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# President's report

Proposed Ioan and grant to the Republic of Mali for the Inclusive Finance in Agricultural Value Chain Project

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For: Approval

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# Abbreviations and acronyms

AWPB annual workplan and budget

CCS-SFD Control and Surveillance Unit for Microfinance

Institutions

CFAF CFA franc

CPA-SFD Promotion and Support Centre for Microfinance

Institutions

DANIDA Danish International Development Agency

FIER Rural Youth Vocational Training, Employment and

Entrepreneurship Support Project

INCLUSIF Inclusive Finance in Agricultural Value Chain Project

ORMS Operational Results Management System

PACEPEP Support Programme for Private Sector-Driven Economic

**Growth and Employment Promotion** 

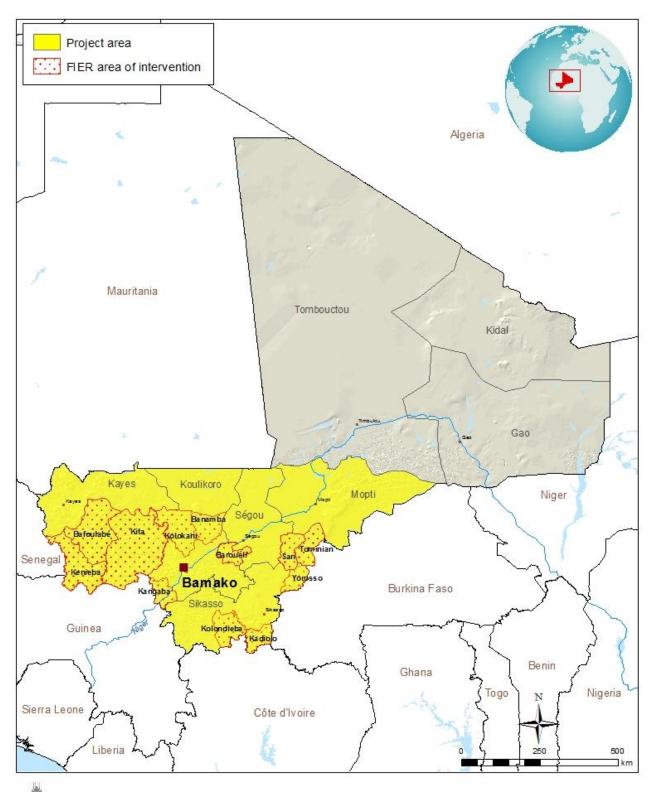
PBAS performance-based allocation system

PNMF National Microfinance Policy
PO producers' organization
M&E monitoring and evaluation
MFIs microfinance institutions
RFIs rural finance institutions

RMP Rural Microfinance Programme SME medium-sized enterprise

# Map of the project area

## Republic of Mali





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.

IFAD Map compiled by IFAD | 21-02-2018

# Republic of Mali

# Inclusive Finance in Agricultural Value Chain Project

# Financing summary

Initiating institution: IFAD

Borrower: Republic of Mali

**Executing agency:** Ministry of Agriculture

Total project cost: US\$105.5 million

Amount of IFAD loan: SDR 15.75 million (equivalent to approximately

US\$22.9 million)

**Amount of IFAD Debt Sustainability** 

Framework grant:

SDR 15.75 million (equivalent to approximately

US\$22.9 million)

**Terms of IFAD loan:** Highly concessional: free of interest but bearing a

service charge of three fourths of one per cent

(0.75 per cent) per annum and with a maturity period of forty (40) years, including a grace period of ten (10)

years

Financing gap: US\$10.4 million

Cofinancier(s): Government of Denmark; rural finance institutions, ABC

Microfinance-Babyloan,

the private sector

Amount of cofinancing: Government of Denmark: US\$21.6 million

Rural finance institutions: US\$15.5 million ABC Microfinance-Babyloan: US\$ 0.4 million

Private sector: US\$ 5.4 million

Contribution of borrower: US\$4.6 million

Contribution of beneficiaries: US\$1.9 million

Appraising institution: IFAD

Cooperating institution: IFAD

## Recommendation for approval

The Executive Board is invited to approve the recommendation for the proposed financing to the Republic of Mali for the Inclusive Finance in Agricultural Value Chain Project, as contained in paragraph 56.

# Proposed Ioan and grant to the Republic of Mali for the Inclusive Finance in Agricultural Value Chain Project

1. The Inclusive Finance in Agricultural Value Chain Project (INCLUSIF), cofinanced by IFAD and the Kingdom of Denmark, scales up the achievements of the IFAD-funded Rural Microfinance Programme (RMP) and the Support Programme for Private Sector-Driven Economic Growth and Employment Promotion (PACEPEP) funded by the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA).

## I. Strategic context and rationale

## A. Country and rural development and poverty context

- 2. Despite posting economic growth of 5.4 per cent in 2016, Mali ranks 137<sup>th</sup> out of 162 countries on the Human Development Index. The country faces major development challenges that can only be addressed by stepping up domestic wealth production and the fight against poverty.
- 3. Since 2012, Mali has also faced the threat of territorial partition owing to an armed rebellion and situations of insecurity. Despite this situation, both IFAD and Denmark have maintained an active portfolio, relocating their operations to the central and southern regions of the country. Under the auspices of the Multidimensional Integrated United Nations Mission for the Stabilization of Mali, an agenda to follow up on the peace agreement is being implemented and provides grounds for hope that the socio-political situation will improve although such an improvement is taking time to emerge.
- 4. The agriculture sector contributes 40 per cent of GDP and employs 80 per cent of the population, mainly on poorly equipped family farms of less than 5 hectares. The sector has significant unrealized potential. Constraints on development include: (i) climate hazards and poor natural resource management; (ii) limited intensification of farming, inadequate use of fertilizer and improved seed, problems with land tenure, little mechanization and limited access to financial services; (iii) inadequate and obsolete infrastructure; and (iv) a need for capacity-building, particularly for producers' organizations (POs).
- 5. Mali's Agricultural Development Policy, adopted in 2013, promotes agricultural transformation through the sustainable intensification of farming systems and optimization of value addition in the form of storage, processing and marketing. The policy focuses on: (i) promoting the modernization of family farming and agricultural enterprises to favour the emergence of a structured, competitive agro-industrial sector integrated with the subregional economy; and (ii) developing value chains by improving the organization of production, storage, processing and marketing. Climate change is a cross-cutting priority under the policy.

<sup>1</sup> IFAD had to suspend interventions under the RMP in the Timbuktu region following acts of vandalism that affected partner microfinance institutions, causing estimated financial damage of US\$4 million; and in areas of Mopti with the rise of insecurity, making it impossible to deploy any activities or carry out field supervision.

