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Investir dans les populations rurales

Initiative du FIDA pour intégrer l'innovation

Neuvième rapport de situation sur la phase principale

Note pour les représentants au Conseil d'administration

Responsables:

Questions techniques:

Helen Gillman

Coordinatrice de la gestion des savoirs
téléphone: +39 06 5459 2648
courriel: h.gillman@ifad.org

Transmission des documents:

Deirdre McGrenra

Chef du Bureau des organes directeurs
téléphone: +39 06 5459 2374
courriel: gb_office@ifad.org

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Pour: **Information**

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Sigles et acronymes

| | |
|------|---------------------------------------|
| CSST | Coopération Sud-Sud et triangulaire |
| EMC | Comité exécutif de gestion |
| III | Initiative pour intégrer l'innovation |

Initiative du FIDA pour intégrer l'innovation

Neuvième rapport de situation sur la phase principale

1. Le Conseil d'administration a approuvé à sa session de décembre 2004 la phase principale de l'Initiative pour intégrer l'innovation (III) (EB 2004/83/R.2). Financée par une contribution complémentaire du Royaume-Uni de 6,6 millions de GBP (12,0 millions d'USD), cette initiative a pour finalité de renforcer la capacité du FIDA à promouvoir des innovations susceptibles d'avoir un impact positif sur la réduction de la pauvreté rurale. Les résultats attendus sont les suivants:
 - intégration de l'innovation dans les opérations du FIDA;
 - renforcement de la démarche d'assimilation et de mise en commun des innovations, et application des connaissances ainsi acquises; et
 - changement de culture et de pratiques de l'organisation afin de favoriser l'innovation.
2. Le présent rapport a pour objet de rendre compte au Conseil d'administration de l'état d'avancement de l'III entre novembre 2013 et octobre 2014. Il fait suite aux huit rapports de situation présentés chaque année au Conseil depuis 2005.

I. Contexte

3. Durant la phase principale de l'III, 53 projets au total ont été approuvés, dont 40 sont maintenant clôturés. Sept appels à la concurrence ont été lancés sur la période 2005-2008, et un huitième en 2011, date à laquelle 13 projets ont été approuvés.
4. Le guichet de financement concurrentiel a permis aux fonctionnaires du FIDA de parrainer et de financer des activités et des projets innovants qui ont un impact positif direct ou indirect sur la pauvreté rurale, qui sont conformes au Cadre stratégique du FIDA et qui sont jugés susceptibles de contribuer à la réalisation de l'objectif du programme de l'III et d'un ou plusieurs des trois résultats attendus. Des critères révisés ont présidé à la sélection des propositions lors du dernier appel à la concurrence, fin 2011: ils mettent l'accent sur les propositions de projets qui sont clairement axés sur l'apprentissage et qui comprennent des mécanismes permettant de tirer et de partager les enseignements et leurs possibilités de reproduction à plus grande échelle et d'institutionnalisation. Une enveloppe totale de 2,2 millions d'USD a été mise à disposition pour financer les 13 projets approuvés.
5. En 2012, le FIDA a mis au point une approche stratégique visant à utiliser une partie du solde des ressources de l'III pour intégrer l'innovation dans les opérations du FIDA et induire un changement systémique dans la culture et les pratiques de l'organisation. Une attention particulière a été portée à quatre priorités de l'organisation, étroitement liées et concernant les activités hors prêts: reproduction à plus grande échelle, concertation sur les politiques au niveau des pays, coopération Sud-Sud (trois domaines pour lesquels le FIDA a souscrit des engagements envers ses Membres aux termes du Rapport de la Consultation sur la neuvième reconstitution des ressources du FIDA [FIDA9]) et gestion des savoirs.

II. Aperçu des activités mises en œuvre en 2014

6. Au cours de la période couverte par ce rapport, les travaux se sont poursuivis dans trois domaines d'activité:
 - a) exécution et finalisation des 13 projets de l'III approuvés en 2011;
 - b) intégration, dans le modèle opérationnel du FIDA, des principales priorités de FIDA9: reproduction à plus grande échelle, contribution à l'élaboration des politiques au niveau national, coopération Sud-Sud et gestion des savoirs;

