
	Males - Percentage (%)	0	25	50	-				
	Males - Males	0	4	8					
Outcome Outcome 1. Improved diets due to	SF.2.1 Households satisfied with pro	ject-supported	l services						
Increased production and consumption of nutritious and locally-produced foods and	Household members - Number of people		1	3					
increased knowledge of nutrition	Indigenous households - Households		1	3					
	Women-headed households - Households								
	Households (%) - Percentage (%)		30	70					
	Households (number) - Households		324	756					
	SF.2.2 Households reporting they ca authorities and project-supported se			ng of local					
	Household members - Number of	. 1130 provider	540	1					
	people Indigenous households - Households		540	1					
	Women-headed households -		0.0	<u> </u>					
	Households								
	Households (%) - Percentage (%)		10	25					
	Households (number) - Households	-111 1/ 1	108	270					
	1.2.9 Households with improved nut Practices (KAP)	rition Knowled	ige Attitudes	and					
	Households (number) - Households		270	540					
	Households (%) - Percentage (%)		25	50					
	Household members - Number of people		1	2					

Number of people receiving improve (GAFSP 2.11)	ed nutrition services and	products	Progress report	annual	PMU	
Number of people who received nutrition counselling / education - male - Number of people	1	2	·			
Number of people who received nutrition counselling / education - female - Number of people	1	2				
Number of people who received nutrition counselling / education - young - Number of people	430	1				
Number of people receiving extension support for nutrition- relevant techniques (e.g. homestead gardens, Farmer Field School support) - male - Number of people	1	2				
Number of people receiving extension support for nutrition- relevant techniques (e.g. homestead gardens, Farmer Field School support) - female - Number of people	1	2				
Number of people receiving extension support for nutrition- relevant techniques (e.g. homestead gardens, Farmer Field School support) - young - Number of people	430	1				
Number of school students consum		itious foods	MIS	annual	Service provider	
at least one time per day in target so Number of students - Number of people	600	1				
Number of male students - Males	300	900				
Number of female students - Females	300	900				
IE.2.1 Individuals demonstrating an	improvement in empower	ment				
Indigenous people - Percentage (%)						
Indigenous people - Indigenous people						
Young - Percentage (%)						
Young - Young people			1			
Total persons - Percentage (%)			-			
Total persons - Number of people			1			
Females - Percentage (%)			-			
Females - Females			-			

1	Males - Percentage (%)					
	Males - Males					
	Persons with disabilities - Number					
	Persons with disabilities - Percentage (%)					
Output Output 1.1.1 Participatory Situation	Number of area-level participatory situation	n analyses completed	MIS	annual	Service provider	One situation analysis per health service area
Analysis	Number of situation analyses - Number	18 18				
Output Output 1.1.2 Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) Materials	Number of packages of BCC materials app (MHMS / MoH)	•	MIS	annual	PIU/PMU	One package of BCC materials approved by Health Ministry in each country
Improved	Number of packages - Number	2 2				
Output Output 1.1.3 Capacity Building for Behaviour Change Communications	Number of public healthcare outreach star Village Healthcare Workers and primary h techniques and deployed		MIS	annual	Service provider	One NFO / VHW and two primary healthcare facility staff trained in each health service area. Assume 200 mothers per health area.
	Total number of trainees - Number of people	54 54				
	Number of male trainees - Number of people	34 34				
	Number of female trainees - Number of people	20 20				
	Number of expectant women and mothers nutrition advice based on improved BCC in		MIS	annual	Primary Healthcare Facilities	
	Number of women - Number of people	1 3				
Output Output 1.1.4 Women's Groups Capacity Enhanced	Number of women's groups with enhance behaviour change	MIS	annual	Service provider	Assume 50 members per women's group. Assume 6 members per household.	
Ennanced	Number of groups - Groups	108 108				
	1.1.8 Households provided with targeted nutrition	•	MIS	annual	Service provider	
	Total persons participating - Number of people	32 32				
	Males - Males	16 16				
	Females - Females	16 16				
	Households - Households	5 5	7			
	Household members benefitted - Number of people					
	Young - Young people	10 10				
Output Output 1.1.5 Behaviour Change Outreach Through Women's	Number of women's groups achieving a d	nunication activities	MIS	annual	Service provider	Same beneficiaries as 1.1.4 but progress benchmark achieved later
	Number of groups - Groups	40 108				