1

- 6. In this context, access to finance for agricultural sector actors is a key success factor for the transformation of family farming. Such access is still too limited, with financial inclusion in rural areas standing at just 20 per cent. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) also experience major difficulties in accessing finance: in 2016, 60 per cent of bank credit was mobilized for tertiary activities and less than 1 per cent for agriculture. Available financing is often limited to short-term credit, which does not allow for structuring investment in areas such as equipment and infrastructure.
- 7. As shown in the theory of change (see appendix), this situation is attributable mainly to the crisis in the microfinance sector, which was exacerbated by the political crisis that began in 2012. Other contributing factors are difficulties with accessing lending for microfinance institutions (MFIs), the banking sector's reluctance to support agriculture and agrifood projects in an insecure business climate, and the growing effects of climate change. The result is increased marginalization of disadvantaged groups, including women and young people, and an exodus by many rural young people towards an informal sector with no future. SMEs face difficulties in developing within this context, and performance by agricultural and agrifood value chains is insufficient to bring about the desired transformation and modernization of Mali's agricultural sector.
- 8. Transformation of the agricultural sector and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) particularly SDGs 1, 2, 5,10 and 13 will therefore require intervention to bring about the financial inclusion for rural people and agrifood SMEs to help them access the financial resources needed for their development and consequently the sector's modernization. To this end, INCLUSIF will scale up lessons learned under the IFAD-funded RMP in terms of financial inclusion and support for the National Microfinance Policy (PNMF), as well as lessons learned under PACEPEP.
- 9. RMP showed that the methodology of supporting disadvantaged groups coupled with restructuring the microfinance sector increased financial inclusion for rural people living in the project area by close to 40 per cent. PACEPEP developed tools to support SMEs, particularly agrifood SMEs, to better process and add value to agricultural products. It supported more than 200 agricultural SMEs with access to bank credit and equipment subsidies. PACEPEP innovated by facilitating the structuring and financing of projects focused on integrating several different value chain actors.
- 10. At the confluence of the RMP and PACEPEP projects, INCLUSIF can make a paradigm shift by combining their approaches. While supporting financial education of small-scale producers and their access to short-term agricultural credit, INCLUSIF promotes partnerships between their organizations and private sector actors operating upstream and downstream of production. The project will support capacity-building of the various actors POs and SMEs, for instance and the development of joint business plans and access to medium-term finance to stimulate a genuine transformation of Mali's agriculture and agrifood sector. Integrating dedicated finance for adaptation to climate change will enable the actors to take climate risks into account and make responsible and sustainable investments.
- B. Rationale and alignment with government priorities and RB-COSOP
- 11. INCLUSIF is aligned with pillar 2 of IFAD's country strategic note for Mali, which calls for improving rural financial inclusion by supporting access by smallholders and microentrepreneurs to financial services adapted to their needs to start up or develop their economic activities.

12. It is also aligned with the Mali-Denmark private sector programme 2019–2022, which has the objective of promoting private sector-led inclusive economic growth and job creation in the agriculture and agro-industrial sector.

# II. Project description

## A. Project area and target group

- 13. INCLUSIF will adopt two approaches to geographical targeting: the first, under component 1, will scale up RMP gains to five regions (Koulikoro, Sikasso, Kayes, Ségou and Mopti) starting in year one; and the second, under component 2, will promote partnerships within value chains. A phased approach will begin with an 18-month pilot to try out the approach and financial instruments in two regions (Koulikoro and Sikasso) before expanding to the remaining three regions.
- 14. INCLUSIF will reach 440,000 direct beneficiaries from disadvantaged groups, rural family farms, professional organizations (cooperatives, unions and federations) and private sector agricultural enterprises. The approach will favour women and young people aged 18 to 40, with each of these groups representing at least 50 per cent of the project beneficiaries.

## B. INCLUSIF development objective

- 15. The project's development objective is to increase financial inclusion of smallholders and agrifood SMEs in Mali. There are two expected outcomes:(i) access by smallholders and their organizations to suitable financial services is improved; and (ii) producers' organizations develop profitable and sustainable productive partnerships with the private sector and financial systems.
- 16. In terms of impact, INCLUSIF will contribute to: (i) bringing 440,000 smallholders and 360 agricultural professional organizations into the banking system within the project area; (ii) developing five permanent financial products in the areas of savings, credit and micro-insurance; (iii) developing, together with rural finance institutions (RFIs), a rural credit portfolio of at least 20 billion CFA francs (CFAF) in lending by the end of the project; (iv) mobilizing CFAF 5 billion in lending by the end of the project; (v) mobilizing CFAF 5 billion in savings from small-scale depositors; (vi) building the capacity of 36,000 smallholders in partnership with the private sector and increasing the incomes of at least 22,000 smallholders in organizations and 4,500 rural young people in income-generating activities and rural microenterprises; and (vii) achieving operational autonomy for six RFIs.
- 17. More than 40,000 producers will have access to financing for climate change adaptation under the project. The other purpose of the climate change financing is to increase attention to climate risks in national microfinance policy and support the creation of national arrangements in the form of a green charter that responds to climate risks and the environmental, social and governance concerns of Malian MFIs.

#### C. Components/outcomes

- 18. Project activities will be structured into three components:
- 19. Component 1 Development of rural financial services. The expected outcome is that access by smallholders and their organizations to adapted financial services is improved. Implementation of this component will contribute to increasing financial inclusion from 20 per cent currently to 35 per cent in 2024. It will also have an impact on financial education for target groups and SMEs, which will have a direct effect on portfolio quality and the viability of supply.
- 20. To this end, the project will continue to work on restructuring the microfinance sector through institutional support for implementation of the PNMF, increased lending to MFIs through capitalization and support for the operation of an MFI refinancing fund, support for new product development (micro-leasing, insurance

- and green finance products) and modernization of MFIs by automating their operations, including with the use of mobile telephony.
- 21. Component 2 productive investment in value chains will bring about the paradigm shift advocated by INCLUSIF with the following outcome: POs, mainly composed of the smallholders supported under component 1, develop profitable and sustainable productive partnerships with the private sector and the financial system.
- 22. The project interventions will consist of capacity-building for POs and SMEs to undertake partnerships, and will put in place (a) technical assistance for contracting between actors, and the structuring, financing and monitoring of business plans; and (b) an investment finance mechanism. The project will provide facilitation to encourage actors to undertake more resilient and sustainable investments.
- 23. Component 3 coordination, monitoring and evaluation, and knowledge management. This component will include all arrangements for technical planning, operational coordination, administrative and fiduciary management, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), communication and capitalization. This component will be implemented through a programme approach, using the arrangements in place for the other projects in the portfolio.

# III. Project implementation

### A. Approach

- INCLUSIF was designed to start up activities upon completion of the RMP in September 2018. The intention is to scale up gains under RMP and PACEPEP, while promoting an innovative approach to rural entrepreneurship and financial inclusion for smallholder farmers, as well as partnership and contracting between POs and SMEs. In this way INCLUSIF will: (i) scale up the financial inclusion approach for disadvantaged groups and the refinancing mechanism to enable rural MFIs to distribute credit to a larger number of smallholder farmers, particularly women and young people; (ii) strengthen the governance and management capacities of agricultural professional organizations and SMEs, their ability to take on debt and their creditworthiness in productive partnerships and vis-à-vis financial institutions; (iii) facilitate access to opportunities for business alliances in co-investment and co-enterprise with the private sector in all agricultural value chains; and (iv) facilitate SME capitalization and access to bank credit. Implementation of the project, particularly component 2, will also be based on business plans guaranteeing returns on investment. From this perspective, the project is intended to take a teaching/learning approach whereby, in the longer term, POs and SMEs will acquire best practices in planning and investment management with a view to growth and financial autonomy, and sustainable integration into value chains.
- 25. Components 1 and 2 will be linked by financial instruments structured in such a way as to ensure sustainable access by smallholder POs to financing from RFIs. The financial incentives provided for under component 2 will enable POs and their private partners to overcome the constraints on access to productive financial services and to become creditworthy RFI clients over the long term.
- 26. INCLUSIF will also take into account climate considerations on a cross-cutting basis by facilitating the target group's access to specific finance for investments in climate change adaptation. The project will build in environmental, social and governance criteria into strategies on private partnerships with SMEs and MFIs to create a responsible investment philosophy, in line with the recommendations included in IFAD's note on environmental, social and climate procedures.

27. In view of its scope, and by engaging all actors concerned in agricultural finance, INCLUSIF will provide support for the transition in the agriculture sector called for by Mali's Agricultural Development Policy.

## B. Organizational framework

- 28. INCLUSIF will be placed under: (i) the administrative and operational oversight of the Ministry of Agriculture, as executing agency; and (ii) the institutional oversight of the Ministry of Investment and Private Sector Promotion, which will chair the steering committee. A focal point will be set up at the Ministry of Economy and Finance to monitor support for restructuring the microfinance sector and strengthening sector controls and supervision.
- 29. The project will adopt a programme approach for the management of the country portfolio to improve the effectiveness of project allocations, performance and impact. This approach will start with: (i) setting up permanent project engineering functions at the country programme level; and (ii) targeted sharing activities with the Rural Youth Vocational Training, Employment and Entrepreneurship Support Project (FIER) of competencies and resources as part of implementation arrangements in the field. The two projects will share a headquarters in Bamako and will have shared branch offices in the regions, located at regional councils.
- 30. The implementation of INCLUSIF will be based largely on external service providers such as: (i) national NGOs for socio-economic training and climate risk sensitization for disadvantaged groups, capacity-building for POs within the framework of productive partnerships, support for preparation of business plans by rural young entrepreneurs and partnerships based on simple contracting; (ii) national consulting firms to facilitate co-investment and co-enterprise partnerships, and support business plan preparation and implementation for public-private-producer partnerships (4Ps) and co-enterprises; and (iii) international consulting firms providing technical assistance to implement component 2, support for automating financial services and developing methodologies for financial products, and support for MFIs, POs and SMEs to conduct their own analyses of climate change vulnerability and identify adaptation opportunities.

