
Rapport du président

Proposition de prêt

Royaume hachémite de Jordanie

**Projet d'investissement dans les petits ruminants et
d'accompagnement des ménages en phase de transition II
(SIGHT-II)**

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Action : Le Conseil d'administration est invité à approuver la recommandation figurant au
paragraphe 54.

Questions techniques :

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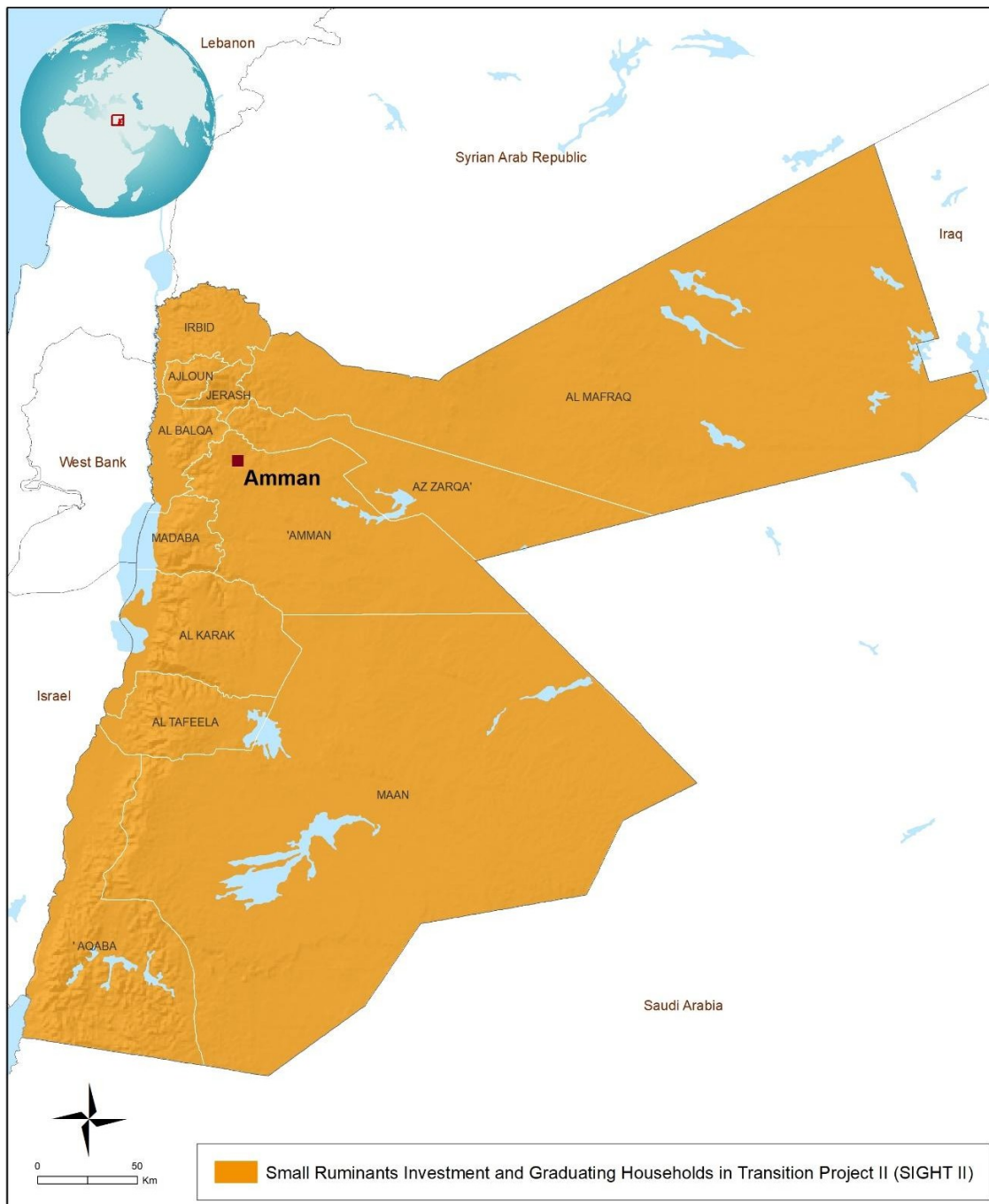
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Équipe de mise en œuvre du projet

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Carte de la zone d' du projet



The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IFAD concerning the delimitation of the frontiers or boundaries, or the authorities thereof.
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Résumé de l' de financement

Institution à l'origine du projet :	FIDA
Emprunteur/bénéficiaire :	Royaume hachémite de Jordanie
Agence d'exécution :	Ministère de l'Agriculture
Coût total du projet :	34,00 millions de dollars
Montant du prêt du FIDA (système d'allocation basé sur la performance) :	4,56 millions de dollars
Conditions du prêt du FIDA :	Conditions ordinaires, durée de 12 ans, dont un différé de 3 ans, assorti d'un taux d'intérêt égal au taux de référence du FIDA, majoré d'une marge variable
Cofinanciers :	Institution financière nationale (Société de crédit agricole), secteur privé local, participants au projet, gouvernement, Fonds d'adaptation, Fonds pour la pandémie
Montant du cofinancement :	Société de crédit agricole : 2,00 millions de dollars américains Fonds d'adaptation : 9,22 millions de dollars américains Fonds pour les pandémies : 2,85 millions de dollars
Conditions du cofinancement :	N/A Contribution de
l'emprunteur/du bénéficiaire :	3,74 millions de
dollars américains Contribution des participants au projet :	1,19
million de dollars américains Déficit de financement :	10,44 millions de
dollars	
Montant du financement climatique du FIDA :	9,94 millions de dollars, soit 66,3 % du financement total du FIDA pour les deux phases du projet (hors déficit de financement)
Institution partenaire :	FIDA

I. Contexte

A. Contexte national et justification de l'intervention de l'IFAD dans le cadre de l'

Contexte national

1. Le Royaume hachémite de Jordanie reste politiquement stable, malgré sa situation géographique dans une région touchée par des conflits, mais il est confronté à des pressions socio-économiques croissantes, notamment un taux de chômage élevé, une hausse du coût de la vie, une marge de manœuvre budgétaire limitée et une vulnérabilité climatique
 . La pauvreté rurale est concentrée dans des gouvernorats tels que Ma'an, Karak, Tafilah et Mafraq, où les ménages sont confrontés à une pauvreté multidimensionnelle, à l'insécurité alimentaire et à des possibilités de subsistance limitées. L'agriculture, en particulier l'élevage de petits ruminants, est vitale pour les moyens de subsistance ruraux, bien qu'elle ne contribue que modestement au PIB.
2. Le secteur de l'élevage, en particulier celui des ovins et des caprins, joue un rôle central dans les économies rurales et la sécurité alimentaire des ménages, mais il est de plus en plus freiné par le changement climatique, la dégradation de l'environnement et la faiblesse des systèmes de marché. Les sécheresses récurrentes, la pénurie d'eau et la hausse des températures ont réduit la productivité des pâturages et accru la dépendance vis-à-vis d'aliments pour animaux importés et coûteux. Parmi les autres défis figurent la limitation des services vétérinaires et de vulgarisation, la faiblesse des systèmes d'élevage, le caractère informel des marchés laitiers, le manque d'infrastructures et l'accès inégal au financement.
3. Les femmes et les jeunes sont des acteurs clés de la production et de la transformation des produits d'élevage, mais des obstacles structurels limitent leur participation économique. Des normes sociales restrictives, La propriété limitée des actifs et les lourdes responsabilités domestiques freinent la participation des femmes aux marchés et aux services, tandis que le taux de chômage élevé chez les jeunes et l'accès limité à la terre et au financement entravent le développement des entreprises.
4. La Jordanie a mis en place des cadres politiques complets pour l'agriculture, la sécurité alimentaire, la sécurité alimentaire, le changement climatique et l'inclusion financière, en mettant l'accent sur la résilience et le développement des chaînes de valeur, mais des lacunes persistent dans la mise en œuvre en matière de santé animale, de gestion de l'alimentation animale et de l'eau, de gouvernance des pâturages et de création de valeur ajoutée.
5. S'appuyant sur les solides antécédents du FIDA dans le cadre de la première phase du projet « Small Ruminants Investment and Graduating Households in Transition » (SIGHT-I) et du projet « Rural Economic Growth and Employment » (REGEP), SIGHT-II intensifiera les interventions qui ont fait leurs preuves, s'attaquera aux goulets d'étranglement restants et soutiendra une approche systémique, une transformation inclusive et résiliente face au changement climatique du secteur des petits ruminants.

Aspects particuliers liés aux priorités de l'FIDA en matière d'intégration

6. Conformément aux engagements du FIDA en matière d'intégration, le projet SIGHT-II a été validé comme :
 - Intégrant le financement climatique
 - Favorisant la transformation en matière de genre
 - sensible à la nutrition
 - sensible aux questions relatives à la jeunesse
 - Intégrant la capacité d'adaptation
7. **Vulnérabilité climatique.** La Jordanie est très vulnérable au changement climatique, en particulier dans les systèmes d'élevage des zones arides où la hausse des températures, les sécheresses récurrentes et les précipitations irrégulières menacent la productivité et les moyens de subsistance des populations rurales. Les hausses de température prévues, pouvant atteindre 4 °C, associées à une grave pénurie d'eau et à la surexploitation des ressources, réduisent la productivité des pâturages et augmentent les besoins en eau du bétail. La disponibilité limitée des pâturages naturels et des résidus de culture oblige à recourir massivement aux aliments importés, exposant les producteurs à la volatilité des prix mondiaux et compromettant les revenus des ménages et la sécurité alimentaire. SIGHT-II y répondra en soutenant la restauration communautaire des pâturages, la collecte des eaux de pluie et la conservation de l'eau, en testant des espèces fourragères tolérantes à la sécheresse et à la chaleur, en renforçant

systèmes de santé animale pour lutter contre les maladies liées au climat, et en améliorant la mesure, la déclaration et la vérification des émissions liées au bétail.

8. **Égalité entre les sexes.** Si les femmes ont réalisé des progrès dans les domaines de l'éducation et de la santé, d'importantes inégalités entre les sexes persistent en matière d'emploi, de revenus, de propriété des actifs et de prise de décision, en particulier dans les zones rurales. Les femmes jouent un rôle central dans l'élevage et la transformation des produits laitiers, mais elles sont souvent des travailleuses familiales non rémunérées ayant un contrôle limité sur les ressources. Des normes sociales restrictives, une mobilité limitée et de lourdes responsabilités domestiques entravent l'accès des femmes aux marchés, aux services et aux opportunités commerciales. S'appuyant sur les enseignements tirés de SIGHT-I, SIGHT-II adoptera des approches visant à transformer les rapports entre les sexes afin de lutter contre les normes discriminatoires, de promouvoir une prise de décision équitable au sein des ménages, de renforcer le leadership des femmes dans les organisations de producteurs et de proposer des formations ciblées, des subventions et des produits financiers adaptés. Les considérations de genre seront intégrées dans toutes les composantes et des mécanismes de suivi seront mis en place pour identifier et surmonter les obstacles spécifiques au genre lors de la mise en œuvre.
9. **Nutrition.** Bien que les taux nationaux de sous-alimentation soient relativement faibles, des défis nutritionnels persistent, notamment des carences en micronutriments et une augmentation des taux de surpoids et d'obésité liés à une mauvaise qualité de l'alimentation. Les ménages ruraux ont un accès limité à des aliments variés, sûrs et nutritifs. Les produits issus des petits ruminants peuvent améliorer considérablement la qualité de l'alimentation, mais leur potentiel est limité par une faible productivité, un approvisionnement irrégulier et des préoccupations en matière de sécurité alimentaire. Le projet SIGHT-II améliorera les résultats nutritionnels en renforçant la disponibilité et la sécurité des aliments d'origine animale, en intégrant l'éducation nutritionnelle dans les services de vulgarisation, en renforçant l'hygiène et la sécurité alimentaire dans la transformation et la commercialisation des produits laitiers, et en soutenant les entreprises dirigées par des femmes qui produisent des aliments nutritifs.
10. **Jeunesse.** Le chômage des jeunes reste élevé, et les jeunes ruraux se heurtent à des obstacles dans l'accès à la terre, au financement et à des opportunités d'emploi décent. Parallèlement, les jeunes possèdent des compétences essentielles à la modernisation des systèmes d'élevage, notamment en matière de solutions numériques, d'entrepreneuriat et de prestation de services. S'appuyant sur l'expérience de SIGHT-I, SIGHT-II renforcera la participation des jeunes grâce à des formations ciblées, des subventions et des produits financiers ; soutiendra les entreprises dirigées par des jeunes dans des domaines tels que l'insémination artificielle, la production d'aliments pour animaux et de fourrage, ainsi que les technologies permettant d'économiser l'eau ; et encouragera le leadership des jeunes dans la gestion communautaire des pâturages et au sein des organisations de producteurs.

Justification de l'intervention du FIDA

11. L'engagement du FIDA en Jordanie se justifie par la persistance de la pauvreté rurale, le changement climatique la vulnérabilité et les faiblesses structurelles du secteur des petits ruminants, ainsi que le fort avantage comparatif dont dispose le FIDA pour relever ces défis. Les systèmes d'élevage de petits ruminants soutiennent les moyens de subsistance ruraux mais sont freinés par une faible productivité, une forte dépendance à l'égard d'aliments importés coûteux, la faiblesse des services de santé animale et d'élevage, une intégration limitée aux marchés et des pressions climatiques croissantes, ce qui nécessite des réponses coordonnées et systémiques.
12. Par le biais de SIGHT-I et du REGEP, le FIDA a démontré son efficacité en matière d'amélioration génétique, de services vétérinaires et de vulgarisation, de remise en état des pâturages, des pratiques résilientes au changement climatique, le développement des chaînes de valeur et le financement rural inclusif, en mettant particulièrement l'accent sur des approches tenant compte des questions de genre et des besoins des jeunes. Répondant à la demande du gouvernement, SIGHT-II s'appuiera sur cette expérience pour étendre les interventions qui ont fait leurs preuves ; combler les lacunes qui subsistent en matière d'alimentation animale, d'approvisionnement en eau, de marchés et de mise en œuvre des politiques ; et soutenir les objectifs nationaux en matière de sécurité alimentaire, d'adaptation au changement climatique et de développement rural inclusif.