	Number of group members (female) - Number of people	2	5			
	Number of group members (young, aged 15-35) - Number of people	670	1			
	Number of households - Households	1	5			
	Number of household members - Number of people	10	32			
Output	Number of Community Action Projects D	Designed	MIS	annual	Service provider	Assume 200 beneficiaries per project
Output 1.2.6 Community Action Projects Designed	Number of projects - Number	18	54			
	Number of Project Beneficiaries	<u>.</u>	MIS	annual	Service provider	
	Number of beneficiaries - Number of people	3	10			
	Number of beneficiaries (women) - Number of people	1	5			
	Number of beneficiaries (young) - Number of people	600	1			
Output Outcome 1.3.3 Nutrition Education in	Number of school students benefitting for	rom improved nutrition educati	on MIS	annual	Schools	One per country
Schools	Number of students - Number of people	900	2			300 students per school
	Number of students (male) - Number of people	450	1			
	Number of students (female) - Number of people	450	1			
Output	Number of schools with improved food		MIS	annual	Schools	Assume 10 snack vendors per school, all
Outcome 1.3.4 Access to Nutritious Foods Improved	Number of schools - Number	0	9			vendors are women
Output Output 1.3.5 School Feeding Contracts	Number of schools with contracts for su		MIS	annual	Schools	Assume 300 students per school
Established	Number of schools - Number Number of students consuming nutrition	9	9 MIS	annual	Cabaala	
	per day	us local locus at least one meal	IVIIO	annual	Schools	
	Number of students - Number of people	1	1			
	Number of students (male) - Number of people		900			
	Number of students (female) - Number of people		900 MIS			
Outcome	2.2.3 Rural producers' organizations engaged in formal partnerships/agreements or contracts with public or private entities			Annual	Service Provider	Assume formalizing PGs are larger than
Outcome 2 - Market access improved and sales increased through Public-	Number of POs - Organizations	th public or private entities	24			average with 100 members each
Private-Producer Partnerships	Women in leadership position - Females	3	8			
	2.2.5 Rural producers' organizations rep	porting an increase in sales	MIS	Annual	Service Provider	

1	Number of Rural POs -		48					
	Organizations Rural POs with women in leadership	6	16					
Output	position - Organizations			MIS	Annual	Service Provider	Capacity benchmark to be defined in PIM	
Output 2.1.4 - Producer Group Formation	2.1.3 Rural producers' organizations s			IVIIO	Ailliuai	Service Provider	Capacity benchmark to be defined in Film	
and Capacity Building	Total size of POs - Organizations	6	16					
	Rural POs supported - Organizations	20	54					
	Males - Males							
	Females - Females	6	16					
	Young - Young people	4	10					
	2.1.4 Supported rural producers that a organization	are members of a rural pro	oducers'	MIS	Annual	Service Provider		
	Total number of persons - Number of people	801	4					
	Males - Males	1	3					
	Females - Females	800	1					
	Young - Young people	670	1					
Output Output 2.1.5 - Production and Marketing	Number of Farmer Field Schools conducted				Annual	PMU	9 FFS with 25 participants, 60% are women, 33% are youth	
of Nutritious Fresh Produce	Number of FFS - Number	6	18				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	Number of participants - Number of people	150	450					
	1.1.4 Persons trained in production pr	actices and/or technologi	ies	MIS	Annual	PMU		
	Total number of persons trained by the project - Number of people	150	450					
	Males trained at least once by the project - Males	60	180					
	Females trained at least once by the project - Females	90	270	-				
Output Output 2.1.6 - Establishment of Nursery	Number of nursery enterprises establis			MIS	Annual	PIU/PMU	One nursery enterprise per Province	
Enterprises	Number of nursery enterprises - Number	3	3	MIS				
Output Output 2.2.1 Identification of 4P	Number of 4P partnerships established				Annual	Service Provider / SMAE	Assume 36 4P partnerships with average 50 farmers per 4P, 40% female	
Partnerships	Number of partnerships - Number	12	36					
	Number of farmers participating - Number of people	600	1					
	Males - Number of people	360	1					
	Females - Number of people	240	720					
	Young - Number of people	200	600					

