
Rapport du Président**Proposition de prêt****Îles Salomon****Investissement dans l'agriculture pour les marchés
et la nutrition (AIM-N)**Numéro du projet: 2000004169

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POUR: APPROBATION**Mesures à prendre:** Le Conseil d'administration est invité à approuver la recommandation telle qu'elle figure au paragraphe 63.

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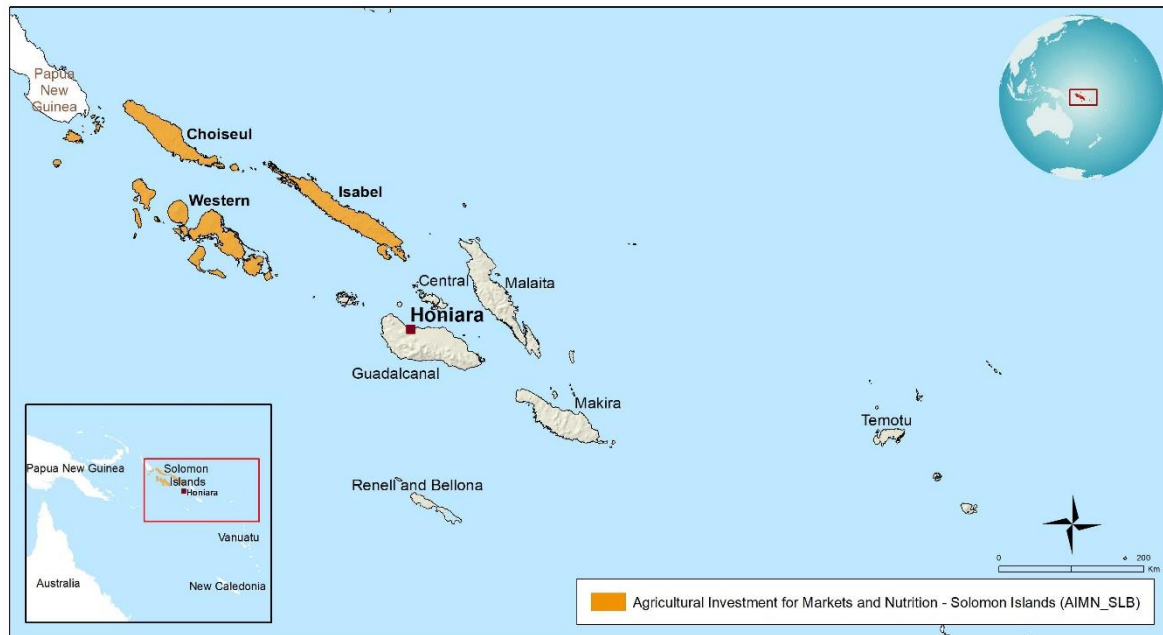
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Carte de la zone du projet



Les appellations employées et la présentation des données n'expriment aucune position particulière du FIDA quant au tracé des frontières ou limites ni aux autorités concernées.

Carte établie par le FIDA | 13/11/2023

Résumé du financement

Institution initiatrice:	FIDA
Emprunteur/bénéficiaire:	Îles Salomon
Organisme d'exécution:	Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'élevage
Coût total du projet:	19,8 millions d'USD
Montant du prêt du FIDA:	9,3 millions d'USD
Conditions du prêt du FIDA:	Particulièrement concessionnelles (40 ans, y compris un différé d'amortissement de 10 ans, avec une commission de service de 0,75% l'an en droit de tirage spécial) (ajustement pour les prêts en une seule monnaie)
Montant du don du FIDA:	s.o.
Cofinanceur:	Programme mondial sur l'agriculture et la sécurité alimentaire
Montant du cofinancement:	7,5 millions d'USD 6,1 millions d'USD supervisés par le FIDA et 1,4 million d'USD gérés par l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO)
Conditions du cofinancement:	Don
Contribution de l'emprunteur:	1,1 million d'USD
Contribution des bénéficiaires:	0,9 million d'USD
Déficit de financement:	1 million d'USD
Montant du financement climatique apporté par le FIDA:	1,9 million d'USD
Institution coopérante:	Supervision directe par le FIDA

I. Contexte

A. Contexte national et justification de l'intervention du FIDA

Contexte national

1. **Population croissante et contraintes géographiques.** Petit État insulaire en développement de la région du Pacifique Sud, les Îles Salomon comptent 721 455 habitants. Leur population a une structure par âge jeune, reflétant leur taux de croissance démographique rapide de 2,7%. La population se compose principalement de communautés autochtones mélanésiennes. Le pays, qui compte 147 îles habitées, est confronté à des défis majeurs liés à l'isolement et à la dispersion interne, qui entraînent des coûts élevés pour les infrastructures de base et les services de transport entre les îles.
2. **Croissance économique incertaine.** Les Îles Salomon sont classées parmi les pays les moins avancés et devraient sortir de cette catégorie en 2027. Près de 13% de la population vit en dessous du seuil national de pauvreté (besoins de base), la majorité (87%) résidant dans les zones rurales. Le pays a connu une croissance économique soutenue de 2010 à 2019, avec une croissance annuelle moyenne du PIB de 4%. Cependant, en raison du taux de croissance démographique élevé, le PIB par habitant est resté presque stagnant, s'établissant en moyenne à 2 305 USD par an. L'économie est très vulnérable aux chocs exogènes et à l'impact des changements climatiques et des risques naturels. La COVID-19, l'impact indirect de la crise ukrainienne et les troubles sociaux en 2021 ont entraîné une contraction de l'économie en 2020-2022. Alors que la majorité de la population est employée dans l'agriculture, le secteur ne représente que 16% du PIB.
3. **Politiques nationales.** Le cadre politique global des Îles Salomon est la Stratégie nationale de développement 2016-2035 qui vise à appuyer une croissance économique soutenue et inclusive, à réduire la pauvreté, à satisfaire les besoins fondamentaux et à assurer la sécurité alimentaire. Le Plan de croissance et d'investissement du secteur agricole pour 2021-2030 trace une voie ambitieuse vers la modernisation du secteur agricole et la commercialisation des produits afin d'assurer la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle et de contribuer à une croissance économique inclusive.
4. **Institutions clés.** Guidé par sa stratégie New Day, le Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'élevage est responsable au premier chef de la sécurité alimentaire et de l'agriculture axée sur les marchés. Cependant, il manque de ressources opérationnelles, y compris pour les services de vulgarisation et les transports, ce qui limite considérablement sa capacité à fournir des services d'appui aux agriculteurs. La nutrition relève principalement de la compétence du Ministère de la santé et des services médicaux, mais le Ministère de l'éducation et du développement des ressources humaines est responsable des activités d'alimentation scolaire. Le personnel local du Ministère de la santé et des services médicaux a une forte présence dans les communautés rurales, mais manque souvent de ressources pour s'attaquer aux défis de santé et de nutrition. L'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes est soutenue par le Ministère des femmes, de la jeunesse, de l'enfance et de la famille.

Aspects particuliers relatifs aux thématiques transversales prioritaires du FIDA

5. Conformément aux engagements en matière de transversalisation, le projet a été validé comme:
 - incluant un financement climatique;
 - porteur de transformations en matière de genre;

- ☒ tenant compte des enjeux nutritionnels;
- ☒ ciblant en priorité les peuples autochtones.