# C. Planning, monitoring and evaluation, and learning and knowledge management

- 31. Activities will be planned on the basis of annual workplans and budgets (AWPBs). This will ensure that activities are sequenced on an annual basis and are allocated the appropriate resources to achieve results. AWPBs will be prepared in a participatory manner involving all stakeholders to ensure that: (i) the objectives set are shared by all actors concerned; (ii) the operational activities and strategies implemented contribute to achieving such objectives; and (iii) all actors are aware of their roles in implementing AWPBs.
- 32. The M&E system will be developed in line with the programme approach in liaison with FIER and with links to the M&E system of the portfolio. It will be configured in such a way as to provide useful information and analysis for project steering, review and evaluation, and will be a results-based management tool.
- 33. Knowledge management. INCLUSIF is a large-scale project that proposes both to scale up the gains of RMP and PACEPEP and to develop innovative approaches to rural financial inclusion, while taking account of climate risks and environmental, social and governance criteria. M&E of project activities, outputs, outcomes and impact will make it possible to identify successes, limitations and drivers, thus providing a foundation for learning. By linking implementation, M&E, knowledge management (KM) and communication, INCLUSIF will create ways to maximize learning for the benefit of all those involved in implementation.

## D. Financial management, procurement and governance

- 34. The country's inherent risk is medium. In 2017, Mali scored 31 out of 100 and was ranked 122 out of 180 countries on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index. This was a 6-point drop from the previous year's score. However, the country has maintained its medium risk categorization for the past four years. A financial management assessment was undertaken as part of the design phase in accordance with IFAD requirements. The INCLUSIF risk at design is medium and this will decline to low once the recommended mitigating measures and controls have been implemented (see paragraph 48). Financial management will be performed by an administrative, financial and accounting structure coordinated by qualified staff. At the regional level, such staff will be shared with FIER according to the specifications and modalities set forth in the procedures manual.
- 35. Accounting. The project's expenditures will be based on the AWPBs that have been approved by IFAD. The INCLUSIF accounting system will be based on the principles of the new SYSCOHADA accounting system. Automated accounting software will be installed at national and at regional levels and will ensure, in addition to general accounting functions, budget monitoring and financial reporting as per IFAD standards. All financial management procedures will be included in the project manual validated by IFAD.
- 36. Internal audit. In addition to the national authorities responsible for internal audits of projects, an ad hoc internal audit unit dedicated to IFAD-funded operations will be put in place to ensure a risk-based approach through which to identify strengths and weaknesses and mitigate risks.
- 37. External audit. External audit in Mali is generally carried out by internationally recruited private companies and using international audit standards. The audited financial report will be publicly disclosed in line with IFAD's revised project audit guidelines.
- 38. Tax. Taxes will be financed by IFAD funds. This arrangement was approved by IFAD on the request of Government of Mali. Consistent with the General Conditions for Agricultural Development Financing and an IFAD assessment confirming that the taxes associated with the project are not excessive, discriminatory, or otherwise unreasonable, IFAD financing will be used to finance taxes for an estimated amount of approximately US\$3 million. In this specific case, the financing of taxes is expected to improve the efficiency of funds flow and support project implementation more effectively.

#### E. Supervision

39. Supervision of INCLUSIF will be governed by the new Operational Results Management System (ORMS).

# IV. Project costs, financing, and benefits

#### A. Project costs

40. Total project costs over a six-year period, including provisions for cost escalation, are CFAF 58 billion, equivalent to US\$105.5 million. Provisions for cost escalation are about CFAF 3 billion (US\$5 million). Taxes are included in the amount of US\$3 million.

Table 1 **Project costs by component and financier**(Millions of United States Dollars)

|  | IFAD loan and grant | Danida | Financing gap | RFI    | Babyloan | Private sector | Beneficiaries | Government | Tota   | I    |
|--|---------------------|--------|---------------|--------|----------|----------------|---------------|------------|--------|------|
| Components*  | Amount              | Amount | Amount        | Amount | Amount   | Amount         | Amount        | Amount     | Amount | %    |
| 1. Development of rural financial se                         | rvices              |        |               |        |          |                |               |            |        |      |
| Institutional support for PNMF implementation                | 3.3                 | 0.1    | 0.8           | -      | -        | -              | -             | 0.2        | 4.4    | 4.2  |
| Strengthening rural finance inclusion                        | 20.4                | 3.1    | 4.6           | 1.4    | 0.4      | -              | 0.9           | -          | 30.8   | 29.2 |
| 2. Productive investment in value cl                         | hains               |        |               |        |          |                |               |            |        |      |
| Technical support for partnerships emergence and development | 4.0                 | 3.1    | 1.0           | -      | -        | -              | -             | -          | 8.0    | 7.6  |
| Financial support for partnerships implementation            | 3.6                 | 15.1   | 0.4           | 14     | -        | 5.4            | 1.0           | 4.4        | 44.0   | 41.7 |
| 3. Coordination, M&E, and KM                                 |                     |        |               |        |          |                |               |            |        |      |
| Coordination and project management                          | 13.3                | 0.3    | 3.3           | -      | -        | -              | -             | -          | 16.9   | 16.1 |
| M&E, KM and communication                                    | 1.1                 | -      | 0.3           | -      | -        | -              | -             | -          | 1.4    | 1.3  |
| Total  | 45.7                | 21.6   | 10.4          | 15.5   | 0.4      | 5.4            | 1.9           | 4.6        | 105.5  | 100  |

<sup>\*</sup>Components will be financed on a pari passu basis by the loan and grant.

## B. Project financing

- 41. The project financing plan is as follows: (i) IFAD contribution of US\$45.7 million (43 per cent of total costs) including taxes; (ii) Danish cooperation contribution of US\$21.6 million (21 per cent), of which US\$5.6 million is allocated to climate change adaptation; (iii) RFI contribution of US\$15.5 million (15 per cent);
  - (iv) contribution from private partners of US\$5.4 million (5 per cent);
  - (v) contribution from ABC-Babyloan of US\$0.4 million (0.4 per cent);
  - (vi) contribution from the Government of Mali of US\$4.6 million (4 per cent); and
  - (vii) contribution from the beneficiaries of US\$1.9 million (2 per cent).
- 42. The financing gap of US\$10.4 million, or 10 per cent of the total, may be sourced under subsequent PBAS cycles (on financing terms to be determined and subject to internal procedures and subsequent Executive Board approval) or by cofinancing identified during implementation.<sup>2</sup> The funding from the Government of Mali will be in the form of a cash contribution for the construction and/or rehabilitation of road infrastructure and the gradual takeover of operations by the Control and Surveillance Unit for Microfinance Institutions (CCS-SFD) and Promotion and Support Centre for Microfinance Institutions (CPA-SFD) in the context of their institutional transformation.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Disaggregated by gender and age (men, women and young people agres 15-40) and by value chain, to the extent possible.

