

Introduction to IFAD Operations and the Programme Management Dept.

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IFAD's programme of work growing, with an increasing focus on the poorest countries

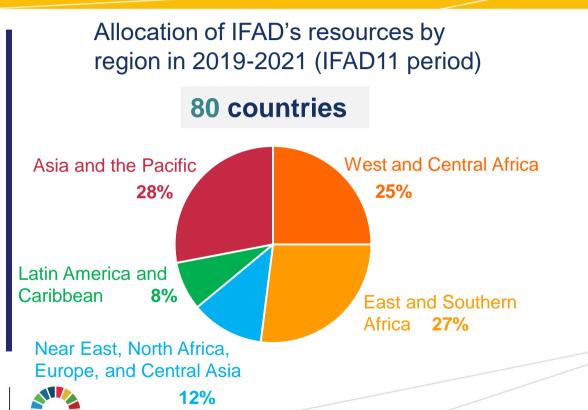


94 Countries

230 Projects

8.0US\$ billions
Value





2019-2021

POLG US\$ 3.5 billion

Cofinancing ratio 1:1.88

POW US\$9.97 billion

PMD's five regional divisions



NEN

Active in 19 countries

42 projects

US\$1.2 B (13%)

Largest borrower Egypt \$268m

APR

Active in 20 countries

60 projects

US\$2.8 B (32%)

Largest borrower

Bangladesh \$416m

LAC

Active in 17 countries

33 projects

US\$0.6 B (7%)

Largest Borrower
Brazil \$161m

WCA

Active in 23 countries

50 projects

US\$2.0 B (23%)

Largest borrower Nigeria \$360m

ESA

Active in 17 countries

50 projects

US\$2.1 B (24%)

Largest borrower Ethiopia \$345m

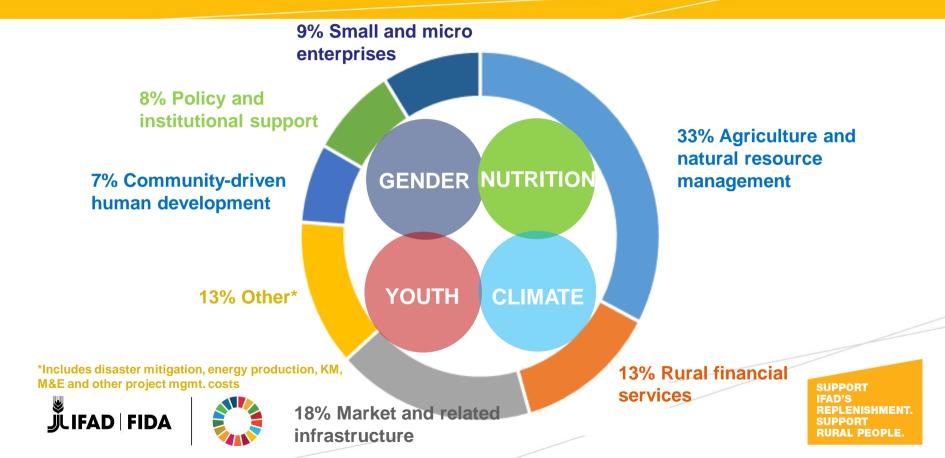








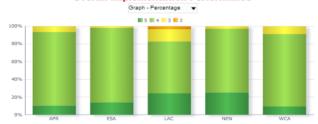
What investment projects do



Measuring project results (1/2)

Examples of ratings of projects under implementation – 27 Jan 2021









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PCR ratings 2020 (% rated 4+)

Indicator	Result	Target
Effectiveness	91%	90%
Efficiency	65%	80%
Sustainability of Benefits	70%	85%
Gender equality	87%	90%
Potential for Scaling Up	85%	95%
Adaptation to Climate change	84%	85%
Nat. Resource Management	82%	90%

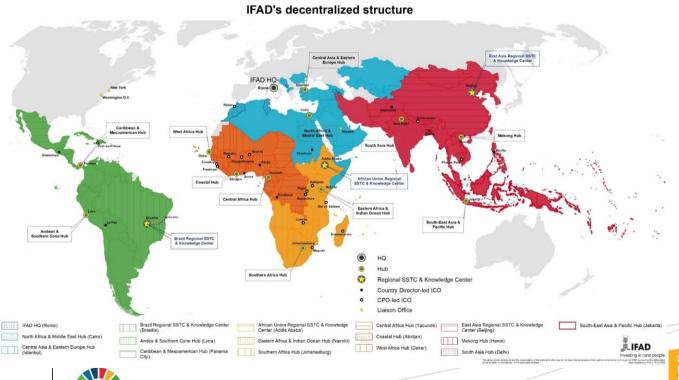
Measuring project results (2/2)