6. **Inclusion des femmes et des jeunes.** Alors que les femmes jouent un rôle de premier plan dans l'alimentation des ménages et la production agricole, elles sont confrontées à des obstacles dans l'accès aux services d'appui, ont un contrôle limité sur l'utilisation des ressources productives et ont une participation limitée à la prise de décision. L'insatisfaction croissante à l'égard de la vie agricole pousse de nombreux jeunes, en particulier les jeunes hommes, à migrer vers les zones urbaines. Cette situation, associée à la migration pour l'essentiel masculine dans le cadre de programmes d'emploi saisonnier à l'étranger, a considérablement réduit la main-d'œuvre agricole, ce qui a davantage alourdi la charge dévolue aux femmes.
7. **Nutrition.** Les populations vulnérables, en particulier les femmes et les enfants, sont exposées au triple fardeau de la malnutrition ou de la dénutrition, des carences en micronutriments et de l'obésité, et de la morbidité et la mortalité qui y sont associées. Environ un tiers des enfants de moins de cinq ans souffrent d'un retard de croissance et d'anémie ferriprive. Plus de 50% de la population adulte est en surpoids, et 30,4% des femmes adultes et 21,0% des hommes sont obèses.

Justification de l'intervention du FIDA

8. **Cadres politiques nationaux.** Le projet « Investissement dans l'agriculture pour les marchés et la nutrition » (AIM-N) est cohérent avec les politiques et programmes nationaux, qui donnent la priorité à l'amélioration de la nutrition, à obtenir au moyen d'une augmentation de la production et de la consommation d'aliments locaux sains. Le projet est également cohérent avec les objectifs de développement durable et les objectifs stratégiques et politiques et priorités institutionnelles du FIDA.
9. Le projet AIM-N aidera à s'attaquer aux trois défis interdépendants de la mauvaise nutrition, des revenus agricoles faibles et de la vulnérabilité des systèmes agricoles face aux catastrophes naturelles et aux changements climatiques. Il contribuera directement au programme 2 du Plan de croissance et d'investissement du secteur agricole – sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle nationale –; et la stratégie d'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes et d'inclusion sociale du projet est conforme à l'objectif du Plan en la matière. Le projet AIM-N est également pleinement cohérent avec la Politique nationale de sécurité alimentaire, de sécurité sanitaire des aliments et de nutrition 2019-2023.
10. **Avantage comparatif.** L'avantage comparatif du FIDA provient de l'expertise du Fonds dans les approches intégrées de l'agriculture sensible aux enjeux nutritionnels, des programmes porteurs de transformations en matière de genre, de l'inclusion sociale et des changements climatiques, à la fois au niveau international et dans les pays insulaires du Pacifique. De 2010 à 2021, le FIDA a cofinancé le Programme de développement rural y compris sa deuxième phase, aux Îles Salomon, avec la Banque mondiale comme principal organisme de financement. La seconde phase a introduit des accords de collaboration, prenant la forme de partenariats, entre les agriculteurs et les entreprises agroalimentaires. Le Programme de développement axé sur les marchés ruraux et l'innovation en Mélanésie (MERMAID) 2020-2024, actuellement exécuté par World Vision, pilote une approche intégrée de la nutrition et de la production agricole, qui a guidé la conception du projet AIM-N.
11. **Proposition de valeur.** En partenariat avec l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO), le FIDA aidera le Gouvernement salomonais à élaborer une approche intégrée et factuelle qui répondra aux besoins des familles en matière de nutrition et de revenus monétaires, tout en promouvant des changements porteurs de transformation pour améliorer l'égalité femmes-hommes et accroître l'inclusion sociale.

B. Enseignements à retenir

12. Les consultations avec les parties prenantes lors de la phase de conception participative du projet AIM-N ont permis d'identifier les enseignements tirés en matière de nutrition et d'agriculture sensible aux enjeux nutritionnels et de tirer parti des initiatives qui ont déjà une influence locale.
13. **Stratégies intégrées pour l'obtention de résultats en matière de nutrition, de production et de transformation en matière de genre.** Par manque de connaissances, une meilleure sensibilisation aux principes alimentaires n'entraîne pas à elle seule une amélioration du régime alimentaire. La communication sur les changements de comportement doit être liée à des mesures visant à améliorer et à diversifier la production d'aliments sains et doit susciter la volonté d'effectuer de meilleurs choix alimentaires et de choisir une alimentation équilibrée intégrant des aliments importés.
14. **Approche méthodologique axée sur les ménages.** Les femmes sont les principales responsables de l'alimentation de leur famille. Elles s'occupent également de la majorité (environ 60 à 70%) des activités de production d'aliments de subsistance. Les approches méthodologiques axées sur les ménages ont été mises à l'essai avec succès aux Îles Salomon et ont permis d'offrir une plateforme adéquate pour inciter les familles à améliorer leur nutrition et leur production, tout en autonomisant les femmes et en transformant les normes sociales et les normes liées au genre qui restreignent les femmes et les filles.
15. **Partenariats.** Les acheteurs ciblant les marchés formels et à la recherche de grands volumes de produits de meilleure qualité souhaitent établir ou renforcer des relations stables avec les agriculteurs. L'approvisionnement auprès de petits exploitants comporte toutefois des risques, la vente parallèle étant une pratique courante. Néanmoins, il existe des exemples montrant que les partenaires principaux ont réussi à fidéliser les agriculteurs grâce à des prix compétitifs et à un ensemble de services d'appui, y compris le crédit à petite échelle.
16. **Organisations paysannes.** Le renforcement des organisations paysannes est essentiel pour faciliter le regroupement des services et de la production afin de permettre aux agriculteurs de conserver une partie de la valeur ajoutée et de devenir moins dépendants des acheteurs en se réappropriant certains services ou en négociant de meilleures conditions. Il est nécessaire de mettre en place une approche sur mesure, fondée sur une évaluation initiale des capacités, pour renforcer progressivement les capacités des organisations grâce à une approche segmentée par marchés conforme aux aspirations et aux objectifs des agriculteurs.

II. Description du projet

A. Objectifs, zone d'intervention et groupes cibles

17. **Objectif de développement.** Le projet AIM-N a pour objectif de développement d'améliorer la sécurité alimentaire, la nutrition et le revenu des ménages grâce à l'autonomisation et à des systèmes agricoles résilients dans les communautés rurales des Îles Salomon. Le projet contribuera aux trois objectifs stratégiques du FIDA pour 2016-2025 en promouvant une augmentation de la production d'aliments nutritifs et des cultures commerciales (objectif stratégique n° 1), en soutenant l'accès au marché pour les petits exploitants (objectif stratégique n° 2) et en intégrant la durabilité environnementale et la résilience face aux changements climatiques dans toutes les composantes du projet (objectif stratégique n° 3).
18. **Zone d'intervention.** Le projet AIM-N sera mis en œuvre dans les provinces de Choiseul, d'Isabel et de l'Ouest. Ces provinces ont été sélectionnées parce qu'elles sont caractérisées par une combinaison des facteurs suivants: i) des niveaux de pauvreté et de malnutrition élevés; ii) un potentiel agricole pour l'augmentation

d'une production durable et résiliente face aux changements climatiques; iii) l'accès aux marchés ruraux, périurbains ou urbains. La sélection de ces provinces évite également les chevauchements géographiques avec d'autres projets, en particulier le Projet de transformation agricole et rurale des Îles Salomon financé par la Banque mondiale.

19. **Groupes cibles.** Le projet profitera à 65 communautés rurales, au sein desquelles la majorité des ménages pratiquent une agriculture de subsistance ou de semi-subsistance, entretenant des liens limités avec les marchés; certains perçoivent également des revenus non agricoles liés à la migration saisonnière des jeunes. Le projet atteindra 18 330 bénéficiaires, dont: i) 3 468 ménages ruraux et leurs membres, soit 17 340 personnes, sur la base de cinq personnes par ménage; ii) 900 élèves dans six écoles secondaires avec internat; iii) 90 propriétaires de microentreprises et petites et moyennes entreprises. La sélection des groupes cibles est cohérente avec la politique de ciblage et aux objectifs liés aux thématiques transversales du FIDA. Ainsi, 50% des bénéficiaires seront des femmes et 20% des jeunes. Tous les bénéficiaires directs devraient être des personnes autochtones.

