



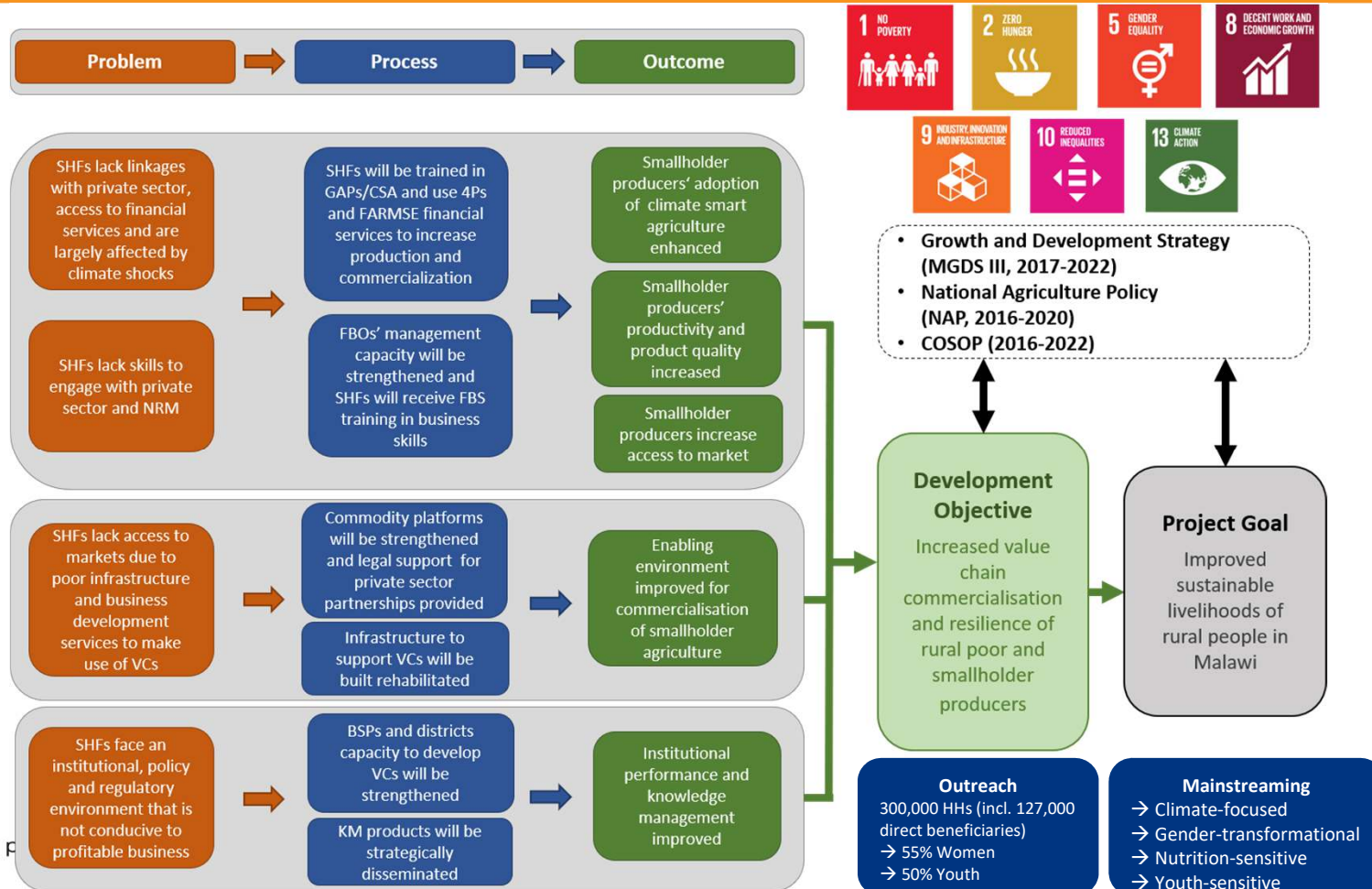
Transforming Agriculture through Diversification and Entrepreneurship (TRADE)– Republic of Malawi