- c) documentation et partage des enseignements tirés de la mise en œuvre de l'III.
7. **Exécution des projets de l'III.** Au cours de la période couverte par l'examen (novembre 2013 à octobre 2014), les efforts ont été axés sur l'achèvement de l'exécution des 13 projets restants de l'III et sur leur clôture. Les responsables des projets ont veillé à ce que les résultats soient documentés et partagés, et que de nouvelles approches et de nouveaux outils soient mis en pratique. Dix de ces projets sont désormais achevés. Plusieurs d'entre eux sont à l'origine d'importantes initiatives de suivi dont le financement provient d'autres sources. Ainsi, l'activité de l'III en matière d'intégration des envois de fonds comme source de financement complémentaire a servi de catalyseur à plusieurs initiatives de premier plan, parmi lesquelles un programme pilote de 4 millions d'EUR, financé par la Commission européenne, dont l'objet est de mobiliser les envois de fonds au service du développement par l'intermédiaire des réseaux postaux dans 11 pays pilotes en Afrique. Le même projet de l'III a également incité un investissement supplémentaire du FIDA dans un projet d'élaboration de modèles reproductibles à plus grande échelle pour appuyer les investissements réalisés, aux Philippines et au Pakistan, par les migrants et leurs familles dans des entreprises rurales pouvant réduire la pauvreté. Parmi les autres éléments marquants, on peut également citer: l'application, par un certain nombre de projets appuyés par le FIDA et d'ONG, dans toutes les régions, d'un nouvel outil d'évaluation de la pauvreté, et l'emploi de ses indicateurs dans la formule révisée du Système FIDA de gestion des résultats et de l'impact (SYGRI); et la présentation, à plusieurs conférences et manifestations internationales, de résultats obtenus par des techniques de télédétection et des structures pour les contrats d'assurance en vue d'une meilleure gestion du risque climatique. Trois projets en sont aux phases finales d'exécution.
8. On trouvera à l'appendice II un récapitulatif des objectifs et de l'état d'avancement des 13 projets.
9. **Intégration des initiatives.** En décembre 2012, le Comité exécutif de gestion du FIDA (EMC) est convenu que, sur le solde non dépensé des crédits attribués aux ressources de l'III, 1,8 million d'USD seraient alloués aux quatre priorités stratégiques suivantes: reproduction à plus grande échelle, concertation sur les politiques au niveau des pays, coopération Sud-Sud et gestion des savoirs. Ce sont des domaines dans lesquels des progrès de fond doivent être accomplis pour que l'action du FIDA ait davantage d'impact sur le développement. EMC a estimé que l'utilisation des fonds de l'III dans ces quatre domaines était justifiée pour deux raisons: elle a un potentiel de renforcement de l'intégration de l'innovation dans les opérations du FIDA, et elle peut induire un changement systémique dans la culture et les pratiques de l'organisation. Sur la base de propositions détaillées, EMC a approuvé en 2013 le financement d'initiatives sur ces quatre domaines.
10. L'état d'avancement de la mise en œuvre de ces initiatives est décrit ci-après:
- a) **Reproduction à plus grande échelle.** En décembre 2013, la supervision de l'activité du FIDA dans ce domaine a été transférée au Département gestion des programmes. Un nouvel examen du concept de reproduction à plus grande échelle a conduit à une évolution vers l'intégration d'une reproduction à plus grande échelle des résultats, plutôt que des projets, dans les programmes de pays. Un document exposant l'approche du FIDA de la reproduction à plus grande échelle des résultats au cours de la période FIDA10 a été présenté à la troisième session de la Consultation sur FIDA10, tenue en octobre 2014. La préparation d'une série de notes sur la reproduction à plus grande échelle a atteint un stade avancé. Ces notes fourniront au personnel du FIDA chargé de la conception, du suivi et de la supervision des programmes et projets financés par le FIDA des conseils pratiques sur la manière de reproduire des interventions à plus grande échelle, par domaine thématique (étant donné que les parcours vers la reproduction à plus grande échelle sont spécifiques à chaque secteur

d'activité) et dans différents contextes géographiques. L'achèvement de ces notes est prévu pour décembre 2014. Des travaux sont également en cours sur un cadre opérationnel qui garantira que les processus fonctionnels, les instruments financiers, les incitations et les procédures nécessaires sont en place pour faire progresser le programme de reproduction à plus grande échelle.

- b) **Contribution à l'élaboration des politiques au niveau national.** Des ressources à hauteur de 600 000 USD sont utilisées à l'appui d'un programme triennal qui vise à intégrer la contribution à l'élaboration des politiques au niveau national dans le modèle opérationnel du FIDA, et met à la disposition des chargés de programme de pays (CPP) des ressources leur permettant de financer, à l'appui de leur programme de pays, des activités en rapport avec les politiques au niveau du pays. Pour obtenir ces fonds, les CPP doivent élaborer une proposition suivant un format défini; le processus d'approbation est décentralisé et maintient l'obligation de rendre des comptes, tout en s'assurant que les possibilités de contribuer à l'élaboration des politiques peuvent être rapidement saisies. Au cours de la période couverte par ce rapport, cinq activités se rattachant aux politiques ont été conçues et approuvées en vue d'un financement en 2014, et ont toutes été exécutées ou sont en cours d'exécution. Les activités ainsi appuyées sont les suivantes:
- a) appui à l'Assemblée nationale de la République démocratique populaire lao pour l'élaboration d'une approche des consultations sur la politique gouvernementale, sur la base des enseignements tirés par une équipe de l'Assemblée nationale à l'occasion d'un itinéraire d'apprentissage en République de Corée; b) encouragement de la concertation sur les politiques au niveau des organisations de base, à l'appui du développement durable du secteur de l'élevage au Tadjikistan, par le biais du renforcement des organisations des éleveurs locaux de chèvres/producteurs de mohair et de leur mise en liaison avec le processus de planification du développement local; c) analyse de la stratégie de développement de la riziculture en Côte d'Ivoire et de son expérience de mise en œuvre, spécifiquement en vue de confirmer que les petits producteurs ne sont pas exclus de la mise en œuvre de la stratégie, qu'ils sont effectivement en mesure d'y participer, et qu'ils obtiennent une juste rémunération pour leur production; d) appui, au Kenya et en Ouganda, aux auditions publiques relatives à un projet de loi sur les sociétés coopératives dans la Communauté de l'Afrique de l'Est, soumis à l'Assemblée législative de l'Afrique de l'Est par la Fédération des agriculteurs d'Afrique orientale; et e) appui au Gouvernement mexicain en vue de la conception détaillée d'un programme national de réduction de la pauvreté rurale. Les initiatives appuyées à ce jour couvrent différentes régions et abordent, sous des angles différents, diverses questions relevant de l'action des pouvoirs publics. Cette diversité est considérée comme utile du point de vue de l'apprentissage et, à mesure que le déroulement de ces activités progresse, on s'efforcera de tirer de ces expériences des enseignements utiles aux futurs travaux. Quatre autres propositions sont actuellement dans la réserve, et leur approbation est prévue au cours des prochains mois.
- c) **Coopération Sud-Sud et triangulaire.** Un montant de 300 000 USD a été affecté à l'appui de l'internalisation de la coopération Sud-Sud et triangulaire (CSST) dans le modèle opérationnel du FIDA. Un bilan des activités de CSST a été conduit au cours de la période couverte par le rapport, parallèlement au cycle de projet du FIDA. Des études de cas ont été réalisées à propos des bonnes pratiques de CSST dans les initiatives appuyées par le FIDA et ses partenaires. Le travail d'établissement du bilan a comporté les activités suivantes: a) actualisation de l'inventaire et réalisation d'un examen sur le fond des projets de CSST pertinents dans lesquels le FIDA est actuellement engagé ou qui pourraient l'intéresser à l'avenir; b) suivi des activités de CSST conduites en interne, ainsi que des engagements pertinents au niveau du