B. Leçons tirées d'

13. L'expérience tirée de SIGHT-I, du REGEP et des interventions des partenaires met en évidence des enseignements clés qui façonneront SIGHT-II. L'amélioration génétique, en particulier par l'insémination artificielle

, peut augmenter considérablement la productivité, mais les effets seront limités si les contraintes liées à l'alimentation, à l'eau et à la santé animale ne sont pas résolues. La restauration participative des pâturages s'est avérée efficace, confirmant l'importance de l'appropriation communautaire pour une gestion durable des terres

14. Les écoles pratiques d'agriculteurs ont permis d'améliorer l'élevage et ont touché les femmes et les jeunes, mais elles nécessitent des programmes plus pratiques, adaptés aux saisons, et une meilleure prise en compte des producteurs les plus vulnérables. L'expérience du marché montre que le renforcement des marchés intérieurs, la sécurité alimentaire et la création de valeur ajoutée apportent davantage de bénéfices que les certifications d'exportation coûteuses, une sélection opportune de la chaîne de valeur, fondée sur les informations du marché, étant essentielle.
15. Un financement agricole sur mesure, associé à une formation en littératie financière et à un soutien technique, améliore les performances, comme l'a démontré l'Agricultural Credit . L'efficacité de l'engagement politique dépend d'une forte demande de la part du gouvernement, tandis que l'inclusion des femmes et des jeunes doit s'attaquer aux contraintes liées aux normes sociales, à la mobilité et aux rôles des femmes en matière de soins.

II. Description de l' du projet

A. Objectifs, zone géographique d'intervention et groupes cibles

16. Le projet SIGHT-II vise à renforcer la résilience, la rentabilité ainsi que la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle des petits exploitants engagés dans la production de petits ruminants. D'une durée de six ans, le projet sera mis en œuvre à l'échelle nationale pour la production et la prestation de services, avec des interventions ciblées dans les gouvernorats de Ma'an, Karak, Tafilah et Mafraq, en raison des niveaux élevés de pauvreté et de vulnérabilité climatique qui y règnent. Il bénéficiera directement à 14 000 éleveurs de moutons et de chèvres, allant des petits exploitants pauvres aux agriculteurs semi-intensifs et commerciaux, en passant par les multiplicateurs d'élevage privés, touchant ainsi environ 65 800 membres de ménages. Les femmes et les jeunes constituent des groupes cibles prioritaires et bénéficieront d'un soutien par le biais d'activités sur mesure. Le ciblage suivra les politiques du FIDA. Une approche fondée sur la vulnérabilité sera appliquée en coordination avec les institutions nationales de protection sociale.

B. Composantes, résultats et activités d'

17. SIGHT-II comprend trois composantes : (i) le renforcement de la productivité et de la résilience climatique des éleveurs de petits ruminants ; (ii) le soutien aux investissements dans la chaîne de valeur des petits ruminants ; et (iii) l'appui aux politiques et la coordination du projet.
18. **Composante 1 : Renforcement de la productivité et de la résilience climatique des producteurs de petits ruminants.** La composante 1 s'attaquera aux principales contraintes de production grâce à l'amélioration génétique, au renforcement des systèmes de santé vétérinaire et de lutte contre les maladies , la restauration des pâturages, la collecte de l'eau et la production fourragère résiliente au changement climatique. Des écoles de terrain destinées aux agriculteurs et aux éleveurs offriront une formation pratique en élevage, adaptation au changement climatique, sécurité alimentaire et nutrition, afin de stimuler la productivité et de réduire les risques liés au climat.
19. **Volet 2 : Soutien aux investissements dans la chaîne de valeur des petits ruminants.** Le volet 2 mettra l'accent sur la croissance des revenus et la diversification des moyens de subsistance en améliorant les infrastructures de marché et en soutenant les micro et petites entreprises. Les activités comprendront la réhabilitation des marchés aux bestiaux ; la promotion d'entreprises dirigées par des femmes et des jeunes dans les secteurs de la transformation des produits laitiers, de la laine et de la viande ; ainsi que la mise en place de formations en littératie financière et de services de développement des entreprises. La collaboration avec la Société de crédit agricole permettra d'élargir l'accès à des financements agricoles adaptés.
20. **Volet 3 : Appui aux politiques et coordination des projets.** Le volet 3 s'attaquera aux goulets d'étranglement systémiques en produisant des données factuelles pour l'élaboration des politiques, en renforçant la planification, le suivi, l'évaluation et la gestion des connaissances, le déploiement d'un système d'information de gestion numérique, ainsi qu'une coordination efficace et le traitement des réclamations.

C. Théorie du changement d'

21. La théorie du changement de SIGHT-II part du principe que pour obtenir des gains durables en matière de productivité, de résilience et d'intégration aux marchés, il faut une action coordonnée tout au long de la chaîne de valeur des petits ruminants, articulée autour de quatre axes qui se renforcent mutuellement.
22. **Voie 1 : Résilience climatique.** Le projet renforcera la capacité des agriculteurs à résister aux chocs climatiques en améliorant la génétique, en renforçant les systèmes de lutte contre les maladies et en promouvant des solutions adaptatives en matière d'alimentation et d'approvisionnement en eau, parallèlement à une formation axée sur l'agriculture intelligente face au climat. La restauration des pâturages, la conservation des sols et la collecte de l'eau au niveau communautaire contribueront à inverser la dégradation des terres, à restaurer la productivité et à renforcer la base de ressources naturelles, réduisant ainsi la vulnérabilité aux sécheresses et au stress thermique.
23. **Voie 2 : Résilience économique.** L'accès à des services financiers adaptés, à un soutien au développement des entreprises et à des opportunités de valorisation permettra aux producteurs ainsi qu'aux micro et petites entreprises d'augmenter leurs revenus, de diversifier leurs moyens de subsistance et de créer des emplois en milieu rural. Les investissements dans les infrastructures de marché et le renforcement du respect des normes de sécurité alimentaire amélioreront la compétitivité des produits issus des petits ruminants sur les marchés nationaux et régionaux.
24. **Voie 3 : Autonomisation et nutrition.** Des formations ciblées, des subventions et du mentorat, associés à des efforts visant à lever les obstacles socioculturels, renforceront l'autonomie et la participation des femmes et des jeunes dans les chaînes de valeur. L'intégration de l'éducation nutritionnelle dans les services de vulgarisation et le soutien aux entreprises de transformation dirigées par des femmes amélioreront la diversité alimentaire, la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition des ménages.
25. **Voie 4 : Cohérence des politiques.** Données générées par les interventions sur le terrain et un dialogue politique inclusif permettront d'orienter les stratégies et les réglementations nationales, créant ainsi un environnement propice qui renforce les résultats des projets. Ensemble, ces voies permettront d'améliorer la résilience et la rentabilité tout en contribuant aux objectifs nationaux en matière de sécurité alimentaire et d'adaptation au changement climatique.

D. Alignement, appropriation et partenariats d'

26. SIGHT-II s'aligne pleinement sur la note de stratégie nationale du FIDA pour la Jordanie, en mettant accent particulier mis sur la résilience, la transformation rurale inclusive et les systèmes alimentaires adaptés au climat. Au niveau national, le projet contribuera directement à la mise en œuvre des principaux cadres politiques jordaniens en matière de développement agricole, de la sécurité alimentaire, le changement climatique et les contributions déterminées au niveau national, la désertification, la biodiversité et l'inclusion financière. Il fera également progresser les efforts nationaux prioritaires liés à l'autonomisation des femmes et à l'emploi des jeunes. Le projet s'inscrit dans le cadre de coopération des Nations Unies pour le développement durable, en particulier en ce qui concerne les résultats liés aux moyens de subsistance durables, à la résilience climatique et à l'accès équitable aux services.
27. L'appropriation du projet par le gouvernement est forte, le ministère de l'Agriculture dirigeant la mise en œuvre et faisant preuve d'un engagement soutenu en faveur du développement du . SIGHT-II s'appuiera sur les réalisations et les enseignements tirés de SIGHT-I et du REGEP, répondant ainsi à la demande du gouvernement de déployer à plus grande échelle des interventions qui ont fait leurs preuves tout en s'attaquant aux contraintes systémiques restantes. Les principales institutions nationales, notamment le Centre national de recherche agricole et la Société de crédit agricole, en collaboration avec les coopératives et les acteurs du secteur privé, joueront un rôle central dans les domaines de l'élevage, de la recherche, de la vulgarisation, de la santé animale et de l'inclusion des financements destinés à renforcer les chaînes de valeur.
28. Des partenariats stratégiques avec les partenaires de développement, la société civile et les organisations communautaires garantiront la complémentarité technique, réduiront les doubles emplois et maximiseront les synergies, soutenant ainsi un effort national coordonné visant à moderniser et de rendre le secteur de l'élevage résilient au changement climatique, tout en veillant à ce que les bénéficiaires profitent aux ménages ruraux pauvres, aux femmes et aux jeunes.

E. Coûts, avantages et financement de l'

Coûts du projet

29. Le projet sera financé par un prêt du FIDA de 4,56 millions de dollars (13,4 %) provenant de l'allocation au titre du système d'allocation fondé sur la performance (PBAS) dans le cadre de la treizième reconstitution des ressources du FIDA (FIDA 13). Le crédit agricole La Société, le Fonds d'adaptation et le Fonds pour la pandémie cofinanceront le projet, en apportant respectivement 2,00 millions de dollars américains (5,9 %), 9,22 millions de dollars américains (27,1 %) et 2,85 millions de dollars (8,4 %), respectivement. Le déficit de financement de 10,44 millions de dollars (30,7 %) pourrait être comblé par des cycles PBAS ultérieurs, selon des modalités de financement à déterminer et sous réserve des procédures internes et ultérieures soit par l'approbation du Conseil d'administration, soit par le biais d'un cofinancement défini au cours de la mise en œuvre. La contribution en nature du gouvernement est estimée à 3,74 millions de dollars américains, ce qui équivaut à 11 % du budget global. Cette contribution gouvernementale sera répartie entre toutes les composantes, une part importante (17,40 %) étant allouée à la composante 1, principalement sous la forme d'un financement sur le budget ordinaire destiné au fonctionnement des stations d'élevage participant à la mise en œuvre du projet. Projet
- La contribution des participants est estimée à 1,19 million de dollars (3,5 %). Le FIDA apportera un financement climatique d'un montant de 9,94 millions de dollars, soit 66,3 % du financement total du FIDA pour les deux phases du projet (hors déficit de financement).

Tableau 1
Coûts du projet par composante et sous-composante et par bailleur de fonds
(en milliers de dollars des États-Unis)

Composant/sous-composant	Crédit agricole																
	Prêt du FIDA (PBAS)		Déficit de financement		Société		Pandémie		Adaptation		Projet		Gouvernement du		Total		
	Montant	%	Montant	%	Montant	%	Montant	%	Montant	%	Montant	%	Montant	%	Montant	%	
1. Renforcement de la productivité et de la résilience climatique des éleveurs de petits ruminants																	
1. Soutenir les programmes nationaux d'élevage et les services vétérinaires pour les petits ruminants	2 191,6	22,3	3 352,9	34,0	-	-	2 411,7	24,5	-	-	34,0	0,3	1 857,9	18,9	9 848,2	29,0	
2. Renforcer la capacité d'adaptation grâce à des systèmes d'approvisionnement en fourrage et en eau durables	84,9	1,6	578,3	11,2	-	-	-	-	3 555,8	69,0	163,6	3,2	772,2	15,0	5 154,9	15,2	
3. Renforcement des capacités et sensibilisation des producteurs	156,6	11,2	709,7	50,9	-	-	-	-	305,5	21,9	-	-	223,2	16,0	1 395,0	4,1	
Sous-total	2 433,1	14,8	4 640,9	28,3	-	-	2 411,7	14,7	3 861,3	23,5	197,6	1,2	2 853,4	17,4	16 398,1	48,2	
2. Soutenir les investissements dans la chaîne de valeur des petits ruminants																	
1. Accès aux marchés et valeur ajoutée	759,3	8,6	3 614,6	40,7	-	-	201,9	2,3	3 298,3	37,2	491,3	5,5	509,1	5,7	8 874,5	26,1	
2. Accès au financement	633,2	12,8	727,2	14,7	2 000,0	40,4	-	-	1 042,1	21,1	501,6	10,1	45,0	0,9	4 949,1	14,6	
Sous-total	1 392,5	10,1	4 341,8	31,4	2 000,0	14,5	201,9	1,5	4 340,4	31,4	992,9	7,2	554,1	4,0	13 823,6	40,7	
3. Appui aux politiques et coordination des projets																	
1. Appui aux politiques	97,5	16,4	131,4	22,1	-	-	108,5	18,2	162,5	27,3	-	-	95,2	16,0	595,0	1,8	
2. Gestion de projet	635,9	20,0	1 326,7	41,7	-	-	127,9	4,0	850,9	26,7	-	-	241,9	7,6	3 183,3	9,4	
Sous-total	733,4	19,4	1 458,1	38,6	-	-	236,4	6,3	1 013,4	26,8	-	-	337,1	8,9	3 778,4	11,1	
Total	4 559,0	13,4	10 440,8	30,7	2 000,0	5,9	2 850,0	8,4	9 215,1	27,1	1 190,5	3,5	3 744,6	11,0	34 000,0	100,0	

