
Informe del presidente

Préstamo propuesto

Reino Hachemita de Jordania

Proyecto de inversión en pequeños rumiantes y de salida de la pobreza de los hogares en transición II (SIGHT-II)

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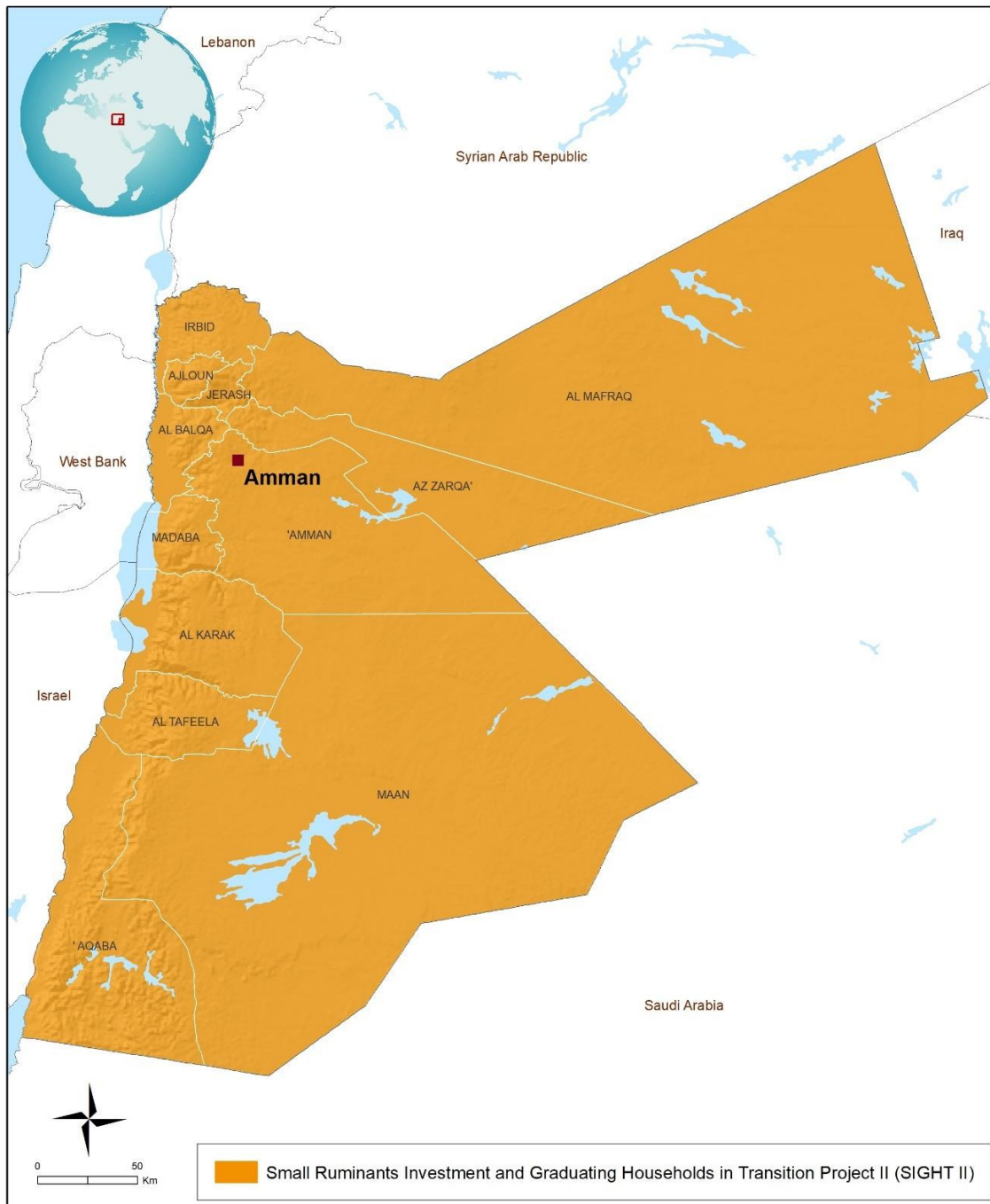
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Mapa del área del proyecto « »



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.
 Map compiled by IFAD | 08-12-2025

Resumen de la financiación del proyecto « »

Institución promotora:	FIDA
Prestatario/beneficiario:	Reino Hachemita de Jordania
Organismo ejecutor:	Ministerio de Agricultura
Coste total del proyecto:	34,00 millones de dólares EE. UU.
Importe del préstamo del FIDA (sistema de asignación basado en el rendimiento):	4,56 millones de dólares EE. UU.
Condiciones del préstamo del FIDA:	Condiciones ordinarias, plazo de vencimiento de 12 años, incluido un período de carencia de 3 años, sujeto a un tipo de interés igual al tipo de interés de referencia del FIDA, incluido un margen variable
Cofinanciadores:	Institución financiera nacional (Corporación de Crédito Agrícola), sector privado local, participantes en el proyecto, Gobierno, Fondo de Adaptación, Fondo para Pandemias
Importe de la cofinanciación:	Corporación de Crédito Agrícola: 2,00 millones de dólares estadounidenses. Fondo de Adaptación: 9,22 millones de dólares estadounidenses. Fondo para Pandemias: 2,85 millones de dólares EE. UU.
Condiciones de la cofinanciación:	N/A Contribución
del prestatario/beneficiario:	3,74 millones de dólares estadounidenses. Contribución de los participantes en el
proyecto:	1,19 millones de dólares Diferencia de financiación:
	10,44 millones de dólares
Importe de la financiación climática del FIDA:	9,94 millones de dólares EE. UU., lo que representa el 66,3 % de financiación total del FIDA para ambas fases del proyecto (excluido el déficit de financiación)
Institución colaboradora:	FIDA