pays et de l'institution; c) mise en évidence des meilleures pratiques et des innovations pour répondre à la demande en matière de CSST; d) réalisation, le cas échéant, d'évaluations initiales des possibilités de reproduction à plus grande échelle, au moyen des outils d'orientation élaborés par le FIDA; e) exploration et évaluation des options concernant le suivi en interne; f) élaboration, sur la base de données de fait, de contributions aux boucles d'apprentissage institutionnelles pertinentes ainsi qu'aux processus de conception et d'appui à l'exécution des programmes de pays et aux processus connexes d'amélioration de la qualité/assurance qualité. Des publications, notamment des études de cas et des outils d'orientation, en sont à leurs dernières phases de préparation. Des fonds ont aussi été utilisés pour renforcer la participation du FIDA: a) aux débats internationaux sur les politiques en rapport avec la CSST; et b) aux réseaux de savoir et à d'autres initiatives en rapport avec la CSST. L'exposition mondiale 2013 sur le développement Sud-Sud a offert au FIDA l'occasion de présenter les réalisations de ses projets et d'entreprendre un dialogue systématique avec des partenaires partageant les mêmes points de vue sur la contribution de la CSST à un programme de reproduction à plus grande échelle. Au cours de la première exposition régionale des États arabes sur le développement Sud-Sud, en 2014, le FIDA a dirigé un forum d'échange de solutions sur la CSST pour le développement agricole et le renforcement de la sécurité alimentaire. À l'occasion de la journée des Nations Unies consacrée à la CSST, le FIDA a organisé une activité d'apprentissage sur la CSST pour obtenir un impact à grande échelle. Cette manifestation a réuni des représentants des institutions des Nations Unies ayant leur siège à Rome, d'autres organisations des Nations Unies, de la Banque mondiale et d'autres agences multilatérales et bilatérales de développement, de services gouvernementaux et d'instituts de recherche de pays ayant une expérience de la CSST, de fondations privées, d'ONG et du secteur privé.

- d) **Gestion des savoirs.** Au titre des activités de gestion des savoirs, une proposition a été élaborée pour l'utilisation d'un montant de 300 000 USD. Plus précisément, le programme prévoit une série de publications reposant sur des observations de fait et qui documenteront, au terme d'une analyse rigoureuse, l'expérience tirée des opérations appuyées par le FIDA dans les domaines thématiques prioritaires.

11. **Documentation et mise en commun des enseignements tirés.** Conformément au plan d'action de l'III sur la gestion des savoirs et l'apprentissage, dix notes d'information sur les enseignements tirés ont été parachevées. L'accès, en interne, du personnel du FIDA aux enseignements, publications, outils et approches des projets de l'III a été sensiblement amélioré grâce au lancement d'un nouveau site Intranet spécialement consacré à l'III. Un spécialiste en matière d'exploitation de l'expérience a été recruté et chargé de rédiger un rapport final sur la manière dont l'III a exercé une influence sur le FIDA, en particulier les politiques, les procédures institutionnelles et la culture de l'organisation. Le rapport s'appuiera également sur la documentation existante et reflétera les débats structurés menés au sein du FIDA sur la pertinence des enseignements tirés de l'III pour son travail actuel et futur. La foire de partage de l'innovation, dont la tenue est prévue pour 2015, permettra aux responsables de projets de l'III, entre autres, de montrer les résultats de leurs initiatives, et suscitera des débats internes sur les nouveaux instruments qui pourraient être requis pour soutenir l'innovation dans le travail du FIDA.

III. Questions financières

12. Le Ministère du développement international a versé en 2009 la dernière tranche de la contribution complémentaire du Royaume-Uni, portant le total des ressources reçues pour le programme de l'III à l'équivalent d'environ 12,0 millions d'USD. Le montant des ressources disponibles pour engagement au 30 septembre 2014 s'élevait à environ 0,3 million d'USD, sur un solde total d'approximativement

1,5 million d'USD. Ces fonds sont réservés au financement de l'intégration, au niveau de l'institution, de la gestion des savoirs. On trouvera à l'appendice I un état financier détaillé.

Récapitulatif des états financiers de l'III
(en milliers d'USD)

| | <i>(Au 30 septembre 2014)</i> | <i>(Au 30 septembre 2013)</i> | <i>Variation en pourcentage</i> |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Ressources (espèces reçues) | 12 002 | 12 002 | 0 |
| Allocations approuvées | 11 702 | 11 402 | +0,03% |
| Allocations en pourcentage des ressources | 98% | 95% | +3% |
| Dépenses effectives | 10 479 | 9 708 | +7,94% |
| Dépenses en pourcentage des ressources | 87% | 81% | +6% |
| Nombre total de projets approuvés | 53 | 53 | 0 |

Financial statement of the IMI (as at 30 September 2014)**Financed by the Department for International Development (United Kingdom)****SUMMARY**

| <i>Summary of resources</i> | <i>United States dollars</i> | <i>Liquidity status</i> | <i>United States dollars</i> |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Resources (table 1) | 12 001 881 | Cash received (table 1) | 12 001 881 |
| Approved allocations (table 2) | (11 701 881) | Expenditures (table 2) | (10 478 741) |
| Resources available for commitment | 300 000 | Cash balance | 1 523 140 |