Table 2 **Project costs by expenditure category and financier**(Millions of United States dollars)

| Expenditure                         | IFAD lo<br>and gra |    | Danida | а  | Financii<br>gap | ng | RFI    |    | Babyloa | an | Private<br>sector | - | Beneficia | ies | Borrowe<br>counterp | -, | Total  | ,   |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----|--------|----|-----------------|----|--------|----|---------|----|-------------------|---|-----------|-----|---------------------|----|--------|-----|
| category                            | Amount             | %  | Amount | %  | Amount          | %  | Amount | %  | Amount  | %  | Amount            | % | Amount    | %   | Amount              | %  | Amount | %   |
| I. Investment cost                  | s                  |    |        |    |                 |    |        |    |         |    |                   |   |           |     |                     |    |        |     |
| A. Equipment and material           | 1.5                | 78 | -      | 2  | 0.4             | 19 | -      | _  | -       | -  | -                 | - | -         | -   | -                   | -  | 1.9    | 2   |
| B. Goods,<br>services and<br>inputs | 7.1                | 64 | 1.0    | 9  | 2.8             | 25 | _      | _  | _       | _  | _                 | _ | _         | _   | 0.2                 | 2  | 11.1   | 11  |
| C. Training                         | 1.5                | 70 | 0.3    | 12 | 0.4             | 18 |        |    |         |    |                   |   |           |     | 0.2                 | _  | 2.1    | 2   |
| D. Consultancies                    | 1.5                | 70 | 0.5    | 12 | 0.4             | 10 | _      | _  | _       | _  | _                 | _ | _         | _   | _                   | _  | 2.1    | 2   |
| i. Studies                          | 0.9                | 62 | 0.3    | 23 | 0.2             | 15 | -      | -  | -       | -  | -                 | - | -         | -   | -                   | -  | 1.5    | 1   |
| ii. Technical assistance            | 7.4                | 42 | 3.1    | 25 | 1.8             | 15 | -      | -  | -       | -  | -                 | - | -         | -   | -                   | -  | 12.4   | 12  |
| Subtotal consultancies              | 8.3                | 60 | 3.5    | 25 | 2.1             | 15 | -      | -  | -       | -  | -                 | - | -         | -   | -                   | -  | 13.8   | 13  |
| E. Grants and subsidies             | 15.5               | 25 | 16.6   | 27 | 1.9             | 3  | 15.5   | 25 | 0.4     | 1  | 5.4               | 9 | 1.9       | 3   | 4.4                 | 7  | 61.5   | 58  |
| Total investment costs              | 33.9               | 37 | 21.4   | 24 | 7.4             | 8  | 15.5   | 17 | 0.4     | -  | 5.4               | 6 | 1.9       | 2   | 4.6                 | 5  | 90.5   | 86  |
| II. Recurrent costs                 | S                  |    |        |    |                 |    |        |    |         |    | <del>-</del>      |   |           |     |                     |    |        |     |
| A. Salaries and indemnities         | 11.2               | 79 | 0.2    | 2  | 2.8             | 20 | -      | _  | -       | _  | -                 | _ | -         | -   | -                   | _  | 14.2   | 13  |
| B. Operating costs                  | 0.7                | 77 | -      | 4  | 0.2             | 19 | -      | -  | -       | -  | -                 | - | -         | -   | -                   | -  | 0.9    | 1   |
| Total recurrent costs               | 11.9               | 79 | 0.3    | 2  | 3.0             | 20 | -      | _  | -       | -  | -                 | - | -         | -   | -                   | -  | 15.1   | 14  |
| Total                               | 45.7               | 43 | 21.6   | 20 | 10.4            | 10 | 15.5   | 15 | 0.4     | -  | 5.4               | 5 | 1.9       | 2   | 4.6                 | 4  | 105.5  | 100 |

#### C. Summary benefit and economic analysis

43. The results of the economic and financial analysis show that the project activities are profitable. For the various models developed, the internal financial rates of return range from 13 per cent to 71 per cent and are consistently higher than the opportunity cost of capital. The economic internal rate of return of the project is 17.9 per cent and the net present value, at the economic opportunity cost of capital of 6 per cent, amounts to CFAF 50.7 billion or US\$87.8 million. The project will therefore have positive effects on the economy as a whole, especially for women and young people, INCLUSIF's main target groups.

## D. Sustainability

44. The implementation arrangements for INCLUSIF are intended to ensure that the major institutional mechanisms for financial inclusion of smallholders and their organizations become permanent. Under component 1, INCLUSIF will contribute to: (i) sustainably stabilizing the situation in the microfinance sector in terms of regulation by strengthening the supervision and oversight capacities of CCS-SFD; (ii) consolidating the institutional and financial viability of the refinancing mechanism; (iii) developing innovative practices within rural finance institutions for promoting digital financial services; and (iv) sustainably strengthening the leadership of CPA-SFD in coordinating sector interventions, in dialogue with technical and financial partners. Under component 2, the project will: (i) develop technical competencies for promoting economic and commercial partnerships; (ii) strengthen the institutional viability of POs; (iii) professionalize POs in business

- management and reporting standards; and (iv) facilitate sustainable business relations among POs, the private sector and financial institutions.
- 45. By including climate-specific financing and related capacity-building for all actors as cross-cutting issues, INCLUSIF will enable private sector and microfinance actors in Mali to better evaluate their exposure to climate risk and manage such risk, thus making for more resilient and sustainable investments.

## E. Risk identification and mitigation

- 46. Risk factors that could affect the implementation of INCLUSIF relate in particular to the country situation and certain sensitive issues. These risks have been clearly identified and mitigation measures are in place. The project is classified as a category B operation from an environmental and social point of view, and falls under the "moderate" climate risk category.
- 47. In terms of financial management, the main risks are linked to the recruitment and the capacity of the staff and to a weak internal audit system. The main mitigation measures to be put in place are: (i) nomination by IFAD of an observer for the recruitment of staff to ensure quality and transparency; (ii) participation in supervision missions by IFAD, the Government and DANIDA; (iii) creation of an internal audit unit; and (iv) capacity-building, in particular for the staff decentralized at regional level.

# V. Corporate considerations

## A. Compliance with IFAD policies

48. The design and implementation of INCLUSIF are consistent with (i) IFAD's Strategic Framework 2016-2025, which calls for supporting inclusive and sustainable rural transformation, and (ii) IFAD's guidelines on rural finance, the agricultural private sector and promotion of 4Ps, gender, nutrition, resilience to climate change, and social and environmental procedures.

#### B. Alignment and harmonization

49. INCLUSIF is aligned with the National Microfinance Plan objectives of: (i) building a professional microfinance sector that can contribute effectively to improving living conditions for households; (ii) prioritizing the sectors of production that generate income and employment for women and young people; and (iii) restructuring the sector. INCLUSIF is also consistent with the sector orientations set forth in the Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development 2016-2018. This framework provides, inter alia, for consolidating and supporting the financial sector, including microfinance, and improving the public finance management system in the framework of macroeconomic stability. The INCLUSIF project, under component 2, also follows the private sector development policy, including the support for the development of SMEs. By integrating climate change resilience, INCLUSIF is also aligned with the intention of the nationally determined contribution to promote the green economy with sustainable natural resource management and effectively combat global warming.

#### C. Innovations and scaling up

- 50. Based on the gains generated by RMP and in synergy with the FIER project, INCLUSIF will scale up:
  - (i) The approach of providing socio-economic training for disadvantaged groups, which enabled more than 100,000 low-income people, mainly women, to be brought into the banking system. The project will contribute to optimizing this approach by making use of financial education tools and facilitating their ownership by local operators. The methodology will be harmonized with that of FIER for supporting entrepreneurship among rural young people, in order

- to achieve greater rural financial inclusion. By scaling up this approach, INCLUSIF will reach an additional 300,000 rural poor people;
- (ii) The supply of medium-term credit available to RMP in the region of Ségou, which demonstrated its relevance with regard to equipment needs of smallholders and processors;
- (iii) Access by RFIs to loanable resources to expand access to credit for smallholders; and
- (iv) The use of a crowdfunding platform to mobilize migrant remittances (Babyloan) to financeincome-generating activities and Rural Micro Enterprises supported by FIER.
- 51. In addition, INCLUSIF is the first project in Mali to propose a coherent financial services approach, involving all sector actors, to invest in adaptation to climate change in rural areas.

## D. Policy engagement

52. INCLUSIF will continue the institutional support provided by the Projet de Microfinance Rurale, and particularly the implementation of the National Action Plan of Inclusive Finance; it will contribute to harmonization among the structures in charge of the financial sector and will promote systematic policy dialogue among the different value chain actors and Government representatives on themes related to improving the economic environment for agricultural activities (e.g. microfinance policies, promotion of private sector investment, trade and tariff policy).

