
President's memorandum
Proposed additional financing to
Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Sindh Coastal Resilience Project

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Action: The Executive Board is invited to approve the recommendation for the proposed additional financing contained in paragraph 46.

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- I. Updated logical framework incorporating the additional financing

Project delivery team	
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Financing summary

Initiating institution:	IFAD
Borrower:	Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Executing agency:	Planning and Development Board, Government of Sindh
Total project cost:	EUR 147.8 million (equivalent to US\$163.5 million)
Amount of original IFAD loan:	EUR 55.1 million (equivalent to US\$60 million)
Terms of original IFAD financing:	Blend terms
Amount of additional IFAD loan:	EUR 34.3 million (equivalent to US\$40 million)
Terms of additional IFAD financing:	Blend terms
Cofinancier(s):	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
Amount of cofinancing:	ADB: EUR 152 million (equivalent to US\$165 million parallel cofinancing)
Terms of cofinancing:	ADB loan: EUR 115 million (equivalent to US\$125 million) Green Climate Fund (GCF) grant: EUR 37 million (equivalent to US\$40 million)
Contribution of borrower:	EUR 6.2 million (equivalent to US\$6.7 million)
Contribution of project participants:	EUR 2.5 million (equivalent to US\$2.8 million)
Contribution of private sector:	EUR 49.7 million (equivalent to US\$54 million)
Amount of original IFAD climate finance:	EUR 26.5 million (equivalent to US\$28.8 million)
Amount of additional IFAD climate finance:	EUR 21.6 million (equivalent to US\$25.1 million)
Cooperating institution:	IFAD

I. Background and project description

A. Background

1. In September 2024, the Sindh Coastal Resilience Project was presented to IFAD's Executive Board ([EB 2024/142/R.4/Rev.1](#)). Negotiations were held in Pakistan on 22 November 2024. The total project cost of EUR 147.8 million (equivalent to US\$163.5 million) included a financing gap of EUR 34.3 million (equivalent to US\$40 million).
2. The project cost in dollar terms remains US\$163.5 million, while the euro value of the US\$40 million financing gap has been determined as being EUR 34.3 million using the International Monetary Fund (IMF) exchange rate prevailing on the last day of August. Therefore, additional financing in the amount of EUR 34.3 million will be sourced from Pakistan's allocation under the performance-based allocation system for the Thirteenth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources. Activities to be supported by the additional financing are included in the original programme design and remain unchanged.

B. Original project description

3. The goal of the Sindh Coastal Resilience Project (SCRP) is to reduce poverty and malnutrition and to improve climate resilience among rural poor households. The development objective is to promote inclusive and resilient livelihoods for farming and fishing communities, and disadvantaged groups. This will be achieved through three outcomes: (i) improved and diversified food production among organized groups of smallholder farmers and fishers under climate-smart agriculture and fisheries production plans leading to value chains based on public-private-producer partnerships (4Ps) that facilitate integration with markets and financial services; (ii) an improved productive asset base for ultra-poor people and increased self-employment and employment opportunities for disadvantaged groups (young people, women and landless poor people); and (iii) a participatory, community-driven approach linked to an enabling policy and institutional environment that facilitates access to financial resources and support services.

II. Rationale for additional financing

A. Rationale

4. The project was designed with a financing gap as an integral component of the project. The financing gap resources were included in the original cost tables and will contribute to all cost categories except for vehicles and equipment. No changes to the design are foreseen. The sequencing of activities remains unchanged with the filling of the financing gap, since related activities are to be implemented at a later stage.

Special aspects relating to IFAD's corporate mainstreaming priorities

5. In line with IFAD's mainstreaming commitments, the project has been validated as:
 - ☒ Including climate finance
 - ☒ Nutrition-sensitive
 - ☒ Youth-sensitive
 - ☒ Including adaptive capacity
6. Gender, youth and climate adaptation will be mainstreamed throughout the project activities. Activities will be carried out to bring about social and behavioural change, namely, towards better nutrition among households by improving target groups' knowledge and practices relating to food choices, food preparation, processing and conservation, healthy diet and good hygiene and sanitation practices.