Tableau 2
Coûts des projets par catégorie de dépenses et par bailleur de fonds
(en milliers de dollars des États-Unis)

Catégorie de dépenses	Crédit agricole																
	Prêt du FIDA (PBAS)		Déficit de financement		Société		Pandémie		Adaptation		Projet		Gouvernement du		Total		
	Montant	%	Montant	%	Montant	%	Montant	%	Montant	%	Montant	%	Montant	%	Montant	%	
I. Coûts d'investissement																	
Équipements et matériaux	278,9	13,1	368,8	17,2	-	-	667,0	31,4	433,6	20,4	34,0	1,6	339,5	16,0	2 121,8	6,2	
Biens et services	1 917,4	25,7	3 353,4	44,9	-	-	771,1	10,3	92,1	1,2	-	-	1 311,7	17,8	7 465,8	22,0	
Services de conseil	624,5	16,7	780,3	20,9	-	-	450,5	12,0	1 194,8	31,9	163,6	4,4	528,5	14,1	3 742,2	11,0	
Formations et ateliers	277,2	10,4	882,9	33,0	-	-	729,0	27,3	382,5	14,3	-	-	400,8	15,0	2 672,3	7,9	
Travaux de génie civil	259,8	5,6	1 644,4	35,4	-	-	203,6	4,4	1 795,5	38,6	-	-	743,5	16,0	4 646,7	13,7	
Subventions et aides	253,0	4,3	1 650,1	28,2	-	-	-	-	3 465,8	59,1	491,3	8,4	-	-	5 860,3	17,2	
Fonds de garantie de crédit	550,0	12,1	492,2	10,8	2 000,0	44,0	-	-	1 000,0	22,0	501,6	11,0	-	-	4 543,7	13,4	
Coûts d'investissement totaux	4 160,9	13,4	9 171,9	29,5	2 000,0	6,4	2 821,2	9,1	8 364,2	26,9	1 190,5	3,8	3 344,0	10,8	31 052,7	91,3	
II. Dépenses courantes																	
Salaires et indemnités	352,8	13,6	1 189,3	45,9	-	-	10,2	0,4	815,7	31,5	-	-	225,3	8,7	2 593,3	7,6	
Coûts d'exploitation	45,3	12,8	79,6	22,5	-	-	18,6	5,2	35,2	9,9	-	-	175,3	49,5	354,0	1,0	
Total des coûts récurrents	398,1	13,5	1 268,9	43,1	-	-	28,8	1,0	850,9	28,9	-	-	400,6	13,6	2 947,3	8,7	
Total	4 559,0	13,4	10 440,8	30,7	2 000,0	5,9	2 850,0	8,4	9 215,1	27,1	1 190,5	3,5	3 744,6	11,0	34 000,0	100,0	

Tableau 3

Coûts du projet par composante et sous-composante et par année du projet
 (en milliers de dollars américains)

Composante/sous-composante	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Total
1. Renforcer la productivité et la résilience climatique des éleveurs de petits ruminants							
1. Soutenir les programmes nationaux d'élevage et services vétérinaires pour les petits ruminants ;	887,0	1643,9	2746,1	1625,5	1620,5	1 325,2	9 848,2
2. Renforcer la capacité d'adaptation grâce à des pratiques durables systèmes d'alimentation et d'abreuvement	67,4	428,3	1 461,9	1 948,9	672,6	575,7	5 154,9
3. Renforcement des capacités et sensibilisation des producteurs	171,6	247,6	296,8	291,6	244,1	143,4	1 395,0
Sous-total	1 126,0	2 319,8	4 504,8	3 866,0	2 537,2	2 044,3	16 398,1
2. Soutenir les investissements dans la chaîne de valeur des petits ruminants							
1. Accès aux marchés et valeur ajoutée	301,2	2 326,8	2 029,5	2 154,3	1 660,6	402,1	8 874,5
2. Accès au financement	589,9	816,6	833,2	866,0	938,3	905,1	4 949,1
Sous-total	891,0	3 143,4	2 862,7	3 020,3	2 598,9	1 307,2	13 823,6
3. Appui aux politiques et coordination des projets							
1. Appui aux politiques	-	111,4	184,7	191,3	99,1	8,6	595,0
2. Gestion de projet	580,9	485,3	433,0	617,4	559,6	507,2	3 183,3
Sous-total	580,9	596,7	617,7	808,7	658,7	515,8	3 778,4
Total	2 597,9	6 059,8	7 985,2	7 695,0	5 794,9	3 867,3	34 000,0

Stratégie et plan de financement et de cofinancement

30. Le coût total de SIGHT-II est estimé à 34,00 millions de dollars américains, y compris les imprévus liés aux travaux et aux prix. Le coût de base s'élève à 31,60 millions de dollars américains, avec des imprévus liés aux travaux de 0,17 million de dollars américains et des imprévus financiers de 2,23 millions de dollars américains. Les taxes représentent 8,76 % du coût total du projet, soit environ 2,98 millions de dollars américains. Le programme s'articule autour de trois volets : volet 1 : renforcement de la productivité et de la résilience climatique des éleveurs de petits ruminants (16,40 millions de dollars américains, soit 48,2 %) ; volet 2 : soutien aux investissements dans la chaîne de valeur des petits ruminants (13,82 millions de dollars, soit 40,7 %) ; et volet 3 : appui aux politiques et coordination du projet (3,78 millions de dollars, soit 11,1 %).
31. Le plan de financement prévoit des contributions provenant de multiples sources. Le FIDA apportera 4,56 millions de dollars des États-Unis par le biais du PBAS, ce qui représente 13,4 % du montant total du projet coûts. Le Fonds d'adaptation apportera une contribution de 9,22 millions de dollars américains (27,1 %), et le Fonds pour la pandémie fournira 2,85 millions de dollars américains (8,4 %). Le gouvernement du Jordanie apportera une contribution de 3,74 millions de dollars, principalement sous forme d'exonérations fiscales et de contributions en nature, ce qui représente 11 % du coût total. La Société de crédit agricole apportera une contribution de 2,00 millions de dollars (5,9 %). Les participants au projet contribueront à hauteur de 1,19 million de dollars américains (3,5 %). Le plan de financement laisse un déficit de financement de 10,44 millions de dollars américains, soit 30,7 % du coût total du projet, qui devra être comblé au cours de la mise en œuvre.

Décaissement

32. Le projet SIGHT-II utilisera principalement les modalités de décaissement suivantes : reconstitution et paiement direct. Les ressources du FIDA seront acheminées via un compte désigné libellé en dollars des États-Unis auprès de la Banque centrale de Jordanie, qui sera géré par l'unité de gestion du projet au sein du ministère de l'Agriculture. Les fonds seront transférés vers un compte d'exploitation en dinars jordaniens afin de financer les dépenses éligibles conformément au plan de travail et au budget annuels approuvés. Les paiements aux partenaires chargés de la mise en œuvre et aux prestataires de services seront effectués conformément aux dispositions contractuelles. En ce qui concerne les activités d'inclusion financière, les ressources du FIDA seront versées directement sur des comptes de ligne de crédit dédiés auprès de l'Agricultural Credit et réaffectées aux participants éligibles au projet. Les contributions des cofinanciers internationaux seront gérées par le biais de comptes bancaires opérationnels distincts, mais alignés.

Résumé des avantages et analyse économique

33. Cette section présente l'analyse économique et financière du projet SIGHT-II, en appliquant des méthodologies standard de coûts-avantages pour évaluer sa viabilité financière et économique. L'analyse s'appuie sur des modèles détaillés relatifs à l'élevage, à l'alimentation animale, à la transformation et à la prestation de services, élaborés à partir d'hypothèses prudentes, y compris une période de 10 ans période d'analyse et un taux d'adoption de 70 %. Les résultats indiquent que le projet est économiquement viable, avec un taux de rendement interne économique (TRIE) de 24,67 % et une valeur actuelle nette (VAN) de 93 millions de dollars américains à un taux d'actualisation de 10 %.
34. Les tests de sensibilité confirment une grande robustesse : avec des augmentations de coûts de 10, 20 et à 30 %, le taux de rendement interne (EIRR) se situe entre 24,1 % et 22,9 %, et la valeur actuelle nette (VAN) varie entre 90,5 millions et 85,0 millions de dollars américains. Avec des réductions des bénéfices de 10 %, 20 % et 30 %, le TRI interne reste supérieur à 22,2 %, avec des VAN comprises entre 81,1 millions et 57,05 millions de dollars américains.

Stratégie de sortie et durabilité

35. La stratégie de sortie de SIGHT-II est axée sur la durabilité à long terme grâce au renforcement des capacités institutionnelles, à l'autonomisation des organisations communautaires et à l'amélioration de l'autonomie des agriculteurs et des entreprises. Grâce à des formations ciblées, au mentorat et à un soutien technique, les producteurs, les micro, petites et moyennes entreprises et Les prestataires de services seront en mesure de pérenniser les améliorations au-delà de la fin du projet . Les groupes et coopératives communautaires chargés des pâturages bénéficieront d'un soutien pour gérer efficacement les ressources et les services. En intégrant les interventions dans les systèmes nationaux et en garantissant l'appropriation par le gouvernement, des fonctions essentielles telles que l'élevage, la santé animale et la vulgarisation seront transférées aux institutions jordaniennes, garantissant ainsi la pérennité de l'impact sans soutien externe.

III. des risques et gestion

A. Risques et mesures d'atténuation

36. SIGHT-II présente un profil de risque inhérent modéré, caractérisé par des contraintes en matière d'approvisionnement et de capacité financière, la variabilité climatique, la nécessité d'une approche multi-institutionnelle la coordination et d'éventuels retards dans la prestation des services. D'autres risques sont liés aux capacités inégales des partenaires et à la faiblesse des systèmes de données, qui pourraient nuire au suivi et à la prise de décision. Ces risques seront atténués grâce à des systèmes de passation des marchés et de gestion financière conformes aux directives du FIDA, à une planification précoce des achats, à des contrôles financiers renforcés, la formation obligatoire du personnel, un soutien ciblé aux partenaires, des mesures de transparence renforcées et une supervision étroite.

Tableau 4

Résumé général des risques

Domaines de risque	Évaluation du risque inhérent	Évaluation du risque résiduel
Contexte national	Modéré	Modéré
Stratégies et politiques sectorielles	Modéré	Modéré
Contexte environnemental et climatique	Modéré	Modéré
Portée du projet	Modéré	Modéré
Capacité institutionnelle pour la mise en œuvre et la pérennité	Modéré	Modéré
Gestion financière	Importante	Importante
Passation de marchés pour les projets	Modéré	Modéré
Impact environnemental, social et climatique	Modéré	Modéré
Parties prenantes	Modéré	Modéré
Global	Modéré	Modéré

B. Catégorie d' s environnementales et sociales

37. SIGHT-II est classé comme présentant un risque environnemental et social modéré. Les risques sont principalement liés à la modernisation d'infrastructures à petite échelle, à la restauration des pâturages, à l'augmentation de la consommation d'eau et les déchets issus des activités d'élevage et laitières, qui sont tous

spécifiques au site et gérables. Les mesures d'atténuation comprennent une formation aux pratiques durables et résilientes au changement climatique ; le respect du plan de gestion environnementale, sociale et climatique du projet ; et un suivi régulier. Les activités financées par des subventions de contrepartie ou des prêts feront l'objet d'une évaluation des risques environnementaux et de risque social afin d'exclure les projets à haut risque. Les capacités institutionnelles seront renforcées pour garantir la conformité et respecter le principe de ne laisser personne de côté.

C. Classification des risques climatiques selon la méthode SIGHT-II

38. Le projet SIGHT-II est classé comme présentant un risque climatique modéré, selon l'évaluation réalisée à l'aide de la méthodologie de l'IFAD en matière d'analyse des risques climatiques. La mise en œuvre s'étendra aux 12 gouvernorats, qui présentent des niveaux d'exposition variables. Toutefois, les tendances nationales pour l'ensemble du pays montrent une pénurie croissante d'eau, des sécheresses, des crues fluviales, une plus grande variabilité des précipitations et une hausse des températures accompagnée de vagues de chaleur plus fréquentes. Ces aléas accentuent les risques pour le secteur de l'élevage, notamment en réduisant la productivité des pâturages et en aggravant le stress hydrique pour les ménages ruraux. Le projet SIGHT-II renforcera la capacité d'adaptation grâce à la restauration des pâturages, à la collecte des eaux de pluie, à des fourrages résistants à la sécheresse et à la chaleur, à la diversification des moyens de subsistance, à un meilleur accès aux marchés et à des financements adaptés au climat, aidant ainsi les communautés à mieux gérer la et les pressions sur les ressources.

D. e de la dette et viabilité

39. La Jordanie est exposée à un risque modéré de tensions sur la dette souveraine, le niveau de la dette publique restant élevé en raison de pressions budgétaires persistantes et d'une marge de manœuvre limitée pour un assainissement rapide. La dette publique est néanmoins jugée viable. Le ratio dette/PIB, qui s'élève à près de 90 %, devrait rester élevé à court terme avant de diminuer progressivement en baisse à mesure que les réformes produisent leurs effets. Le gouvernement continue de mettre en œuvre des mesures visant à accroître les recettes et à maîtriser les dépenses, tandis que la croissance économique prévue, de l'ordre de 2,5 à 3 % au cours des prochaines années, devrait favoriser une amélioration progressive de la situation. Dans ce contexte, le financement du programme SIGHT-II reste conforme au cadre de gestion de la dette de la Jordanie et à ses objectifs de viabilité budgétaire à moyen terme.