DETAILSTable 1
Resources

| | <i>Pounds sterling</i> | <i>United States dollars</i> |
|-----------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 13-Dec-03 | 400 000 | 689 440 |
| 26-Mar-04 | 100 000 | 181 085 |
| 09-Feb-05 | 1 000 000 | 1 857 800 |
| 06-Sep-05 | 1 900 000 | 3 501 415 |
| 28-Mar-06 | 1 100 000 | 1 924 560 |
| 23-Mar-07 | 500 000 | 988 600 |
| 30-Jan-08 | 569 000 | 1 131 457 |
| 01-Apr-08 | 500 000 | 987 700 |
| 06-Apr-09 | 500 000 | 739 825 |
| | 6 569 000 | 12 001 881 |

Table 2
Commitments and expenditures

| <i>Description</i> | <i>United States dollars approved¹</i> | <i>United States dollars expenditures</i> | <i>United States dollars unspent</i> |
|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| PREPARATORY PHASE | | | |
| Preparation work on the IFAD Initiative for Mainstreaming Innovation | 8 689 | (8 689) | - |
| Innovative monitoring of impact through the Microfinance Information eXchange (MIX) | 71 146 | (71 146) | - |
| Innovative targeting under community development funds | 68 227 | (68 227) | - |
| Rural Poverty Portal | 78 901 | (78 901) | - |
| Innovative strategies for land and water access to the poor | 71 959 | (71 959) | - |
| Scaling up of innovative small stock management practices developed by IFAD projects | 68 856 | (68 856) | - |
| Public-private partnership-building in IFAD | 73 585 | (73 585) | - |
| Market development support | 74 574 | (74 574) | - |
| Funding proposal for programmatic supplementary funds – consultation workshop on the framework | 47 461 | (47 461) | - |
| Role of institutional analysis in the successful scaling up of innovation | 201 847 | (201 847) | - |
| Regional economist | 71 978 | (71 978) | - |
| Total preparatory phase | 837 223 | (837 223) | |
| MAIN PHASE | | | |
| (i) Innovative operations | | | |
| Competitive bidding^a | | | |
| Market access for small-scale rural producers | 209 813 | 209 813 | |
| MIX | 197 248 | (197 248) | |

¹ Where an activity is finalised, the approved amount indicates the disbursed amount.

Table 2 (cont.)

| <i>Description</i> | <i>United States dollars approved</i> | <i>United States dollars expenditures</i> | <i>United States dollars unspent²</i> |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Mainstreaming new targeting framework | 184 194 | (184 194) | - |
| Rural Poverty Portal | 199 084 | (199 084) | - |
| Institutional analysis practitioner's guide | 192 746 | (192 746) | - |
| Rural outmigration, trafficking and HIV/AIDS | 194 837 | (194 837) | - |
| Financial services association model | 86 723 | (86 723) | - |
| Land tenure security of the rural poor | 196 233 | (196 233) | - |
| Innovation in water and rural poverty | 197 914 | (197 914) | - |
| Cross Regional South-South Cooperation ³ | - | - | - |
| Biofuels farming systems | 144 246 | (144 246) | - |
| Participatory mapping | 98 661 | (98 661) | - |
| Model for private-sector payment | 99 226 | (99 226) | - |
| Client-financed agriculture services | 171 079 | (171 079) | - |
| Pilot for new supervision and implementation support | 152 919 | (152 919) | - |
| Lessons from innovations and young talents in the rural world | 197 000 | (197 000) | - |
| New design process for small investments | 112 720 | (112 720) | - |
| Innovation scouting and sharing | 130 335 | 130 335 | - |
| Technical assistance for self-management | 175 000 | (175 000) | - |
| Country M&E and knowledge management system | 168 120 | (168 120) | - |
| Healthy alternatives to tobacco | 135 000 | (135 000) | - |
| Managing weather risk | 200 000 | (200 000) | - |
| Farmer participation in SWAp | 200 000 | (200 000) | - |
| Project design pilot | 54 900 | (54 900) | - |
| Mainstreaming value chains | 192 849 | (192 849) | - |
| Mainstreaming climate change | 138 344 | (138 344) | - |
| Leveraging migrants' remittances | 162 000 | (162 000) | - |
| Social performance management | 200 000 | (200 000) | - |
| Indigenous peoples' knowledge | 80 399 | (80 399) | - |
| Learning and sharing day | 122 783 | (122 783) | - |
| Participatory mapping pilot | 116 362 | (116 362) | - |
| Imaged-based monitoring | 100 000 | (100 000) | - |
| Thematic indicator | 92 723 | (92 723) | - |
| Brokering of natural resource management technical services | 97 557 | (97 557) | - |
| CLIMTRAIN project | 67 086 | (67 086) | - |
| Training and capacity-building | 97 232 | (97 232) | - |
| Security programme for women | 24 000 | (24 000) | - |
| Education for a sustainable future | 73 803 | (73 803) | - |
| Enterprise risk pilot | 48 320 | (48 320) | - |
| Benchmarking of international financing institutions | 88 387 | (88 387) | - |
| Investing in poor people | 149 000 | (149 000) | - |
| Making biogas portable | 200 000 | (180 419) | 19 581 |
| Fail Fair | 100 000 | (73 160) | 26 840 |
| Finalising the MPAT | 90 525 | (90 475) | 50 |
| Scaling up mobilisation of remittances | 213 774 | (193 104) | 20 670 |
| Improving weather risk management | 186 789 | (186 789) | - |
| Securing resource rights | 180 587 | (156 670) | 23 917 |
| Social return on investment for knowledge generation | 197 264 | (196 014) | 1 250 |
| Small-holder post-harvest innovations | 205 663 | (204 109) | 1 554 |

² Unspent balances represent commitments not yet disbursed.

³ Project was cancelled after approval due to start up difficulties.