B. Description of geographical area and target groups

7. The geographical area and target groups are the same as envisaged at design and described in the project design report and the original President's report (EB 2024/142/R.4/Rev.1).
8. **Target groups.** In line with IFAD's Poverty Targeting Policy, the project target groups include smallholder farmers (up to 16 acres of land), tenants and sharecroppers working on large landholdings, resource-poor fishers and landless poor people. Women-headed households will have priority, and young men and women from poor households will be offered skills development for labour market and value chain participation and off-farm enterprises. Of the direct project participants, 40 per cent will be women and 30 per cent young people.
9. SCRP targets a total of 260,000 people in the three poorest coastal districts of Sindh: Badin, Sujawal and Thatta. To carry out geographical targeting within the districts, the project will align its interventions with Asian Development Bank (ADB) climate-resilient green and grey infrastructure investments for greater impact. Climate change vulnerability and poverty ranking will be the primary criteria for village selection.

C. Components, outcomes and activities

10. All components and arrangements remain unchanged as the financing gap was identified at the design stage.
11. **Component 1: Transformation of coastal and rural incomes.** Coastal and rural communities organized and assisted to develop capacities for market-oriented, climate-resilient and nutrition-sensitive agriculture and fisheries production systems, with a transition to higher value products, based on sustainable value chain plans, supported by community and value chain infrastructure, access to affordable financial services, and strengthened extension services provision; the component will also contain policy support and an "Innovation Challenge" fund.
12. **Component 2: Economic and social inclusion of disadvantaged groups.** Job market and small business development facilitated for poor landless households, in particular young men and women, through the provision of employable skills, income-generating productive assets and start-up grants for self-enterprise development through tailored business, technical and vocational service provision.
13. **Component 3: Project management.** Establishment of an autonomous project management unit and district coordination units, administratively linked to the Sindh Planning and Development Board, and reporting to a project steering committee.
14. **Component 4: Recovery from climatic calamities (response to emergency and disaster component),** which would be triggered should the Government of Sindh declare the project area to be affected by a climatic calamity.

D. Costs, benefits and financing

Project costs

15. The project costs remain unchanged. The total cost of the project is estimated at EUR 147.8 million (equivalent to US\$163.5 million) over seven years.
16. Project components 1, 2 and 3 are partially counted as climate finance. As per the multilateral development banks' methodologies for tracking climate change adaptation and mitigation finance, the total amount of IFAD climate finance for this project is estimated as EUR 48 million (equivalent to US\$53.9 million).
17. The total amount of additional IFAD climate finance for this additional financing proposal is estimated as EUR 21.6 million (equivalent to US\$25.1 million).

Table 1
Original and additional financing summary
 (Thousands of euros)

	<i>Original financing*</i>	<i>Additional financing (AF)</i>	<i>Total</i>
IFAD loan	55 137	34 300	89 437
Private sector	850	-	850
Commercial banks	48 826	-	48 826
Project participants	2 533	-	2 533
Government	6 185	-	6 185
Financing gap	36 758	(36 758)	-
Total	150 289	(2 458)	147 831

* See tables 1 and 2 in document EB2024/142/R.4/Rev.1 for detailed breakdown.

Table 2
Project costs by component and financier
 (Thousands of euros)

<i>Component</i>	<i>IFAD loan</i>		<i>IFAD AF loan</i>		<i>Govt. of Sindh</i>		<i>Private sector</i>		<i>Project participants</i>			<i>Commercial banks</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>In-kind</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>
1. Transformation of coastal and rural incomes	31 252	29	22 578	21	2 311	2	850	1	-	2 533	2	48 826	45	108 350	100
2. Economic and social inclusion of disadvantaged groups	19 137	62	10 336	34	1 280	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 753	100
3. Project management and policy support	4 748	54	1 398	16	2 593	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 739	100
Total	55 137	37	34 311	23	6 185	4	850	1	-	2 533	2	48 826	33	147 842	100

Table 3
Project costs by expenditure category and financier
 (Thousands of euros)

<i>Expenditure category</i>	<i>IFAD loan</i>		<i>IFAD AF loan</i>		<i>Govt. of Sindh</i>		<i>Private sector</i>		<i>Project participants</i>			<i>Commercial banks</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>In-kind</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>
Investment costs															
1. Civil works/community infrastructure	12 010	39	14 757	48	1 332	4	-	-	-	2 533	8	-	-	30 632	100
2. Vehicles	279	85	-	-	50	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	329	100
3. Computer and equipment	87	84	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	100
4. Credit	14 132	71	5 765	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 897	100
5. Technical assistance, training, workshops and studies	11 156	64	5 464	31	733	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 353	100
6. Grants and subsidies	12 403	58	6 767	32	1 375	6	850	4	-	-	-	-	-	21 395	100
7. Private sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48 826	100	48 826	100
Total investment costs	50 067	36	32 754	24	3 505	3	850	1	-	2 533	2	48 826	35	138 535	100
Recurrent costs															
1. Salaries and allowances	998	47	170	8	966	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 134	100
2. Operating costs	4 072	57	1 387	19	1 716	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 175	100
Total recurrent costs	5 070	54	1 558	17	2 681	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 309	100
Total	55 137	37	34 311	23	6 185	4	850	1	-	2 533	2	48 826	33	147 842	100