IV. Mise en œuvre

A. Cadre d'organisationnel

Gestion et coordination du projet

40. Le ministère de l'Agriculture agira en tant qu'organisme d'exécution principal pour SIGHT-II, assurant la supervision stratégique et veillant à la cohérence avec les priorités nationales en matière d'agriculture et de sécurité alimentaire. La mise en œuvre sera assurée par une unité de gestion de projet (UGP) dédiée au sein du ministère de l'Agriculture, s'appuyant sur l'expérience et les dispositifs institutionnels de SIGHT-I. L'UGP comprendra du personnel possédant une expertise en matière d'approvisionnement, de gestion financière, de suivi et d'évaluation, d'égalité des sexes, de jeunesse, de climat, de gestion des connaissances et de communication. Les agences techniques nationales joueront des rôles spécialisés : le Centre national de recherche agricole mettra en œuvre les activités liées à la sélection, à la santé animale, au développement fourrager et la restauration des pâturages, tandis que la Société de crédit agricole dirigera les interventions en matière de finance rurale.
41. Un comité de pilotage du projet fournira des orientations stratégiques, approuvera les plans de travail et les budgets annuels et assurera la coordination interinstitutionnelle, tandis qu'un comité de coordination technique du projet soutiendra l'harmonisation opérationnelle entre les partenaires de mise en œuvre, notamment les directions au niveau des gouvernorats et les groupes communautaires de gestion des pâturages. Le projet SIGHT-II sera pleinement intégré aux structures du ministère de l'Agriculture afin de renforcer l'appropriation, la durabilité et l'utilisation efficace des ressources.

Gestion financière, passation des marchés et gouvernance

42. La gestion financière sera centralisée au sein de l'unité de gestion du projet (PMU) et englobera la budgétisation, les flux de fonds, le reporting financier et la conformité aux exigences du FIDA. Les systèmes de gestion financière seront alignés sur les normes internationales du secteur public. Les normes comptables seront appliquées et soutenues par des outils automatisés afin de garantir la production de rapports fiables et en temps opportun. Les fonds du projet seront gérés par le biais d'un compte dédié auprès de la Banque centrale de Jordanie, et les opérations financières seront alignées sur les plans de travail et les budgets annuels approuvés. L'unité de gestion du projet (PMU) sera dotée d'effectifs suffisants et renforcée, notamment par le déploiement de personnel qualifié en gestion financière et par des mesures ciblées de renforcement des capacités, en s'appuyant sur les enseignements tirés tirés des projets SIGHT-I et REGEP. Des audits externes annuels seront menés par le Bureau d'audit de Jordanie. Les marchés publics seront passés conformément aux règles du FIDA les directives en matière de passation de marchés et les systèmes nationaux applicables, en s'appuyant sur un plan de passation de marchés et une matrice des risques. Les dispositifs de gouvernance mettront l'accent sur la transparence, la tolérance zéro à l'égard des pratiques interdites et une surveillance rigoureuse, y compris des mécanismes de règlement des griefs conformes aux normes du FIDA.

Participation des groupes cibles, retour d'information et règlement des griefs

43. SIGHT-II mettra en œuvre des approches participatives pour garantir une réponse aux besoins des groupes cibles, notamment par le biais de consultations communautaires, d'une planification participative des pâturages et une collaboration structurée avec les femmes et les jeunes. Retour d'information Des mécanismes tels que les enquêtes auprès des participants, les canaux de suggestions et les écoles pratiques d'agriculteurs permettront d'orienter la gestion adaptative, et les organisations communautaires ainsi que les groupes de producteurs seront associés au choix et au suivi des activités.

Règlement des griefs

44. Un mécanisme de règlement des griefs à deux niveaux sera mis en place, comprenant des points focaux au niveau des projets et des comités communautaires, complétés par des systèmes au niveau des partenaires, garantissant un règlement accessible et rapide des griefs. Les plaignants pourront également s'adresser directement au FIDA par des voies confidentielles. Le mécanisme traitera tous les griefs, y compris le harcèlement sexuel, l'exploitation et les abus, conformément à politique de tolérance zéro du FIDA, avec une documentation et des rapports transparents au comité de pilotage du projet.

B. Planification, suivi et évaluation, apprentissage, gestion des connaissances et communication

45. SIGHT-II mettra en place un système intégré de planification, de suivi et d'évaluation (S&E) afin de favoriser une gestion adaptative, une prise de décision fondée sur des données factuelles et l'engagement politique. Les plans de travail et les budgets annuels seront axés sur les résultats, élaborés dans le cadre de processus participatifs et validés par le comité de pilotage du projet. Un système d'information de gestion numérique permettra de suivre les réalisations, les résultats et données des participants en temps réel, complété par des enquêtes de référence, à mi-parcours et de fin de projet pour évaluer l'impact. Un suivi continu sur le terrain permettra d'apporter des ajustements en cours de mise en œuvre.
46. La gestion des connaissances permettra de tirer systématiquement les enseignements des interventions en matière d'élevage, de restauration des pâturages, d'adaptation au changement climatique, de finance inclusive et d'autonomisation des femmes et des jeunes. Les produits de connaissance seront partagés via ateliers, dialogues techniques, plateformes nationales et canaux numériques. Une stratégie de communication spécifique permettra d'accroître la visibilité, d'informer les parties prenantes et de favoriser la généralisation des approches efficaces. Une intégration solide entre la planification, le suivi et l'évaluation, la gestion des connaissances et la communication renforcera l'apprentissage, la responsabilité et l'adoption par les institutions.

Innovation et mise à l'échelle

47. SIGHT-II introduira des innovations adaptées au contexte pour le secteur des petits ruminants en Jordanie, notamment l'extension d'un programme d'élevage modernisé reposant sur l'insémination artificielle et l'identification numérique du bétail, des solutions d'approvisionnement en fourrage et en eau résilientes au changement climatique

, des modèles communautaires de gouvernance des pâturages et le renforcement une surveillance des maladies s'appuyant sur des systèmes de laboratoire améliorés. Des modèles de prestation de services pilotés par les jeunes seront encouragés dans des domaines tels que l'insémination artificielle, la production d'aliments pour animaux, les technologies d'économie d'eau et les services vétérinaires. Un soutien global, combinant subventions, financement, formation et accompagnement, permettra aux femmes et aux jeunes de créer des micro-entreprises viables dans les secteurs de la transformation du lait, de la laine et de la viande.

48. Le projet est conçu pour offrir une forte évolutivité grâce à son alignement sur les stratégies nationales et grâce à une étroite collaboration avec des institutions telles que le Centre national de recherche agricole et la Société de crédit agricole, ce qui permettra aux modèles efficaces d'être intégrés dans les systèmes gouvernementaux. L'engagement politique et les partenariats avec les acteurs du développement favoriseront davantage la reproduction et l'intégration des interventions réussies dans les programmes futurs.

C. Plans de mise en œuvre de l'État de préparation à la mise en œuvre et plans de démarrage

49. La préparation à la mise en œuvre sera assurée par la finalisation du manuel de mise en œuvre du projet, la mise en place d'organes de coordination, le recrutement et la formation du personnel de l'unité de gestion du projet (PMU), ainsi que la mise en service des systèmes de passation des marchés, de gestion financière et de gestion numérique de l'information. La priorité sera donnée aux marchés et aux accords de partenariat conclus en amont.

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

50. Le FIDA supervisera directement SIGHT-II par le biais de missions annuelles, avec un examen à mi-parcours conjoint au cours de la troisième année et un rapport complet d'achèvement du projet étayé par des évaluations d'impact et les retours d'expérience des participants.

V. Instruments juridiques et pouvoir d'

51. Un accord de financement entre le Royaume hachémite de Jordanie et le FIDA constituera l'instrument juridique permettant d'octroyer le financement proposé à l'emprunteur/bénéficiaire. Une copie de l'accord de financement négocié figure à l'appendice I.
52. Le Royaume hachémite de Jordanie est habilité, en vertu de sa législation, à recevoir un financement du FIDA.
53. Je suis convaincu que le financement proposé sera conforme à l'Accord portant création du FIDA et aux Politiques et critères de financement du FIDA.

VI. Recommandation

54. Je recommande au Conseil d'administration d'approuver le financement proposé conformément à la résolution suivante :

IL EST RÉSOLU : que le Fonds accorde un prêt à des conditions normales au Royaume hachémite de Jordanie d'un montant de quatre millions cinq cent cinquante-neuf mille dollars des États-Unis (4 559 000 USD) et selon des modalités et conditions qui seront pour l'essentiel conformes à celles présentées dans le présent document.

Alvaro Lario
Président

Negotiated financing agreement

Loan No: _____

Project name: Small Ruminants Investment and Graduating Households in Transition Project II ("the Project" or "SIGHT II")

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (the "Borrower")

and

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (the "Fund" or "IFAD")

(each a "Party" and both of them collectively the "Parties")

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

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

NOW THEREFORE, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

Section A

1. This Agreement comprises the following: the Main Document (Recitals and Sections A to E), 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 the loan in Ordinary terms (the "Financing") to the Borrower which the Borrower shall use to implement the Project in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

Section B

1. The IFAD Financing shall comprise a loan in the amount of four million five hundred fifty-nine thousand USD (USD 4 559 000) (the "Loan").
2. In addition to the Loan, the Project is expected to benefit from co-financing in the amount of two million United States dollars (USD 2 000 000) from the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC).
3. The Financing is granted on ordinary terms and shall be subject to interest on the principal amount outstanding of the Loan at a rate equal to the IFAD Reference Interest Rate including a variable spread, payable semi-annually in the Loan Service Payment Currency, and have a maturity period of 12 years, including a grace period of 3 years,

starting from the date as of which the Fund has determined that all general conditions precedent to withdrawal have been fulfilled.

4. The Loan Service Payment Currency shall be in United States dollars (USD).
5. The first day of the applicable Fiscal Year shall be 1 January.
6. Payments of principal and interest shall be payable on each 1st April and 1st October.
7. There shall be a Designated Account in USD, for the exclusive use of the Loan opened in the Central Bank of Jordan. The Borrower shall inform the Fund of the officials authorized to operate the Designated Account.
8. There shall be a Programme Account in Jordanian dinar (JOD), to receive funds from the Loan designated account, opened in the Central Bank of Jordan.
9. The Borrower shall provide counterpart financing for the Project in the amount of approximately three million seven hundred forty-four thousand six hundred United States dollars (USD 3 744 600) equivalent in the form of cofinancing of activities, taxes and duties.

Section C

1. The SIGHT II Lead Implementing Agency shall be the Ministry of Agriculture.
2. Additional Project Parties are described in Schedule 1 Part II, paragraph 9.
3. A Mid-Term Review will be conducted as specified in Section 8.03 (b) and (c) of the General Conditions; however, the Parties may agree on a different date for the Mid-Term Review of the implementation of the Project.
4. The Project Completion Date shall be the sixth (6th) anniversary of the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
5. Procurement of goods, works and services financed by the Financing shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Borrower's procurement regulations, to the extent such are consistent with the IFAD Procurement Guidelines.

Section D

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

Section E

1. The following are designated as additional specific conditions precedent to withdrawal:
 - (a) The IFAD no objection to the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) shall have been obtained.
 - (b) The Borrower through the SIGHT II Project Agency shall have established the Project Management Unit (PMU) (and recruited the Project Director and the Finance Manager), Project Steering Committee (PSC), and Project Technical Coordination Committee (PTCC).

- (c) Key Project staff have been appointed as per Paragraph 11 of Schedule 3 of this Agreement.
2. The following is designated as an additional specific condition precedent to withdrawal from the Credit & Guarantee Fund category:
- (a) Subsidiary agreements for the Credit lines shall be signed between Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and ACC and approved by IFAD.
3. The following are designated as additional grounds for suspension of the right of the Borrower to request withdrawals under this Agreement:
- (a) The PIM or any provision thereof, has been waived, suspended, terminated, amended or modified without the prior agreement of the Fund and the Fund, after consultation with the Borrower, has determined that it has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the Project.
- (b) The Memoranda of Understanding among the implementing partners as referred to in paragraph 9 (Project Partners) of Part II of Schedule 1, or any provision thereof, has been waived, suspended, terminated, amended, or modified without the prior consent of the Fund, and the Fund has determined that such waiver, suspension, termination, amendment or modification has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the Project.
- (c) Key Project staff as established in Paragraph 11 of Schedule 3 have been removed from the Project without prior consultations with the Fund.
4. The following are the designated representatives and addresses to be used for any communication related to this Agreement:

For the Borrower:

The Minister
Ministry for Planning and
International Co-operation
of the Hashemite Kingdom
of Jordan
P.O. Box 555 Amman 11118
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

For the Fund:

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 has been prepared in the English language in two (2) original copies, one (1) for the Fund and one (1) for the Borrower.