## VI. Legal instruments and authority

- 53. A financing agreement between the Republic of Mali and IFAD will constitute the legal instrument for extending the proposed financing to the borrower/recipient. A copy of the negotiated financing agreement is attached as appendix I.
- 54. The Republic of Mali is empowered under its laws to receive financing from IFAD.
- 55. I am satisfied that the proposed financing will comply with the Agreement Establishing IFAD and the Policies and Criteria for IFAD Financing.

#### VII. Recommendation

56. I recommend that the Executive Board approve the proposed financing in terms of the following resolution:

RESOLVED: that the Fund shall provide a loan on highly concessional terms to the Republic of Mali in an amount of fifteen million seven hundred and fifty thousand special drawing rights (SDR 15,750,000), and upon such terms and conditions as shall be substantially in accordance with the terms and conditions presented herein.

RESOLVED FURTHER: that the Fund shall provide a grant under the Debt Sustainability Framework to the Republic of Mali in an amount of fifteen million seven hundred and fifty thousand special drawing rights (SDR 15,750,000), and upon such terms and conditions as shall be substantially in accordance with the terms and conditions presented herein.

Gilbert F. Houngbo President

# Negotiated financing agreement Projet de financement inclusif des filières agricoles

(Négociations conclues le 5 avril 2018)

| Numéro du prêt:   |
|---|
| Numéro du don DSF:  |
| Nom du projet: Projet de financement inclusif des filières agricoles (INCLUSIF) ("le projet") |
| La République du Mali ("l'Emprunteur/Bénéficiaire")   |
| et  |
| Le Fonds International de Développement Agricole ("le Fonds" ou "le FIDA")                    |
| (désignés individuellement par "la Partie" et collectivement par "les Parties")               |
| conviennent par les présentes de ce qui suit:   |
| Preambule   |

ATTENDU QUE le projet est conçu sur une durée de six ans;

ATTENDU QUE le Fonds a accepté d'accorder un prêt et un don au titre du cadre de soutenabilité de la dette à l'Emprunteur/Bénéficiaire pour contribuer au financement du projet, conformément aux modalités et conditions établies dans le présent Accord;

ATTENDU QUE l'Agence Danoise pour le Développement International (DANIDA) a accepté de contribuer au financement du projet pour un montant de 21,6 millions de dollars des Etats Unis (USD), conformément aux modalités et conditions qui seront précisées dans l'accord entre l'Emprunteur/Bénéficiaire et DANIDA;

EN FOI DE QUOI, les Parties conviennent par les présentes de ce qui suit:

#### Section A

- 1. Le présent Accord comprend l'ensemble des documents suivants: le présent document, la description du projet et les dispositions relatives à l'exécution (annexe 1) et le tableau d'affectation des fonds (annexe 2).
- 2. Les Conditions générales applicables au financement du développement agricole en date du 29 avril 2009, amendées en avril 2014 et toutes éventuelles modifications postérieures ("les Conditions générales") sont annexées au présent document, et l'ensemble des dispositions qu'elles contiennent s'appliquent au présent Accord. Aux fins du présent Accord, les termes dont la définition figure dans les Conditions générales ont la signification qui y est indiquée.
- 3. Le Fonds accorde à l'Emprunteur/Bénéficiaire un prêt et un don au titre du cadre de soutenabilité de la dette ("le financement"), que l'Emprunteur/Bénéficiaire utilise aux fins de l'exécution du projet, conformément aux modalités et conditions énoncées dans le présent Accord.

Section B

1. A. Le montant du prêt est de quinze millions sept cent cinquante mille droits de tirage spéciaux (15 750 000 DTS).

- B. Le montant du don au titre du cadre de soutenabilité de la dette est de quinze millions sept cent cinquante mille droits de tirage spéciaux (15 750 000 DTS).
- 2. Le prêt est accordé à des conditions particulièrement favorables, est exempt d'intérêts mais est assorti d'une commission de service de trois quarts de point (0,75%) l'an exigible chaque semestre dans la monnaie de paiement des frais de service du prêt; et est assorti d'un délai de remboursement de quarante (40) ans, dont un différé d'amortissement de dix (10) ans, à compter de la date d'approbation du prêt par le Conseil d'administration du Fonds.
- 3. La monnaie de paiement au titre du service du prêt est l'Euro.
- 4. L'exercice financier débute le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier et se termine le 31 décembre.
- 5. Le remboursement du principal et le paiement des intérêts de la commission de service sont exigibles le 1<sup>er</sup> avril et le 1<sup>er</sup> octobre de chaque année.
- 6. Un compte désigné est ouvert par l'Emprunteur/Bénéficiaire auprès d'un établissement bancaire de bonne réputation.
- 7. L'Emprunteur/Bénéficiaire fournit des fonds de contrepartie en numéraires aux fins du projet pour un montant d'environ quatre millions six cent mille dollars des Etats Unis (USD 4 600 000), étalé sur la durée du projet comme suit:
  - i) première année 460 000 USD soit 10%;
  - ii) deuxième année 763 000 USD soit 16,6%;
  - iii) troisième année 1 127 600 USD soit 24,6%;
  - iv) quatrième année 1 251 200 USD soit 27,2%;
  - v) cinquième année 621 000 USD soit 13,5%; et
  - vi) sixième année 377 200 USD soit 8,1%.
- 8. Un compte est ouvert par l'Emprunteur/Bénéficiaire pour recevoir les fonds de contrepartie dans un établissement bancaire de bonne réputation.

#### Section C

- 1. L'agent principal du projet est le Ministère en charge de l'Agriculture.
- 2. La date d'achèvement du projet est fixée au sixième anniversaire de la date d'entrée en vigueur du présent Accord.

#### Section D

Le Fonds assure l'administration du financement et la supervision du projet.

#### Section E

1. Le Fonds permet au projet d'effectuer des retraits afin de couvrir les coûts de démarrage afférents aux catégories 1, 3, 4 et 6 du tableau d'affectation des fonds de l'Annexe 2 au présent Accord, encourus avant la satisfaction des conditions générales et spécifiques préalables aux retraits, qui ne doivent pas dépasser un montant total équivalant à 200 000 DTS.

- 2. Les éléments suivants constituent des conditions spécifiques additionnelles préalables aux retraits supplémentaires:
  - i) le manuel des procédures administratives et financières du projet ainsi que le manuel d'opérations sont préparés par le projet et validés par le FIDA;
  - ii) le personnel clé a été recruté soit un expert en finance inclusive, une expert secteur privé rural, un expert en adaptation au changement climatique, un responsable suivi-évaluation et un responsable administratif et financier;
  - iii) le compte désigné, le compte réceptacle des fonds de contrepartie ainsi que le compte réceptacle des fonds de démarrage ont été ouverts;
  - iv) le changement de statut de la Cellule de Contrôle et de Surveillance des Systèmes Financiers Décentralisés (CCS/SFD) est inscrit dans le Programme de Travail du Gouvernement (PTG) au titre du second semestre 2018; et
  - v) le mécanisme de refinancement des Institutions de finance rurale (IFRs) a été institutionnalisé, par décret ou par arrêté.
- 2. Le présent Accord est soumis à la ratification de l'Emprunteur/Bénéficiaire.
- 3. Toutes les communications ayant trait au présent Accord doivent être adressées aux représentants dont le titre et l'adresse figurent ci-dessous:

#### Pour l'Emprunteur/Bénéficiaire:

Ministre de l'Economie et des Finances de la République du Mali Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances Hamdallaye ACI 2000 BP 234 Bamako, Mali

Tel: (+223) 20 22 58 58 / 20 22 58 06 Fax: (+223) 20 22 19 14 / 20 22 16 54

#### Pour le Fonds:

Le Président Fonds international de développement agricole Via Paolo di Dono 44 00142 Rome, Italie

| Le présent accord, en date duexemplaires originaux, un (1) pour le Fond | , a été établi en langue française en deux (2)<br>ds et un (1) pour l'Emprunteur/Bénéficiaire. |
|---|--|
| La Republique du Mali   |  |
| (Nom du représentant autoris<br>(titre du représentant autoris          |  |
| FONDS INTERNATIONAL<br>POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT AGRICOL                    | E  |
| Gilbert F. Houngbo<br>Président   |  |