Output Output 2.2.3 - 4P Business Plans	Number of 4P Business Plans completed	MIS	Annual	Service Provider		
Output 2.2.5 - 4r Business Flans	Number of plans - Number	12	36			
Output	Number of Braduser Creums resistand as	land autition	MIS	Annual	Service Provider	Assume 12 PGs register as legal entities and
Output 2.2.4 - PG Registration and signing of formal contracts	Number of Producer Groups registered as Number of PGs - Number	1egai entities 5	12			sign contracts
	Number of FGS - Number	3		A	One des Desides	
	Number of contract farming contracts sign	ed	MIS	Annual	Service Provider	
	Number of contracts - Number	5	12			
Outcome Outcome 3 - Productivity and value	2.2.6 Households reporting improved phys processing and storage facilities	sical access to markets,				
added increased by sustainable	Households reporting improved physical access to markets - Percentage (%)	20	50			
	Size of households - Number of people					
	Women-headed households - Households					
	Households reporting improved physical access to markets - Households					
	Number of post-harvest facilities construct	ed / rehabilitated (GAFSF	2.8) MIS	Annual	PIU/PMU	
			30			
	Average financial return on cash-generatin	Spe sur		Service Provider		
	Average financial return - Percentage (%)	10	20			
Output Output 3.1.1 Groups supported to sustainably manage natural resources	Number of groups supported to sustainabl and climate-related risks	y manage natural resourc	es	Annual	Service Provider	
and climate-related risks	Total size of groups - Number of people - Number of people	350	890			
	Groups supported - Number - Number	60	170			
	Groups supported - Number - Males	170	445			
	Groups supported - Number - Females	170	445			
	Groups supported - Number - Indigenous people	350	890			
Output	Number of small grants awarded		MIS	Annual	Service Provider	Assume 90 grants per country
Output 3.1.2 Community action projects successfully implemented with small	Number of grants - Number	45	90			
grant funding.	Number of small grant projects successfully completed			Annual	Service Provider	
	Number of sub-projects - Percentage (%)	30	100			

Output Output 3.2.1 Combined loan and grant	Number of community-based enterprises awarded integrated loan and blocked matching grant finance for value chain investments					Annual	Banks (DBSI / NBV)	Assume 45 matching grants peer country. For Solomon Islands, assume a further 45 loans
financing to enterprises for investments	Number of enterprises - Number		22	45				with no matching grant
in 4P business plans	Number of enterprises - (women led) - Number		5	14				
	Number of POs awarded integrated loa finance for value chain investments	tching	grant					
	Number of POs - Number		0	28				
	Number of POs- (women led) - Number		2	8				
	Number of enterprises awarded loan fi		MIS	Annual	Banks (DBSI / NBV)			
	Number of enterprises - Number		22	45				
	Number of enterprises - (women led) - Number		5	14				
Output	Number of smallholders receiving production	ductivity enhancen	nent s	upport	Impact	BL/MT/EL	Service Provider	All project beneficiaries access support, minus
Output 3.3.3 Value Chain Enabling Infrastructure	Number of smallholders receiving productivity enhancement support - Number		9	14	Survey			the target number of students
	Number of persons receiving capacity development support - Number of people		9	14				

Integrated project risk matrix

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Country context	Substantial	Substantial
Political commitment	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): Moderate political commitment to project from government due to weak institutional structure. As per National Development Strategy NDS 2016-2035, the Solomon Islands Government is committed to 'Improving the Social and Economic Livelihoods of all Solomon Islanders'.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations: (1) Project validation and ownership-building during design mission. (2) Ensure implementation arrangements are robust (e.g. through use of service providers). (3) Following road path carved out in NDS 2016-2035.		
Governance	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s): Weak institutional structure and poor coordination between key Ministries (e.g. Agriculture and Health Ministries) reduce the effectiveness of the integrated project approach. Main risks would be related to the lack of previous experience with IFAD projects and to elite capture in allocation of project investments.	Substantial	Substantial
Mitigations: Coordination between implementing agency (Agriculture Ministry) and other key agencies clearly defined by MOU. Strengthening institutional capacity building i.e Agriculture, Health, Education ministries. Extensive capacity building and coaching will be provided throughout inception and during implementation through Project Expeditor, FAO TA and regular IFAD backstopping in ISMs. Solid consultative processes for the allocation of resources.		
Macroeconomic	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): High inflation, high unemployment, limited private sector, lack of infrastructure pose a significant development challenges. The country is heavily dependent on development assistance, while governance challenges limit state effectiveness. Produce markets for project supported value chains affected by international economic conditions. Cost increases driven by external factors (increased cost of energy and transport). Markets for supported commodities affected by international economic conditions.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations:		