B. Composantes, résultats et activités

20. Le projet comprendra les composantes suivantes: i) Action en faveur de la nutrition; ii) Partenariats inclusifs pour l'accès aux marchés; iii) Investissements dans des systèmes agroalimentaires résilients; iv) Intervention rapide en cas de catastrophe.

Composante 1: Action en faveur de la nutrition

21. La composante 1 comprendra trois sous-composantes: la sous-composante 1.1 – changement social et comportemental lié à la nutrition, qui favorisera un environnement favorable au développement d'une éducation nutritionnelle et d'une communication sur les changements de comportement porteuses de transformation en matière de genre et inclusives par le biais d'une production agricole sensible aux enjeux nutritionnels et soutiendra également la sensibilisation dans les communautés; la sous-composante 1.2 – production alimentaire communautaire diversifiée, qui soutiendra la fourniture de services de vulgarisation agricole et de matériel végétal de qualité porteurs de transformation en matière de genre, inclusifs et sensibles aux enjeux nutritionnels aux femmes pour une production diversifiée et résiliente face aux changements climatiques et encouragera une sensibilisation accrue à leurs communautés; la sous-composante 1.3 – amélioration de la nutrition dans les internats, qui améliorera la production et la préparation d'aliments nutritifs et la fourniture d'une éducation nutritionnelle dans certains internats; les produits alimentaires pour les écoles seront achetés auprès d'associations d'agriculteurs locaux, conformément à la composante 2.

Composante 2: Partenariats inclusifs pour l'accès aux marchés

22. La composante 2 comprendra trois sous-composantes: la sous-composante 2.1 – partenariats, qui favorisera le développement de partenariats entre les acheteurs (exportateurs, commerçants locaux, transformateurs) et les agriculteurs pour l'approvisionnement des marchés formels intérieurs et d'exportation, en s'appuyant sur les perspectives de marché existantes; la sous-composante 2.2 – organisations paysannes, qui soutiendra les agriculteurs collectivement organisés pour améliorer leurs compétences en matière d'enregistrement des adhérents, de gouvernance, et leur savoir-faire technique et commercial afin de répondre aux exigences du marché, de renforcer la résilience face aux changements climatiques et d'obtenir des prix plus élevés; la sous-composante 2.3 – prestataires de services publics et privés, qui renforcera les capacités des vulgarisateurs, des coopératives, d'autres organisations paysannes et

des prestataires de services pour fournir des services de vulgarisation de qualité aux agriculteurs.

Composante 3: Investissements dans des systèmes agroalimentaires résilients

23. La composante 3 fournira des instruments financiers pour soutenir la mise en œuvre de la composante 2 et comprendra trois sous-composantes: la sous-composante 3.1 – dons pour l’obtention de résultats porteurs de transformation en matière de genre, qui fournira des dons octroyés à l’issue d’un processus concurrentiel aux groupes de femmes participant à la composante 1 pour leur permettre de financer leurs propres initiatives en faveur de la nutrition, des technologies permettant d’économiser de la main-d’œuvre et de la production, de la transformation et de la commercialisation sensibles aux enjeux nutritionnels à petite échelle; la sous-composante 3.2 – financement aux entreprises agricoles, qui financera une ligne de crédit pour l’octroi de prêts et de dons basés sur les performances à des fins d’investissement et de fonds de roulement aux microentreprises et petites et moyennes agricoles et organisations paysannes s’approvisionnant auprès de petits exploitants agricoles, y compris les agricultrices et les jeunes agriculteurs; la sous-composante 3.3 – financement des infrastructures habilitantes, qui fournira des financements accordés sous la forme de dons pour la construction ou la réhabilitation d’infrastructures productives collectives telles que les jetées et les quais, les points de collecte et les installations de stockage, et la construction ou la réhabilitation de logements pour les agents de vulgarisation.

Composante 4: Intervention rapide en cas de catastrophe

24. Cette composante, à laquelle n’est assigné aucun budget propre, ne sera utilisée qu’en cas de catastrophe (par exemple, un événement météorologique, épidémie ou épizootie, une invasion de ravageurs et de maladies). L’action dans le cadre de cette composante sera déclenchée à la demande du Gouvernement salomonais au FIDA pour soutenir une intervention adaptative rapide, le financement étant prélevé sur les ressources de projet non engagées des autres composantes.

C. Théorie du changement

25. Les systèmes agricoles traditionnels des Îles Salomon sont mis à rude épreuve en raison de la diminution des périodes de jachère et de la réduction de la fertilité des sols, de l’augmentation des ravageurs et des maladies et de la vulnérabilité face aux changements climatiques et aux catastrophes naturelles. La pression sur la production alimentaire, combinée à un manque de connaissances nutritionnelles et à une préférence pour les produits alimentaires importés pauvres en nutriments, sont les principaux facteurs de malnutrition et de maladies liées à l’alimentation dans les ménages ruraux. La faible productivité a également un impact sur les revenus des ménages agricoles, qui sont davantage réduits par le manque de liens avec les marchés, l’accès limité aux services d’appui, la faiblesse des organisations paysannes, le manque d’accès au capital et le manque de capacités pour les activités post-récolte et d’infrastructures productives.
26. La théorie du changement du projet est que les ménages, les groupes de femmes et les groupes d’agriculteurs disposant de moyens d’action seront en mesure de s’attaquer à ces défis et d’améliorer la sécurité alimentaire, la nutrition et les revenus des familles (objectif de développement) grâce à une augmentation de la production et de la consommation d’aliments nutritifs produits localement, à un accroissement de l’accès aux marchés et des ventes grâce aux partenariats public-privé-producteurs et à un gain de productivité et de valeur ajoutée grâce à des investissements dans les filières.

27. Les voies d'impact pour améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition sont basées sur des interventions conçues pour: i) promouvoir la communication sur les changements de comportement lié à la nutrition et encourager la production de variétés locales d'aliments nutritifs et résilients face aux changements climatiques pour l'autoconsommation; ii) soutenir l'autonomisation des femmes et l'égalité femmes-hommes en ce qui concerne la nutrition, la communication et la production alimentaire; iii) promouvoir l'utilisation des revenus pour acheter des aliments diversifiés et nutritifs sur les marchés locaux; iv) fournir divers types d'instruments financiers.
28. Les interventions du projet AIM-N combinent ainsi: i) la promotion de partenariats équitables entre les agriculteurs et les acheteurs, donnant aux agriculteurs l'accès à des marchés stables et rémunérateurs; ii) un soutien pour permettre aux agriculteurs de former des groupes, de développer une production axée sur les marchés et résiliente face aux changements climatiques et de gérer leur activité agricole comme une entreprise; iii) le renforcement des capacités des prestataires de services publics et privés pour leur permettre de fournir des services de qualité. Les agricultrices disposeront des moyens pour participer à des partenariats.