Table 2 (cont.)

| <i>Description</i> | <i>United States dollars approved</i> | <i>United States dollars expenditures</i> | <i>United States dollars unspent</i> |
|--|---|---|--|
| Country office immersion | 24 495 | (24 495) | |
| Filling the inter-generational gap | 192 344 | (191 735) | 609 |
| Improved learning about IFAD projects | 210 000 | (121 655) | 88 345 |
| Public Private Partnership Approach | 199 668 | (176 996) | 22 672 |
| | 7 549 950 | (7 344 463) | 205 488 |
| (ii) IMI Screening Committee (ISC) costs | | | |
| ISC travel/fees | 30 824 | (30 824) | - |
| ISC miscellaneous | 494 | (494) | - |
| | 31 318 | (31 318) | - |
| (iii) Rapid Funding Facility | | | |
| San Salvador diaspora | 19 950 | (19 950) | - |
| | 19 950 | (19 950) | - |
| Partnership development | | | |
| IFAD-IFPRI partnership | 185 905 | (185 905) | |
| IFAD-Center for Creative Leadership (CCL) partnership | 25 668 | (25 668) | |
| Innovation promotion | 188 699 | (188 699) | |
| Travel by organizations of the rural poor | 102 133 | (102 133) | |
| | 502 405 | (502 405) | - |
| Learning and sharing | | | |
| Scouting and regional fairs | 90 573 | (90 573) | - |
| KM and Innovation | 317 168 | (173 342) | 143 827 |
| Challenge map | 46 078 | (46 078) | - |
| Networks and communities of practice | 207 978 | (207 798) | - |
| Competitions | 0 | 0 | - |
| Web-based sharing | 66 471 | (66 471) | - |
| | 728 268 | (584 441) | 143 827 |
| Cultural and organizational change | | | |
| Learning tours/field immersion | 166 532 | (166 532) | - |
| Monitoring of on-going bids | - | - | - |
| IFAD Innovation Strategy | 81 900 | (81 900) | - |
| Creative problem-solving training | 237 522 | (237 522) | - |
| Other training | 23 866 | (23 866) | - |
| Launching of innovation strategy | 22 947 | (22 947) | - |
| Corporate initiative - mainstreaming scaling up | 600 000 | (336 402) | 263 598 |
| Corporate initiative – country level policy engagement | 600 000 | (150 023) | 449 977 |
| Corporate initiative – south-south and triangular co-operation | 300 000 | (139 751) | 160 249 |
| | 2 032 767 | (1 158 942) | 873 825 |
| Total main phase | 10 864 658 | (9 641 518) | 1 223 140 |
| Grand total | 11 701 881 | (10 478 741) | 1 223 140 |

Status of IMI projects financed in last round of competitive bidding

| Project title | Description of project | Status of IMI Projects and progress report |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Investing in poor people or investing in places where poor people live?</p> | <p>An analysis of the differentiated use of people-based and place-based approaches/instruments, and their strategic combination, in 4 IFAD projects in the LAC region. Operational criteria and guidelines will be developed to inform new projects and provide a guide on how their combination can lead to better project design, results and outcomes.</p> | <p>COMPLETED</p> <p>The project has been completed on time; activities in all four countries (El Salvador, Haiti, Nicaragua and Peru) and the production and dissemination of outputs have been finalized. The workshop to compare country case studies has been held in Lima in June 2013. The 12 learning notes (3 for each country), the project synthesis report as well as 4 synthesis notes (one for each country) are completed.</p> <p><u>Project implementation - activities</u></p> <p>Inception Workshop: Held in San Salvador with the participation of the Learning Group members, to develop a common understanding of the study, its concepts, scope and objectives, and to agree on the methodology, work plan, products and responsibilities (August 2012).</p> <p><u>In each country</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision of Project documents and reports; interviews with key informants and personnel in the original project design (Sep-Oct 2012). • Workshop with Project stakeholders (users/beneficiaries, staff, partners and local authorities) (Sep-Oct 2012). • Meeting with Project personnel to discuss preliminary findings and to identify and complete information gaps (Mar-Apr 2013). • Workshop with Project stakeholders for feedback on findings; drafting of synthesis report (May-Jun 2013). <p>LG Workshop to compare country case studies, and IMI Project Seminar in Lima to discuss results with invited rural development experts and IFAD colleagues (Jun 2013).</p> <p><u>Publications:</u></p> <p>A project webpage is at: http://www.rimisp.org/proyecto/invertir-en-los-pobres-rurales-o-en-los-territorios-donde-ellos-viven/ displaying the documentation produced (documents, publications, websites, etc.) and any other relevant supplementary materials (e.g. training evaluation, conference/workshop programs and reports, seminars, photos of events, press clippings, etc.).</p> <p><u>List of Learning Notes:</u></p> <p><i>María Rey de Arce y Gilles Cliche. "Reconstrucción del diseño y balance de actividades con inversiones focalizadas en el territorio y las personas en el Programa de Apoyo a las Iniciativas Productivas (PAIP) en Haití." Noviembre 2012</i></p> <p><i>María Rey de Arce y Gilles Cliche. "Percepción de actores y su relación en la oferta de inversiones del Programa de Apoyo a las Iniciativas Productivas (PAIP), Haití." Feb. 2013</i></p> <p><i>María Rey de Arce y Gilles Cliche. "¿Invertir en los pobres rurales o en los territorios donde ellos viven? Hallazgos y lecciones del estudio en Haití." Mayo 2013</i></p> <p><i>Ligia Gómez, Ana Avilés, Gabriel Urbina y Gilles Cliche. "Reconstrucción del diseño y balance de actividades con inversiones focalizadas en el territorio y en las personas en el Proyecto de Apoyo para la Inserción de Pequeños Productores en las Cadenas de Valor y Acceso a Mercado (PROCAVAL), Nicaragua." Noviembre 2012</i></p> <p><i>Ligia Gómez, Ana Avilés y Gilles Cliche. "Percepción de actores y su relación en la oferta de inversiones del Proyecto de Apoyo para la Inserción de Pequeños Productores en las Cadenas de Valor y Acceso al Mercado (PROCAVAL), Nicaragua." Abril 2013</i></p> <p><i>Ligia Gómez, Ana Avilés y Gilles Cliche. "¿Invertir en los pobres rurales o en los territorios donde ellos viven? Hallazgos y lecciones en Nicaragua." Julio 2013</i></p> |