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Prudent use of resources without distortion of market of forces. Increased employment among youngsters. Include contingency in budget in infrastructure part.		
Project supports diverse value chains with proven market demand, including in domestic markets. Market opportunities to focus on closer markets. Project to support partnerships with identified, more stable markets.		
Contingencies included in the budget. Market opportunities to focus on closer markets. Project to support partnerships with identified, more stable markets.		
Fragility and security	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s):		
Risks are unlikely to affect the target provinces, but may affect the capital. Risks of fragility primarily relate to grievances and possible secession by one province, with protests happening in the capital. Neither that province nor the capital province, are targeted. The targeted provinces have not recently suffered from civil conflict, which is not of the concern of local population.	Substantial	Substantial
Mitigations:		
In the target provinces a strong participatory and inclusive process will underlie all project activities, which makes it even more unlikely that conflicts could occur in target provinces.		
Sector strategies and policies	Moderate	Moderate
Policy alignment	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): Change of government policy (e.g. due to change in government). Project is aligned with existing government policies, which support inclusive growth, poverty alleviation and nutrition, financial inclusion, in line with IFAD objectives, over medium term perspective beyond project duration. Government policies are not expected to change in fundamental respects. However, the National Food Security, Food Safety and Nutrition Policy is expected to end this year (2019-2023).	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations:		
Project is aligned with existing government policy which is not expected to change in fundamental respects. Alignment is ensured between national policies and design. National Development Strategy NDS 2016-2035, including those which may be newly developed beyond 2023.		
Policy development & implementation	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): Project is aligned with existing government policies, which support inclusive growth, poverty alleviation and nutrition, in line with IFAD objectives, over medium term perspective beyond project duration. Government policies are not expected to change in fundamental respects	Moderate	Moderate

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Mitigations:		
Alignment is ensured between national policies and design.		
Environment and climate context	Substantial	Substantial
Project vulnerability to environmental conditions		Moderate
Risk(s):		
Solomon Islands form part of the East Melanesian Islands which contain high numbers of endemic plant and animal species, threatened by human activity including commercial logging and mining, agricultural expansion, increasing populations, and increasingly the impacts of climate change and extreme events. The predominantly rural populations of the two countries rely heavily on this biodiversity for their livelihoods and food security and nutrition. The forests provide multiple benefits to communities, including but not limited to protection of critical water resources, prevention of soil erosion, timber and non-timber forest products as well as important contributions to local food and nutrition security and family health. Solomon Islands' economy is still heavily dependent on its timber industry, which brings in about 15 percent of government revenue and 66 per cent of foreign exchange earnings. The loss of biodiversity and crop diversity reduction increases vulnerability to disease outbreaks and other natural shocks. Solomon Islands registered a progressive decline in traditional crop production as agricultural land. Natural resources become more limited, claiming food production in Solomon Islands faced increased threats from pests and disease. The intensification of land use in several provinces has led to soil degradation, which now challenges subsistence viability.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations:		
The project aims to establish in both country trainings in Good Agricultural Practices (aligned with CSA) for food crop production including: i) use of tolerant climatic varieties; ii) soil fertility management – cover crops and rotations; iii) agroforestry and traditional mixed cropping; iv) integrated pest management; nets protecting against ashes.		
Project vulnerability to climate change impacts	Substantial	Substantial
Climate change is likely to have substantial and widespread impacts on Pacific island countries including Solomon Islands. Among the most substantial damages would be losses of coastal infrastructure and coastal lands resulting from inundation, storm surges, or shoreline erosion. Climate change could also cause more intense cyclones and droughts, the failure of subsistence crops and coastal fisheries, and the spread of malaria and dengue fever. Changes in climatic conditions would affect most Pacific islanders, but have its greatest impact on the poorest and most vulnerable segments of the population – those most likely to live in squatter settlements exposed to storm surges and disease and those most dependent on subsistence fisheries and crops destroyed by cyclones and droughts. Increased temperatures and prolonged dry conditions, increased variability of rainfall, salt-water intrusion, drought, soil erosion, and frequent cyclones damage local crops productivity. Increased humidity and rainfall could provide ideal conditions for the proliferation of many plant pathogens. Both commercial and subsistence agriculture in Solomon is based on rain-fed agricultural production systems. Changes in rainfall, high intensity storm events, increased evaporation, and more	Substantial	Substantial

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
pronounced dry seasons could induce plant stress, thereby, reducing productivity and subsequently affecting food security.		
Mitigations: The project will invest it climate-resilient agriculture practices and increasing the climate proofing of target value chains, including post harvest. All infrastructure in the project will be climate-smart and informed by the best available climate impact assessments. Support to food conservation and processing allowing rapid recovery from disasters. Component 4 - Rapid Disaster Response allows fast reallocation of resources in case of major national or sectoral disaster. Project activities will be informed by Targeted Adaptation Assessment to ensure evidence-based climate interventions are prioritized.		
Project scope	Substantial	Substantial
Project relevance	Low	Low
Risk(s): Project design faces low risk for being not relevant to the needs/interests of the target beneficiaries. Participatory design process with multiple multi-stakeholder workshops, and building on successful experiences in the two countries ensure alignment with national policies, priorities and stakeholders' expectations.	Low	Low
Mitigations: Participatory design process with multiple multi-stakeholder workshops, and building on successful experiences in the two countries ensure alignment with national policies, priorities and stakeholders' expectations. Multi-stakeholder platforms will discuss project achievements and relevance, and built-in flexibility should allow adaptations.		
Technical soundness	High	Moderate
Risk(s): High cost of purchasing / high effort cost of producing nutritious local foods means that imported foods remain the preferred option. Project unsuccessful because of the high cost and logistical challenges of working with remote communities. School feeding programme not successful because of lack of interest (school management and / or students) or lack of resources to sustain Cultural factors make parts of the project messaging (e.g. on role of women in farming as a business) unacceptable to local communities. Farming-as-a-business activities not successful because of lack of access to viable markets (because of logistical challenges) Farming-as-a-business activities not successful because of low capacity of SMAEs and producer groups. Credit activities fail because of weak capacity of financial institutions, lack of credit culture, or competition from poorly designed subsidy schemes.	High	Moderate
Mitigations:		