D. Alignement, appropriation et partenariats

29. **Alignement sur les objectifs de développement durable et les politiques du FIDA.** Le projet AIM-N contribuera à la réalisation de l'objectif de développement durable n° 1 (éliminer la pauvreté sous toutes ses formes et partout dans le monde) et, en particulier, des objectifs de développement durable n°s 2 (éliminer la faim, assurer la sécurité alimentaire, améliorer la nutrition et promouvoir l'agriculture durable), 5 (parvenir à l'égalité des sexes et autonomiser toutes les femmes et les filles), 8 (promouvoir une croissance économique soutenue, partagée et durable, le plein emploi productif et un travail décent pour tous), 9 (bâtir une infrastructure résiliente, promouvoir une industrialisation durable qui profite à tous et encourager l'innovation) et 13 (prendre d'urgence des mesures pour lutter contre les changements climatiques et leurs répercussions).
30. **Appropriation par le pays.** Le projet AIM-N a été proposé par le Gouvernement salomonais pour le financement sous la forme de don du Programme mondial sur l'agriculture et la sécurité alimentaire et a été approuvé à la fin de l'année 2021. Le projet a été conçu sur la base de discussions approfondies avec le Gouvernement salomonais et avec les parties prenantes privées et associatives aux niveaux national et provincial. Ces discussions comprenaient plusieurs ateliers de conception réunissant des représentants des principaux ministères, du secteur privé, des organisations paysannes et des partenaires de développement.

E. Coûts, avantages et financement

Coût du projet

31. Le coût total du projet AIM-N aux Îles Salomon est estimé à 19,8 millions d'USD sur la période d'exécution de six ans, y compris un don attendu du Gouvernement de la République de Corée (1,0 million d'USD) pour combler le déficit de financement. Le Gouvernement salomonais apportera une contribution d'environ 1,1 million d'USD, en nature ou sous forme d'exonérations fiscales. Les coûts d'investissement sont estimés à 19,0 millions d'USD, ce qui représente 97% du coût total.
32. Les investissements au titre du projet seront répartis en cinq grandes composantes: i) action en faveur de la nutrition (15,4% du coût total); ii) partenariats inclusifs pour l'accès aux marchés (12,3%), y compris le don attendu du Gouvernement sud-coréen pour les innovations et la coopération Sud-Sud et triangulaire (1 million d'USD); iii) investissements dans des systèmes agroalimentaires résilients (53,7%); iv) intervention rapide en cas de catastrophe (aucun coût); v) gestion du projet (18,6%).

Tableau 1
Coût du projet par composante et par source de financement
(en milliers d'USD)

Composante	Prêt du FIDA		Don du FIDA/Programme mondial sur l'agriculture et la sécurité alimentaire		Déficit de financement (don de la République de Corée)		Bénéficiaires			Emprunteur/bénéficiaire			Assistance technique de la FAO		Total		
	Montant	%	Montant	%	Montant	%	Contributions monétaires	Contributions en nature	%	Contributions monétaires	Contributions en nature	%	Montant	%	Montant	%	
	1. Action en faveur de la nutrition			2 686	44								230	20	136	10	3 053
2. Partenariats inclusifs pour l'accès aux marchés			1 160	19								97	9	208	15	2 464	12,3
3. Investissements dans des systèmes agroalimentaires résilients	9 152	98			1 000	100	821	82,5	100			581	52			10 636	53,7
4. Intervention rapide en cas de catastrophe	-		-		-		-	-				-				-	
5. Gestion du projet	140	2	2 254	37								210	19	1 056	75	3 661	18,6
Total	9 292	47	6 100	31	1 000	5	821	82,5	4,5			1 118	5,5	1 400	7	19 814	

Tableau 2
Coût du projet par catégorie de dépenses et par source de financement
(en milliers d'USD)

Catégorie de dépenses	Prêt du FIDA	Don du FIDA/Programme mondial sur l'agriculture et la sécurité alimentaire	Assistance technique de la FAO	Bénéficiaires	Contribution du secteur privé	Emprunteur/bénéficiaire	Déficit de financement (don de la République de Corée)	Total
	Montant	Montant	Montant	Montant	Montant	Montant	Montant	Montant
1. Travaux	4 542,3					504,7		5 047,0
2. Biens, services et intrants	865,7	4 490,3	1 400,0			519,8	700,0	7 975,7
3. Équipement et matériel	140,0	660,8				24,3		825,1
4. Dons, subventions, fonds de garantie	3 744,1	378,0		82,5	821,0	9,9	300,0	5 335,5
5. Dépenses ordinaires		571,4				59,6		631,0
Total	9 292,1	6 100,5	1 400,0	82,5	821,0	1 118,3	1 000,0	19 814,3

Tableau 3
Coût du projet par composante et par année du projet
(en milliers d'USD)

<i>Composante</i>	<i>Année 1</i>		<i>Année 2</i>		<i>Année 3</i>		<i>Année 4</i>		<i>Année 5</i>		<i>Année 6</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Montant</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Montant</i>
1. Action en faveur de la nutrition	18,9	2	788,6	26	1 075,7	21	440,7	9	376,5	11	352,2	14	3 052,6
2. Partenariats inclusifs pour l'accès aux marchés	167,8	18,2	752,9	25	702,3	14	533,7	11	197,1	6	110,3	4	2 464,1
3. Investissements dans des systèmes agroalimentaires résilients	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. Intervention rapide en cas de catastrophe	0		0		0		0		0		0		0
5. Gestion du projet	731,6	79,3	728,1	25	688,9	13	663,9	14	432,9	13	415,7	16	3 661,1
Total	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

Stratégie et plan de financement et de cofinancement

33. Le projet AIM-N recevra un don du Programme mondial sur l'agriculture et la sécurité alimentaire de 7,5 millions d'USD (38,1% du financement total), dont 6,1 millions d'USD (31%) seront acheminés par l'intermédiaire du FIDA et 1,4 million d'USD (7,1%) seront acheminés par l'intermédiaire de la FAO pour l'assistance technique. Pour compléter le don, le FIDA accordera un prêt de 9,3 millions d'USD (47% du financement total du projet) à un taux concessionnel. Le financement sous forme de don attendu de la République de Corée, à hauteur de 1 million d'USD, comblera le déficit de financement. Les autres contributeurs seront des entreprises privées locales (0,82 million d'USD, soit 4,1% du total), des agriculteurs (0,083 million d'USD, soit 0,4% du total) et le Gouvernement salomonais (1,12 million d'USD, soit 5,6% du total). La contribution en nature du Gouvernement salomonais couvrira les taxes, les droits et certaines redevances d'infrastructure rurale.

Décaissement

34. Deux comptes libellés en dollar des États-Unis seront ouverts à la banque centrale sous l'autorité du Ministère des finances et du trésor pour recevoir les dons et les prêts. Les comptes du projet en monnaie locale seront ouverts dans une banque commerciale pour recevoir les fonds transférés des comptes désignés qui seront utilisés pour financer toutes les activités du projet et les coûts opérationnels.
35. Les flux de fonds suivront la procédure du fonds renouvelable, qui est décrite dans le Manuel de gestion financière et de contrôle financier des projets du FIDA et dans la lettre de présentation des modalités de gestion financière et de contrôle financier du projet. Les unités de gestion de projet devront soumettre le rapport financier intermédiaire et les demandes de retrait via le Portail clients du FIDA, ainsi que les prévisions de trésorerie pour les deux prochains trimestres, afin de demander le décaissement des fonds du FIDA. Les demandes de retrait doivent être approuvées par le Ministère des finances et du trésor, puis soumises au FIDA pour examen avant que le processus de décaissement puisse commencer.

Résumé des avantages et analyse économique

36. **Taux de rentabilité économique.** Le taux de rentabilité économique interne (TREI) est estimé à 37%. Le projet porte toutefois sur les changements de comportement et le conseil aux groupes cibles, avec une approche axée sur les familles ou ménages. Les coûts d'opportunité s'établissant 7%, on ne saurait s'attendre à un TREI très élevé. À titre de comparaison, le TREI du Projet de marchés pour les paysans villageois – Maket Bilong Vilis Fama du FIDA en Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée est estimé à 40%.