I. Contexto

A. Contexto nacional y justificación de la participación del FIDA en el programa « »

Contexto nacional

1. El Reino Hachemita de Jordania sigue gozando de estabilidad política, a pesar de su ubicación en una región afectada por conflictos, pero se enfrenta a crecientes presiones socioeconómicas, entre las que se incluyen el elevado desempleo, el aumento del coste de la vida, el limitado margen de maniobra fiscal y la creciente . La pobreza rural se concentra en provincias como Ma'an, Karak, Tafilah y Mafraq, donde los hogares sufren pobreza multidimensional, inseguridad alimentaria y oportunidades de subsistencia limitadas. La agricultura, en particular la producción de pequeños rumiantes, es vital para los medios de vida rurales, aunque solo contribuye modestamente al PIB.
2. El sector ganadero, especialmente la cría de ovejas y cabras, desempeña un papel fundamental en las economías rurales y en la seguridad alimentaria de los hogares; sin embargo, se ve cada vez más afectado por el cambio climático, la degradación medioambiental y la debilidad de los sistemas de mercado. Las sequías recurrentes, la escasez de agua y el aumento de las temperaturas han reducido la productividad de los pastizales y han incrementado la dependencia de piensos importados y costosos. Otros retos son la escasez de servicios veterinarios y de extensión, la debilidad de los sistemas de cría, los mercados lácteos informales, las carencias de infraestructura y el acceso desigual a la financiación.
3. Las mujeres y los jóvenes son actores clave en la producción y el procesamiento ganaderos, pero las barreras estructurales limitan su participación económica. Las normas sociales restrictivas, La escasa propiedad de activos y las pesadas responsabilidades domésticas limitan la participación de las mujeres en los mercados y los servicios, mientras que el elevado desempleo juvenil y el acceso limitado a la tierra y a la financiación obstaculizan el desarrollo empresarial.
4. Jordania ha establecido marcos normativos integrales para la agricultura, la seguridad alimentaria , el cambio climático y la inclusión financiera, haciendo hincapié en la resiliencia y el desarrollo de las cadenas de valor, pero persisten las deficiencias en la implementación en materia de salud animal, gestión de piensos y agua, gobernanza de los pastizales y valor añadido.
5. Partiendo de la sólida trayectoria del FIDA en la primera fase del Proyecto de Inversión en Pequeños Rumiantes y Salida de la Pobreza de los Hogares en Transición (SIGHT-I) y del Proyecto de Crecimiento Económico Rural y Empleo (REGEP), SIGHT-II ampliará las intervenciones de eficacia probada, abordará los cuellos de botella restantes y apoyará un enfoque sistémico, una transformación inclusiva y resiliente al cambio climático del sector de los pequeños rumiantes.

Aspectos específicos relacionados con las prioridades de integración institucional del FIDA

6. En consonancia con los compromisos de integración del FIDA, SIGHT-II ha sido validado como:
 - Incluye financiación climática
 - Transformador en materia de género
 - Sensible a la nutrición
 - Sensible a las necesidades de los jóvenes
 - Incluye la capacidad de adaptación
7. **Vulnerabilidad climática.** Jordania es un país muy vulnerable al cambio climático, especialmente en los sistemas ganaderos de zonas áridas, donde el aumento de las temperaturas, las sequías recurrentes y las precipitaciones irregulares amenazan la productividad y los medios de vida rurales. Los aumentos de temperatura previstos, de hasta 4 °C, combinados con una grave escasez de agua y la sobreexplotación de los recursos, están reduciendo la productividad de los pastizales y aumentando la demanda de agua para el ganado. La disponibilidad limitada de pastos naturales y residuos de cultivos obliga a depender en gran medida de los piensos importados, lo que expone a los productores a la volatilidad de los precios mundiales y socava los ingresos de los hogares y la seguridad alimentaria. SIGHT-II responderá apoyar la restauración comunitaria de pastizales, la recogida de agua de lluvia y la conservación del agua, poner a prueba especies forrajeras tolerantes a la sequía y al calor, reforzar

los sistemas de sanidad animal para hacer frente a las enfermedades sensibles al clima y mejorando la medición, la notificación y la verificación de las emisiones del ganado.

8. **Género.** Aunque las mujeres han logrado avances en materia de educación y salud, persisten importantes desigualdades de género en el empleo, los ingresos, la propiedad de activos y la toma de decisiones, especialmente en las zonas rurales. Las mujeres desempeñan un papel fundamental en la cría de ganado y la elaboración de productos lácteos, pero a menudo son trabajadoras familiares no remuneradas con un control limitado sobre los recursos. Las normas sociales restrictivas, la movilidad limitada y las pesadas responsabilidades domésticas limitan el acceso de las mujeres a los mercados, los servicios y las oportunidades de negocio. A partir de las lecciones aprendidas de SIGHT-I, SIGHT-II adoptará Enfoques transformadores en materia de género para hacer frente a las normas discriminatorias, promover la toma de decisiones equitativa dentro del hogar, reforzar el liderazgo de las mujeres en las organizaciones de productores y ofrecer formación específica, subvenciones y productos financieros adaptados. Las consideraciones de género se integrarán en todos los componentes y se establecerán mecanismos de seguimiento para identificar y abordar las barreras específicas de género durante la ejecución.
9. **Nutrición.** Aunque las tasas nacionales de desnutrición son relativamente bajas, persisten los retos nutricionales, entre ellos las deficiencias de micronutrientes y el aumento de las tasas de sobrepeso y obesidad vinculadas a una dieta de mala calidad. Los hogares rurales se enfrentan a un acceso limitado a alimentos diversos, seguros y nutritivos. Los productos derivados de pequeños rumiantes pueden mejorar significativamente la calidad de la alimentación, pero su potencial se ve limitado por la baja productividad, el suministro irregular y las preocupaciones en materia de seguridad alimentaria. SIGHT-II mejorará los resultados nutricionales aumentando la disponibilidad y la seguridad de los alimentos de origen animal, integrando la educación nutricional en los servicios de extensión, reforzando la higiene y la seguridad alimentaria en el procesamiento y la comercialización de productos lácteos, y apoyando las empresas dirigidas por mujeres que producen alimentos nutritivos.
10. **Juventud.** El desempleo juvenil sigue siendo elevado, y los jóvenes del medio rural se enfrentan a obstáculos en el acceso a la tierra, a la financiación y a oportunidades de trabajo digno. Al mismo tiempo, los jóvenes poseen competencias fundamentales para la modernización de los sistemas ganaderos, especialmente en lo que se refiere a soluciones digitales, espíritu emprendedor y prestación de servicios. Partiendo de la experiencia de SIGHT-I, SIGHT-II ampliará la participación de los jóvenes mediante formación específica, subvenciones y productos financieros; apoyará a las empresas dirigidas por jóvenes en ámbitos como la inseminación artificial, la producción de piensos y forrajes, y las tecnologías de ahorro de agua ; y promoverá el liderazgo de los jóvenes en la gestión comunitaria de los pastizales y en las organizaciones de productores.