#### Annexe 1

#### Description du projet et Dispositions relatives à l'exécution

### I. Description du projet

- 1. Population cible. Le projet touchera 440 000 bénéficiaires directs issus des groupes démunis, des exploitations familiales rurales, des organisations professionnelles (coopératives, unions, fédérations) et des entreprises du secteur privé agricole. L'approche sera favorable aux femmes et aux jeunes (18 à 40 ans) qui représenteront respectivement au moins 50% de l'effectif touché.
- 2. Finalité. Le projet a pour finalité l'accroissement de l'inclusion financière des petits producteurs et des petites et moyennes entreprises (PME) agro-alimentaires au Mali. A terme, le projet contribuera à: i) bancariser 440 000 petits producteurs et 360 organisations professionnelles agricoles à l'échelle de la zone d'intervention; ii) développer et pérenniser cinq produits financiers en épargne, crédit et micro-assurance; iii) développer avec les institutions financières rurales (IFR) un portefeuille de crédit rural d'au moins 20 milliards de francs CFA d'encours à la fin du projet; iv) mobiliser 5 milliards de francs CFA d'épargne auprès des petits déposants; v) renforcer les capacités de 36 000 petits producteurs dans les partenariats avec le secteur privé et augmenter les revenus d'au moins 22 000 petits producteurs dans les organisations et de 4 500 jeunes ruraux dans les activités génératrices de revenus et les microentreprises rurales; et vi) réaliser l'autonomie opérationnelle de 6 IFR.

L'intégration d'un financement dédié à l'adaptation au changement climatique permettra par ailleurs l'accès à des financements pour l'adaptation à plus de 40 000 producteurs; la meilleure prise en compte des risques climatiques dans le plan d'actions de la politique nationale de développement de microfinance et la création d'un dispositif national (charte verte) pour la prise en compte des critères climatiques, mais aussi environnementaux, sociaux et de gouvernance par les systèmes financiers décentralisés (SFD) maliens.

- 3. Objectifs. L'objectif de développement du projet est d'accroître l'inclusion financière des petits producteurs, de leurs organisations et des petites et moyennes entreprises agroalimentaires au Mali.
- 4. Composantes. Le projet comprend les composantes suivantes:
- 4.1 Composante A. <u>Développement des services financiers ruraux</u>. L'objectif de cette composante est d'améliorer l'accès des petits producteurs et de leurs organisations à des services financiers adaptés. Sa mise en œuvre aura un impact en zone rurale où elle contribuera à porter l'inclusion financière de 20% actuellement à 35% en 2024. Elle impactera également la qualité de la demande dans le cadre de l'éducation financière des groupes-cibles et des PME avec un effet direct sur la qualité des portefeuilles et la viabilité de l'offre.

Pour ce faire, le projet continuera à intervenir pour l'assainissement du secteur de la microfinance par un appui institutionnel à la mise en œuvre du plan d'actions de la politique nationale de développement de la microfinance (PNMF), dans l'augmentation de la ressource prêtable aux SFD par la capitalisation et l'appui au fonctionnement d'un mécanisme de refinancement durable des SFD, dans l'appui au développement de nouveaux produits (micro-leasing, assurance, produits financiers verts), à la mobilisation de la petite épargne rurale, et dans la modernisation des SFD par la digitalisation des opérations et l'utilisation de la téléphonie mobile.

4.2 Composante B. <u>Investissements productifs dans les filières</u>. L'objectif de cette composante est de développer des partenariats productifs rentables et durables entre le secteur privé composé majoritairement d'organisations de producteurs (OP) soutenus dans la composante A, et les systèmes financiers.

Les interventions du projet consisteront à renforcer les capacités des OP et des PME à s'engager dans des partenariats, et à mettre en place: a) un dispositif d'appui technique pour la contractualisation entre acteurs et le montage, le financement et le suivi de plans d'affaires; et b) un dispositif de financement des investissements. Des facilitations seront prévues pour encourager les acteurs à s'engager dans des investissements plus résilients et durables.

4.3 Composante C. <u>Coordination, suivi-évaluation et gestion des savoirs</u>. Cette composante portera l'ensemble des dispositifs de planification technique et de coordination opérationnelle, de gestion administrative et fiduciaire, de suivi-évaluation, communication et capitalisation. Son fonctionnement sera régi par les arrangements définis dans le cadre d'une approche-programme avec les autres projets du portefeuille, et se réfèrera aux manuels et supports de mise en œuvre développés à cet effet.

#### II. Dispositions relatives à l'exécution

#### A. Approche de mise en œuvre

5. Le projet a été préparé pour un démarrage de ses activités dès l'achèvement du Programme de Microfinance Rurale (PMR) en septembre 2018. Sa mise en œuvre reposera sur des principes permettant de mettre à l'échelle les acquis du PMR et du Programme d'appui à la croissance économique et promotion de l'emploi stimulées par le secteur privé (PACEPEP) financé par la coopération danoise, qui cofinancera également INCLUSIF.

INCLUSIF promouvra une approche innovante d'entrepreneuriat rural et d'inclusion financière pour les petits producteurs ainsi que de partenariat et de contractualisation entre OP et PME. Ainsi, il: i) mettra à l'échelle l'approche d'inclusion économique et financière des groupes démunis et le mécanisme de refinancement permettant aux SFD ruraux de distribuer du crédit au plus grand nombre des petits producteurs, en particulier les femmes et les jeunes tout en encourageant la mobilisation de l'épargne auprès de ces derniers; ii) renforcera la gouvernance des organisations professionnelles agricoles et des PME, leur capacité de gestion, ainsi que leur capacité d'endettement et de solvabilité dans les partenariats productifs et vis-à-vis des institutions financières; iii) facilitera l'accès aux opportunités d'alliances commerciales, de co-investissement et de coentreprise avec le secteur privé, quelle que soit la filière agricole; et iv) facilitera la capitalisation des PME et leurs accès aux crédits bancaires.

La mise en œuvre du projet notamment dans sa composante B reposera également sur des plans d'affaires garantissant le retour sur investissement. Sous cet angle, l'approche du projet se veut pédagogique et vise à terme l'appropriation par les OP et les PME des bonnes pratiques de planification et de gestion d'investissement dans une vision de croissance et d'autonomie financière ainsi qu'une intégration durable des acteurs des filières.

Les composantes A et B seront reliées par des instruments financiers dont le montage vise à garantir l'accès durable des OP composées de petits producteurs au financement des IFR. Les incitations financières prévues dans la composante B permettront aux OP et à leurs partenaires privés de lever les contraintes d'accès aux services financiers productifs, et de devenir sur le long terme des clients solvables des IFR.

INCLUSIF prévoit de plus la prise en compte transversale des préoccupations climatiques, en facilitant à ses cibles l'accès à des investissements liés à l'adaptation au changement climatique. Le projet intègrera les facteurs environnementaux, sociaux et de gouvernance (critères ESG) de façon concrète dans les stratégies des partenaires privés du projet (PME et SFD), en permettant de les orienter vers une philosophie d'investissement responsable, en ligne avec les recommandations de la note sur les procédures environnementales, sociales et climatiques du FIDA.

De par son envergure, et à travers l'engagement de l'ensemble des acteurs impliqués dans le financement agricole, INCLUSIF va permettre d'accompagner la transition du secteur agricole attendue par le Programme de Développement Agricole (PDA) au Mali.

#### B. Cadre organisationnel

6. Le projet sera placé: i) sous la tutelle administrative et opérationnelle du Ministère de l'agriculture qui sera maître d'ouvrage, et ii) sous la tutelle institutionnelle du Ministère de la promotion de l'investissement et du secteur privé (MPISP) qui présidera le Comité de pilotage (CP). Un point focal sera établi au Ministère de l'économie et des finances pour le suivi des actions d'appui à l'assainissement et au renforcement du contrôle et de la surveillance du secteur de la microfinance.