Table 4

Project costs by component and project year (PY)

(Thousands of euros)

Component	PY1		PY2		PY3		PY4		PY5		PY6		PY7		Total
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount
1. Transformation of coastal and rural incomes	9 391	9	10 005	9	13 262	12	25 808	24	21 339	20	23 330	22	5 033	5	108 169
2. Economic and social inclusion of disadvantaged groups	3 053	10	4 033	13	4 406	14	6 090	20	5 703	18	5 184	17	2 509	8	30 978
3. Project management and policy support	1 278	15	1 027	12	1 281	15	1 393	16	1 230	14	1 231	14	1 257	14	8 696
Total	13 722	9	15 065	10	18 948	13	33 292	23	28 272	19	29 744	20	8 799	6	147 842

Financing and cofinancing strategy and plan

18. IFAD will provide a second loan of EUR 34.3 million (equivalent to US\$40 million), in addition to the previously approved loan of EUR 55.1 million (equivalent to US\$60 million), on blend terms to support livelihood development. This financing will run in parallel with, and be closely aligned to, ADB's contribution of EUR 152 million (equivalent to US\$165 million) for grey and green infrastructure investments in drainage, flood protection, water management and mangrove rehabilitation. The Government of Sindh will provide cofinancing of EUR 6.2 million (equivalent to US\$6.7 million) to defray local taxes and a portion of the operational costs. The project participants' contribution of EUR 2.5 million (equivalent to US\$2.8 million) is in kind, in the form of community infrastructure. The private banking sector is expected to leverage EUR 48.8 million (equivalent to US\$53.1 million) against IFAD-financed credit facilities, totalling around EUR 20.3 million (equivalent to US\$22.1 million). It is expected that private sector partners engaged in 4Ps will contribute EUR 0.85 million (equivalent to US\$0.93 million).
19. The recurrent cost is 6 per cent of overall project costs. IFAD's share of the recurrent cost is 3 per cent of total project financing and 9 per cent of IFAD financing.

Disbursement

20. Disbursement modalities will remain unchanged. A revolving fund modality under the report-based disbursements system will be the mechanism used for withdrawing funds from IFAD financing. Interim financial reports will be used as a basis for the submission of withdrawal applications to IFAD. The requirement for interim financial reports will be included in the Financial Management and Financial Control Arrangements Letter and the project implementation manual for the implementation period. Advance withdrawals through a revolving fund approach are the principal method of disbursement. The contributions of the Government, the project participants and private sector partners will be incorporated into the annual workplan and budget (AWPB) and will be identified in the project accounts. The accounting system will record separately the disbursement and expenditure for each source of financing.

Summary of benefits and economic analysis

21. The main benefits accruing from the project include: (i) increased productivity for smallholder farmers and fishers; (ii) improved community socioeconomic infrastructure, including access roads, drinking water, irrigation, drainage, sanitation and solar energy; (iii) productive asset provision to poor households, creating a sustainable source of enhanced income with an impact on improved nutrition and social and economic empowerment; and (iv) employment and enterprise development opportunities for men and women.

22. The social and environmental benefits expected are: (i) enhanced opportunities for women and young people to engage in profitable agricultural, livestock and fishing activities; (ii) the introduction of climate-smart agricultural practices that are more resilient to climate change impacts and conserve the natural resource base, and facilitated access to inclusive financial services and competitive markets; and (iii) the provision of climate-proofed socioeconomic and value chain infrastructure that contributes to incomes, and improves the health and nutrition status of the project participants.
23. The financial analysis finds the project to be viable with a financial internal rate of return of 27.97 per cent. The net present value (NPV) over 20 years is US\$73.05 million. The financial internal rate of return and the NPV are based on the financial prices of the project. The overall economic internal rate of return is estimated at 22.65 per cent. The economic NPV of the project net benefit stream, discounted at 17.03 per cent, was calculated to be US\$49.54 million.