Justificación de la participación del FIDA

11. La intervención del FIDA en Jordania se justifica por la persistente pobreza rural, el elevado impacto climático la vulnerabilidad y las deficiencias estructurales del sector de los pequeños rumiantes, así como la notable ventaja comparativa del FIDA a la hora de abordar estos retos. Los sistemas de pequeños rumiantes son la base de los medios de vida rurales, pero se ven lastrados por la baja productividad, la fuerte dependencia de piensos importados costosos, la precariedad de los servicios de sanidad animal y de cría, la limitada integración en los mercados y las crecientes presiones climáticas, lo que exige respuestas coordinadas y sistémicas.
12. A través de SIGHT-I y REGEP, el FIDA ha demostrado su eficacia en la mejora genética, los servicios veterinarios y de extensión, la rehabilitación de pastizales, prácticas resilientes al clima, desarrollo de la cadena de valor y financiación rural inclusiva, con especial énfasis en enfoques que tengan en cuenta las cuestiones de género y las necesidades de los jóvenes. En respuesta a la demanda del Gobierno, SIGHT-II se basará en esta experiencia para ampliar las intervenciones de eficacia probada; abordar las deficiencias que aún persisten en materia de alimentación, agua, mercados y aplicación de políticas; y respaldar los objetivos nacionales de seguridad alimentaria, adaptación al clima y desarrollo rural inclusivo.

B. Lecciones aprendidas d

13. La experiencia de SIGHT-I, REGEP y las intervenciones de los socios pone de relieve lecciones clave que darán forma a SIGHT-II. La mejora genética, en particular mediante la

, puede aumentar significativamente la productividad, pero los impactos serán limitados a menos que se aborden las limitaciones relacionadas con la alimentación, el agua y la salud animal. La restauración participativa de los pastizales ha demostrado su eficacia, lo que confirma la importancia de la para la gestión sostenible de la tierra.

14. Las escuelas de campo para agricultores han mejorado la cría de animales y han llegado a las mujeres y a los jóvenes, pero requieren planes de estudio más prácticos y adaptados a las estaciones, así como una mayor inclusión de los productores más vulnerables. La experiencia del mercado demuestra que se obtienen mayores beneficios del fortalecimiento de los mercados internos, la seguridad alimentaria y la valorización que de las costosas certificaciones de exportación, siendo esencial una selección oportuna de la cadena de valor basada en el mercado.
15. La financiación agrícola adaptada, combinada con la formación en alfabetización financiera y el apoyo técnico, mejora el rendimiento, como ha demostrado la Corporación de Crédito Agrícola. La participación efectiva en las políticas depende de una fuerte demanda gubernamental, mientras que la inclusión de las mujeres y los jóvenes debe abordar las limitaciones asociadas a las normas sociales, la movilidad y las funciones de las mujeres relacionadas con el cuidado de la familia.

II. Descripción del proyecto « »

A. Objetivos, zona geográfica de intervención y grupos es destinatarios

16. SIGHT-II tiene como objetivo mejorar la resiliencia, la rentabilidad y la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional de los pequeños agricultores dedicados a la cría de pequeños rumiantes. El proyecto se ejecutará a lo largo de seis años y se desarrollará a nivel nacional en lo que respecta a la producción y la prestación de servicios, con intervenciones específicas en Ma'an, Karak, Tafilah y Mafraq, debido a los elevados niveles de pobreza y vulnerabilidad climática en esas provincias. Beneficiará directamente a 14 000 productores de ovejas y cabras, desde pequeños agricultores pobres hasta ganaderos semiintensivos y comerciales y multiplicadores de cría privados, llegando a aproximadamente 65 800 miembros de hogares. Las mujeres y los jóvenes son grupos destinatarios prioritarios y recibirán apoyo a través de actividades adaptadas a sus necesidades. La selección de los beneficiarios se ajustará a las políticas del FIDA. Se aplicará un enfoque basado en la vulnerabilidad en coordinación con las instituciones nacionales de protección social.