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

"[Authorised Representative Name]"
Minister of Planning and International Cooperation

Date: _____

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Alvaro Lario
President

Date: _____

Schedule 1

Project Description and Implementation Arrangements

I. Project Description

1. *Target Population.* The Project targets rural smallholders for whom small ruminants are a source of income, food security and a safety net, particularly women and youth, engaged in small ruminant value chains in all Governorates of Jordan.
2. *Project area.* The Project will be implemented nationwide, with a focus on the most vulnerable governorates: Ma'an, Karak, Tafilah, and Mafraq. These areas are prioritized based on poverty, unemployment, livestock population, water access, sector development potential, and climate vulnerability.
3. *Goal.* The project goal is to "increase resilience and food and nutrition security of rural smallholders engaged in small ruminants value chains and ultimately contribute to sustainable, inclusive and healthy food systems", and the Project Development Objective (PDO) is to "sustainably improve productivity, resilience, profitability, and small ruminants value chains contribution to smallholders' livelihoods". It will achieve them by strengthening delivery of essential livestock services (breeding, animal health, identification, extension), adoption of resilient and adaptive production technologies, supporting sustainable rangelands management and water conservation, as well as enhancing value addition, access to market and financial services.
4. *Objectives.* SIGHT-II aims to increase the resilience, productivity, and profitability of Jordan's small ruminant sector. It addresses interconnected challenges such as low productivity, climate vulnerability, limited market access, weak veterinary and breeding services, and structural barriers for women and youth. The Project will deliver essential livestock services, promote climate-resilient technologies, support sustainable rangeland and water management, and enhance value addition and financial inclusion.
5. *Components.* The Project shall consist of the following Components:
 - 5.1 *Component 1: Strengthening productivity and climate resilience of small ruminant production.* This Component shall support the transformation of smallholder small ruminant production systems to improve productivity, resilience to climate change, and environmental sustainability. It shall include, inter alia:
 - (a) support to national breeding programmes, animal health systems, veterinary laboratories, disease surveillance and control, and proximity veterinary services, including public-private delivery models;
 - (b) strengthening adaptive capacity through sustainable feed, fodder and water systems, including rangeland restoration, rainwater harvesting, and promotion of alternative and drought-resilient feed solutions; and
 - (c) capacity building and awareness-raising of producers through farmer and pastoral field schools, technical training, and knowledge exchange, including on climate-smart practices, business management, gender and nutrition.
 - 5.2 *Component 2: Supporting investments in the small ruminant value chain.* This Component shall support inclusive and climate-resilient investments along the small ruminant value chain, with a focus on market access, value addition and access to finance. It shall include, inter alia:

- (a) rehabilitation and construction of climate-resilient livestock market infrastructure and facilities;
- (b) support to women, youth, microenterprises and MSMEs engaged in livestock production, processing, marketing and related services through matching grants, technical assistance and capacity building;
- (c) facilitation of market access, product promotion and market information, including quality certification and branding; and
- (d) support to access to finance, including financial literacy, technical assistance to the Agricultural Credit Corporation, and provision of credit to eligible value chain actors through dedicated credit windows.

5.3. *Component 3: Policy support and project coordination.* This Component shall support evidence-based policy dialogue, institutional strengthening and effective project coordination. It shall include, inter alia:

- (a) generation and dissemination of knowledge products to inform inclusive policy dialogue and sector development;
- (b) technical assistance for formulation and revision of priority livestock sector policies and strategies, including animal health and small ruminant sector development; and
- (c) strengthening national capacities for monitoring, reporting and verification of livestock-related greenhouse gas emissions.

II. Implementation Arrangements

6. *SIGHT II Project Agency and Organizational Structures.* The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) will serve as the Lead Implementing Agency for SIGHT II, under the overall policy oversight of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) as the Lead Project Agency. MoA will ensure that the project remains fully aligned with national priorities, including the National Food Security Strategy (NFSS), and the Higher Council for Food Security (HCFS) agenda. The MoA will oversee the work of Field Project Coordinators (FPCs), who will be based in target governorates and provide operational and technical support to both Components 1 and 2.

7. *Project Oversight and Strategic Guidance.* Strategic oversight and coordination will be provided by a Project Steering Committee (PSC), chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and composed of representatives from the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC), Ministry of Finance, National Agricultural Research Center (NARC), Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC), and IFAD as an observer only when needed. The PSC will meet twice a year to: Endorse the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) and major procurement plans; Review progress and approve semi-annual reports; Address high-level implementation challenges; Ensure alignment with national priorities and synergies with ongoing donor programmes.

A Project Technical Coordination Committee (PTCC), chaired by the Project Director, will meet quarterly to review technical progress, coordinate implementation among partners, ensure cross-learning, and monitor field-level performance.

8. *Project Management Unit.* The Project will be implemented through a dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) established within MoA, responsible for the overall coordination, fiduciary and technical management, reporting, monitoring, and safeguards compliance.

9. *Project Parties.* The Project will collaborate with a core group of partner ministries and institutions including the Ministry for Planning and International Co-operation, the National Agricultural Research Center (NARC), responsible for breeding, rangeland restoration, and adaptive feed research, and the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC), which will manage financial products and the credit line under Component 2. Partnerships will also be established with private sector actors (feed suppliers, processors, veterinary service providers), community-based organizations, and NGOs to ensure inclusive outreach and service delivery at the local level. Implementation agreements (MoUs or subsidiary contracts) will be concluded with NARC and ACC, specifying roles, deliverables, timelines, and reporting obligations.

10. *Monitoring and Evaluation.* A robust Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) system will be established to track progress, capture lessons learned, and inform adaptive management. The PMU M&E Unit will consist of an M&E Specialist, supported by focal points in NARC, ACC, field coordination teams, other implementing partners, and regional agricultural directorates. The M&E Specialist will oversee the system's design, quality assurance, and reporting, while focal points will ensure timely data collection and verification at field level. The system will integrate output, outcome, and financial monitoring, aligned with the Results Management Framework, including IFAD mainstreaming indicators on gender, youth, nutrition, and climate adaptation. Evaluation will include analysis of changes in the ability of beneficiaries, women and men, to make strategic choices; their autonomy in income; decision making on financial services, means of production and use of income.

11. *Knowledge Management.* Knowledge management (KM) will be mainstreamed across all project components. In particular, KM and policy engagement are embedded in Component 3 (Policy support and project coordination). This component will lead the design of inclusive livestock policies, enhance institutional systems for disease control and greenhouse gas (GHG) monitoring, and coordinate project-wide knowledge activities. Dissemination will be tailored to targeted audiences, including government, donors, research institutions, and IFAD platforms. Methods include policy roundtables, technical working groups, stakeholder workshops, and co-publication with technical partners. A knowledge management focal point will be identified within the PMU to coordinate the implementation of the Knowledge Action Plan (KAP), with support from technical assistance partners. The KAP will be developed in Year 1 and incorporated into the Project Implementation Manual (PIM), detailing timelines, responsibilities, and budget allocations for knowledge generation, dissemination, and use.

12. *Project Implementation Manual.* The Project Implementation Manual (PIM), developed during the design phase, outlines the financial management arrangements specific to the project. It details the internal control framework, including the responsibilities of key actors, documentation standards, and financial reporting requirements. The PIM will be reviewed and updated during the project's start-up phase and periodically thereafter to ensure alignment with operational realities and fiduciary standards.

Schedule 2

Allocation Table

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

Category	Loan Amount Allocated in USD	Percentage
I. Civil works	234 000	100% net of taxes
II. Equipment, materials, goods & services	1 977 000	100% net of taxes and beneficiaries' contribution
III. Consultancies	562 000	100% net of taxes and beneficiaries' contribution
IV. Training and workshops	249 000	100% net of taxes and beneficiaries' contribution
V. Grants & subsidies	228 000	100% net of beneficiaries' contribution
VI. Credit & Guarantee funds	495 000	100% net of ACC co-financing & beneficiaries' contribution
VII. Operating costs	358 000	100% net of taxes
Unallocated	456 000	
TOTAL	4 559 000	

Schedule 3

Special Covenants

I. General Provisions

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

1. Within six (6) months of entry into force of the Financing Agreement, the Borrower (through the SIGHT II Project Agency) will procure and install a customized accounting software in accordance with International Accounting Standards and IFAD's requirements.
2. Within six (6) months of entry into force of the Financing Agreement, the Borrower (through the SIGHT II Project Agency) will enter into an agreement with implementing partners to define the collaboration, including the roles, responsibilities and duties with regards to implementation, financial management, accounting and reporting.
3. *Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation.* The Borrower shall ensure that (i) a Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) system shall be established within twelve (12) months from the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
4. *Gender.* The Borrower shall ensure that the Project addresses gender norms hindering women economic empowerment and decision making through building their technical and financial capacity, strengthening women leadership and peer learning structures, financially supporting women led groups, cooperatives, and micro-businesses, facilitating community dialogue on positive gender norms, generation of employment opportunities, and engagement with MSMEs through the credit line under component 2.
5. Borrower shall ensure that the Project is implemented in a socially inclusive manner and that the rights and interests of vulnerable and marginalised groups are duly respected, in accordance with applicable national legislation and IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP).
6. *Anticorruption Measures.* The Borrower shall comply with IFAD's Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations, as may be amended from time to time.
7. *Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.* The Borrower and the Project Parties shall ensure that the Project is carried out in accordance with the provisions of IFAD's 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 Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) and/or the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) 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 Procurement system.* The Borrower shall ensure that a procurement plan is prepared and maintained in IFAD's designated end-to-end procurement system ("IFAD OPEN"). The Borrower/Recipient shall ensure that all procurement-related contracts, agreements and related payments financed under the Project (including but not limited to those in relation to goods, works, services, consultancy, non-consulting services, community contracts, grants and financing contracts), are recorded in IFAD-OPEN in accordance with IFAD's applicable policies and procedures. The Borrower shall ensure that the related data is updated on a quarterly basis during Project implementation.

10. The Key Project Personnel are: Project Manager, Financial Specialist, Officer for Monitoring and Evaluation, Knowledge Management Officer, Procurement Officer, Social Inclusion and Gender Specialist, Community Development Specialist and Environment and Climate Assessment 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 Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures, as may be amended from time to time by the Fund (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 or moderate social, environmental and climate risks as determined by the Fund, the Borrower shall carry out the implementation of the Project in accordance with the Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures ("SECAP"), as may be amended from time to time by the Fund.

2. The Borrower shall not amend, vary or waive any provision of the Management Plan(s), unless agreed in writing by the Fund.

3. When there is a potential risk of resettlement, the Borrower shall not, and shall cause the Executing Agency, all its contractors, its sub-contractors, and suppliers not to commence implementation of any works, unless all Project affected persons have been compensated and/or resettled in accordance with the specific RAP, FPIC and/ or the agreed works and compensation schedule.

4. For high risk projects, the Borrower shall disclose (i) the draft and final versions of the Environmental, Social and Climate Management Framework (ESCMF): (ii) the draft and final Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) reports and (iii) other relevant other relevant Management Plan(s), as applicable, 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) and will be done in accordance with national laws and regulations.

5. The Borrower shall ensure (or cause the Implementing Agency to ensure) compliance with the relevant SECAP procedures and the Management Plans during the Project

implementation. All bidding documents and contracts for goods, works and services shall contain provisions that require contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers to comply at all times during the implementation of the Project with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP and the Management Plan(s), if any.

6. If an incident with respect to environmental, social (including labor and community), or health and safety (ESHS) issues occurs in the context of the Project or during the implementation of the Borrower's activities, the Borrower must, in good faith, promptly notify IFAD and agree to follow procedures indicated either in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) or as may be designated by IFAD in consultation with the Borrower. In all cases, the procedures must comply with IFAD's Incident Procedures.

7. The Borrower shall ensure (or cause the 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.

8. Without limitation on its other reporting obligations under this Agreement, the Borrower shall provide the Fund with:

- (a) Reports on the status of compliance with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP, ESCMPs and the Management Plan(s) (if any) on a semi-annual basis - or such other frequency as may be agreed with the Fund;
- (b) Reports of any social, environmental, health and safety incidents occurring during the implementation of the Project and proposed remedial measures, in accordance with IFAD's Incident Procedures. The Borrower will disclose relevant information from such reports to affected persons promptly upon submission of the said reports; and
- (c) Reports of any breach of compliance with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP and the Management Plan(s) (if any) promptly after becoming aware of such a breach.

9. 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 reached by project-supported activities				M&E System	Semi-annual/Annual	PMU, M&E Unit, Component leads	Continued political and economic stability in Jordan
	Males - Males	0	3360	8400				
	Females - Females	0	2240	5600				
	Young - Young people	0	840	2100				
	Total number of persons receiving services - Number of people	0	5600	14000				
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached				M&E System	Semi-annual/Annual	PMU, M&E Unit, Component leads	
	Households - Households	0	5600	14000				
1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members				M&E System	Semi-annual/Annual	PMU, M&E Unit, Component leads		
Household members - Number of people	0	26320	65800					
Project Goal Enhance the resilience and food security of rural smallholders engaged in	Reduction in the prevalence of food insecurity measured with Food insecurity experience scale (FIES)				COI Survey (FIES methodology)	Baseline, Mid-term and Completion	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact)	Continued political and economic stability in Jordan

small ruminants' value chains, contributing to sustainable, inclusive and healthy food systems	Percent reduction - Percentage (%)	0	7	15			assessment contractors)	
	Percentage increase in the HH assets' ownership index				COI Survey	Baseline, Mid-term and Completion	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact assessment contractors)	
	Households - Percentage (%)	0	10	20				
	Households reporting an increase in resilience measured through the ability to recover from shocks (ATR)				COI Survey	Baseline, Mid-term and Completion	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact assessment contractors)	
Households - Percentage (%)	0	10	25					
Development Objective Sustainably improve, resilience, profitability and contribution of the small-ruminants value chains to advance livelihoods	2.2.1 Persons with new jobs/employment opportunities				M&E System, COI Survey	Annual, Baseline, Mid-term and Completion	PMCU, M&E Unit, and IPs (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact assessment contractors)	Continued political and economic stability in Jordan. Capacity building results in adoption of climate-resilient inputs and technologies.
	Males - Males	0	480	1200				
	Females - Females	0	320	800				
	Young - Young people	0	320	800				
	Total number of persons with new jobs/employment opportunities - Number of people	0	800	2000				
	3.2.2 Households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices				COI Survey	Baseline, Mid-term and Completion		
	Total number of household members - Number of people	0	10124	25310				
	Households - Percentage (%)	0	15	38				
	Households - Households	0	2154	5385				
	Smallholders and MSMEs reporting at least 20% increase in income				COI Survey	Baseline, Mid-term and Completion	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact assessment contractors)	
	Smallholders - Number	0	486	1215				
	MSMEs - Number	0	56	140				
	3.2.1 Tons of Greenhouse gas emissions (tCO2e) avoided and/or sequestered					Baseline & Completion	IFAD/FAO PMU M&E unit	