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Strong social Behaviour Change Communication campaign plus linking nutritious food production to local processing and marketing (increase affordability of nutritious local foods and increase cash incomes). Sound implementation arrangements including use of service providers with proven track record.in implementing nutrition sensitive project School programme treated as a pilot with viability and sustainability through local purchase of food from farmers and assessed at each stage. Ensuring methodology and communication materials carefully adapted to local and cultural context; include all household members; work through established groups in the community; work with experienced local service providers. Focusing on established value chains with proven potential to be nutrition sensitive. Being realistic about actual and potential capacity and set simple and achievable targets. Strong technical assistance on NS by FAO. Working with established financial institutions and providing capacity support where needed (DBSI). Using of "blocked" matching grant funds as collateral.		
	11	Ma lanata
Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability Implementation arrangements	High	Moderate
Risk(s): Project management capacity in implementing agencies insufficient to overcome challenges, especially given lack of track record and experience in implementing IFAD projects.	High	Moderate
Mitigations: External expertise with capacity building: FAO Project Advisors and short-term TA. Project Expeditors to establish management systems, Procurement expert, inception workshops and induction week.		
M&E arrangements	High	Moderate
Risk(s): M&E unable to fully track project progress and / or measure impacts because of lack of capacity and high cost and difficulty of data collection.	High	Moderate
Mitigations: M&E plan to be prepared with FAO support during project start-up		
Procurement	Substantial	Substantial
Legal and regulatory framework	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): The risk that the Borrower's regulatory and institutional capacity and practices (including compliance with the laws) are inadequate to conduct the procurement in a manner that optimizes value for money with integrity	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations: IFAD Procurement Guidelines and IFAD Procurement Handbook to be adopted.		

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Included Standard Procurement Documents for IFAD - SBD's and other document.		
Accountability and transparency	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): The risk that accountability, transparency and oversight arrangements (including the handling of complaints regarding, for example, SH/SEA and fraud and corruption) are inadequate to safeguard the integrity of project procurement and contract execution, leading to the unintended use of funds, misprocurement, SH/SEA, and/or execution of project procurements outside of the required time, cost and quality requirements.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations: Project to fully conform with IFAD PPF, engage and capacitate civil society on public procurement to promote transparency with procurement rules that are accessible in all ministerial websites. Cross Debarments and IFAD Due Diligence Screening with self certification adopted.		
Capability in public procurement	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s): The risk that the implementing agency does not have sound processes, procedures, systems and personnel in place for the administration, supervision and management of contracts resulting in adverse impacts to the development outcomes of the project.	Substantial	Substantial
Mitigations: - Enroll personal in BuildProc training - Adopt IFAD SDB and standardise processes in reference to the IFAD Procurement Handbook SECAP (Safeguards) risk associated to procurement to be closely monitored - Adopt IFAD CMT and OPEN Systems		
Public procurement processes	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s): The risk that procurement processes and market structures (methods, planning, bidding, contract award and contract management) are inefficient and/or anticompetitive, resulting in the misuse of project funds or suboptimal implementation of the project and achievement of its objectives.	Substantial	Substantial
Mitigations: - TPU to develop training modules on procurement planning - TPU to focus on developing training modules and conduct training on contract management. PCAM to be amended to provide for defined responsibilities in contract management - Procuring entities to proactively engage private sector to improve procurement planning		