B. Componentes, resultados y actividades de « »

17. SIGHT-II consta de tres componentes: (i) el fortalecimiento de la productividad y la resiliencia climática de los productores de pequeños rumiantes; (ii) el apoyo a la inversión en la cadena de valor de los pequeños rumiantes; y (iii) el apoyo a las políticas y la coordinación de proyectos.
18. **Componente 1: Fortalecimiento de la productividad y la resiliencia climática de productores de pequeños rumiantes.** El componente 1 abordará las principales limitaciones de producción mediante la mejora genética, el fortalecimiento de los sistemas de salud veterinaria y control de enfermedades, la restauración de pastizales, la recogida de agua y la producción de forraje resistente al clima. Las escuelas de campo para agricultores y pastores ofrecerán formación práctica en ganadería, adaptación al clima, seguridad alimentaria y nutrición, lo que impulsará la productividad y reducirá los riesgos relacionados con el clima.
19. **Componente 2: Apoyo a la inversión en la cadena de valor de los pequeños rumiantes.** El componente 2 se centrará en el aumento de los ingresos y la diversificación de los medios de vida mediante la mejora de la infraestructura de mercado y el apoyo a las microempresas y pequeñas empresas. Las actividades incluirán la rehabilitación de mercados ganaderos; la promoción de empresas dirigidas por mujeres y jóvenes en los sectores de la transformación de productos lácteos, lana y carne; y la impartición de formación en materia de educación financiera y la prestación de servicios de desarrollo empresarial. La colaboración con la Corporación de Crédito Agrícola ampliará el acceso a financiación agrícola adaptada a las necesidades.
20. **Componente 3: Apoyo a las políticas y coordinación del proyecto.** El componente 3 abordará los cuellos de botella sistémicos mediante la generación de datos para el desarrollo de políticas, el fortalecimiento de la planificación, el seguimiento, la evaluación y la gestión del conocimiento, la implantación de un sistema digital de información de gestión, y una coordinación eficaz y la resolución de reclamaciones.

C. Teoría del cambio e

21. La teoría del cambio de SIGHT-II reconoce que para lograr avances sostenibles en materia de productividad, resiliencia e integración en los mercados es necesaria una acción coordinada a lo largo de toda la cadena de valor de los pequeños rumiantes, estructurada en torno a cuatro vías que se refuerzan mutuamente.
22. **Vía 1: Resiliencia climática.** El proyecto reforzará la capacidad de los ganaderos para resistir las crisis climáticas mediante la mejora de la genética, el refuerzo de los sistemas de control de enfermedades y la promoción de soluciones adaptativas de alimentación y abastecimiento de agua, junto con formación sobre prácticas climáticamente inteligentes. La restauración de pastizales basada en la comunidad, la conservación del suelo y la recogida de agua contribuirán a revertir la degradación de la tierra, restaurar la productividad y fortalecer la , reduciendo la vulnerabilidad a las sequías y al estrés térmico.
23. **Vía 2: Resiliencia económica.** El acceso a servicios financieros adaptados, al apoyo al desarrollo empresarial y a oportunidades de valor añadido permitirá a los productores y a las microempresas y pequeñas empresas aumentar sus ingresos, diversificar sus medios de vida y crear empleo rural. Las inversiones en infraestructura de mercado y un mejor cumplimiento de las normas de seguridad alimentaria mejorarán la competitividad de los productos derivados de pequeños rumiantes en los mercados nacionales y regionales.
24. **Vía 3: Empoderamiento y nutrición.** La formación específica, las subvenciones y la tutoría, combinadas con esfuerzos para abordar las barreras socioculturales, aumentarán la capacidad de acción y la participación de las mujeres y los jóvenes en las cadenas de valor. La integración de la educación nutricional en los servicios de extensión y el apoyo a las empresas de procesamiento dirigidas por mujeres mejorarán la diversidad alimentaria, la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición de los hogares.
25. **Vía 4: Coherencia de las políticas.** Las pruebas generadas a través de intervenciones sobre el terreno y un diálogo político inclusivo servirán de base para las estrategias y normativas nacionales, creando un entorno propicio que refuerce los resultados de los proyectos. En conjunto, estas vías mejorarán la resiliencia y la rentabilidad, al tiempo que contribuirán a los objetivos nacionales de seguridad alimentaria y adaptación al cambio climático.

D. Alineación, apropiación y alianzas e es

26. SIGHT-II está plenamente alineado con la nota de estrategia nacional del FIDA para Jordania, con un fuerte énfasis en la resiliencia, la transformación rural inclusiva y los sistemas alimentarios adaptados al clima. A nivel nacional, el proyecto contribuirá directamente a la implementación de los marcos normativos clave de Jordania para el desarrollo agrícola, la seguridad alimentaria, el cambio climático y las contribuciones determinadas a nivel nacional, la desertificación, la biodiversidad y la inclusión financiera. También impulsará la prioridades relacionadas con el empoderamiento de las mujeres y el empleo juvenil. El proyecto se ajusta al Marco de Cooperación para el Desarrollo Sostenible de las Naciones Unidas, en particular a los resultados relacionados con los medios de vida sostenibles, la resiliencia climática y el acceso equitativo a los servicios.
27. El compromiso del Gobierno con el proyecto es firme, y el Ministerio de Agricultura lidera su ejecución y demuestra un compromiso sostenido con el . SIGHT-II se basará en los logros y las lecciones aprendidas de SIGHT-I y REGEP, respondiendo a la demanda del Gobierno de ampliar las intervenciones de eficacia probada y, al mismo tiempo, abordar las limitaciones sistémicas restantes. Las principales instituciones nacionales, entre ellas el Centro Nacional de Investigación Agrícola y la Corporación de Crédito Agrícola, en colaboración con cooperativas y actores del sector privado, desempeñarán un papel central en la cría, la investigación, la extensión, la salud animal y la inclusión financiación para fortalecer las cadenas de valor.
28. Las alianzas estratégicas con los socios para el desarrollo, la sociedad civil y organizaciones comunitarias garantizarán la complementariedad técnica, reducirán la duplicación y maximizarán las sinergias, apoyando un esfuerzo nacional coordinado para modernizar y hacer resistente al clima el sector ganadero, al tiempo que se garantiza que los beneficios lleguen a los hogares rurales pobres, las mujeres y los jóvenes.