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| | | <p><i>Johanna Yancari y Gilles Cliche. "Reconstrucción del diseño y balance de actividades con inversiones focalizadas en el territorio y las personas en el Programa SIERRA SUR en Perú." Noviembre 2012</i></p> <p><i>Johanna Yancari y Gilles Cliche. "Percepción de actores y su relación en la oferta de inversiones del Programa SIERRA SUR en Perú." Feb. 2013</i></p> <p><i>Johanna Yancari y Gilles Cliche. "¿Invertir en los pobres rurales o en los territorios donde ellos viven? Hallazgos y lecciones en Perú." Agosto 2013</i></p> <p><i>Ileana Gómez, Xenia Ortiz y Gilles Cliche. "Reconstrucción del diseño y balance de actividades con inversiones focalizadas en el territorio y las personas en el "Proyecto de Desarrollo y Modernización Rural para la Región Oriental" (MAG-PRODEMORO), El Salvador." Noviembre 2012</i></p> <p><i>Xenia Ortiz, Ileana Gómez y Gilles Cliche. "Percepción de actores y su relación en la oferta de inversiones del Proyecto de Desarrollo y Modernización Rural para la Región Oriental (MAG-PRODEMORO), El Salvador." Feb. 2013</i></p> <p><i>Ileana Gómez, Xenia Ortiz y Gilles Cliche. "¿Invertir en los pobres rurales o en los territorios donde ellos viven? Hallazgos y lecciones del estudio en El Salvador." Junio 2013</i></p> |
| <p>Making biogas portable: renewable technologies for a greener future</p> | <p>The IMI project piloted new approaches and technologies for (i) delivering low-cost, portable biogas systems at the household level as an alternative to firewood; (ii) promoting a demonstration pilot of an innovative, low-carbon technology (compression and bottling of biogas) from recycled livestock and agricultural waste; with potentially significant long-term impacts on carbon emissions. The two innovations can provide resource poor people with access to a clean energy source which can also be used for generating electricity. The pilot offers opportunities for income generation, new jobs and improved livelihoods. A secondary effect will be improved soil fertility through the use of "bio slurry" – high-nutrient quality organic fertilizer obtained from the biogas digester.</p> | <p>COMPLETED</p> <p>The IMI project: <i>Making Biogas Portable</i>, has achieved significant outcomes in terms of aligning with Government initiatives within IFAD-funded projects in three countries. One of the proposed renewable energy technologies such as portable biogas systems (Flexi Biogas) has been piloted in Kenya, Rwanda and India. In Rwanda, IFAD's <i>Kirehe Community Based Watershed Management Programme</i> (KWAMP) completed the installation of 100 Flexi Biogas systems (August 2014) through its 'One Cow per Farmer' program (Girinka). The IFAD project in India, <i>Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme</i>, also intend to scale up the proposed innovation in fiscal year 2015 with a first tranche of 50 systems. The IMI has been crucial for financially investing in initial start-up costs allowing the strengthening of technical/managerial capacity on the ground and building capacity of local institutions (private and public). Through its communication campaign with multi-award winning company, Well Told Story, the IMI has enhanced access to knowledge databases on specific renewable energy technologies and their applications</p> <p>At the macro-level, the IMI has promoted South-South cooperation (knowledge and technology transfer) for: (i) engaging youth and children in the deployment process thus creating awareness on rural energy issues; (ii) knowledge management products that demonstrate the multiple benefits of the technology; (iii) identification of impacts on other livelihood systems such as charcoal and firewood suppliers through collaboration with research institutes; (iv) cost reductions through pursuit of economies of scale, cost-effective production and distribution, and linking with national rural energy subsidies.</p> <p>Within this context, IFAD's Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) under the Environment and Climate Change Division is supporting the mainstreaming of proposed technologies piloted under the IMI in other IFAD-funded projects such as in Mali (PAPAM), Bangladesh (CALIP), Cambodia (PADEE and Vietnam (AMD).</p> <p>The second part of the IMI promotes a demonstration pilot of an innovative, low-carbon technology (compression and bottling of biogas) with potentially significant long-term impacts on carbon emissions. There is a large potential for this technology in vehicle transportation. The pilot is yet to begin due to cumbersome regulations for the importation of the required components (CNG cylinders, 4-stage compressor, CNG rickshaws or Tuk-Tuks). The entire working model will be set up as a demonstration site by December 2014. The Finnish Government is financially supporting this second phase.</p> |