Output indicators 2019				
Individuals reached by IFAD-supported projects	131.7m			
Strategic Objective 1: Increase rural people's productive capacities				
- people with ownership/user rights registered	31,000			
- people trained in production practices/technologies	2.63m			
- people accessing financial services	22m			
- people provided support to improve their nutrition	1.7m			
Strategic Objective 2: increase rural people's market participation				
- people trained in income generating activities	2.35m			
- no. rural enterprises accessing business dev. services	506,000			
- people supported who are members of prod'rs organization				
- km of road constructed/rehabilitated/upgraded	10,700			
Strategic Objective 3: Strengthen env. sustainability / climate resilience				
- land brought under climate-resilient management (ha)	1.75m			
- no. groups supported to manage NR and climate risks	7,700			
- people accessing technologies to sequester carbon/reduce emissions 81,2				
- GHG emissions avoided/sequestered (tCO2e over 20 yrs.)				





Decentralisation: PMD, SKD and FMD work together as a team in the field







Decentralisation – the way forward

Further decentralisation – from 35% to 45% of IFAD staff outside HQ

- IFAD will increase the number of ICOs from 40 to the "maximum affordable" number of single country and multi country CD-led ICOs and CPO-led offices.
- Over the next 3 years, IFAD will establish five regional offices with staff from all Departments. These offices will be headed by a Director.
- IFAD will increasingly hire national staff to perform administrative functions and to support implementation of projects







Operational Policy and Results division (OPR): Functions and Priorities

- 1. Steers development/implementation of operational policies & strategy
- Operational policies, procedures; Quality control and compliance; new initiatives and strategic priorities,
- 2. Supports delivery of IFAD's programme of loans and grants
- Manages PBAS; monitors programme delivery; Secretariat of Design Review Meetings regular operations
- 3. Ensures corporate agenda is embedded in country programmes
- Validation mainstreaming in projects (climate, gender, nutrition and youth), climate finance tracking
- 4. External and internal results reporting
- Annual Reporting IFAD's Development Effectiveness (RIDE); interface Independent Evaluation function,
- 5. Compliance and operational risk
- Project procurement; social and environmental safeguards; operational risks in ERM
- 6. Support and capacity building to country teams
- In-house capacity building; in-country capacity building initiatives such as PRIME and AVANTI
- 7. Administration and development of operational systems and GIS
- Operational Results Management System (ORMS), Grants and Investment Projects System (GRIPS), Corporate dashboard, Operations Manual; Geographic Information Systems (GIS) / mapping services.





Looking forward to IFAD 12:1. Theory of change

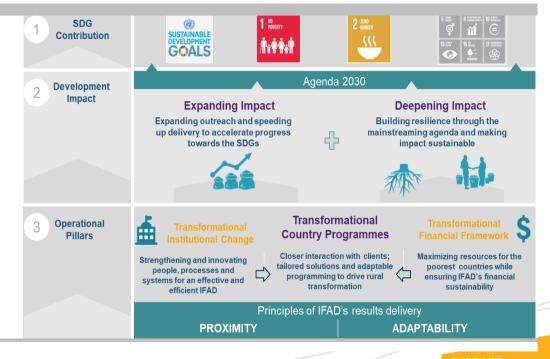




Supported by Institutional Change

And its
Financial Framework

To expand and deepen its impact towards Agenda 2030







Looking to IFAD12:

2. An evolving forwardbusiness model

	IFAD 10	IFAD 11	IFAD 12
Resource distribution	100 countries	80 countries 90% resources to LICs & LMICs 10% to UMICs	Approx. 80 countries 100% core to LICs & LMICs
Instruments & tools	PoLG (PBAS)	Fully programmed PoLG (PBAS) RBLs & RO Pilots Differentiated loan pricing Partnerships framework UN reform with UNDS and UNCT	PoW - Core + Borrowed Resources (PBAS + BRAM) New instruments (MPA) RRP & PSFP Policy & closer partnerships
Approach to portfolio management	HQ based and formal supervision	Hubs & ICOs Continuous supervision & implementation support Mainstreaming – 4 themes Improved quality & performance	Decentralized workforce & skills Adaptive management & real-time decision making Focus on fragility, sustainability & efficiency





Thank you!