E. Costes, beneficios y financiación e

Costes del proyecto

29. El proyecto se financiará mediante un préstamo del FIDA de 4,56 millones de dólares EE. UU. (13,4 %) procedente de la asignación del sistema de asignación basada en el desempeño (PBAS) en el marco de la Decimotercera Reposición de los Recursos del FIDA (FIDA 13). El Crédito Agrícola La Corporación, el Fondo de Adaptación y el Fondo para Pandemias cofinanciarán el proyecto, aportando 2,00 millones de dólares estadounidenses (5,9 %), 9,22 millones de dólares estadounidenses (27,1 %) y 2,85 millones de dólares (8,4 %), respectivamente. El déficit de financiación de 10,44 millones de dólares (30,7 %) podría cubrirse mediante ciclos posteriores del PBAS, en condiciones de financiación aún por determinar y con sujeción a los procedimientos internos y posteriores La aprobación de la Junta Ejecutiva, o mediante la cofinanciación identificada durante la ejecución. La contribución en especie del Gobierno se estima en 3,74 millones de dólares estadounidenses, lo que equivale al 11 % del presupuesto total. Esta contribución del Gobierno se distribuirá entre todos los componentes, destinándose un porcentaje significativo (17,40 %) al componente 1, principalmente en forma de fondos del presupuesto ordinario destinados al funcionamiento de las estaciones de cría que participan en la ejecución del proyecto. Proyecto
- La contribución de los participantes se estima en 1,19 millones de dólares estadounidenses (3,5 %). El FIDA aportará financiación para la acción climática por un importe de 9,94 millones de dólares estadounidenses, lo que representa el 66,3 % de la financiación total del FIDA para las dos fases del proyecto (sin contar el déficit de financiación).

Cuadro 1

Costes del proyecto por componente y subcomponente y financiador

(en miles de dólares de los Estados Unidos)

Componente/subcomponente	Préstamo del FIDA (PBAS)		Déficit de financiación		Crédito agrícola Corporación		Pandemia Fondo		Adaptación Fondo		Proyecto participantes		Gobierno de Jordania		Total	
	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%
	1. Fortalecimiento de la productividad y la resiliencia climática de los productores de pequeños rumiantes															
1. Apoyo a los programas nacionales de cría y a los servicios veterinarios para pequeños rumiantes	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. Fortalecimiento de la capacidad de adaptación mediante sistemas sostenibles de alimentación y abastecimiento de agua	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. Desarrollo de capacidades y sensibilización de los productores	156,6	11,2	709,7	50,9	-	-	-	-	305,5	21,9	-	-	223,2	16,0	1 395,0	4,1
Subtotal	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. Apoyo a la inversión en la cadena de valor de los pequeños rumiantes																
1. Acceso al mercado y valor añadido	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. Acceso a la financiación	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
Subtotal	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. Apoyo a las políticas y coordinación de proyectos																
1. Apoyo a las políticas	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. Gestión de proyectos	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
Subtotal	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

Tabla 2

Costes del proyecto por categoría de gasto y financiador

(en miles de dólares de los Estados Unidos)

Categoría de gasto	Préstamo del FIDA (PBAS)		Déficit de financiación		Crédito agrícola Corporación		Pandemia Fondo		Proyecto de Fondo		Proyecto participantes		Gobierno de Jordania		Total	
	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%
	I. Costes de inversión															
Equipos y materiales	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
Bienes y servicios	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
Consultorías	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
Formación y talleres	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
Obras civiles	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
Subvenciones y ayudas	253,0	4,3	1 650,1	28,2	-	-	-	-	3 465,8	59,1	491,3	8,4	-	-	5 860,3	17,2
Fondos de garantía crediticia	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
Costes totales de inversión	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. Gastos corrientes																
Sueldos y prestaciones	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
Costes de explotación	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 de gastos corrientes	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

Cuadro 3

Costes del proyecto por componente y subcomponente y año del proyecto

(en miles de dólares de los Estados Unidos)

Componente/subcomponente	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Total
1. Fortalecimiento de la productividad y la resiliencia climática de los productores de pequeños rumiantes							
1. Apoyo a los programas nacionales de mejora genética y Servicios veterinarios para pequeños	887,0	1643,9	2746,1	1625,5	1620,5	1 325,2	9 848,2
2. Fortalecimiento de la capacidad de adaptación mediante la gestión sostenible; sistemas de alimentación y	67,4	428,3	1 461,9	1 948,9	672,6	575,7	5 154,9
3. Desarrollo de capacidades y sensibilización de los productores abastecimiento de agua	171,6	247,6	296,8	291,6	244,1	143,4	1 395,0
Subtotal	1 126,0	2 319,8	4 504,8	3 866,0	2 537,2	2 044,3	16 398,1
2. Apoyo a la inversión en la cadena de valor de los pequeños rumiantes							
1. Acceso al mercado y valor añadido	301,2	2 326,8	2 029,5	2 154,3	1 660,6	402,1	8 874,5
2. Acceso a la financiación	589,9	816,6	833,2	866,0	938,3	905,1	4 949,1
Subtotal	891,0	3 143,4	2 862,7	3 020,3	2 598,9	1 307,2	13 823,6
3. Apoyo a las políticas y coordinación de proyectos							
1. Apoyo a las políticas	-	111,4	184,7	191,3	99,1	8,6	595,0
2. Gestión de proyectos	580,9	485,3	433,0	617,4	559,6	507,2	3 183,3
Subtotal	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

Estrategia y plan de financiación y cofinanciación

30. El costo total de SIGHT-II se estima en 34,00 millones de dólares estadounidenses, incluidas las contingencias físicas y de precios. El costo base es de 31,60 millones de dólares estadounidenses, con contingencias físicas de 0,17 millones de dólares y contingencias financieras de 2,23 millones de dólares. Los impuestos representan

El 8,76 % del coste total del proyecto, lo que equivale aproximadamente a 2,98 millones de dólares estadounidenses. El programa se estructura en tres componentes: componente 1: fortalecimiento de la productividad y la resiliencia climática de los productores de pequeños rumiantes (16,40 millones de dólares estadounidenses, 48,2 %); componente 2: apoyo a la inversión en la cadena de valor de los pequeños rumiantes (13,82 millones de dólares EE. UU., 40,7 %); y componente 3: apoyo a las políticas y coordinación del proyecto (3,78 millones de dólares EE. UU., 11,1 %).