More capacity interventions and strong oversight will be needed High High High Crganization and staffing High High High Risk(s):	Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
innovation in public procurement More capacity interventions and strong oversight will be needed Financial management Organization and staffing Risk(s): - Lack of Qualified PMU staff, including Finance and Administration Manager. - weak Staff capacity on IFAD FM requirement - Selection of Qualified Service Provider with capable FM functions. Mitigations: - Qualified F&A Manager will recruited Start-up training, and continuous support missions from IFAD Service Provider for Comp 1 is selected through competitive bidding with sound FM capacity Budgeting Risk(s): - Preparation of AWPB might be delayed due to staff capacity and approval procedures AWPB might not be realistic or not achievable. Mitigations: - Training to PMUs on preparation of AWPB A mechanism in place to timely capture the progress of expenditure Vs. budget. Funds flow/disbursement arrangements Risk(s): - Delay during the start-up of project activities Delay in submission of IFR and WA to IFAD Service Provider might have issue in handling the fund from PMU and might not be able to provide the required financial reports. Mitigations: - Ensure good accounting system that capable to provide IFR and WA in required formats Training on preparation of IFR Service Provider have strong capacity on FM system and can provide PMU the required FM reports. High High High			
Right High High High Right Right	innovation in public procurement		
Organization and staffing High High Risk(s):	- More capacity interventions and strong oversight will be needed		
Risk(s): - Lack of Qualified PMU staff, including Finance and Administration Manager. - weak Staff capacity on IFAD FM requirement - Selection of Qualified Service Provider with capable FM functions. Mitigations: - Qualified F&A Manager will recruited. - Start-up training, and continuous support missions from IFAD. - Experience exchange between PMUs on FM. - Experience exchange between PMUs on FM. - Service Provider for Comp 1 is selected through competitive bidding with sound FM capacity Budgeting Risk(s): - Preparation of AWPB might be delayed due to staff capacity and approval procedures. - AWPB might not be realistic or not achievable. Mitigations: - Training to PMUs on preparation of AWPB. - A mechanism in place to timely capture the progress of expenditure Vs. budget. Funds flow/disbursement arrangements Risk(s): - Delay during the start-up of project activities. - Delay in submission of IFR and WA to IFAD. - Service Provider might have issue in handling the fund from PMU and might not be able to provide the required financial reports. Mitigations: - Ensure good accounting system that capable to provide IFR and WA in required formats. - Training on preparation of IFR. - Service Provider have strong capacity on FM system and can provide PMU the required FM reports. Internal controls High High	Financial management	High	High
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Rick(c):	required formats.		
Risk(s):	Internal controls	High	High
	Risk(s):	i	

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Lack of banking facility and branches, cash and encashed cheque are		
used frequently.		
• Project staff and activities will be scattered in remote provinces/islands.		
Limited suppliers for goods and services.		
Staff capacity and awareness of anti-corruption policy		
Mitigations:		
Detailed PIM with practical procedures will be		
 MAL/MARD conduct internal audit/inspection on project at least annually. 		
• IFAD anti-corruption policy will be included in PIM and training delivered		
to staff and stakeholders.		
• Promote the use of bank transfer instead of cash or cash cheque.		
Effective computerized software shall be used to ensure the		
reconciliation of account and chasing of payment.		
Accounting and financial reporting	High	High
Risk(s):		
Disk that apparenting evetame, including reliese and standards, are not		
Risk that accounting systems – including polices and standards – are not integrated and reliable, leading to inaccuracies in financial records and that	⊔iah	High
reasonable records are not prepared, issued and stored, leading to lack of	riigii	riigii
informed decision-making.		
anionned decision making.		
Mitigations:		
Procurement and Payment procedures are clearly outlined in PIM.		
Computerized system (MYOB for SI) will be set up to meet to project		
accounting and financial reporting requirement.		
External audit	Substantial	Substantial
lln: 1/3		
Risk(s):		
Risk that independent and competent oversight of the Project financial		
Risk that independent and competent oversight of the Project financial statements is not in place or performed timely leading to possible		
Risk that independent and competent oversight of the Project financial statements is not in place or performed timely leading to possible misrepresentation of the financial results and/or suspension or other	Substantial	Substantial
Risk that independent and competent oversight of the Project financial statements is not in place or performed timely leading to possible	Substantial	Substantial
Risk that independent and competent oversight of the Project financial statements is not in place or performed timely leading to possible misrepresentation of the financial results and/or suspension or other remedies due to compliance breaches.	Substantial	Substantial
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Risk that independent and competent oversight of the Project financial statements is not in place or performed timely leading to possible misrepresentation of the financial results and/or suspension or other remedies due to compliance breaches. Mitigations: Auditor General will the external Auditor for projects. IFAD will have a	Substantial	Substantial
Risk that independent and competent oversight of the Project financial statements is not in place or performed timely leading to possible misrepresentation of the financial results and/or suspension or other remedies due to compliance breaches. Mitigations:	Substantial	Substantial
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Risk that independent and competent oversight of the Project financial statements is not in place or performed timely leading to possible misrepresentation of the financial results and/or suspension or other remedies due to compliance breaches. Mitigations: Auditor General will the external Auditor for projects. IFAD will have a meeting with AG for briefing IFAD manual for financial reporting and auditing. Environment, social and climate impact Biodiversity conservation		
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Risk that independent and competent oversight of the Project financial statements is not in place or performed timely leading to possible misrepresentation of the financial results and/or suspension or other remedies due to compliance breaches. Mitigations: * Auditor General will the external Auditor for projects. IFAD will have a meeting with AG for briefing IFAD manual for financial reporting and auditing. Environment, social and climate impact Biodiversity conservation Risk(s): Potential impacts on biodiversity from primary production of living natural resources: rearing of plants and animals, including annual and perennial crop farming, animal husbandry. Moreover, the two countries have	Moderate	Low
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Risk that independent and competent oversight of the Project financial statements is not in place or performed timely leading to possible misrepresentation of the financial results and/or suspension or other remedies due to compliance breaches. Mitigations: • Auditor General will the external Auditor for projects. IFAD will have a meeting with AG for briefing IFAD manual for financial reporting and auditing. Environment, social and climate impact Biodiversity conservation Risk(s): Potential impacts on biodiversity from primary production of living natural resources: rearing of plants and animals, including annual and perennial crop farming, animal husbandry. Moreover, the two countries have extensive natural resources, including forests, uplands and atolls which provide livelihoods of the 80% of the population that reside in rural areas.	Moderate Low	Low Low
Risk that independent and competent oversight of the Project financial statements is not in place or performed timely leading to possible misrepresentation of the financial results and/or suspension or other remedies due to compliance breaches. Mitigations: Auditor General will the external Auditor for projects. IFAD will have a meeting with AG for briefing IFAD manual for financial reporting and auditing. Environment, social and climate impact Biodiversity conservation Risk(s): Potential impacts on biodiversity from primary production of living natural resources: rearing of plants and animals, including annual and perennial crop farming, animal husbandry. Moreover, the two countries have extensive natural resources, including forests, uplands and atolls which	Moderate Low	Low Low