Le projet amorcera la mise en place d'une gestion programmatique du portefeuille du FIDA au Mali afin d'améliorer l'efficacité des allocations, la performance et l'impact des projets. Cette approche-programme débutera par: i) l'instauration de fonctions permanentes d'ingénierie de projet à l'échelle du Programme-pays; et ii) la mutualisation ciblée avec le Projet de formation professionnelle, d'insertion et d'appui à l'entrepreneuriat des jeunes ruraux (FIER) de compétences et de moyens dans les dispositifs de mise en œuvre des activités sur le terrain. Les deux projets emménageront ensemble dans un siège commun à Bamako et auront des antennes conjointes dans les régions. Ces antennes seront domiciliées au sein des conseils régionaux.

La mise en œuvre du projet reposera pour une large part sur des prestations externes qui seront exécutées par: i) des organisations non-gouvernementales (ONG) nationales pour la capacitation socioéconomique et la sensibilisation au risque climatique des groupes démunis, le renforcement des capacités des OP dans le cadre des partenariats productifs, l'appui à la préparation des plans d'affaires pour les jeunes entrepreneurs ruraux et les partenariats axés sur la contractualisation simple; ii) des bureaux d'étude nationaux pour la facilitation des partenariats de co-investissement et de coentreprise, l'appui à la préparation et à la mise en œuvre des plans d'affaires pour les partenariats publics-privés-producteurs (4P) et les co-entreprises; et iii) des bureaux d'étude internationaux pour l'Assistance technique à la mise en œuvre de la composante B, l'appui à la digitalisation des services financiers et au développement de méthodologies pour les produits financiers, ainsi que l'appui aux SFD, OP et PME à conduire leur propre analyse de vulnérabilité au changement climatique et à identifier les opportunités d'adaptation permettant d'y répondre.

- C. Planification, suivi-évaluation, apprentissage et gestion des savoirs.
- 7. Planification. La planification des activités se fera à travers l'élaboration de Programmes de travail et de budgets annuels (PTBA). Elle permettra d'effectuer un séquençage des activités sur une base annuelle et d'assurer une allocation adéquate des ressources financières pour atteindre les résultats. L'élaboration des PTBA se fera de manière participative, impliquant l'ensemble des parties prenantes afin de s'assurer: i) que les objectifs fixés soient partagés par tous les acteurs concernés; ii) que les activités et stratégies opérationnelles mises en œuvre concourent bien à l'atteinte desdits

objectifs; et iii) que chaque acteur prenne conscience des rôles qu'il doit jouer dans la mise en œuvre des PTBA.

- 8. Système de suivi-évaluation (SSE). Le SSE du projet sera développé conformément à l'approche-programme en lien avec le projet FIER et relié au SSE du portefeuille. Il sera configuré pour fournir les informations et analyses utiles pour le pilotage de l'exécution, les revues et l'évaluation du projet. Il constituera un outil pour la gestion axée sur les résultats (GAR).
- 9. Gestion des savoirs. INCLUSIF est un projet d'envergure, qui se propose à la fois de mettre à l'échelle les acquis du PMR et du PACEPEP, et de développer des approches innovantes d'inclusion financière en milieu rural, tout en promouvant la prise en compte des risques climatiques et le respect des critères environnementaux, sociaux et de gouvernance. Le suivi et l'évaluation des activités, produits, effets et impacts des interventions du projet permettront d'identifier ses succès et limites, et leurs moteurs, et constitueront ainsi la base du processus d'apprentissage du projet. En articulant la mise en œuvre des activités, le suivi-évaluation, la gestion des savoirs, et la communication, INCLUSIF mettra en place les mécanismes permettant de capitaliser et valoriser les connaissances et enseignements issus de ses expériences, au profit de l'ensemble des acteurs impliqués dans sa mise en œuvre.
- D. Gestion financière, passation des marchés et gouvernance.

Le dispositif de gestion s'appuiera sur une organisation administrative, financière et comptable animée par un service doté d'un personnel qualifié. Au niveau régional ce personnel sera mutualisé avec celui du projet FIER au sein des Conseils régionaux suivant les spécifications et modalités définies dans le manuel de procédures. Le manuel de procédures du projet FIER sera alors révisé pour y intégrer les fonctions et responsabilités partagées au niveau national.

- 10. Gestion financière. La gestion financière du projet reposera sur un système de suivi financier à quatre piliers: i) le suivi des ressources financières; ii) le suivi budgétaire; iii) le suivi comptable; et iv) le suivi physique et financier. Le risque de gestion financière du projet est jugé modéré à la conception. Ce risque sera atténué par le respect des procédures prévues par le FIDA en matière de suivi, avec la fourniture régulières d'informations précises sur l'état du financement. Les éléments d'atténuation seront assurés par: i) le suivi conjoint du Gouvernement (Ministère de l'agriculture) et du FIDA; ii) l'audit interne assuré par l'auditeur du Programme-pays; iii) les audits annuels externes; iv) le suivi et le contrôle des finances publiques assurés par les autorités dans le cadre de leurs prérogatives, et suivant le planning annuel de leurs activités; v) le processus de réajustement et de renforcement des capacités des antennes régionales.
- 11. Passation des marchés. Les travaux et fournitures ainsi que les services de consultants nécessaires au projet et financés sur ses ressources seront livrés conformément au code de passation des marchés en vigueur au Mali, dans la mesure de son alignement sur les dispositions de passation de marché prévues par le FIDA. Dans le cadre des partenariats productifs et de la promotion des activités génératrices de revenus (AGR) et micro entreprises rurales (MER), les bénéficiaires (OP, jeunes promoteurs d'entreprises rurales) seront impliqués dans la passation des marchés selon des modalités spécifiques définies dans les manuels.
- 12. Gouvernance. Le projet appliquera les principes de bonne gouvernance et de transparence: i) dans le cadre de l'appui à la Cellule de contrôle et de surveillance des SFD pour l'assainissement du secteur de la microfinance et le respect de la règlementation; ii) par l'implication des collectivités territoriales décentralisées dans la réalisation des infrastructures de désenclavement pour la mise en œuvre des partenariats

productifs; iii) à travers la participation des élus locaux dans les processus de planification et d'évaluation des investissements du projet; iv) par l'exercice de la maîtrise d'ouvrage des OP et des jeunes ruraux pour la mise en œuvre des plans d'affaires des partenariats productifs, des AGR et MER; v) à travers le dispositif de suivi du respect par les OP de leurs statuts et règlements intérieurs, notamment en ce qui concerne le renouvellement des organes élus; et vi) le respect strict des procédures en matière de gestion financière et de passation des marchés.

13. Supervision. La supervision du projet sera régie par le nouveau système de gestion des résultats opérationnels (ORMS). Ce système informatisé et connecté facilitera la mise à jour des données et informations sur l'état d'avancement du projet qui sera systématiquement disponible en ligne.