Exit strategy and sustainability

24. The exit strategy arrangements are unchanged. The sustainability of interventions beyond the project life is based on the following approach: (i) commercially viable organizations of smallholder farmers and fishers pursuing business plans that balance the equation among landowners, smallholders/tenants and intermediaries, linking beneficiaries with markets and the private sector in win-win relationships; (ii) community ownership of community and value chain infrastructure; (iii) capacitated public and private sector service providers; (iv) young people provided with remunerative skills; (v) climate adaptation and resilience improved; and (vi) the financial inclusion of beneficiaries with an established credit history facilitates their access to credit.

III. Risk management

A. Risks and mitigation measures

25. The February 2024 elections, following which none of the major political parties had a clear majority, led to a coalition government. In Sindh, the previous party in power being again in charge promises continuity. Political changes notwithstanding, sovereign agreements on international financial institution loans and projects are respected and implemented by the permanent bureaucratic system that is by and large immune to political changes.
26. The country's inherent fiduciary risk rating is high. Pakistan has a score of 27/100 and is ranked 140/180 in the 2022 Corruption Perceptions Index released by Transparency International. One key concern is the weakening of anticorruption institutions and, in some cases, the absence of an agency to coordinate action against corruption. The Government is taking several measures to respond to the challenge, including the World Bank-supported Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability programme, to bring greater transparency and accountability to provincial public expenditures.

B. Environment and social category

27. The environmental and social category risk is moderate and remains unchanged. The target coastal districts have been facing environmental degradation due to poor drainage, soil salinization and a shortage of surface water supplies from the Indus River. The project's physical interventions will have limited environmental impact, and the following mitigation measures are planned: improved pest management and climate-smart agriculture. The associated ADB infrastructure investments will help to restore ecosystem services and improve the water cycle.

C. Climate risk classification

28. The climate risk category of the project is substantial and remains unchanged. All three target districts have been experiencing floods, cyclones and heatwaves over

the past few decades that have caused serious agricultural and economic losses to the concerned population. The target groups are sensitive to climate change impacts, as they are dependent on earnings from agriculture and fisheries, which are directly dependent on weather patterns and climatic events. While it is expected that the project will build the resilience of the target populations through relevant activities and practices contributing to climate adaptation, at baseline, low adaptive capacities characterize these populations.

D. Debt sustainability

29. The IMF's Staff Country Report (October 2024) on Pakistan assessed the overall sovereign risk as high but confirmed that public debt remains sustainable under the baseline scenario, provided that the IMF Extended Fund Facility policies and fiscal consolidation continue. Risks remain elevated due to high gross financing needs, low fiscal and reserve buffers, global interest rates, exchange rate pressures and state-owned enterprises liabilities. Timely disbursement of bilateral and multilateral support will be critical to maintaining debt sustainability.

IV. Implementation

A. Compliance with IFAD policies

30. No changes are made to the original design, and as such the project remains compliant with all IFAD policies: (i) the three strategic objectives of the country strategic opportunities programme 2022–2027; (ii) the IFAD policies on targeting, mainstreaming themes and private sector engagement; and (iii) IFAD Action Plan on Youth Engagement. In addition, SCRP will contribute to the IFAD13 mainstreaming targets on nutrition, youth, adaptive capacity and climate.

B. Organizational framework

Management and coordination

31. The Economic Affairs Division of the Ministry of Economic Affairs will be the overall coordinating agency at federal level for the IFAD financing. The Planning and Development Board of the Government of Sindh will be the lead project executing agency. A joint provincial steering committee, for the parallel ADB- and IFAD-financed components of SCRP, headed by the chairperson of the Planning and Development Board, will be responsible for all aspects related to policy, development coordination, project budget appropriations and accountability for performance/results and will ensure synergy between the ADB and IFAD activities. A project management unit (PMU) in Karachi, with a competitively selected project director and competitively recruited professional staff, and district coordination units (DCUs) in the three target districts will be responsible for planning, coordination, financial management, gender and nutrition, agribusiness, procurement and the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of project activities. Other implementing partners include the Agriculture Supply and Prices Department, the Livestock and Fisheries Department, the Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority, and financial institutions. The PMU will contract implementing partners with competencies in agriculture and fisheries value chain, enterprise development, participatory planning, and livelihoods development.