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Mitigations:		
The project will not establish new farmland and change natural habitats. Specific criteria are also elaborated in the SECAP analysis to exclude such activities that involve alien species or any significant risks on biodiversity, animal welfare, land conversion or legally protected natural resources. The project will support local communities to use traditional knowledge and science together to support the sustainability of traditional shifting cultivation practices.		
Resource efficiency and pollution prevention	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s):		
Potential pollution and resource damage associated with small-scaled infrastructure, agricultural and livestock development (poultry) are likely localized, site specific, and manageable with known technical approaches. The project can include activities that may lead to pest and pesticide management issues.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations:		
The project will apply the hygiene, health, and safety standards required under the FAO guidelines, site-specific might be required subject to results of the environmental and social impact screening during implementation. Moreover, pesticide use in Solomon Islands is very low as pesticides are expensive and smallholder farmers cannot afford. Relevant environmental and social regulations to address environmental issues and social risks have been enforced in the Solomon Islands. The Environment Act 1998 provides an integrated system of development control, environmental impact assessment, and pollution control. The Environment Regulation (2008) and the Environment Impact Assessment Guidelines (2010) outline the requirements for environmental impact assessment, review, and monitoring. Cultural heritage Risk(s):	Low	Low
peoples. There is always an inherent risk in any development initiative to cause damage to tangible and intangible heritage.	Low	Low
Mitigations:		
The project activities will not create new agricultural areas and it is unlikely to affect the tangible and intangible cultural heritage. The project is a community based project whereby decisions on activities will be taken at the local level through the existing governance systems.		
Indigenous peoples	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s):		
Solomon Islands can be considered as 95 per cent Indigenous, there is a diversity of identity, languages, culture, and customary law across the islands. The concept of "custom" is central to indigenous identity,	Moderate	Moderate