Ambrosio Barros

Country Director, Malawi
PMD

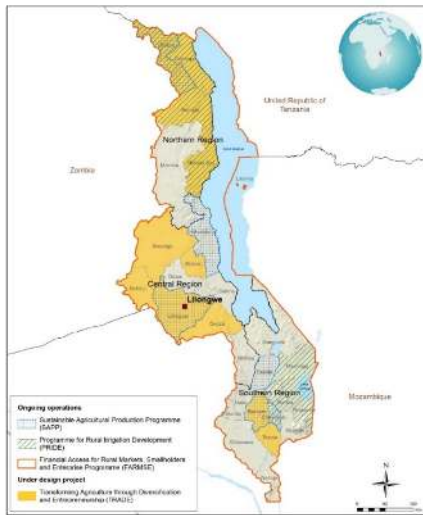
Date: November 28, 2019

TRADE – Storyline



TRADE – Storyline

Map of the TRADE area



TRADE Programme Financing – US\$125.4M

- IFAD Loan: US\$51.1M & IFAD Grant: US\$18.9M (of which climate finance: US\$14.8M)
- OFID: US\$20.0M
- Government of Malawi: US\$15.3M
- Private Sector: US\$11.7M
- Beneficiaries: US\$8.3M

Lessons Learned from RLEEP	How these lessons have been integrated
Adaptive and flexible approach to implementation	TRADE will adopt the same adaptive & flexible approach with an autonomous PMU
Programmatic Approach	TRADE will also have a phased-approach with the initial 11 districts and 3-4 new districts & commodities
Targeting, Partnership and Approaches	Following the IFAD TSIS, TRADE will work with partners that have good records with FOs through thorough due diligence

Strategic Focus of IFAD portfolio in Malawi

- **SO1:** **TRADE** and **SAPP** are strengthening GAP/CSA on irrigated and rain-fed land while **PRIDE** and **TRADE** enhance irrigation-based farming leading to gains in climate resilience and nutrition-levels of SHFs
- **SO2:** **FARMSE** and **TRADE** go hand in hand to use rural financial services for increased productivity. **PRIDE** and **TRADE** strengthen VCs for market-oriented farming through research and infrastructure. Both will enhance market access of SHFs significantly.



Inclusive Agri-food Value-Chain Development Programme (PROCAVA) – Republic of Mozambique

Robson Mutandi

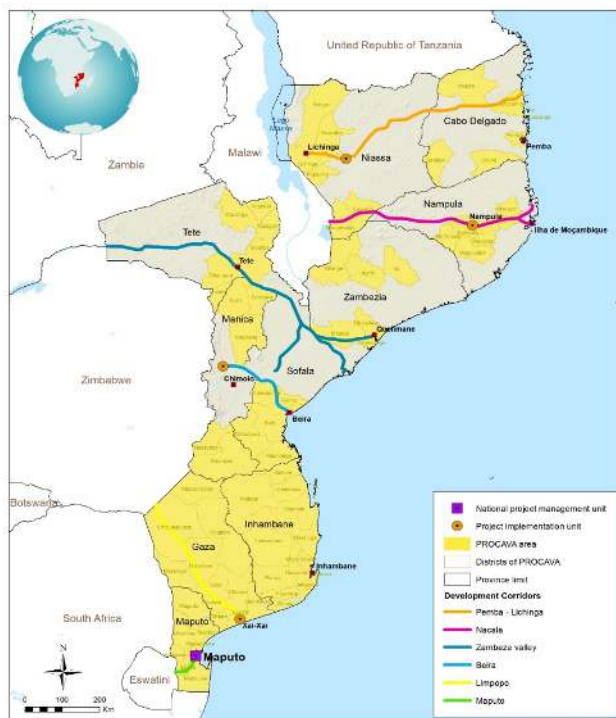
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November 28, 2019

PROCAVA

Map of the programme area



PROCAVA at a glance

Project objective

- 'Increase Net Incomes from Climate-Resilient Agri-Food Value Chains by Rural Women, Men and Youth'.
- PROCAVA's focus will be on addressing the factors identified as limiting the effective functioning of the target value chains.

Components

- Component 1: Production Improvement and Market Linkages
- Component 2: Market-Related Climate Resilient Infrastructure
- Component 3: Institutional and Policy Strengthening & Implementation Support
- Component 4: Disaster Risk Reduction and Management

Project Financing – US\$72.5M

- IFAD Loan: US\$8.4M & IFAD Grant: US\$33.6M (of which climate finance: US\$19.5M)
- GCF: US\$20.0M
- Government of Mozambique: US\$4.9M
- Beneficiaries: US\$5.6M

Mainstreaming Commitments

- Climate-focused
- Youth-sensitive

Outreach

- 180,500 HHs (902,500 beneficiaries)
- 50% women & 30% youth

PROCAVA

Theory of Change

1st Pillar: presents market opportunities for target beneficiaries to engage in more efficient production and processing activities.

2nd Pillar (de-risking/risk-sharing) will seek to address the most constraining factors to enable the target beneficiaries to participate more effectively at different points on the value chain and in a manner that rewards them (returns to investment).