Stratégie de retrait et pérennisation

37. L'approche du projet AIM-N de la pérennisation des projets repose sur trois piliers: i) l'accent mis sur les changements de comportement pour améliorer durablement la nutrition et les modes de consommation alimentaire des familles; ii) le développement de partenariats entre les acheteurs et les agriculteurs, entraînant des avantages mutuels, la confiance et la loyauté; iii) le renforcement des capacités non seulement pour les familles d'agriculteurs et leurs organisations, mais aussi pour les prestataires de services qualifiés afin qu'ils puissent continuer à fournir des services d'appui. Une stratégie de retrait sera préparée dès le début de l'exécution du projet et sera ajustée au fur et à mesure de l'avancement du projet pour assurer la pérennité.

III. Gestion des risques

A. Risques et mesures d'atténuation

38. Le projet AIM-N présente un risque moyen. Comme le montre la matrice intégrée des risques du projet, les risques jugés élevés sont tous liés à la vulnérabilité face aux changements climatiques et aux risques naturels. Les mesures d'atténuation

seront élaborées autour de la promotion d'une agriculture climato-compatible et de bonnes pratiques agricoles. En outre, l'éducation nutritionnelle comprendra la promotion de la conservation et de la transformation des produits alimentaires, ce qui facilitera un relèvement plus rapide après une catastrophe. La composante 4 – intervention rapide en cas de catastrophe – permettra une allocation rapide des ressources pour le relèvement en cas de catastrophe nationale ou sectorielle majeure.

Tableau 4
Synthèse des risques

<i>Aspect du risque</i>	<i>Niveau de risque inhérent</i>	<i>Évaluation du risque résiduel</i>
Contexte national	Substantiel	Substantiel
Stratégies et politiques sectorielles	Modéré	Modéré
Contexte environnemental et climatique	Substantiel	Substantiel
Portée du projet	Substantiel	Modéré
Capacités institutionnelles d'exécution et viabilité	Élevé	Modéré
Gestion financière	Élevé	Élevé
Passation des marchés relatifs aux projets	Substantiel	Substantiel
Impact environnemental, social et climatique	Modéré	Faible
Parties prenantes	Substantiel	Modéré
Risque global	Substantiel	Modéré

B. Catégorie environnementale et sociale

39. Il est proposé de classer le projet AIM-N à la catégorie « modéré », par référence à l'outil d'évaluation des Procédures d'évaluation sociale, environnementale et climatique (PESEC). Le projet sera doté d'une stratégie zéro empiètement sur les forêts et zéro déforestation, et il n'aura pas d'incidence sur les zones sensibles et ne sera pas préjudiciable pour l'habitat naturel ni pour la biodiversité. Le projet n'aura pas d'incidence négative sur les peuples autochtones et se conformera au principe du consentement préalable, libre et éclairé, pour lequel un plan d'exécution est inclus dans les PESEC. Le projet AIM-N accordera une grande attention à l'inclusion sociale, avec des cibles pour l'inclusion des femmes et des jeunes.

C. Classement au regard des risques climatiques

40. Le risque climatique du projet AIM-N est substantiel. La note finale de l'examen critique des risques climatiques est de 5,8. Une évaluation ciblée de l'adaptation a donc été préparée dans le cadre de la conception du projet afin d'identifier de manière adéquate les mesures permettant de réduire les risques. Les principaux effets des changements climatiques sont associés à des régimes pluviométriques plus imprévisibles, à une augmentation constante des températures de surface, à une élévation continue du niveau de la mer et à une exposition fréquente aux catastrophes naturelles et aux phénomènes météorologiques extrêmes. Une analyse détaillée des risques climatiques a été réalisée et des mesures pertinentes d'adaptation aux changements climatiques ont été intégrées dans la conception du projet AIM-N.

D. Soutenabilité de la dette

41. Le ratio dette publique/PIB des Îles Salomon devrait atteindre le seuil de 35% fixé par les autorités en 2031, grâce à des emprunts extérieurs concessionnels pour des projets d'infrastructure et à l'augmentation des financements nationaux. La soutenabilité de la dette est jugée modérée avec une marge de manœuvre considérable pour absorber les chocs.

IV. Exécution

A. Cadre organisationnel

Gestion et coordination du projet

42. **Organismes d'exécution.** L'organisme d'exécution du projet est le Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'élevage, qui sera responsable de la responsabilité, de la supervision et de la coordination globales du projet. Le ministère collaborera et coopérera avec d'autres entités gouvernementales si nécessaire, notamment les ministères responsables de la santé, de l'éducation, de l'égalité femmes-hommes et de l'autonomisation des femmes, du commerce et des coopératives, ainsi qu'avec les administrations provinciales et les municipalités.
43. **Unité de gestion du projet et unités provinciales d'exécution du projet.** Une unité de gestion du projet (UGP) bien délimitée sera établie dans la capitale et sera intégrée au sein du Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'élevage. Elle rendra entièrement compte de l'exécution du projet AIM-N, de sa performance et de l'utilisation des fonds. Sous l'autorité de l'UGP, une unité provinciale d'exécution du projet sera établie dans chacune des provinces ciblées et sera chargée de mettre en œuvre la composante 2 et d'assurer le suivi-évaluation.
44. **Comité national de pilotage du projet et plateformes multipartites provinciales.** Un comité national de pilotage du projet sera mis en place pour fournir des conseils et une supervision, soutenir la coordination et offrir un moyen pour le partage des bonnes pratiques du projet AIM-N et pour transmettre les questions de politiques aux organes d'élaboration des politiques appropriés. Des plateformes provinciales multipartites seront établies pour soutenir l'exécution et la coordination du projet dans chaque province.

Gestion financière, passation des marchés et gouvernance

45. **Organisation et dotation en personnel de gestion financière.** Le projet fonctionnera à travers des unités de gestion et d'exécution de projet bien délimitées qui seront distinctes de la gestion des finances publiques du pays. Un responsable financier et administratif qualifié sera responsable des fonctions de gestion financière. Un assistant financier pourrait être recruté ultérieurement pour accompagner le responsable financier et administratif dans les activités quotidiennes de gestion financière.
46. Le ou les prestataires de services sélectionnés pour l'exécution du projet disposeront d'un personnel compétent et d'un système de gestion financière pour la gestion des fonds du projet, et d'équipes financières qualifiées qui seront chargées de la protection des actifs et de la fourniture de rapports financiers et de rapports d'audit périodiques à l'UGP. Le système de gestion financière sera évalué lors du processus de sélection.

Participation et retours d'information du groupe cible, et mécanisme de réponse aux doléances

47. La conception du projet intègre des éléments pour assurer la participation du groupe cible dans la conduite des investissements du projet et la fourniture d'un retour d'information régulier, conduisant à l'ajustement des interventions si nécessaire. Parmi ces éléments figurent: i) la cartographie des études et des évaluations des normes sociales spécifiques à la province, les groupes cibles étant invités à identifier les priorités d'intervention; ii) une approche axée sur les ménages et le renforcement des capacités pour soutenir l'action en faveur des femmes et la participation équitable des groupes défavorisés; iii) le renforcement des capacités des groupes de femmes et d'agriculteurs afin qu'ils puissent prendre des décisions éclairées et participer activement à la planification et à l'exécution des projets; iv) un processus soutenu par le projet pour impliquer les organisations paysannes dans l'identification des responsabilités mutuelles, des avantages, de la responsabilité, du dialogue et des processus de résolution des conflits;

v) l'identification des investissements sous forme de dons au moyen d'appels à propositions ouverts aux groupes de femmes et d'agriculteurs.