	Hectares of land - Area (ha)	0			FAO Ex-act methodology and GLEAMi			
	tCO2e/20 years - Number	0						
	tCO2e/ha - Number	0						
	tCO2e/ha/year - Number	0						
Outcome 1. Increased productivity and climate resilience of small ruminants' systems	SF.2.1 Households satisfied with project-supported services				COI Survey and M&E System	Mid-Term and Completion	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact assessment contractors)	Targeted communities are willing and able to adopt improved technologies, practices, and services that enhance productivity and market engagement.
	Household members - Number of people	0	19740	49350				
	Households - Percentage (%)	0	30	75				
	Households - Households	0	4200	10500				
	1.2.2 Households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices				COI Survey and M&E System	Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact assessment contractors)	
	Total number of household members - Number of people	0	15792	39480				
	Households - Percentage (%)	0	24	60				
	Households - Households	0	3360	8400				
	1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in production				COI Survey and M&E System	Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact assessment contractors)	
	Total number of household members - Number of people	0	15792	39480				
	Households - Percentage (%)	0	24	70				
	Households - Households	0	3360	8400				

	1.2.8 Women reporting minimum dietary diversity (MDDW)			COI Survey and M&E System	Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact assessment contractors)		
	Women (%) - Percentage (%)	0	24					60
	Women (number) - Females	0	1344					3360
	Households (%) - Percentage (%)	0	24					60
	Households (number) - Households	0	3360					8400
	Household members - Number of people	0	15792					39480
	Women-headed households - Households							
	IE.2.1 Individuals demonstrating an improvement in empowerment			COI Survey and M&E System	Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact assessment contractors)		
	Young - Percentage (%)	0	16					40
	Young - Young people	0	560					1400
	Total persons - Percentage (%)	0	10					25
	Total persons - Number of people	0	1400					3500
	Females - Percentage (%)	0	24					60
	Females - Females	0	840					2100
	Males - Percentage (%)	0	16					40
Males - Males	0	560	1400					
Output 1.1 Increased production	1.1.3 Rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages			M&E System	Semi-annual/Annual	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact	Farmers willing to actively engage in the	

and dissemination of improved genetic material	Males - Males	0	2640	6600			assessment contractors)	breeding and animal health program
	Females - Females	0	1760	4400				
	Young - Young people	0	660	1650				
	Total rural producers - Number of people	0	4400	11000				
	Artificial Inseminations (AI) performed				M&E System	Semi-annual/Annual	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact assessment contractors)	
	AI performed - Number	0	30000	90000				
	Genetically improved breeding stock disseminated				M&E System	Baseline, Mid-term and Completion	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact assessment contractors)	
	Animals disseminated - Number	0	600	1500				
	Upgraded livestock information and traceability system				M&E System	Baseline, Mid-term and Completion	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact assessment contractors)	
	Registry system - Number	0	0	1				
Output 1.2 Strengthened disease control system and proximity animal health service delivery	Veterinary diagnostic laboratories upgraded				M&E System	Semi-annual/Annual	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact assessment contractors)	Veterinary service providers willing to enhance animal health services
	Laboratories - Number	0	5	12				
	Proximity vet clinics established or rehabilitated				M&E System	Semi-annual/Annual	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact assessment contractors)	
	Proximity vet clinics - Number	0	44	110				
	Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) trained and deployed				M&E System	Semi-annual/Annual	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact assessment contractors)	
	CAHWs - Number	0	20	50				
	Governorates veterinarians trained on animal diagnostics				M&E System	Semi-annual/Annual	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact assessment contractors)	
	Male - Number	0	40	80				
	Females - Number	0	20	40				
	Young people - Number	0	35	90				

	Total veterinarians trained - Number	0	60	120				
Output 1.3 Sustainable feed and water solutions that enhance livestock resilience tested and disseminated.	3.1.4 Land brought under climate-resilient practices				M&E System	Semi-annual/Annual	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact assessment contractors)	Capacity building results in adoption of enhanced production techniques and adequate climate resilient practices and NRM
	Hectares of land - Area (ha)	0	720	1800				
	3.1.1 Groups supported to sustainably manage natural resources and climate-related risks				M&E System	Semi-annual/Annual	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact assessment contractors)	
	Total size of groups - Number of people	0	138	345				
	Groups supported - Groups	0	5	12				
	Males - Males	0	83	207				
	Females - Females	0	55	138				
	Young - Young people	0	21	52				
	Number of farmers receiving and cultivating drought- and heat-tolerant fodder species/varieties							
	Males - Number	0	480	1200				
	Females - Number	0	320	800				
	Young people - Number	0	120	300				
	Total farmers supported - Number of people	0	800	3000				
Number of youth-led MSMEs supported for feed and fodder production				M&E System	Semi-annual/Annual	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact assessment contractors)		
Youth-led MSMEs - Number	0	5	12					
Output 1.4 Strengthened producers' capacity on	1.1.4 Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies				M&E System	Semi-annual/Annual	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact	Capacity building results in adoption of new and improved

climate-smart livestock practices, business management, nutrition and social inclusion	Men trained in livestock - Males	0	1303	3258			assessment contractors)	practices. Capacity building results in adoption of enhanced and nutrition-sensitive production and processing techniques. Willingness of target groups to invest in new technologies and/or production practices
	Women trained in livestock - Females	0	869	2172				
	Young people trained in livestock - Young people	0	326	815				
	Total persons trained in livestock - Number of people	0	2172	5430				
	1.1.8 Persons provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition				M&E System	Semi-annual/Annual	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact assessment contractors)	
	Total persons participating - Number of people	0	2016	5040				
	Males - Males	0	1210	3024				
	Females - Females	0	806	2016				
	Households - Households	0	2016	5040				
	Household members benefitted - Number of people	0	9475	23688				
Young - Young people	0	302	756					
Outcome 2. Increased poor rural households' capacities to establish and manage climate smart businesses along the livestock value chain, including improved access to finance	1.2.5 Households reporting using rural financial services				COI Survey and M&E System	Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact assessment contractors)	Private sector actors and financial institutions remain engaged and responsive to opportunities for investment, service delivery, and inclusive value chain development.
	Total number of household members - Number of people	0	80	200				
	Households - Percentage (%)	0	24	60				

	Households - Households	0	80	200				
	2.2.6 Households reporting improved physical access to markets, processing and storage facilities							
	Households reporting improved physical access to markets - Percentage (%)		0	70				
	Size of households - Number of people		0	3948				
	Households reporting improved physical access to markets - Households		0	840				
Output 2.1 Improved infrastructure, equipment and capacities for market access, value addition, and food safety in small ruminants' value chain.	2.1.2 Persons trained in income-generating activities or business management				M&E System	Semi-annual/Annual	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact assessment contractors)	Targeted communities, including women, youth, and MSMEs, are willing and able to adopt improved technologies, practices, and services that enhance productivity and market engagement.
	Males - Males	0	288	720				
	Females - Females	0	192	480				
	Young - Young people	0	72	180				
	Persons trained in IGAs or BM (total) - Number of people	0	480	1200				
	2.1.6 Market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated				M&E System	Semi-annual/Annual	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact assessment contractors)	
	Total number of facilities - Facilities		3	6				
	Market facilities constructed/rehabilitated - Facilities		3	6				
	Total expected users - Number of people		700	1200				

Output 2.2 Developed and provided tailored financial products (grants and loans) for smallholders, women, youth, and MSMEs	Number of smallholder producers and MSMEs receiving grants for improved milk/meat production and processing equipment or infrastructure			M&E System	Semi-annual/Annual	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact assessment contractors)	Targeted communities, including women, youth, and MSMEs, are willing and able to adopt improved technologies, practices, and services that enhance productivity and market engagement.	
	Males - Number	0	255					638
	Females - Number	0	170					425
	Young people - Number	0	64					159
	Total individuals supported - Number of people	0	425					1063
	MSMEs - Number	0	25					63
	1.1.5 Persons in rural areas accessing financial services			M&E System	Semi-annual/Annual	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact assessment contractors)		
	Men in rural areas accessing financial services - credit - Males	0	80					200
	Women in rural areas accessing financial services - credit - Females	0	53					134
	Young people in rural areas accessing financial services - credit - Young people	0	20					50
Total persons accessing financial services - credit - Number of people	0	133	334					
Enterprises - Enterprises	0	48	119					

Outcome 3. Policy and regulatory context favourable to sustainable development of the small ruminants' value chains, smallholder participation and private investments.	SF.2.2 Households reporting they can influence decision-making of local authorities and project-supported service providers				COI Survey and M&E System	Mid-Term and Completion	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact assessment contractors)	National institutions, including the Ministry of Agriculture and local service providers, maintain strong commitment and coordination capacity to implement policy and institutional reforms across the small ruminants' value chain.
	Household members - Number of people	0	9513	23782				
	Households - Percentage (%)	0	14	36				
	Households - Households	0	2024	5060				
	Policy 3 Existing/new laws, regulations, policies or strategies proposed to policy makers for approval, ratification or amendment				COI Survey and M&E System	Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact assessment contractors)	
Number - Number	0	1	2					
Output 3.1 Strengthened policies and institutional systems supporting livestock services to enable inclusive and climate-resilient development.	Policy 1 Policy-relevant knowledge products completed				M&E System	Semi-annual/Annual	PMU, M&E Unit (Baseline, Mid-term and Impact assessment contractors)	Willingness of policy makers to develop/adopt new policies
	Number - Knowledge Products	0	2	5				

Integrated Project Risk Matrix

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Country Context	Moderate	Moderate
Political Commitment	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk: Nearly 1.5 million voters (31% voter turnout) cast their ballots on September 10, 2024, to elect members of the House of Representatives. These elections were the first to be held under the new party and electoral laws that were adopted after Jordan's King Abdullah II formed a royal commission to modernize the political system in 2021. The Islamic Action Front (IAF), the political arm of the Jordanian Muslim Brotherhood, made significant gains in the country's parliamentary elections, it won 31 seats (out of 138), up from the seven seats it had in the previous parliament. Although the voter turnout is as low as the elections held during the COVID-19 virus, the overall political situation in the country remains stable. This is in addition to the fact that the political commitment to IFAD's interventions has always been very positive, with a strong standing relationship of over 40 years and nine programmes successfully implemented; including SIGHT phase 1, which the government has now requested to be scaled-up, thus further emphasizing its commitment to this programme.</p>		
<p>Mitigations: Continue to monitor for any changes in the political situation.</p>		
Governance	Low	Low
<p>Risk: Overall, Jordan has a stable and well-established governance structure. Jordan is ranked 49th on the list of transparency international in 2024, with a score of 59/100. In World Bank's Governance Indicators Jordan generally performs well in Government Effectiveness and Rule of Law, indicating a relatively efficient and reliable public sector and judicial system compared to regional peers in MENA. It also scores above the regional average in Control of Corruption, corroborating the findings of Transparency International.</p>		
<p>Mitigations: Will ensure guidance and supervision of e.g. procurement, financial management, recruitment and grant ward processes.</p>		
Macroeconomic	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Risk: Jordan has been grappling with high levels of public debt, which have been exacerbated by regional instability, economic slowdowns, and the costs associated with hosting a large number of refugees. As of 2023, Jordan's public debt stands at approximately 110% of GDP. Jordan's economy is heavily dependent on external aid and remittances, which make it vulnerable to external shocks. The unemployment rate stood at 21.4% in 2024, 36.6% of them are from 15-24 and 53% are aged 25-39 years. Youth unemployment higher in 2023 (15-19, 20-24, and 25-29 has reached 53.5%, 40.5% and 29.0%, respectively and fiscal space to respond to growing social needs is limited. Jordan relies heavily on energy imports to meet its</p>		

domestic energy needs, making it susceptible to global energy price fluctuations. Jordan is one of the most water-scarce countries in the world, which poses a significant risk to agricultural productivity, human health, and overall economic stability. Finally geopolitical risks and instability in the region may negatively impact Jordan's economy, particularly tourism and investor confidence		
Mitigations: The financing structure of SIGHT-II will consist of at least 36% grant financing to reduce the implications of the high debt distress facing the country. The programme will also focus on generating employment for women and youth in rural areas. The programme will also focus on promoting climate resilient practices and circular economy that focus on natural resource management, with strong emphasis on water and feed scarcity.		
Fragility and security	Low	Low
Risk: Jordan is not on the World Bank's list of fragile countries, and it is a center of stability and peace in a volatile region. However, geopolitically, the intensifying levels of conflict in Jordan's neighbouring countries, has placed Jordan in a precarious situation, which increases the risk of unintentional collateral damage. Nonetheless, the overall risk of a significant deterioration in the security situation in the country remains low and the country is expected to maintain its neutral stance on regional disputes.		
Mitigations: Closely monitor the situation in close collaboration with IFAD security and UNDSS		
Sector Strategies and Policies	Moderate	Moderate
Policy alignment	Low	Low
Risk: There is a risk that Jordan's future strategies and policies governing the rural and agricultural sector will not sufficiently pro-poor and aligned with IFAD inclusiveness priorities (e.g. on land, environment, climate, gender, nutrition, youth, private sector engagement), undermining SIGHT-II implementation and the achievement of programme development objectives. This is especially pertinent as the current national agricultural strategy of the government expires in 2025 as does the green growth national action plan.		
Mitigations: SIGHT-II focus on climate smart livestock development will likely continue to align to governments priorities, also post 2025. However, IFAD continues to monitor the situation and SIGHT-II will support the policy formulation and review process, including the formulation of a small ruminant strategy under the upcoming new agricultural strategy, to ensure that national policies are conducive to the achievements of the project outcomes.		
Policy development & implementation	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: That up-scaling efforts will be reduced by limited capacity of domestic public partners to ensure sufficient public financing of		