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
encompassing traditional knowledge, social norms, and belief systems. Customary land tenure and traditional governance structures are crucial elements of indigenous culture. Intervening in indigenous peoples' areas presents a risk of causing adverse physical, social, or economic impacts on the peoples, their resources and assets if development initiatives are top down and not co-created with the communities and their governance systems.		
Mitigations:		
The project is a bottom up, community development project. Decisions at community level will be taken through Community consultations through existing local governance systems. Consultations will be facilitated and documented by qualified experts as part of the. In addition, the FPIC process for which an FPIC implementation plan is included in the SECAP analysis.		
Individuals are not a target for the access to finance activities except through their groups so as to not risk indebtedness at the household level.		
Community health and safety	Moderate	Low
Risk(s): The activities proposed by AIM in Solomon Island in food production, nutrition and gender transformative approaches bring an inherent risk to cause adverse impacts to individuals and groups including in gender based violence as despite the commitment of Solomon Islands Government to promote gender equality, the conditions surrounding women remain difficult in the country. The risk is moderate given the high prevalence of gender based violence existing within the context	Moderate	Low
Mitigations:		
The SECAP evaluates the risks and impacts to community health and safety during the project life cycle and establishes preventive and control measures. Health and safety measures will be applicable to all projects subcontractors, community labor and suppliers. The Gender strategy includes specific actions to mitigate risks of gender based violence in the project initiatives. The project will adopt a Do No		
Harms approach and will be alert to and committed to addressing unintended consequences and potential harms. The project will be committed to protection of all vulnerable people and will include articulated channels for referral to services where available. As part of its gender and social inclusion (GSI) strategy, it will reflect the understanding that bias, resistance and backlash and has nuanced approaches to address them and will also reflect the principle of transformation starting with oneself by investing in GSI capacity building of project implementers and community members.		
Labour and working conditions	Low	Low
Risk(s): Labor risks are related to possible accidents and relatively weak labor law	Low	Low

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
enforcement for seasonal workers at production bases. Project staff can frequently expose safety risks when they are required to travel to the provinces by boat or small aircraft.		
Mitigations:		
The project aims to establish strict travel regulation especially in severe weather conditions and appropriate safety equipment during the travel to the provinces.		
Safety measures to be included as part of social safeguards in partnership development plans, to be monitored by the PIUs. The PMU will establish strict travel regulation especially in severe weather conditions and appropriate safety equipment (first aid and radio phone) will be provided during travel to the provinces.		
Physical and economic resettlement	Low	Low
Risk(s):		
In rural development projects in areas home to indigenous peoples and marginalized groups as in the case of Solomon Island the inherent risk of causing damage to peoples' asset is there, including involuntary loss on their resources and means of livelihoods through the activities proposed by the project.	Low	Low
Mitigations:		
Low risk. The project activities do not require the acquisition of land, cause restrictions on land use or include involuntary resettlement.		
Greenhouse gas emissions	Low	Low
Risk(s):		
The risk that the project may significantly increase greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and thereby contribute to anthropogenic climate change.	Low	Low
Mitigations:		
The project is not expected to result in substantial or significant point sources of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and focuses on climate adaptation. The project will support Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices that aim to increase productivity, raise adaptation resilience and contribute to lower or not increase greenhouse emissions.		
Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s):		
The population of Solomon Islands is vulnerable to the climate variability (temperature increase, sensible rainfall patterns) and hazards (floodings, tropical cyclones). Solomon Islands experiences acute economic challenges. This relates to a combination of issues including weak infrastructure, income inequality, heavy reliance on agriculture for income	Substantial	Substantial

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
revenue as well as the country's remote location. The countries face multiple hazards which are directly linked with climate change dynamics. These directly affect poverty and vulnerabilities in the country. The lack of state and individual resource to cope with natural hazards is a particular issue with regards to food availability and the nation's dependence on imports, leading to frequent food poverty. In both countries, many of the climate changes projected are likely to disproportionately affect the poorest groups in society.		
Mitigations:		
Project will support Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) as well as Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) that can strengthen local livelihood and improve sustainable agriculture. The training of trainers' mechanism will allow to reach the specific beneficiaries. Several CSA practices and technologies for specific crop / climatic issue have been already identified during the design mission – i) use of tolerant climatic varieties; ii) soil fertility management – cover crops and rotations; iii) agroforestry and traditional mixed cropping; iv) integrated pest management. Support to food conservation and processing allowing rapid recovery from disasters. Component 4 - Rapid Disaster Response allows fast reallocation of resources in case of major national or sectoral disaster. Project activities will be informed by Targeted Adaptation Assessment to ensure evidence-based climate interventions are prioritized.		
Stakeholders	Substantial	Moderate
		_
Stakeholder engagement/coordination	Moderate	Low
Risk(s): There is a limited risk regarding the coordination of stakeholders including government line agencies, implementation partners, technical agencies for services, bank and financial institutions and private sector partners for market linkages. The correct engagement/coordination is necessary to ensure the adequate project correct implementation.	Moderate Moderate	Low
Risk(s): There is a limited risk regarding the coordination of stakeholders including government line agencies, implementation partners, technical agencies for services, bank and financial institutions and private sector partners for market linkages. The correct engagement/coordination is necessary to ensure the adequate project correct implementation.		
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Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Project implementation is based on a solid inclusive and participatory strategy. The project outlines the FPIC implementation plan and the Stakeholders Grievance Mechanism (GM) which enables stakeholders to raise project related concerns and grievances. In addition, IFAD has a Complaints Procedure to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns.		