48. Les mécanismes de retours d'information du projet comprendront un format et un emplacement de collecte de commentaires, des plateformes de médias sociaux et un site Web consacrés au projet, ainsi que des rapports et une évaluation de la satisfaction du projet par le biais d'enquêtes d'impact, y compris par la mise en œuvre du plan de consentement préalable, libre et éclairé. Le processus de planification participative sera basé sur les consultations et le consentement de la communauté.

Mécanisme de réponse aux doléances

49. Le projet AIM-N établira un mécanisme de réponse aux doléances qui recevra, documentera et traitera tous les avis de conflits émergents, toutes les plaintes ou toutes les doléances alléguant un préjudice réel ou potentiel causé aux personnes concernées par les activités du projet. Ces plaintes seront analysées et des mesures pour y remédier seront prises par l'UGP. Des informations sur le mécanisme de réponse aux doléances du projet AIM-N seront publiées sur le site Web et sur les plateformes de médias sociaux du projet.

B. Planification, suivi-évaluation, apprentissage, gestion des savoirs et communications

50. **Cadre et plans d'exécution.** Le système de suivi-évaluation sera mis en place et géré par l'UGP en concertation avec le Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'élevage et d'autres parties prenantes du projet, avec l'assistance technique de la FAO. Un manuel détaillé de suivi-évaluation et de gestion des savoirs sera produit, ainsi qu'un plan d'exécution, comprenant les modalités pour le renforcement des capacités.
51. **Enquêtes de référence et d'impact, études thématiques.** Les principaux indicateurs seront mesurés au démarrage, à mi-parcours et à la fin du projet. Des enquêtes d'impact seront menées à mi-parcours et à la fin du projet pour comparer l'impact généré par les interventions du projet avec l'étude de base. Les enquêtes annuelles sur les effets directs seront réalisées par l'UGP et les unités provinciales d'exécution du projet, selon un format qui sera déterminé dans le manuel de suivi-évaluation et de gestion des savoirs.
52. **Planification du projet, collecte de données, système d'information de gestion et système d'information géographique, analyse et production de rapports.** Chaque année, le cycle de suivi-évaluation et de gestion des savoirs commencera par la préparation du plan de travail et budget annuel du projet, en s'appuyant sur les plans annuels préparés par les prestataires de services, les unités provinciales d'exécution du projet et la Banque de développement des Îles Salomon. Un système d'information de gestion basé sur le Web et un système d'information géographique seront mis en place pour suivre les données financières et techniques sur les produits et les effets directs du projet. Le système d'information de gestion et le système d'information géographique généreront des tableaux de bord mensuels décrivant les performances par composante et par province. L'UGP préparera des rapports semi-annuels sur l'état d'avancement technique et financier.
53. **Gestion des savoirs.** En concertation avec les parties prenantes du projet et en collaboration avec le ou la responsable du suivi-évaluation et de la gestion des savoirs, la même consultante ou le même consultant que celle ou celui engagé pour la conception du système de suivi-évaluation préparera un cadre détaillé de gestion des savoirs, qui définira les objectifs, les responsabilités et la méthodologie.

Innovation et reproduction à plus grande échelle

54. Parmi les aspects innovants de la conception du projet AIM-N figurent:
- a) **Les changements de comportement:** relier les efforts de sensibilisation à la santé aux services de vulgarisation agricole pour promouvoir la production et la consommation d'aliments sains produits localement.
 - b) **L'alimentation scolaire:** renforcer les capacités des internats à intégrer des régimes alimentaires sains dans les plans d'alimentation scolaire et relier ces plans aux petits exploitants agricoles.
 - c) **Le financement des entreprises agricoles:** introduire des dons basés sur les performances pour inciter les microentreprises et petites et moyennes entreprises à obtenir et à rembourser des prêts et pour fournir une garantie partielle à l'institution financière.
 - d) **Les mesures pour remédier aux facteurs de fragilité:** remédier aux facteurs de fragilité dans le contexte du Pacifique par l'introduction d'une composante adaptative en réponse aux catastrophes naturelles.
55. **Reproduction à plus grande échelle.** Le projet AIM-N a été conçu dans le but d'établir des modèles fondés sur des données probantes et reproductibles pour l'établissement d'un lien entre l'amélioration de la nutrition et l'agriculture, en promouvant les partenariats et les organisations paysannes et en encourageant la consommation d'aliments nutritifs et l'utilisation des revenus monétaires pour améliorer la nutrition et le bien-être.

C. Plans d'exécution

Plans de préparation à l'exécution et de démarrage

56. Le projet AIM-N aura une durée de six ans. Cela permettra de concentrer toutes les activités d'installation et de formation nécessaires à la bonne exécution des activités du projet au cours de la première année, de commencer l'exécution des composantes du projet au début de la deuxième année et de disposer de cinq années complètes disponibles pour les opérations. Le projet devrait démarrer au premier trimestre de 2024.

Supervision, examen à mi-parcours et plans d'achèvement

57. Des missions annuelles de supervision et d'appui à l'exécution seront organisées par le FIDA conjointement avec le Gouvernement salomonais et la FAO, en étroite collaboration avec les organismes coopérants, l'UGP, et les unités provinciales d'exécution et les parties prenantes du projet. Les missions de supervision offriront l'occasion d'évaluer les réalisations et les enseignements tirés, de s'assurer de la conformité avec les dispositions de l'accord de financement, d'identifier les innovations et de réfléchir aux mesures d'amélioration. Les missions d'appui à l'exécution évalueront les performances, mais aideront principalement l'UGP à résoudre des défis spécifiques.
58. La mission d'examen à mi-parcours du projet est prévue pour 2027. L'examen à mi-parcours: i) évaluera les réalisations et l'impact intermédiaire, l'efficacité et l'efficacité de la gestion du projet AIM-N et la validité persistante de la conception; ii) identifiera les principaux enseignements tirés et les bonnes pratiques; iii) fournira des recommandations pour l'amélioration des performances.
59. Le FIDA procédera à un examen à l'achèvement du projet, en concertation avec le Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'élevage et la FAO, sur la base des résultats de l'enquête finale et d'autres données, telles que l'enquête de référence, l'examen à mi-parcours et les rapports techniques et études réalisés pendant l'exécution du projet.

V. Instruments et pouvoirs juridiques

60. L'octroi du financement proposé à l'emprunteur/au bénéficiaire est régi par un accord de financement entre les Îles Salomon et le FIDA. Une copie de l'accord de financement négocié figure à l'appendice I.
61. Les Îles Salomon sont habilitées, en vertu de leur ordre juridique, à recevoir un financement du FIDA.
62. Je certifie que le financement proposé est conforme aux dispositions de l'Accord portant création du FIDA, et aux Principes et critères applicables aux financements du FIDA.

VI. Recommandation

63. Je recommande au Conseil d'administration d'approuver le financement proposé par la résolution suivante:

DÉCIDE: que le Fonds accordera aux Îles Salomon un prêt à des conditions particulièrement concessionnelles d'un montant de neuf millions trois cent mille dollars des États-Unis (9 300 000 USD), qui sera régi par des modalités et conditions conformes en substance aux modalités et conditions indiquées dans le présent rapport.

DÉCIDE: que le Fonds accordera aux Îles Salomon un don par l'intermédiaire du Programme mondial sur l'agriculture et la sécurité alimentaire d'un montant de six millions cent mille dollars des États-Unis (6 100 000 USD), qui sera régi par des modalités et conditions conformes en substance aux modalités et conditions indiquées dans le présent rapport.

Le Président
Alvaro Lario

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 15th January and 15th 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-written 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.