31. El plan de financiación incluye contribuciones de múltiples fuentes. El FIDA aportará 4,56 millones de dólares a través del PBAS, lo que representa el 13,4 % del total del proyecto costes. El Fondo de Adaptación aportará 9,22 millones de dólares estadounidenses (el 27,1 %), y el Fondo para Pandemias aportará 2,85 millones de dólares estadounidenses (el 8,4 %). El Gobierno de Jordania aportará 3,74 millones de dólares, principalmente a través de exenciones fiscales y contribuciones en especie, lo que representa el 11 % de los costes totales. La Corporación de Crédito Agrícola aportará 2,00 millones de dólares estadounidenses (5,9 %). Los participantes en el proyecto aportarán 1,19 millones de dólares estadounidenses (el 3,5 %). El plan de financiación deja un déficit de financiación de 10,44 millones de dólares estadounidenses, equivalente al 30,7 % del coste total del proyecto, que deberá movilizarse durante la ejecución.

Desembolso

32. El proyecto SIGHT-II aplicará la reposición y el pago directo como principales modalidades de desembolso. Los recursos del FIDA se canalizarán a través de una cuenta designada denominada en dólares de los Estados Unidos en el Banco Central de Jordania, que será gestionada por la unidad de gestión del proyecto dependiente del Ministerio de Agricultura. Los fondos se transferirán a una cuenta operativa en dinares jordanos para financiar los gastos admisibles de conformidad con el plan de trabajo y el presupuesto anuales aprobados.

Los pagos a los socios ejecutores y a los proveedores de servicios se efectuarán de conformidad con las disposiciones contractuales. En lo que respecta a las actividades de inclusión financiera, los recursos del FIDA se desembolsarán directamente en cuentas de línea de crédito específicas de la y se prestarán a los participantes en el proyecto que cumplan los requisitos. Las contribuciones de los cofinanciadores internacionales se gestionarán a través de cuentas bancarias operativas designadas, separadas pero alineadas.

Resumen de los beneficios y análisis económico

33. En esta sección se presenta el análisis económico y financiero del proyecto SIGHT-II, aplicando metodologías estándar de coste-beneficio para evaluar su viabilidad financiera y económica. El análisis se basa en modelos detallados de ganadería, alimentación animal, procesamiento y prestación de servicios, desarrollados a partir de hipótesis conservadoras, incluyendo un horizonte de 10 años período de análisis y una tasa de adopción del 70 %. Los resultados indican que el proyecto es económicamente viable, con una tasa interna de rentabilidad económica (TIRE) del 24,67 % y un valor actual neto (VAN) de 93 millones de dólares estadounidenses con una tasa de descuento del 10 %.
34. Las pruebas de sensibilidad confirman una gran solidez: con aumentos de costes del 10, 20 y Al 30 %, la TIR se mantiene entre el 24,1 % y el 22,9 %, y el VAN oscila entre 90,5 y 85,0 millones de dólares estadounidenses. Con reducciones de los beneficios del 10 %, del 20 % y 30 %, la TIRE se mantiene por encima del 22,2 %, con VAN entre 81,1 y 57,05 millones de dólares estadounidenses.

Estrategia de salida y sostenibilidad

35. La estrategia de salida de SIGHT-II se centra en la sostenibilidad a largo plazo mediante el fortalecimiento de las capacidades institucionales, el empoderamiento de las organizaciones comunitarias y la mejora de la autosuficiencia de los agricultores y las empresas. A través de formación específica, tutoría y apoyo técnico, los productores, las microempresas y las pequeñas y medianas empresas y
- Los proveedores de servicios estarán preparados para mantener las mejoras una vez finalizado el proyecto finalización del proyecto. Se prestará apoyo a los grupos y cooperativas comunitarios dedicados a los pastizales para que gestionen los recursos y los servicios de manera eficaz. Al integrar las intervenciones en los sistemas nacionales y garantizar la implicación del Gobierno, funciones básicas como la cría, la salud animal y la extensión pasarán a manos de las instituciones jordanas, lo que garantizará un impacto continuado sin apoyo externo.

III. Gestión de riesgos y mitigación

A. Riesgos y medidas de mitigación y gestión

36. SIGHT-II presenta un perfil de riesgo inherente moderado, caracterizado por limitaciones en materia de adquisiciones y capacidad financiera, la variabilidad climática y la necesidad de una colaboración multiinstitucional la coordinación y posibles retrasos en la prestación de servicios. Otros riesgos tienen que ver con la capacidad desigual de los socios y la debilidad de los sistemas de datos, lo que podría afectar al seguimiento y la toma de decisiones. Estos riesgos se mitigarán mediante sistemas de gestión financiera y de adquisiciones alineados con las directrices del FIDA, una planificación temprana de las adquisiciones, controles financieros reforzados, la formación obligatoria del personal, el apoyo específico a los socios, medidas de transparencia mejoradas y una estrecha supervisión.