#### Annexe 2

#### Tableau d'affectation des fonds

1. Affectation des produits du prêt et du don au titre du cadre de soutenabilité de la dette. a) Le tableau ci-dessous indique les catégories de dépenses admissibles à un financement sur les produits du prêt et du don au titre du cadre de soutenabilité de la dette ainsi que les montants du prêt et du don au titre du cadre de soutenabilité de la dette affectés à chaque catégorie et la répartition en pourcentage des dépenses à financer pour chacun des postes des différentes catégories:

| Catégorie                                   | Montant alloué<br>au titre du prêt<br>du Fonds<br>(exprimé<br>en DTS) | Montant alloué<br>au titre du don<br>au titre du cadre<br>de soutenabilité<br>de la dette du<br>Fonds (exprimé<br>en DTS) | Pourcentage  |
|---|---|---|--|
| <ol> <li>Equipement et matériels</li> </ol> | 450 000   | 450 000   | 100% TTC   |
| 2. Biens, services et intrants              | 2 220 000   | 2 220 000   | 100% TTC   |
| 3. Formations                               | 460 000   | 460 000   | 100% TTC   |
| 4. Consultations                            | 2 570 000   | 2 570 000   | 100% TTC   |
| 5. Dons et subventions                      | 4 800 000   | 4 800 000   | 100% TTC et Hors Contribution<br>des Bénéficiaires et du<br>Gouvernement |
| 6. Salaires et indemnités                   | 3 670 000   | 3 670 000   | 100%   |
| Non alloué                                  | 1 580 000   | 1 580 000   |  |
| TOTAL                                       | 15 750 000  | 15 750 000  |  |

- b) Les termes utilisés dans le tableau ci-dessus se définissent comme suit:
  - i) la catégorie Equipement et matériels inclut les véhicules;
  - ii) la catégorie Formations inclut les ateliers;
  - iii) la catégorie Salaires et indemnités inclut les couts de fonctionnement; et
  - iv) la catégorie Dons et subventions est destinée à cofinancer les projets des jeunes et les plans d'affaires des organisations professionnelles et des petites et moyennes entreprises.
- 2. Coûts de démarrage. Les retraits effectués afin de couvrir les coûts de démarrage afférents aux catégories 1, 3, 4 et 6 encourus avant la satisfaction des conditions générales préalables aux retraits ne doivent pas dépasser un montant total équivalant à 200 000 DTS.

# Logical framework and theory of change

| Commond Beaute   | Key  |                    | r                 | Assumptions       |                                 |                     |                                 |  |
|--|--|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Summary/ Results   | Item   | Baseline           | Midterm           | Completion        | Sources                         | Frequency           | Responsibilities                |  |
| Overall objective  |  |                    |                   |                   |                                 |                     |                                 |  |
| Contribute to poverty reduction and rural economic growth            | 1. Number of people experiencing economic mobility *5  | 0                  | 200 000           | 320 000           | Impact evaluation               | Years 1, 3<br>and 6 | IFAD &<br>Government            |  |
| Project development objective  |  |                    |                   |                   |                                 |                     |                                 |  |
|  | 2. Number of beneficiaries receiving services promoted by the project *6 (ORMS 1)                  | 0                  | 250 000           | 440 000           | Project M&E                     | Quarterly           | Project coordination unit (PCU) | Implementation of<br>microfinance<br>policy and                              |
| Increase financial inclusion for                                     | Volume of credit obtained by smallholders  | XOF 8 billion      | XOF 14<br>billion | XOF 20<br>billion | M&E and RFI reporting           | Annually            | RFI, RFS and PCU                | smallholder<br>financial inclusion   |
| smallholders and their organizations                                 | Volume of savings mobilized from small-scale depositors  | XOF 120<br>million | XOF 2<br>billion  | XOF 5<br>billion  | M&E and RFI reporting           | Annually            | RFI, RFS and<br>PCU             | strategy  • Smallholder creditworthiness  • Savings capacity of smallholders |
|  | 5. Increase in smallholders within<br>the portfolio of partner MFIs (% and<br>number) (ORMS 1.2.5) | 25%                | 30%               | 35%               | M&E and RFI reporting           | Annually            | MFIs and PCU                    | Matching supply  |
| Outcome 1: Access by smallholders and their organizations to adapted | 6. Number of partner rural MFIs having achieved operational viability (OSS 130%) (ORMS 1.2.7)      | 0                  | 2                 | 6                 | M&E and<br>MFIs                 | Annually            | CCS-SFD and PCU                 | to demand for financial products • Interest by RFI to                        |
| financial services is improved                                       | 7. Number of IGAs and RMEs accessing support services and financial services (ORMS 2.1.1)          | 0                  | 2 000             | 4 500             | M&E FIER<br>and M&E<br>INCLUSIF | Annually            | M&E                             | take on the rural<br>market and<br>strengthen their                          |
| Output 1.1: Institutional environment for DFS operations             | 8. Number of partner rural MFIs up<br>to date on new regulatory directives<br>(ORMS 1.1.6)         | 5                  | 12                | 12                | CCS-SFD                         | Semi-<br>annually   | CCS, DFS and PCU                | <ul><li>presence</li><li>Ongoing sector restructuring</li></ul>              |
| is improved  | 9. Number of partners with portfolio<br>at risk >30 days less than 5%<br>(ORMS 1.2.6)              | 3                  | 5                 | 10                | CCS-SFD                         | Quarterly           | CCS, MFIs and PCU               | Regulatory     compliance by     MFIs  |
| Output 1.2: Diversified, permanent and inclusive                     | Number of new financial products developed   | 0                  | 3                 | 5                 | MFI partners                    | Annually            | MFIs and PCU                    | 1411 10  |

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Disaggregated by gender and age (men, women and young people ages 15-40) and by value chain, to the extent possible.
 <sup>4</sup> \* Core indicators from the Operational Results Management System (ORMS, previously RIMS)
 <sup>5</sup> Projection from IFAD impact assessments of the number of rural people experiencing changes in economic status (10% or more) including income, consumption, wealth, food diversity or nutrition (Taking IFAD's Results and Impact Management System (RIMS) to the Next Level, IFAD, April 2017)
 <sup>6</sup> Of which men, women and young people; beneficiaries of sustainable environmental actions and beneficiaries of nutrition actions

| Comment Describe  | Key i   | ndicators <sup>3&amp;4</sup> |         |            | ı                           | Means of verific  | ation                     | Assumptions   |
|---|---|------------------------------|---------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Summary/ Results  | Item  | Baseline                     | Midterm | Completion | Sources                     | Frequency         | Responsibilities          |   |
| financial services and products are developed   | 11. Percentage of users of rural MFIs adopting new products   | 0%                           | 30%     | 50%        | M&E and<br>MFI partners     | Annually          | MFIs and PCU              |   |
|   | 12. Number of users resilient to climate change   | 0                            | 25.000  | 40.000     | M&E and project reports     | Annually          | Service providers and PCU |   |
|   | 13. Number of users receiving financial education (ORMS 1.1.6)  | 0                            | 150.000 | 300 000    | Project                     | Annually          | Service providers and PCU |   |
| Outcome 2: Producers organizations (POs) develop  | 14. Number of POs supported and engaged in partnerships with private entities* (ORMS 2.1.1 and 2.2.3) | 0                            | 150     | 360        | M&E and project reports     | Semi-<br>annually | Service providers and PCU |   |
| profitable and sustainable productive partnerships with                                   | 15. Number of producers reporting an increase in sales  | 0                            | 7 000   | 22 000     | Specific survey             | Annually          | Service providers and PCU |   |
| the private sector and financial systems  | 16. Increase in the turnover of the SMEs benefiting from the project                                  | 0                            | 50%     | 150%       | M&E and project reports     | Annually          | Service providers and PCU | Enabling business<br>environment for                                |
|   | 17. Number of producers trained in partnerships   | 0                            | 20 000  | 36 000     | M&E and project reports     | Quarterly         | Service providers and PCU | PO-private sector partnerships  • Availability of                   |
| Output 2.1: Organizational and<br>business capacities of POs and<br>SMEs are strengthened | 18. Number of POs with an accounting and operational management system                                | 0                            | 30      | 50         | Service<br>providers<br>M&E | Semi-<br>annually | Service providers and PCU | technical service providers to                                      |
| Ū   | 19.Number of SMEs strengthened  | 0                            | 40      | 110        | M&E and project reports     | Annually          | Service providers and PCU | support<br>development of<br>productive                             |
| 2 / / 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2   | 20. Number of POs with access to credit under productive partnerships                                 | 0                            | 150     | 310        | M&E and project reports     | Quarterly         | Service providers and PCU | <ul><li>partnerships</li><li>Market</li><li>opportunities</li></ul> |
| Output 2.2: POs et SMEs benefit from private sector financing and facilitated access      | 21. Number of business plans having mobilized private sector financing                                | 0                            | 30      | 60         | M&E and project reports     | Quarterly         | Service providers and PCU | оррониниез  |
| to credit   | 22. Financial amount brought by the private sector  | 0                            | 2 USD M | 5.4 USD M  | M&E and project reports     | Annually          | Service providers and PCU |   |

#### **INCLUSIF** project - Theory of change