11. *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 guidelines 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 (ESCMs) for high risk projects and Abbreviated ESIAs and/or Abbreviated RAP/F and ESCMs 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

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							
	Males - Males		3	9				
	Females - Females		3	9				
	Young - Young people		1	3				
	Indigenous people - Indigenous people		7	18				
	Total number of persons receiving services - Number of people		6	18				
	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members							
	Household members - Number of people			18				
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached							
	Women-headed households - Households							
Non-women-headed households - Households								
Households - Households		1	3					
Project Goal Improved nutrition and reduced poverty in agricultural households	Proportion of population living on less than \$US 2.15 per day				National Data	annual	National Statistics Office / World Bank data	Combination of improved dietary health and increased farm incomes leads to reduction in poverty headcount
	Proportion in Solomon Islands - Percentage (%)		26.6					
Development Objective Improved food security, diet quality empowerment and higher farm incomes from resilient farming systems in the Solomon Islands and rural communities.	Improvement on the Food Security Experience Scale (GAFSP 1.1)				Impact Survey	BL, MT, EL	Service provider	
	Households - Number		760	1				
	Total number of household members - Number of people		3	9				
	Women-headed households - Number							
	1.2.8 Women reporting minimum dietary diversity (MDDW)							
	Women (%) - Percentage (%)	20	40	60				
	Women (number) - Females							
	Households (%) - Percentage (%)							
Households (number) - Households								

	Household members - Number of people						
	Women-headed households - Households						
	Increase in household income from farming and agri-business (GAFSP 1.2)				Impact Survey	BL, MT, EL	Service provider
	% increase in household income for 5,400 participating households - Percentage (%)		10	20			
	IE.2.1 Individuals demonstrating an improvement in empowerment				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 Increased production and consumption of nutritious and locally-produced foods and increased knowledge of nutrition	SF.2.1 Households satisfied with project-supported services						
	Household members - Number of people		1	3			
	Indigenous households - Households		1	3			
	Women-headed households - Households						
	Households (%) - Percentage (%)		30	70			
	Households (number) - Households		324	756			
	SF.2.2 Households reporting they can influence decision-making of local authorities and project-supported service providers						
	Household members - Number of people		540	1			
	Indigenous households - Households		540	1			
	Women-headed households - Households						
	Households (%) - Percentage (%)		10	25			
	Households (number) - Households		108	270			
	1.2.9 Households with improved nutrition Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP)						
	Households (number) - Households		270	540			
Households (%) - Percentage (%)		25	50				
Household members - Number of people		1	2				

Number of people receiving improved nutrition services and products (GAFSP 2.11)				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 consuming locally produced nutritious foods at least one time per day in target schools				MIS	annual	Service provider
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 empowerment						
Indigenous people - Percentage (%)						
Indigenous people - Indigenous people						
Young - Percentage (%)						
Young - Young people						
Total persons - Percentage (%)						
Total persons - Number of people						
Females - Percentage (%)						
Females - Females						

	Males - Percentage (%)							
	Males - Males							
	Persons with disabilities - Number							
	Persons with disabilities - Percentage (%)							
Output Output 1.1.1 Participatory Situation Analysis	Number of area-level participatory situation analyses completed				MIS	annual	Service provider	One situation analysis per health service area
	Number of situation analyses - Number		18	18				
Output Output 1.1.2 Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) Materials Improved	Number of packages of BCC materials approved by Health Ministry (MHMS / MoH)				MIS	annual	PIU/PMU	One package of BCC materials approved by Health Ministry in each country
	Number of packages - Number		2	2				
Output Output 1.1.3 Capacity Building for Behaviour Change Communications	Number of public healthcare outreach staff (Nutrition Field Officers / Village Healthcare Workers and primary healthcare staff trained in BCC 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 of children under 5 receiving nutrition advice based on improved BCC materials				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 enhanced capacity to promote nutrition behaviour change				MIS	annual	Service provider	Assume 50 members per women's group. Assume 6 members per household.
	Number of groups - Groups		108	108				
	1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their 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				
	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 defined benchmark of progress in community-based behaviour change communication 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 Output 1.2.6 Community Action Projects Designed	Number of Community Action Projects Designed				MIS	annual	Service provider	Assume 200 beneficiaries per project
	Number of projects - Number		18	54				
	Number of Project Beneficiaries				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 Schools	Number of school students benefitting from improved nutrition education				MIS	annual	Schools	One per country 300 students per school
	Number of students - Number of people		900	2				
	Number of students (male) - Number of people		450	1				
	Number of students (female) - Number of people		450	1				
Output Outcome 1.3.4 Access to Nutritious Foods Improved	Number of schools with improved food environment				MIS	annual	Schools	Assume 10 snack vendors per school, all vendors are women
	Number of schools - Number		0	9				
Output Output 1.3.5 School Feeding Contracts Established	Number of schools with contracts for supply of nutritious local foods				MIS	annual	Schools	Assume 300 students per school
	Number of schools - Number		9	9				
	Number of students consuming nutritious local foods at least one meal per day				MIS	annual	Schools	
	Number of students - Number of people		1	1				
	Number of students (male) - Number of people		900	900				
	Number of students (female) - Number of people		900	900				
Outcome Outcome 2 - Market access improved and sales increased through Public-Private-Producer Partnerships	2.2.3 Rural producers' organizations engaged in formal partnerships/agreements or contracts with public or private entities				MIS	Annual	Service Provider	Assume formalizing PGs are larger than average with 100 members each
	Number of POs - Organizations		8	24				
	Women in leadership position - Females		3	8				
	2.2.5 Rural producers' organizations reporting an increase in sales				MIS	Annual	Service Provider	

	Number of Rural POs - Organizations			48					
	Rural POs with women in leadership position - Organizations		6	16					
Output Output 2.1.4 - Producer Group Formation and Capacity Building	2.1.3 Rural producers' organizations supported				MIS	Annual	Service Provider	Capacity benchmark to be defined in PIM	
	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 are members of a rural producers' organization				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 of Nutritious Fresh Produce	Number of Farmer Field Schools conducted				MIS	Annual	PMU	9 FFS with 25 participants, 60% are women, 33% are youth	
	Number of FFS - Number		6	18					
	Number of participants - Number of people		150	450					
	1.1.4 Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies				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 Enterprises	Number of nursery enterprises established				MIS	Annual	PIU/PMU	One nursery enterprise per Province	
	Number of nursery enterprises - Number		3	3					
Output Output 2.2.1 Identification of 4P Partnerships	Number of 4P partnerships established				MIS	Annual	Service Provider / SMAE	Assume 36 4P partnerships with average 50 farmers per 4P, 40% female	
	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	
	Number of plans - Number		12	36				
Output Output 2.2.4 - PG Registration and signing of formal contracts	Number of Producer Groups registered as legal entities				MIS	Annual	Service Provider	Assume 12 PGs register as legal entities and sign contracts
	Number of PGs - Number		5	12				
	Number of contract farming contracts signed				MIS	Annual	Service Provider	
	Number of contracts - Number		5	12				
Outcome Outcome 3 - Productivity and value added increased by sustainable	2.2.6 Households reporting improved physical access to markets, processing and storage facilities							
	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 constructed / rehabilitated (GAFSP 2.8)							
	Number of facilities - Number		10	30				
	Average financial return on cash-generating investments				Special survey	MTR and EL	Service Provider	
	Average financial return - Percentage (%)		10	20				
	Output Output 3.1.1 Groups supported to sustainably manage natural resources and climate-related risks	Number of groups supported to sustainably manage natural resources and climate-related risks				MIS	Annual	
Total size of groups - 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 Output 3.1.2 Community action projects successfully implemented with small grant funding.	Number of small grants awarded				MIS	Annual	Service Provider	Assume 90 grants per country
	Number of grants - Number		45	90				
	Number of small grant projects successfully completed				MIS	Annual	Service Provider	
	Number of sub-projects - Percentage (%)		30	100				