Cuadro 4

Resumen general de riesgos

Áreas de riesgo	Calificación del riesgo inherente	Calificación del riesgo residual
Contexto del país	Moderado	Moderado
Estrategias y políticas sectoriales	Moderado	Moderado
Contexto medioambiental y climático	Moderado	Moderado
Alcance del proyecto	Moderado	Moderado
Capacidad institucional para la implementación y la sostenibilidad	Moderado	Moderado
Gestión financiera	Sustancial	Sustancial
Adquisiciones del proyecto	Moderada	Moderado
Impacto ambiental, social y climático	Moderado	Moderado
Partes interesadas	Moderado	Moderado
En general	Moderado	Moderado

B. Categoría de riesgo ambiental y social de

37. SIGHT-II se clasifica como un proyecto con riesgo ambiental y social moderado. Los riesgos se refieren principalmente a mejoras de infraestructura a pequeña escala, restauración de pastizales, el aumento del consumo de agua y los residuos procedentes de las actividades ganaderas y lecheras, todos ellos

específicos del emplazamiento y gestionables. Las medidas de mitigación incluyen la formación en prácticas sostenibles y resilientes al clima; el cumplimiento del Plan de Gestión Ambiental, Social y Climática del proyecto; y un seguimiento periódico. Las actividades financiadas mediante subvenciones de contrapartida o préstamos serán sometidas a evaluaciones de impacto ambiental y de riesgo social para excluir proyectos de alto riesgo. Se reforzarán las capacidades institucionales para garantizar el cumplimiento y defender el principio de no dejar a nadie atrás.

C. Clasificación de riesgo climático de

38. El proyecto SIGHT-II se clasifica con un riesgo climático moderado, según la evaluación realizada con la metodología de evaluación de riesgos climáticos del FIDA. La ejecución abarcará las 12 gobernaciones, que presentan distintos niveles de exposición. Sin embargo, las tendencias nacionales para el país en su conjunto muestran una creciente escasez de agua, sequías, crecidas de los ríos, mayor y un aumento de las temperaturas, acompañado de olas de calor más frecuentes. Estos peligros aumentan los riesgos para el sector ganadero, lo que incluye una menor productividad de los pastizales y un mayor estrés hídrico para los hogares rurales. SIGHT-II fortalecerá la capacidad de adaptación mediante la restauración de pastizales, la recogida de agua de lluvia, forrajes resistentes a la sequía y al calor, medios de vida diversificados, un mejor acceso a los mercados y financiación adaptada al clima, lo que ayudará a las comunidades a gestionar mejor la y las presiones sobre los recursos.

D. Sostenibilidad de la deuda e

39. Jordania se enfrenta a un riesgo moderado de tensión soberana, ya que los niveles de deuda pública siguen siendo elevados debido a las continuas presiones fiscales y al limitado margen para una consolidación rápida. No obstante, se considera que la deuda pública es sostenible. Se prevé que la ratio deuda/PIB, que se sitúa en casi el 90 %, se mantenga elevada a corto plazo antes de reducirse gradualmente que va disminuyendo a medida que las reformas surten efecto. El Gobierno sigue aplicando medidas para aumentar la recaudación y controlar el gasto, mientras que se prevé que el crecimiento económico previsto, de entre el 2,5 % y el 3 % en los próximos años, contribuya a una mejora gradual. En este contexto, la financiación del SIGHT-II sigue siendo coherente con el marco de gestión de la deuda de Jordania y con los objetivos de sostenibilidad fiscal a medio plazo.

IV. Marco de implementación

A. Marco organizativo y de e

Gestión y coordinación del proyecto

40. El Ministerio de Agricultura actuará como organismo ejecutor principal de SIGHT-II, proporcionando supervisión estratégica y garantizando la coherencia con las prioridades nacionales en materia de agricultura y seguridad alimentaria. La ejecución se llevará a cabo a través de una unidad de gestión de proyectos (UGP) específica dentro del Ministerio de Agricultura, aprovechando la experiencia y los mecanismos institucionales de SIGHT-I. La UGP contará con personal especializado en adquisiciones, gestión financiera, seguimiento y evaluación, género, juventud, clima, gestión del conocimiento y comunicaciones. Los organismos técnicos nacionales desempeñarán funciones especializadas: el Centro Nacional de Investigación Agrícola se encargará de las actividades relacionadas con la mejora genética, la sanidad animal, el y la restauración de pastizales, mientras que la Corporación de Crédito Agrícola dirigirá las intervenciones de financiación rural.
41. Un comité directivo del proyecto proporcionará orientación normativa, aprobará y los presupuestos, y garantizará la coordinación interinstitucional, mientras que un comité de coordinación técnica del proyecto respaldará la armonización operativa entre los socios ejecutores, incluidas las direcciones a nivel de gobernación y grupos comunitarios de pastizales. SIGHT-II se integrará plenamente en estructuras del Ministerio de Agricultura para reforzar la apropiación, la sostenibilidad y el uso eficiente de los recursos.

Gestión financiera, adquisiciones y gobernanza

42. La gestión financiera se centralizará en la Unidad de Gestión del Proyecto (PMU) y abarcará la elaboración de presupuestos, los flujos de fondos, la presentación de informes financieros y el cumplimiento de los requisitos del FIDA. Los sistemas de gestión financiera se armonizarán con las normas internacionales del sector público
Normas contables y con el apoyo de herramientas automatizadas para garantizar la presentación de informes puntuales y fiables. Los fondos del proyecto se gestionarán a través de una cuenta designada en el Banco Central de Jordania, y las operaciones financieras se ajustarán a los planes de trabajo y presupuestos anuales aprobados. La Unidad de Gestión del Proyecto (PMU) contará con el personal adecuado y se reforzará, entre otras cosas mediante la incorporación de personal cualificado en gestión financiera y medidas específicas de desarrollo de capacidades, aprovechando las lecciones aprendidas de SIGHT-I y REGEP. La Oficina de Auditoría de Jordania llevará a cabo auditorías externas anuales. Las adquisiciones se realizarán de conformidad con el FIDA las directrices de contratación pública y los sistemas nacionales aplicables, con el apoyo de un plan de contratación y una matriz de riesgos. Las disposiciones de gobernanza harán hincapié en la transparencia, la tolerancia cero ante las prácticas prohibidas y una supervisión rigurosa, incluidos mecanismos de resolución de reclamaciones acordes con las normas del FIDA.