Financial management, procurement and governance

32. The PMU will have an adequately staffed financial management section. The finance manager will be competitively recruited, subject to IFAD's approval, and receive a market-based salary. The finance manager will be assisted in their functions by a competitively recruited accounts officer, a budget and finance officer and two accounts assistants. The project will have largely centralized financial management arrangements with all major procurements and service provision payments managed at PMU level. Each DCU will have one accounts assistant as the DCUs will manage only small operational budgets.

33. All project activities will be guided by the AWPB, based on the project design report and financing agreement and duly approved by the project steering committee (PSC) and subject to IFAD's approval. The PSC will conduct a midyear review to assess progress against the annual plan and approve any required adjustments, revisions and remedial measures.
34. The PMU shall open a designated assignment account with the National Bank of Pakistan to receive and use IFAD's loan. The State Bank of Pakistan, which holds the accounts of foreign aid for Pakistan, shall receive funds from IFAD in euros, convert the funds according to the current exchange rate into the local currency, debit the national account for loan, and credit the project's designated assignment account accordingly.
35. The project will have two sources of funds: IFAD and the Government of Sindh. The PMU will have separate assignment accounts in the National Bank of Pakistan for each of the financiers. The accounting system shall record government financing separately. Apart from meeting the PMU's and DCUs' own operational expenses, most of the investment funds will be expended through implementing partners and village organizations.
36. The internal control arrangements for the project will include: (i) competent personnel with clear responsibilities and adequate segregation of duties; (ii) an adequate financial records management system with a complete and accurate audit trail; (iii) physical safeguarding, including regular verifications and controls of the assets and financial documents of the project; (iv) independent reviews; and (v) clear procedures for timely monitoring and financial reporting by the implementing partners of the project.
37. Project accounting will be managed in accordance with the cash basis of financial reporting of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards. The PMU at project start-up shall procure appropriate accounting software to manage its accounts. The PMU will be required to submit three types of financial report to IFAD: (i) interim quarterly financial reports within 30 days of close of each quarter, indicating progress under each component and expenditure category, duly reconciled with the bank, and signed by the finance manager and project director; (ii) detailed unaudited financial reports for each financial year within four months of the close of the financial year; and (iii) the audited financial statements within six months of close of the financial year (end of December each year).
38. The Auditor General of Pakistan shall conduct an external audit of the project accounts. The PMU shall submit to the Auditor General's office the annual financial statements of the project within two months of the end of financial year.

C. Monitoring and evaluation, learning, knowledge management and strategic communication

39. SCRP will build on the institutional capacity of the Government of Sindh's Monitoring and Evaluation Cell in the Planning and Development Board for development schemes. The PMU will establish a logical framework-based management information system, aligned with the AWPB, which will facilitate data collection and analysis, and inform decision-making.
40. The project results will be measured at output, outcomes and impact levels against indicators, disaggregated by sex and age, in the project's logical framework. The logical framework approved with the original financing remains valid, since targets have been set for the total project amount, including the additional financing. An M&E plan will be the basis for annual M&E activities. As per IFAD guidelines, three core outcome indicator surveys will be carried out at baseline, midterm and completion.

41. Knowledge management will be based on a strategy and action plan, to be prepared at start-up and updated annually. The PMU will conduct studies throughout project implementation in conjunction with ADB to assess the collaboration and results. The PMU will develop stakeholder-specific knowledge management and communications material, and document lessons learned for dissemination.

D. Proposed amendments to the financing agreement

42. As of the date of posting of this President's memorandum, the financing agreement related to SCRP has not yet been signed. Consequently, the project has not yet entered into force and no implementation has taken place. Upon approval by the Executive Board of the additional financing, an amendment will be prepared.

V. Legal instruments and authority

43. An amendment in original financing agreement for the additional financing between the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and IFAD will constitute the legal instrument for extending the proposed financing to the Borrower.
44. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan is empowered under its laws to receive financing from IFAD.
45. I am satisfied that the proposed additional financing will comply with the Agreement Establishing IFAD and the Policies and Criteria for IFAD Financing.

VI. Recommendation

46. I recommend that the Executive Board approve additional financing in terms of the following resolution:

RESOLVED: that the Fund shall provide a loan on blend terms to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in an amount of thirty-four million, three hundred thousand euros (EUR 34,300,000) equivalent to forty million United States dollars (US\$40,000,000) and upon such terms and conditions as shall be substantially in accordance with the terms and conditions presented herein.