Output Output 3.2.1 Combined loan and grant financing to enterprises for investments in 4P business plans	Number of community-based enterprises awarded integrated loan and blocked matching grant finance for value chain investments				MIS	Annual	Banks (DBSI / NBV)	Assume 45 matching grants peer country. For Solomon Islands, assume a further 45 loans with no matching grant
	Number of enterprises - Number		22	45				
	Number of enterprises - (women led) - Number		5	14				
	Number of POs awarded integrated loan and blocked matching grant finance for value chain investments							
	Number of POs - Number		0	28				
	Number of POs- (women led) - Number		2	8				
	Number of enterprises awarded loan finance only				MIS	Annual	Banks (DBSI / NBV)	
Number of enterprises - Number		22	45					
Number of enterprises - (women led) - Number		5	14					
Output Output 3.3.3 Value Chain Enabling Infrastructure	Number of smallholders receiving productivity enhancement support				Impact Survey	BL/MT/EL	Service Provider	All project beneficiaries access support, minus the target number of students
	Number of smallholders receiving productivity enhancement support - Number		9	14				
	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
<p>Risk(s):</p> <p>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'.</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>(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.</p>		
Governance	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Risk(s):</p> <p>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.</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Coordination between implementing agency (Agriculture Ministry) and other key agencies clearly defined by MOU. Strengthening institutional capacity building i.e Agriculture, Health, Education ministries.</p> <p>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.</p>		
Macroeconomic	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk(s):</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Produce markets for project supported value chains affected by international economic conditions.</p> <p>Cost increases driven by external factors (increased cost of energy and transport). Markets for supported commodities affected by international economic conditions.</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p>		

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
<p>Prudent use of resources without distortion of market of forces. Increased employment among youngsters. Include contingency in budget in infrastructure part.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Contingencies included in the budget. Market opportunities to focus on closer markets. Project to support partnerships with identified, more stable markets.</p>		
Fragility and security	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Risk(s):</p> <p>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.</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>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.</p>		
Sector strategies and policies	Moderate	Moderate
Policy alignment	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk(s):</p> <p>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).</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>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.</p>		
Policy development & implementation	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk(s):</p> <p>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</p>	Moderate	Moderate

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Alignment is ensured between national policies and design.</p>		
Environment and climate context	Substantial	Substantial
Project vulnerability to environmental conditions	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk(s):</p> <p>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.</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>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.</p>		
Project vulnerability to climate change impacts	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Risk(s):</p> <p>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</p>	Substantial	Substantial

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
pronounced dry seasons could induce plant stress, thereby, reducing productivity and subsequently affecting food security.		
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>The project will invest in 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.</p>		
Project scope	Substantial	Substantial
Project relevance	Low	Low
<p>Risk(s):</p> <p>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.</p>	Low	Low
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>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.</p>		
Technical soundness	High	Moderate
<p>Risk(s):</p> <p>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.</p>	High	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p>		

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
<p>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.</p>		
Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability	High	Moderate
Implementation arrangements		
<p>Risk(s): Project management capacity in implementing agencies insufficient to overcome challenges, especially given lack of track record and experience in implementing IFAD projects.</p>	High	Moderate
<p>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.</p>		
M&E arrangements	High	Moderate
<p>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.</p>	High	Moderate
<p>Mitigations: M&E plan to be prepared with FAO support during project start-up</p>		
Procurement	Substantial	Substantial
Legal and regulatory framework	Moderate	Moderate
<p>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</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Mitigations: IFAD Procurement Guidelines and IFAD Procurement Handbook to be adopted.</p>		

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Included Standard Procurement Documents for IFAD - SBD's and other document.		
Accountability and transparency	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk(s):</p> <p>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.</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>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.</p>		
Capability in public procurement	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Risk(s):</p> <p>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.</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Mitigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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
<p>Risk(s):</p> <p>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 sub-optimal implementation of the project and achievement of its objectives.</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Mitigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 		

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
- More engagement of key sectors needed for targeted assessments for targeted assessments to strengthen integrity, sustainability and/or innovation in public procurement - More capacity interventions and strong oversight will be needed		
Financial management	High	High
Organization and staffing	High	High
Risk(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	High	High
Mitigations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified F&A Manager will recruited. • Start-up training, and continuous support missions from IFAD. • Experience exchange between PMUs on FM. • Service Provider for Comp 1 is selected through competitive bidding with sound FM capacity 		
Budgeting	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of AWPB might be delayed due to staff capacity and approval procedures. • AWPB might not be realistic or not achievable. 	Substantial	Substantial
Mitigations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training to PMUs on preparation of AWPB. • A mechanism in place to timely capture the progress of expenditure Vs. budget. 		
Funds flow/disbursement arrangements	High	High
Risk(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	High	High
Mitigations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
Risk(s):	High	High

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 		
<p>Mitigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p>Risk(s):</p> <p>Risk that accounting systems – including polices and standards – are not integrated and reliable, leading to inaccuracies in financial records and that reasonable records are not prepared, issued and stored, leading to lack of informed decision-making.</p>	High	High
<p>Mitigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p>Risk(s):</p> <p>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.</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Mitigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	Moderate	Low
Biodiversity conservation	Low	Low
<p>Risk(s):</p> <p>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. Land degradation (in both countries) and deforestation (in Solomon Island) represent serious concerns for biodiversity loss.</p>	Low	Low

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>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.</p>		
Resource efficiency and pollution prevention	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk(s):</p> <p>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.</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>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.</p>		
Cultural heritage	Low	Low
<p>Risk(s):</p> <p>95% of the population in Solomon Island is composed by indigenous peoples. There is always an inherent risk in any development initiative to cause damage to tangible and intangible heritage.</p>	Low	Low
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>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.</p>		
Indigenous peoples	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk(s):</p> <p>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,</p>	Moderate	Moderate

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
<p>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.</p>		
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
Community health and safety	Moderate	Low
<p>Risk(s):</p> <p>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</p>	Moderate	Low
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
Labour and working conditions	Low	Low
<p>Risk(s):</p> <p>Labor risks are related to possible accidents and relatively weak labor law</p>	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.		
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>The project aims to establish strict travel regulation especially in severe weather conditions and appropriate safety equipment during the travel to the provinces.</p> <p>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.</p>		
Physical and economic resettlement	Low	Low
<p>Risk(s):</p> <p>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.</p>	Low	Low
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Low risk. The project activities do not require the acquisition of land, cause restrictions on land use or include involuntary resettlement.</p>		
Greenhouse gas emissions	Low	Low
<p>Risk(s):</p> <p>The risk that the project may significantly increase greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and thereby contribute to anthropogenic climate change.</p>	Low	Low
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>The project is not expected to result in substantial or significant point sources of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and focuses on climate adaptation.</p> <p>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.</p>		
Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Risk(s):</p> <p>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</p>	Substantial	Substantial

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
<p>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.</p>		
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>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.</p>		
Stakeholders	Substantial	Moderate
Stakeholder engagement/coordination	Moderate	Low
<p>Risk(s):</p> <p>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.</p>	Moderate	Low
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>The project will establish a robust mechanism to ensure the target group's engagement and feedback, including through the FPIC process. The project will establish a multi- stakeholder platform with participation of family farmers and producer groups along with stakeholders for forward and backward linkages at block levels. Household approach. GESI plan and officer. Provincial multi-stakeholder platform.</p>		
Stakeholder grievances	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Risk(s):</p> <p>The project acknowledges the challenges with marginalized and vulnerable social groups, especially those living in remote areas, including women and children in Solomon Islands.</p>	Substantial	Moderate
Mitigations:		

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.		