Participación de los grupos destinatarios, retroalimentación y resolución de reclamaciones

43. SIGHT-II aplicará enfoques participativos para garantizar la capacidad de respuesta a las necesidades de los grupos destinatarios, incluyendo consultas comunitarias, planificación participativa de los pastizales y la participación estructurada de las mujeres y los jóvenes. Comentarios
Mecanismos como las encuestas a los participantes, los canales de sugerencias y las escuelas de campo para agricultores servirán de base para la gestión adaptativa, y las organizaciones comunitarias y los grupos de productores participarán en la selección y el seguimiento de las actividades.

Resolución de reclamaciones

44. Se establecerá un mecanismo de resolución de reclamaciones de dos niveles, con puntos focales a nivel de proyecto y comités comunitarios, complementado por sistemas a nivel de los socios, lo que garantizará una resolución accesible y oportuna de las reclamaciones. Los reclamantes también podrán dirigirse directamente al FIDA a través de canales confidenciales. El mecanismo abordará todas las reclamaciones, incluidos el acoso sexual, la explotación y el abuso, de conformidad con la política de tolerancia cero del FIDA, con documentación transparente y presentación de informes al comité directivo del proyecto.

B. Planificación, seguimiento y evaluación, aprendizaje, gestión del conocimiento y comunicaciones

45. SIGHT-II establecerá un sistema integrado de planificación, seguimiento y evaluación (M&E) para respaldar la gestión adaptativa, la toma de decisiones basada en datos empíricos y la participación en la formulación de políticas. Los planes de trabajo y los presupuestos anuales se basarán en los resultados, se elaborarán mediante procesos participativos y serán validados por el comité directivo del proyecto. Un sistema digital de información de gestión hará un seguimiento de los productos, los resultados y datos de los participantes en tiempo real, complementado con encuestas de referencia, intermedias y de finalización para evaluar el impacto. El seguimiento continuo sobre el terreno permitirá realizar durante la ejecución.
46. La gestión del conocimiento recopilará sistemáticamente las lecciones aprendidas de las intervenciones en materia de cría, restauración de pastizales, adaptación al clima, financiación inclusiva y empoderamiento de las mujeres y los jóvenes. Los productos de conocimiento se compartirán a través de talleres, diálogos técnicos, plataformas nacionales y canales digitales. Una estrategia de comunicación específica mejorará la visibilidad, informará a las partes interesadas y contribuirá a la ampliación de los enfoques que hayan dado buenos resultados. Una sólida integración entre la planificación, el seguimiento y la evaluación, gestión del conocimiento y los procesos de comunicación reforzará el aprendizaje, la rendición de cuentas y la adopción institucional.

Innovación y ampliación

47. SIGHT-II introducirá innovaciones específicas para el contexto del sector de los pequeños rumiantes de Jordania , incluida la ampliación de un programa de cría modernizado basado en la inseminación artificial y la identificación digital del ganado, soluciones de alimentación y agua resilientes al clima

, modelos de gobernanza de pastizales basados en la comunidad y el fortalecimiento vigilancia de enfermedades respaldada por sistemas de laboratorio mejorados. Se promoverán modelos de prestación de servicios dirigidos por jóvenes en ámbitos como la inseminación artificial, la producción de piensos, las tecnologías de ahorro de agua y los servicios veterinarios. El apoyo integral, que combina subvenciones, financiación, formación y asesoramiento, permitirá a las mujeres y a los jóvenes crear microempresas viables para la valorización de los productos lácteos, la lana y la carne.

48. El proyecto está diseñado para ofrecer una gran escalabilidad mediante la alineación con las estrategias nacionales y una estrecha colaboración con instituciones como el Centro Nacional de Investigación Agrícola y la Corporación de Crédito Agrícola, lo que permitirá que los modelos exitosos se incorporen a los sistemas gubernamentales. La participación en las políticas y las alianzas con los agentes del desarrollo respaldarán aún más la replicación e integración de las intervenciones exitosas en futuros programas.

C. Planes de implementación

Preparación para la ejecución y planes de puesta en marcha

49. Se garantizará la preparación para la ejecución mediante la finalización del manual de ejecución del proyecto, el establecimiento de órganos de coordinación, la contratación y formación del personal de la Unidad de Gestión del Proyecto (PMU) y la puesta en marcha de los sistemas de contratación pública, gestión financiera y gestión de la información digital. Se dará prioridad a la contratación temprana y a los acuerdos de colaboración.

Supervisión, examen de mitad de período y planes de finalización

50. El FIDA supervisará directamente el SIGHT-II mediante misiones anuales, con una revisión intermedia conjunta en el tercer año y un informe exhaustivo de finalización del proyecto respaldado por evaluaciones de impacto y comentarios de los participantes.

V. Instrumentos jurídicos y autoridad e

51. El acuerdo de financiación entre el Reino Hachemita de Jordania y el FIDA constituirá el instrumento jurídico para conceder la financiación propuesta al prestatario/beneficiario. Se adjunta, en el apéndice I, una copia del acuerdo de financiación negociado.
52. El Reino Hachemita de Jordania está facultado, en virtud de su legislación, para recibir financiación del FIDA.
53. Considero que la financiación propuesta se ajustará al Convenio Constitutivo del FIDA y a las Políticas y Criterios de Financiación del FIDA.

VI. Recomendación

54. Recomiendo que la Junta Ejecutiva apruebe la financiación propuesta en los términos de la siguiente resolución:

SE ACUERDA: que el Fondo concederá un préstamo en condiciones ordinarias al Reino Hachemita de Jordania por un importe de cuatro millones quinientos cincuenta y nueve mil dólares estadounidenses (4 559 000 USD) y en los términos y condiciones que se ajusten sustancialmente a los términos y condiciones aquí presentados.

Álvaro Lario
Presidente

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>		