Alvaro Lario
President

Logical framework (same as for original financing)

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

Development Objective Promote inclusive and resilient livelihoods for target farming and fishing communities and disadvantaged groups	SF.2.1 Households satisfied with project-supported services				COI Survey	Baseline, Mid-Term and Endline	PMU	Updated BISP data on poverty available for targeting Targeting guidelines available, Project staff trained and transparent targeting process implemented Political and economic stability and security
	Household members	0	280800	709800				
	Households (%)	0	60	70				
	Households (number)	0	54000	136000				
	SF.2.2 Households reporting they can influence decision-making of local authorities and project-supported service providers				COI Survey	Baseline, Mid-Term and Endline	PMU	
	Household members	0	140400	507000				
	Households (%)	0	30	50				
	Households (number)	0	27000	97500				
	Targeted households have improved incomes				Baseline, Mid- and Endline Surveys	Baseline, Mid-Term and Endline	PMU	
	hh	0	27000	136500				
	Households	0	30	70				
	Households have improved their resilience				IFAD RDMT	Baseline, Mid-Term and Endline	PMU	
	Households	0	30	70				
	3.2.3 Households reporting a significant reduction in the time spent for collecting water or fuel							
	Households		18000	58500				
	Households		20	30				
	Total household members		93600	304200				
Outcome 1. Improved production under climate smart agriculture and fisheries integrated with better access to markets and formal financial services	1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in production				COI Survey	Baseline, Mid-Term and Endline	PMU	Households are willing to participate in project activities under farmer organisations and 4Ps Busienss mobilization partner(s) selected in a timely manner
	Total number of household members	0	160160	400400				
	Households	0	30	70				
	Households	0	27000	136500				

	1.2.5 Households reporting using rural financial services				COI Survey	Baseline, Mid-Term and Endline	PMU	
	Total number of household members	0	201500	400400				
	Households	0	28	43				
	Households	0	38750	55000				
	3.2.2 Households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices				COI Survey	Baseline, Mid-Term and Endline	PMU	
	Total number of household members	0	107640	608400				
	Households	0	23	60				
	Households	0	20700	117000				
Output 1.1 Climate Resilient Value Chain Plan Development. Fisherfolk and producers organized are supported for the development of VC/production business plans and 4Ps	1.1.4 Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies				M&E system	Quarterly and annually		Professional farmer organisations established and incorporated under a regulatory framework Market based business plans developed
	Total number of persons trained by the project	0	44000	110000				
	Total number of attendances to training sessions	0	44000	110000				
	Men trained in crop	0	15400	38500				
	Women trained in crop	0	6600	16500				
	Young people trained in crop	0	11000	27500				
	Men trained in fishery	0	15400	38500				
	Women trained in fishery		6600	16500				
	Young people trained in fishery		11000	27500				
	Total persons trained in crop	0	22000	55000				
	Total persons trained in fishery	0	22000	55000				
	Villages and producer groups supported in the development of business plans				M&E system	Quarterly and annually	PMU	
	number of villages mobilized	0	200	500				
	number of producer groups	0	2000	5000				

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

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

Output 2.3 Access to start-up capital (grant) for business development	persons accessing start-up capital				M&E System	Quarterly and annually	PMU	People trained are willing to start a business
	Young	0	10500	17000				
	Male	0	6300	10200				
	Female	0	4200	6800				
	Total persons	0	10500	17000				
Outcome 3. Households have improved nutrition knowledge, attitudes and practices	1.2.9 Households with improved nutrition Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP)				COI survey	Baseline, Mid-Term and Endline	PMU	Persons/women are given the possibility to attend the trainings, in timings and locations accessible for all. Trainings are being carried out by experts in nutrition who speak the local language
	Households (number)	0	30000	70000				
	Households (%)	0	30	70				
	Household members	0	195000	455000				
Output 3.1 Development of human capital of rural people and communities on nutrition, climate change, natural resources management and gender empowerment	1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition				M&E system	Quarterly and annually	PMU	Communities positively received the training opportunities offered by the programme. Innovative channels for campaign facilitated
	Total persons participating	0	40000	100000				
	Males	0	20000	50000				
	Females	0	20000	50000				
	Households	0	40000	100000				
	Household members benefitted	0	208000	520000				
	Young	0	9000	30000				
	Inclusive village organizations (VO) receiving trainings on natural resources management, climate change and gender empowerment				M&E System	Quarterly and annually	PMU	
	VOs with trainings on Natural Resource Management	0	350	500				
	VOs with trainings on climate change	0	350	500				

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