While PROCAVA may have the means to directly contribute to addressing some of the limiting factors, other factors will require collaboration with other stakeholders → **3rd Pillar** will therefore aim to promote such collaboration.

Project Rationale

- **Expanding demand** for agriculture products vs. **inadequate production** to meet prevailing demand levels;
- **Measures required** to replace prevalent unsustainable land management and crop/livestock practices with climate resilient management and agricultural production systems.
- Exacerbated situation due to **climate shocks** requiring climate smart & environmentally sustainable technologies.

Exit Strategy & Sustainability

- Implementation to be immersed within Government's institutional/strategy/policy framework.
- Institutional capacity will have been considerably strengthened → Integration will continue to exist after programme completion
- Qualifying stakeholders to be linked to available financing options, incl. IFAD-funded Rural Enterprise and Financing Project (REFP) → enable beneficiaries to access different financial products on offer.



National Oilseeds Project – Republic of Uganda

Lakshmi Moola

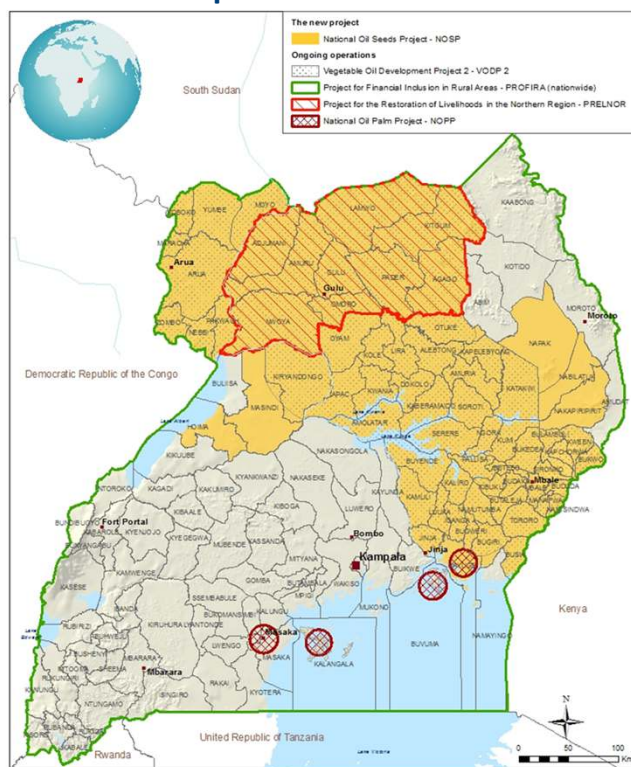
Country Director, Uganda

PMD

November 28, 2019

National Oilseeds Project

Map of the NOP area



Project objective

- To accelerate commercialization in key oilseeds value chains and thereby improve the livelihoods and resilience of the smallholders engaged in oilseeds production and marketing

Components

- Component 1: Support to oilseed value chain development.
- Component 2: Support to market linkage infrastructure serving the oilseeds sector.

Project Financing – US\$160.7M

- IFAD Loan: US\$99.6M (of which climate finance: US\$16.2M)
- OFID: US\$30.0M
- Heifer International: US\$6.2M
- Government of Uganda: US\$14.3M
- Private Sector and Beneficiaries: US\$10.6M

Beneficiaries

- Total smallholder HHs: 120,000

Mainstreaming Commitments

- Climate-focused; Gender transformational;
- Nutrition-sensitive; Youth-sensitive.

National Oilseeds Project

Key Statistics

- 6.1% (2017/18) Economic Growth;
- 21.4% of poverty;
- 70% of all employment in agriculture;
- 25% of GDP from agriculture;
- 2,027,800 tons of oilseeds production expected by 2020; valued at USD 281 million

Project Rationale

- Further investments to **fully commercialize the oilseeds sector** are important, given the potential for import substitution and future investments in the animal feed and livestock sectors.
- Development and full commercialization is expected to:
 - (i) Increase production and productivity of oilseeds and by-products;
 - (ii) Empower smallholders to become parity players in the sector;
 - (iii) Improve access to credit;
 - (iv) Ensure that road networks directly support the sector by increasing ease of access to and from communities; and
 - (v) Organize availability and increase access to fertilizers and other quality inputs.

Theory of Change

The ToC follows the pathway of targeted support to smallholders and other stakeholders to increase productivity and production, build resilient and sustainable livelihoods, and create stronger linkages with national and export markets.

Achieved by supporting farmer groups, developing the productive and business skills of men and women, and linking farmers to sustainable and profitable markets.

Directly contribute to the Government's national priorities to commercialize the oilseeds sector and its related value chains; reduce economic disparity; and promote food security and nutrition.