operational and maintenance costs of infrastructure (breeding stations) and activities under their responsibility (breeding, veterinary public health, extension).		
Mitigations: SIGHT-II will engage with both public and private service providers with a view to diversify risks and also to ensure commercial sustainability. However, concerted efforts will be devoted to ensuring that core public institutions, will be engaged proportionally to their capacities, and allocate sufficient budget to ensure operationality and sustainability of activities.		
Environment and Climate Context	Moderate	Moderate
Programme vulnerability to environmental conditions	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: The key environmental issues that are pertaining to the programme scope and targeted groups include: rangeland degradation, overexploitation of water resources, inadequate wastewater treatment at the breeding stations and dairy facilities, poor environmental conditions at the livestock markets, insufficient capacity for manure and waste management at large, and insufficient awareness of environmental considerations and their impact on the small ruminants sector and the value chain.		
Mitigations: The programme is expected to mainstream environmental sustainability considerations through the promotion of integrated natural resources management practices including: i) restoration of rangelands and support to community-based rangeland management; ii) rainwater harvesting; iii) preliminary wastewater treatment at the breeding stations and dairy facilities; (iv) solid and liquid waste management at the newly constructed or rehabilitated livestock markets;, as well as (iv) providing matching grants and access to credit for the MSEs to invest in manure/ waste management; and (v) raising awareness and build capacities on environmental management		
Programme vulnerability to climate change and more frequent/extreme weather events	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: The programme will be implemented in all 12 governorates, which can have varying exposure levels to hazards and climate variability. However, the trends indicate that the country will face increased water scarcity and drought, river floods, greater variability and decreases in precipitation, and increases in temperature accompanied by more frequent heat waves. These hazards will expose the livestock sector to significant risks, particularly increased water stress. Furthermore, they may exacerbate the vulnerability of rural communities reliant on the small ruminants sector, by intensifying competition over limited water resources, and increasing the cost of accessing water, thus threatening both food security and livelihoods.		
Mitigations: To increase the adaptive capacity of targeted rural population, SIGHT-II will support restoration of rangelands and community-based rangeland management as well as rainwater harvesting. It will also introduce, test and disseminate drought and heat-resistant fodder species, and support businesses in this field. In		

addition, the project will increase awareness and build capacities in climate considerations, including water harvesting, novel feed and fodder technologies, climate sensitive diseases, as well as Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV) for livestock emissions, Furthermore, SIGHT-II will support waste management, thus reducing greenhouse gases emissions.		
Programme Scope	Moderate	Moderate
Programme relevance	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk: The risk that SIGHT-II objectives and interventions are not well aligned with national development and IFAD priorities or are not sufficiently relevant or responsive to the needs and priorities of the intended target group appears very low. GoJ remains adamant to support the livestock sector both for food security and poverty alleviation purposes, and priority targeting of poorest Governorates for component 2 will allow SIGHT-II to reach out the intended target group of rural poor.</p>		
<p>Mitigations: SIGHT-II will continue to align closely with relevant government policies and also engage in the policy dialogue shaping the overall regulatory and strategic framework for inclusive development of the livestock sector (including through the support to the development of a national small ruminants strategy and animal health strategy). It will support Jordan's ambitions to transition small-scale producers into resilient and commercially viable entrepreneurs in ways that enhance resilience and ensures better management of natural resources in general and water and rangelands in particular.</p>		
Technical soundness	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk: SIGHT-II builds on SIGHT lessons and will avoid engaging again in activities and domains that are highly risky. Despite incorporation of new technical domains (animal health, feed, water) under component 2, the project remains simple, with limited number of implementing partners which will simplify implementation. While SIGHT-Included a sub-component for graduation of poor and extreme poor households including Syrian refugees, in domains that were not always related to livestock, that raised multiple implementation challenges, SIGHT-II will be less complex, more coherent and focused only on the small ruminants sub-sector. Addressing these additional domains of animal health, feed, and water, will actually improve project relevance and coherence, as an important lesson from SIGHT was that these issues were limiting the impact of breeding efforts. There are some risks to land and water governance, access to resources and the management of common resources that need to be considered and assessed to ensure that field activities under both components will work.</p>		
<p>Mitigations: In order to avoid excessive implementation complexity, and considering that SIGHT-II will now embrace new topics such as animal health, feed and water, the project will rely on few reliable partners including in particular the relevant technical departments of MoA. The scope of the project, now focused</p>		

only on the small ruminant value chain, will facilitate and simplify implementation, and improve coherence. In order to mitigate the risks related to land (including rangelands) and water governance, all activities involving those aspects (rangeland management, water harvesting support, fodder production) will involve preliminary assessments of these aspects.		
Institutional Capacity for Implementation & Sustainability	Moderate	Moderate
Implementation arrangements	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: The risk that the Project Management Unit (PMU) is not adequately staffed or structured to manage the increasing complexity of project activities, particularly in areas such as livelihoods support, microbusiness development, and AI programme expansion. Some key results in the project's theory of change depend on improving or scaling public programmes (e.g. genetic improvement, veterinary services, livestock traceability, rangeland management) through public entities. However, the project has limited direct control over these institutions, which act as intermediary beneficiaries. There is also a risk of limited continuity in station-level operations due to dependency on short-term contracts. In addition, the livelihoods component may face implementation delays or reduced impact unless more tailored support is provided to struggling microbusinesses.		
Mitigations: The programme design includes measures to strengthen PMU capacity by expanding technical staffing, including additional full-time support to AI laboratories and dedicated staff for follow-up on microbusinesses. In order to address the risk of inadequate participation of public entities in project activities targeting public goods, the project will ensure that systems established (such as identification and disease surveillance systems) are simple and cost effective, involve private sector actors, and that capacity building of the institutions is embedded in activities. Further, the design foresees an embedded coaching schedule for the livelihoods component and improved inter-agency coordination, including formalised roles for NARC and the Ministry of Agriculture in support of station-level operations. The breeding strategy will be finalised prior to closure to ensure the sustainability of genetic improvement initiatives.		
M&E arrangements	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: Risk that the M&E systems of both the PMU and implementing partners (IPs) do not fully capture key performance information, particularly related to loan repayment, microbusiness sustainability, and technical follow-up of the breeding programme. Current practices show gaps in systematic tracking and analysis, which may hinder evidence-based decision-making.		
Mitigations: The programme design incorporates a comprehensive upgrade to include a MIS, ensuring it is capable of tracking real-time data across all components, including breeding programme		

technical data, microbusiness progress, and loan repayment performance. The PMU will be supported by a dedicated M&E officer and will adopt standardised templates and verification tools across implementing partners. IPs will be required to align their reporting systems with these templates, and regular joint reviews will be held to ensure consistency and data quality.		
Programme Financial Management	Substantial	Substantial
Programme Organization and Staffing	Substantial	Substantial
Risk: Limited dedicated financial management staff at PMU and reliance on shared/seconded resources from Ministry of Agriculture may result in inefficiencies and delays in financial processing and reporting, and coordination challenges among implementing partners may undermine effective financial oversight and control.		
Mitigations: The existing PMU of SIGHT Phase I will continue to be in charged for SIGHT-II, recruit or assign a full-time qualified Financial Management staff to the PMU, with clear ToRs. Provide orientation and training on IFAD procedures and reporting tools for staff at different levels		
Programme Budgeting	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: Unrealistic budget and weak integration of the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) into the national planning systems may lead to delays in fund allocation from different sources.		
Mitigations: The PMU will ensure the timely submission of a realistic budget for approval and its integration into the national planning system. The Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) should be submitted to IFAD for no-objection at least two months prior to the start of the financial year. Additionally, the PMU will establish a mechanism for systematic monitoring of budget versus actual expenditure, allowing for timely adjustments to maintain budget realism and alignment with programme activities.		
Programme Funds Flow/Disbursement Arrangements	Substantial	Substantial
Risk: Complex fund structure; risk of delays; flow of funds from different sources.		
Mitigations: Quarterly Interim Financial Reports (IFRs) together with a cash flow forecast and Withdrawal Applications (WAs) to enable timely disbursements and effective liquidity planning. A separate ledger will be maintained for each source of financing, with monthly reconciliations conducted to ensure accurate financial tracking and reporting across all funding streams. Signed subsidiary agreements between the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC), PMU, and ACC a will be required prior to any disbursement Ensure sufficient provision of counterpart funding allocation in the annual national budget		
Programme Internal Controls	High	High
Risk:		

Inconsistent internal controls across entities—due to system differences, capacity gaps, and complex fund flows—pose risks of financial mismanagement and weak supporting documents and fiduciary oversight. Absence of internal audit at PMU due to resource constraints may hinder timely identification of control weaknesses and limit assurance on the use of Grants and Loan extended to end beneficiaries for intended purposes.		
Mitigations: Adherence to the Financial Control By-law (2011) and its Amendment (2015) to guide control processes and segregation of duties. Adopt the Financial management of the PIM, which has been prepared during design Include in the annual external audit Terms of Reference (ToR) a requirement for sample-based verification of grants and loans to end beneficiaries.		
Programme Accounting and Financial Reporting	Substantial	Substantial
Risk: Inadequate accounting systems, limited staffing, and inconsistencies in accounting standards required by different financiers may result in delays, reporting errors, and reduced transparency in financial reporting		
Mitigations: Implement an appropriate accounting software system Adopt IPSAS cash basis for the programme's accounts Monitor systematically the actual expenditures incurred by implementing partners and credit lines capture and record domestic contributions Timely submission of the quarterly interim financial reports		
Programme External Audit	Substantial	Substantial
Risk: Non-adherence to the audit scope outlined in the approved Terms of Reference (ToR) and delays in the submission of external audit reports may compromise accountability and fiduciary compliance.		
Mitigations: Engage the Audit Bureau of Jordan to perform an external audit and discuss the audit schedule before the end of the financial year. Conduct pre-and post-audit meeting with auditor to discuss the TORs and the draft audit report		
Programme Procurement	Moderate	Moderate
Part A of the PRM:	Moderate	Moderate
Pillar I – Legal, regulatory and policy framework	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: The legal system is modern (2022) but is a hybrid model with decentralization (up to a certain threshold) and centralization (above the threshold). Multiple committee and stakeholders engage in procurement execution and there is no thorough manual and guidance. There are very few procurement templates in use. Granting is not regulated nationally and needs to follow clear and transparent procedures.		
Mitigations: ICB and consulting services will follow IFAD procedures and templates. A detailed PIM covering procurement and grant procedures should be developed including a RACI matrix for		

roles and responsibilities. A Procurement strategy needs to be elaborated to design critical procurement activities and grant schemes.		
Pillar II: Institutional Framework and Management Capacity	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: Absence of strategic procurement planning, high PIU procurement staff turnover, involvement of a large number of committees and outside of PIU staff in evaluations, ambiguous role of central regulatory and oversight entities, and alignment between AWPB and PP are the major risks.		
Mitigations: Project to use OPEN for procurement planning and to align with the AWPB; to apply the PAL thresholds; Training in BUILDPROC and to enhance procurement capacity in donor funded project for PIU and committees' staff; IFAD startup, supervision and support missions will assess the project's performance during procurement implementation. RACI within the PIM will elaborate the roles and responsibilities, and committee staff should be well acquainted with the PIM and IFAD templates.		
Pillar III – Procurement Operations and Market Practices	Substantial	Substantial
Risk: The risk for Public Procurement Operations and Market Practices is "Substantial" due to the weaknesses noted about lack of statistical information about Contract management, limited dialogue and partnerships between public and private sectors, absence of strategic market engagement.		
Mitigations: The PIU will elaborate a robust CM framework in the PIM including a detailed RACI matrix. The procurement strategy should include thorough market analysis and engagement approaches. IFAD will support projects to apply to its SECAP requirements.		
Pillar IV – Accountability, Integrity and, Transparency of the Public Procurement System	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: Key risks include ambiguity in control, audit and review functions with respects to IFAD projects, limited involvement of civil society, and unclear performance of anticorruption mechanisms.		
Mitigations: The PIM will outline clear roles and responsibilities with respect to internal control, external control, audit and review. IFAD's cross-debarment and reporting hotlines will be adopted for all procurement and grant opportunities.		
Part B of the PRM:	Moderate	Moderate
ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT COMPLEXITY	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): The project builds on SIGHT-I and does not introduce new procurement methodologies. Risks arise mainly from geographic dispersion across six governorates, multiple implementing partners (MoA, NARC), and the introduction of technically complex packages. Governance structures are stable, but sequencing and oversight of dispersed activities remain a challenge. Jordan is not considered a fragile state and has robust governance structures, including in public procurement.		