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| <p>Fail Fair: Making the impossible become reality</p> | <p>Organization of a <i>FailFaire</i> in 2013, an event which provides a ‘safe space’ where experiences of failure are shared across IFAD and provide fodder for collective brainstorming on how to overcome the challenges. The riskiest idea will receive an award. The event provides scope for learning and risk-taking, promotes innovation and contributes to a change in organizational culture. It also contributes to more innovative project designs.</p> | <p>FINAL PHASE OF IMPLEMENTATION</p> <p>As a follow-up to the FailFaire, the Environment and Climate Change (ECD) and Asia and Pacific (APR) division embarked on a pilot project using SenseMaker® methodology to address “failures” and adapt in a timely manner. The aim of this pilot is to put in place a methodology to conduct realtime monitoring of adaptive capacity among communities and institutions over time, which will feed back into the knowledge management and M&E capabilities. Essentially, the results of this pilot will help IFAD to develop and refine a participatory action research agenda. Furthermore, the farmers, villagers, researchers and scientists will be able to understand and improve upon or change their current methods and practices with this new information. Therefore, the results are immediately actionable as they empower people to have greater control over their lives and livelihoods. While this novel method of synthesising real-time qualitative and quantitative data will not replace conventional/established methods of M&E, it will strengthen and/or complement them by generating actionable results.</p> <p>Cognitive Edge (CE) was recruited to deploy their SenseMaker approach and software for the purpose of developing the PAR agenda under AMD. Two primary researchers and 2 other support researchers are part of the CE team.</p> <p><u>Project implementation - Activities</u></p> <p>To orient Cognitive Edge to the AMD project they were invited to the project start-up workshop in Tra Vinh Province, Viet Nam. This allowed them to get an in-depth understanding of the project and also, to interact with a diverse array of project executing partners, and to establish partnership arrangements for deploying the micro-narrative initiative. Subsequently, CE drafted a concept note, the signification framework (for both farmers and researchers) and detailed timeline. Discussions were had with the Project Coordination Unit (PCU), Tra Vinh University (TVU) and IFAD and refinements were made to the framework questions and categorization. A set of signification questions designed to support M&E needs will be hosted on the SenseMaker® software to provide real-time monitoring through continuous data-collection and simultaneous abilities for data visualisation. A training workshop on data collection and use of the signification framework was scheduled for 10 – 11 Nov 2014, which will be followed by 2 months of data capture in the field by undergraduate students from TVU.</p> <p><u>2015 Activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in the use of SenseMaker® software as a complementary tool for M&E (Jan 2015); • A final report, with findings and results derived from analysis of data collected in the pilot, which will guide the articulation of the PAR agenda - a key outcome which the project partners i.e. PCU, DARD, TVU, CTU, etc. will be able to build upon in adapting the research agenda to address community needs; <p>A Lessons Learnt report that assesses the strengths and limitations of SenseMaker® to the AMD effort. This report will also identify areas where the approach can be scaled up, and where the findings have helped to further develop the AMD’s wider agenda.</p> <p>In addition to the above, FailFaire project sponsor is seeking to engage with Simon Sinek, the author of <i>Leaders Eat last</i> and <i>Start with why: How great leaders inspire everyone to take action</i>. Simon Sinek is described as “a visionary thinker with a rare intellect”. He teaches leaders and organizations how to inspire people and how to learn from failures.</p> |
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| <p>Finalizing the Multidimensional Poverty Assessment Tool (MPAT) and mainstreaming it into operations (Builds on a previous IMI project).</p> | <p>The MPAT is a multidimensional, survey-based tool for assessing poverty that allows project managers, government officials and others to determine which dimensions of rural livelihoods likely require support. The MPAT was developed in 2008-2009, and a draft version released in 2010. Much positive feedback has been obtained, from IFAD, UN agencies, NGOs and governments; and the current proposal would allow for the MPAT to be finalised and become part of IFAD's tool box of poverty assessment tools.</p> | <p>COMPLETED</p> <p>The project is now completed and has reached its objectives and targets. The updated version of MPAT has been tested in IFAD-supported projects in Bangladesh and Mozambique. Additional tests have also been conducted with partner organizations in China (Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, under the Chinese Ministry of Health), and in Kenya and Ethiopia (Nuru International). These "real world" tests have informed several important adjustments to the MPAT materials, ensuring that materials are clear, user-friendly and without mistakes.</p> <p>At the end of the second phase, the MPAT materials (User's Guide and Excel Spreadsheet) have now been finalised and have been officially launched in March 2014 with an event at IFAD HQ. The event has been webcasted and was well followed by external viewers. In collaboration with IFAD's Communications team, infographics were developed and a number of media activities, such as a press release and social media activities, were organized on occasion of the launch event, resulting in a number of articles and blogs as well as a high number of tweets (documented here http://www.ifad.org/mpat/launch/index.htm).</p> <p>All materials, including tutorial videos, are available on the website www.ifad.org/mpat</p> <p>To ensure the methodological rigor of the tool, the MPAT User's Guide has been peer reviewed prior to publication by IFAD's Statistical Division as well as by the M&E experts of the University of Wageningen, an explicitly agriculturally-focused institution. In addition, a Sounding Board of experts from IFAD, other United Nations agencies, international and regional organizations, and universities around the world have provided feedback to further refine the mechanics and structure of the tool.</p> <p>MPAT is now ready for implementation in development projects. Currently, IFAD-supported projects in Mali and Mauretania are integrating MPAT into their work. The revised Results and Impact System of IFAD has drawn on MPAT indicators and a number of NGOs in all regions are applying MPAT in their work.</p> |