<p>Mitigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIM to define a RACI matrix clarifying roles among MoA and NARC. • Strengthen supervision missions and ensure adequate field visits. • Conduct refresher procurement training for new staff to handle complex packages. 		
<p>ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTING AGENCY CAPACITY</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate</p>
<p>Risk(s): MoA/NARC capacity is sufficient to deliver procurement but faces weaknesses in staffing continuity, record-keeping, contract management, and timely adoption of IFAD practices (NOITA, SECAP clauses).</p> <p>Jordan’s national system (Part A) provides a solid regulatory baseline. Project-level arrangements (Part B) show moderate risks in personnel capacity, record keeping, contract management, and procurement planning. Past experience shows generally satisfactory compliance with IFAD rules, but weaknesses remain in staff continuity, document quality, and monitoring of NARC-managed activities.</p>		
<p>Mitigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen capacity with staff training and additional PO recruitment. • Enforce PIM updates to capture IFAD requirements (NOITA, SECAP, record-keeping). • Use OPEN/CMT dashboards for transparency and monitoring. • Strengthen procurement staffing (training + backup officer). • Roll out short-form IFAD-compliant PO template. • Digitize files and enforce 10-year retention. • Mandate NOITA issuance and proper complaint handling. • Include contract management plans and RACI matrices in the PIM. 		
<p>Environment, Social and Climate Impact</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate</p>
<p>Biodiversity conservation</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate</p>
<p>Risk: Based on initial assessment of programme activities, it is unlikely that SIGHT-II will have major impact on Jordan’s biodiversity. SIGHT-II will support the small ruminants sector. These activities may have impact on habitats and biodiversity if not managed sustainably.</p>		
<p>Mitigations: The project foresees activities related to restoration of rangelands and support community-based rangeland management (component 1). The geographical clusters of intervention within each governorate will not be located in or around protected areas. Small-scale rural infrastructure, such as water harvesting facilities, will be established in pre-designated agricultural areas and will be constructed or rehabilitated, ensuring they do not require the clearing of natural habitats (e.g., tree removal), and when using material composed of natural resources, preference given to suppliers adhering to environmental management and energy efficiency standards. Furthermore, screening and IFAD exclusion list will apply for the grants and loans delivered through the credit line</p>		

to ensure no financing is directed to projects with potential negative impacts on biodiversity, habitats, or ecosystem (component 2).		
Resource efficiency and pollution prevention	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk: Jordan is one of the most water-scarce countries in the world. This has a direct impact on all sectors, including the livestock sector. Potential sources of pollution generated from the activities foreseen under the project (small ruminants production, live animals marketing and meat retailing as well as small scale dairy production and retailing) include wastewater and solid waste generated at the breeding stations, milking units, dairy facilities, and small-scale butcher shops. Poor environmental conditions at the livestock markets, wastewater management, manure and waste management at large, if not adequately addressed, might pose adverse local risk on water, soil and air quality. The project will also support fodder production, however at a small scale, and accordingly the risk related to the primary production of living natural resources sub-category is low</p>		
<p>Mitigations: Water scarcity issues will be addressed by supporting rainwater harvesting. Aspects related to pollutants release to the environment will be prevented by supporting preliminary wastewater treatment at the breeding stations and dairy facilities (prior to discharge in the wastewater treatment plants) as well as supporting solid and liquid waste management at the newly constructed or rehabilitated livestock markets and providing matching grants and access to credit for the MSEs to invest in manure and waste management. For fodder production, drought and heat-resistant varieties will be selected and accordingly any potential additional water stress will be minimal. Awareness and capacity building on water awareness, water savings techniques and waste management will also be provided.</p>		
Cultural heritage	Low	Low
<p>Risk: The risk rating is Low. Unintended negative impact on sites of cultural values is not envisaged. Traditional livestock and dairy production practices are elements of intangible cultural heritage. The project will integrate this traditional knowledge into sustainable livestock and dairy production while ensuring that modernization efforts are fully aligned with cultural traditions.</p>		
<p>Mitigations: The programme will invest in small-scale, home-based activities, and will integrate this traditional knowledge into sustainable livestock and dairy production while ensuring that modernization efforts are fully aligned with cultural traditions. SIGHT-II will support women producers and entrepreneurs to invest and add value to their traditional dairy processing and meat retailing practices, Modernising food processing will not undermine traditional food practices, given the local and small-scale nature of these investments</p>		
Indigenous Peoples	Low	Low

Risk: NA		
Mitigations: Not applicable to the context of Jordan		
Labour and working conditions	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risks: Agricultural workers in the country often face unsafe and precarious labor conditions, which require the implementation of adequate mitigation strategies Risks related to: OSH and law wages, of rural labourers, might especially affect women and refugees.</p> <p>The agricultural sector is the second-largest industry that employ children in Jordan, accounting for 27.5% of the total child workers in the country^[1]. The incidence of child labour is higher in remote rural areas. Children engaged in agricultural work are exposed to hazardous conditions such as handling dangerous machinery, exposure to harmful pesticides, and performing physically demanding tasks. However, this risk is low in SIGHT-II as children are not engaged in the livestock sector, food and dairy processing.</p> <p>Risk of forced labour, is not a possibility as none of the project activities are expected to utilize forced labor in the project's areas, in addition to the strict adherence to IFAD's exclusion list which includes forced labour.</p> <p>Cases of exclusion/ elite capture may happen due to the community inherited power dynamics and tribal relations in communities</p>		
<p>Mitigation: The project will focus on improving animal health and veterinarian services which will help mitigate these risks by strengthening disease surveillance and prevention. The project will implement safety protocols and training to minimize these risks. Livestock product handling in dairy processing and meat production activities supported by the project will present and ensure food safety and hygiene sensitization and sustainability. The programme will sensitize rural producers and entrepreneurs on the importance that they comply with national legislation on labour conditions, minimum wage (260 JD per month) and OSH standards when hiring workers. This will be considered as a condition to access programme's support. Risk of child labour in agriculture will be mitigated through the implementation of dedicated awareness-raising activities on the impact of labour on children and on the provisions of the law during training activities. Safe labour practices will be promoted among small and medium enterprises (SMEs) working in food production and processing, through the implementation of dedicated training and awareness raising on OSH standards including the use of protective equipment, and first aid boxes. The project will also build on previous successful experiences in Jordan that promoted a decent work environment in home-based microenterprises, mostly dominated by women. This included the provision of training and financial resources to ensure a clean, hygienic and safe working environment.</p>		

<p>The project will comply with ILO labour standard and national regulating labour laws. It'll sensitize implementers and beneficiaries on labour laws with a focus on Child labour negative impacts and obligation to compliance with the law. Further, all contracts, grants, procurement and procedures will ensure compliance with Child labour prohibition measures. Implementing partners will be trained on targeting, and will be well equipped with the selection and exclusion criteria. Applications, M&E, and progress reports will be closely monitored, reported and audited. Activities at community level should be managed and supervised by NGOs or other government organisation to regulate the working relationship among community members and be first point of contact for grievances</p>		
Community health and safety	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk: The livestock activities may pose limited health risks, particularly for individuals in direct contact with animals, and water saving methods.</p> <p>Potential disease transmission may occur through handling livestock or animal products, especially in governorates with limited veterinary services and dairy and meat production with no proper OHS, hygiene measures.</p> <p>Related is the danger of ground water pollution from these chemicals.</p> <p>Unintended negative impact on nutrition is not envisaged. Enterprise development activities targeting women and girls and fostering women's economic empowerment processes might unwittingly generate intra-household tensions, which could escalate into domestic violence (GBV).</p>		
<p>Mitigations: The project will focus on improving animal health and veterinarian services which will help mitigate these risks by strengthening disease surveillance and prevention. The project will implement safety protocols and training to minimize these risks. Livestock product handling in dairy processing and meat production activities supported by the project will present and ensure food safety and hygiene sensitization and sustainability Risk of exposure to chemical pesticides will be mitigated through the delivery of training and sensitization on the potential negative health impact of pesticides. This will be integrated in the training curriculum of FFSs and is a core component of the programme's strategy to promote climate-resilient agriculture in the programme's area. Many of the target value-chains are nutrition-sensitive (e.g. meat and dairy etc.) and the programme's interventions, especially those targeting women small-scale producers support the processing of healthy and nutritious food to be sold in local markets. In addition, the programme will deliver training to support behavioural changes in nutrition habits especially aimed at promoting women's dietary diversity and addressing micronutrient deficiencies and obesity, which are common among women.</p>		

The programme will minimize risk of GBV by integrating gender norms dialogue sessions and GBV sensitization in social mobilization and training activities. The Jordanian River Foundation, which is one of the programme's implementing partners has a consolidated experience in integrating GBV sensitization in their operations. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) system will also be in place to report cases of GBV.		
Physical and economic resettlement	Low	Low
<p>Risk: Given the nature of the project, the risk of physical and economic resettlement is not envisioned. However, rangeland restoration interventions developed through Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans may require temporary closure of degraded areas to allow restoration recovery, which may affect households living around/ dependent on those specific grazing zones.</p>		
<p>Mitigations: The project will ensure community members are aware that these restrictions will be temporary in 12 sites and they aim at enhancing productivity and will not permanently exclude them. Implementation will follow participatory planning processes ensuring that local communities are engaged in the selection of sites and planted fodder.</p>		
Financial intermediaries and direct investments	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk: Component 2 of the programme aims to enhance access to rural finance through a dedicated credit line managed by a well-established national financial partners institution. The Agriculture Credit Cooperation will be the primary financial intermediary and facilitate lending through its rural finance facility. Other Commercial banks and microfinance institutions will then be involved as secondary intermediaries to provide loans directly to agricultural SMEs and individuals. ACC has adhered to guidelines ensuring ethical and legal financial operations, but the institution is still in the process to establish an environmental and social management system (ESMS) to assess, manage and monitor the risks and impact of their investments. Consequently, there could be a risk of loan financing with negative climate, environmental and social impact</p> <p>A risk to effective loan disbursement under the programme stems from the widespread issue of over-indebtedness and the severe legal consequences for loan default in Jordan. The country remains one of the few globally where failure to repay even small debts can result in imprisonment (though recently there has been a relaxation of punishment for women). This legal environment creates a chilling effect on both borrowers and lenders. According to estimates, there may be up to quarter of a million Jordanians facing complaints related to debt delinquency, with approximately 2,630 individuals – 16% of the prison population – imprisoned for nonpayment of loans or bounced cheques.⁴³ Alarming, 68% of the 158,000 individuals facing charges in 2023 owed less than JOD 5,000,⁴⁴ highlighting the scale of financial vulnerability and the risk of exacerbating borrower distress through additional credit.</p>		

<p>Mitigations: To ensure that ACC operates in alignment with IFAD's SECAP principles and apply adequate environmental and social screening to loan requests, the agreements signed between the programme, and this financial institution will include a dedicated Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP). ESAP is designed to strengthen and enhance the Environmental and Social Management Systems (ESMS) of ACC. Its implementation will be supported by SIGHT-II through the technical assistance provided under Sub-Component 2.2. To mitigate the over-indebtedness risk, the programme will implement strict loan underwriting procedures, which will be documented in the PIM. These procedures will require the PFIs to assess borrower creditworthiness through comprehensive checks of credit history and debt exposure prior to loan approval.</p>		
Climate change	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk: The project is not expected to increase absolute GHG emissions since the small ruminants populations are expected to remain stable, or even to decrease since productivity gains will require less animals to satisfy market needs. On top of this, emission intensities (CO2 eq / kg of output – milk or meat) is expected to decrease due to intensification and productivity gains, as documented on other similar projects.</p>		
<p>Mitigations: The programme will enhance productivity without increasing GHG emission in the small-ruminant livestock sector through the following activities: (i) scaling-up the breeding programme, (ii) support delivery of veterinary public health services, (iii) support access to feed and water through restoring rangelands and rainwater harvesting, introducing, testing and disseminating drought and heat-resistant fodder species; (iv) and building the capacity and awareness of the producers.</p>		
Stakeholders	Moderate	Moderate
Stakeholder engagement/coordination	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk: The main risk related to stakeholder engagement is the possible low capacity of MoA to allocate sufficient means (especially qualified and continuous human resources) to its three breeding stations involved in the breeding programme, as it has been the case for SIGHT. The main risk related to stakeholder coordination is the possible lack of coordination, including exchange of data and genetic material, between JRF, MoA and NARC stations, although this has been improved significantly under SIGHT, this could potentially affect the efficiency of the whole breeding programme.</p>		
<p>Mitigations: the main mitigation measure for the first risk will be active advocacy by SIGHT-II and IFAD, as it has been the case under SIGHT. In case advocacy is not sufficient, investments by SIGHT-II could be conditioned to effective mobilization of resources for the stations. Regarding the coordination risk, the main mitigation measure will be the creation of a national breeding committee of NARC,</p>		

MoA, and the relevant universities to coordinate and supervise the implementation of the national breeding program.		
Stakeholder grievances	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk: Ineffective ESCMP and grievance redress mechanisms (GRM), particularly those relating to allegations of non-compliance with IFAD's SECAP standards, misuse of seed capital, exclusion from benefits, fraud, corruption, or sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), could lead to unresolved stakeholder grievances that undermine trust and disrupt implementation. There is also a risk that the current GRM channels are not well understood or may not be sufficiently accessible to more vulnerable groups, including women, youth, and poor households, especially in remote areas.</p>		
<p>Mitigations: ESMP and GRM will be developed at the design stage, finalised and initiated at the early implementation stage of the project prior to the initiation of interventions with designated member(s) staff at PMU responsible of implementation and reporting. The programme will continue to operationalize and expand the PMU-led Grievance Redress Mechanism, ensuring that it is fully inclusive, gender-sensitive, accessible to all target groups, well-integrated across all components, and aligned with "Do No Harm" principles. GRM processes will be clearly communicated through awareness sessions in collaboration with IPs at programme orientation and activity rollouts. Special attention will be paid to ensuring that communication materials are adapted to the literacy levels and preferred communication channels of the diverse target groups. Local implementing partners will play a key role in conducting outreach to ensure broad awareness of the system, particularly among vulnerable groups. Feedback loops will be reinforced through regular monitoring and public reporting on grievance trends and resolutions.</p>		