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| <p>Scaling up mobilisation of remittances for enhanced country programme impact, through RB-COSOPs</p> | <p>Analysis and development of guidance tools from the knowledge base of the Financing Facility for Remittances to identify key preconditions, success drivers, partners and best practices for replicating and scaling up the offer of remittance and other financial services through various channels, including postal networks. The capture of remittances as a source of complementary funds will be mainstreamed into the IFAD operating model through the integration of a remittance component in 4-5 RB-COSOPs and through the loans and grants country programme.</p> | <p>COMPLETED</p> <p>Building on its successful pilot projects, the Financing Facility for Remittances (FFR) strengthened its scaling-up approach by mainstreaming remittances into IFAD operations and addressing larger innovative programmes in close cooperation with partner organizations at international and local levels. In this framework, and in collaboration with IFAD country teams, the FFR brought together key stakeholders from government, private sector and civil society in the entire African continent as well as in 2 Asian countries, the Philippines and Nepal - with the objective of creating synergies, sharing lessons learned and establishing strong partnerships to discuss prospects for strengthening the development potential of remittances. As a result, an initiative on remittances and postal networks was launched in Africa, national multi-stakeholder platforms were established in the Philippines, Nepal, and Senegal, and several concrete and innovative proposals were taken forward, of which the most relevant is the design of an innovative programme on Rural Enterprises and Remittances in Nepal. This is the first loan with a strong remittance component that will target migrants, returnees and their families in less advantaged communities, and develop employment and entrepreneurial opportunities, as well as financial education initiatives and vocational training.</p> <p>More in details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Scaling up of Postal project in Africa – the African Postal Financial Services Initiative Thanks to the experiences of and lessons learned from the 45 FFR projects implemented in 46 different countries worldwide – and more in specific from the 3 FFR grant focused on postal networks and managed by the key partner Universal Postal Union (UPU) in 6 African countries, the IMI programme team successfully submitted a project proposal to the European Commission and obtained a 4 million euro contribution for the African Postal Financial Services Initiative. The programme aims at leveraging the impact of remittances for development through postal networks, and focuses on 11 pilot African countries. The initiative, implemented in cooperation with the World Bank, UNCDF, UPU and WSBI/ESBG officially started in January 2013, for the duration of 4 years. ○ Learning event "Scaling-up strategies for effective national remittances programmes: Philippines and Nepal. Bangkok, 23 May 2013, in the framework of the Global Forum on Remittances 2013 The fourth day of the GFR 2013 was dedicated to a learning event on scaling-up strategies for effective national remittance programmes focused on Philippines and Nepal. ○ "Remittances, Migration and Development. Scaling up strategies" event at IFAD HQ on 27 June 2013 As a direct follow up of the Global Forum on Remittances 2013, and in order to brief and involve IFAD Country Programme Managers of relevant divisions, the programme organized an in-house meeting aiming at identifying scalable intervention models on remittances for IFAD and its partners, and promoting best practices and concrete opportunities for collaboration with the public and private sector, as well as civil society. ○ Write-shop on "Scaling up remittances linked to IFAD country programme", Manila 25-26 July 2013 In close cooperation with the APR Division, the programme organized on the 25-26 July 2013 in Manila (Philippines) a write-shop on "Scaling up remittances linked to IFAD country programme", as part of a broader event on "Scaling up frameworks in the Philippines" (22 – 26 July), aiming at discussing lessons and prospects for scaling up in selected thematic areas including, inter-alia, the channelling of remittances for development. As a first major output, three concrete proposals for innovative initiatives are currently being designed for possible future implementation, namely 1) on scaling-up Philippines Postal and financial services; 2) on the scaling up of an FFR project, implemented by the NGO Athika on financial literacy and investment opportunities in agriculture for the Filipino diaspora; and 3) on supporting a public-private partnership for the creation of a Diaspora Investment Trust Fund for investment in the Philippines. |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Design of a small grant on "Scaling up initiatives in Mobilizing Migrant Resources towards agriculture development in the Philippines" in cooperation with APR Division As a main result and direct follow up of the write-shop in Manila, a concept note focused on the scaling up of an FFR project implemented by the NGO Atikha on financial literacy and investment opportunities in agriculture for the Filipino diaspora has been drafted in coordination with APR Division and a USD 500.000 small grant agreement is expected to be signed by the end of 2014. The grant will be financed by FFR supplementary funds. ○ Write-shop in Nepal on "Scaling up remittances linked to IFAD country programme", 10-11 December 2013 In close cooperation with the APR Division and in view of the project design mission scheduled for January 2014, the programme organized a write-shop on "Scaling up remittances linked to IFAD country programme". The event was held in Kathmandu (Nepal) on 10-11 December with the objectives of replicating and scaling-up the successful FFR experience; strengthening focus on the development potential of remittances in specific IFAD RB-COSOPs; and mainstreaming best practices, lessons learned and successful tools into IFAD's operating model, through the Country Strategic Opportunities Programme (COSOP) design or annual/midterm reviews. As key successful result, the participants set-up a road-map for the upcoming months and created a <i>Remittance for Sustainable Rural Development</i> Working Group. The write-shop was highly relevant for the preparation of the upcoming APR design mission for a new loan in the framework of the recently-reviewed COSOP for Nepal. The write-shop represented a very good and active platform whereby key stakeholders had the chance to provide useful comments on the draft loan concept note, and some of them have been identified as potential partners for the development of the project. Finally, the event led to the creation of a national Platform for Migration and Development (PMD). ○ Integration of a remittance component in the Nepal COSOP in cooperation with APR Division In close cooperation with the APR Division, the programme managed to integrate a remittance component in the recently reviewed COSOP for Nepal. ○ Contribution to the design of a USD 35 million loan in Nepal on 'Rural Enterprises and Remittances (RER)', in coordination with APR Division As mentioned above, the programme highly contributed to the design of the new loan in Nepal on "Rural Enterprises and Remittances (RER)", an IFAD-funded operation to strengthen micro, small and medium rural enterprises, both in on and off-farming farming sectors with the objective of providing sustainable sources of income to poor households, migrant families and returnees of Nepal. ○ Set up of a National Platform for Migration and Development in Nepal A multi-stakeholder Platform on Migration and Development (PMD), including all the key actors involved in the remittance market in Nepal – government, private and public sectors, and civil society representatives – was created in December 2013, shortly after the write-shop. This group, which already met three times (in May, July and September 2014), aims at actively contributing to shape the RER project, making sure that the major issues are addressed, opportunities are taken into consideration, and discussing all relevant issues on remittances, migration and development for the country. To this end, the PMD will continue to meet on a regular basis to discuss further steps to take and related relevant topics. ○ Write-shop in Senegal on "Scaling up remittances linked to IFAD country programme", 20-21 March 2014 The programme, in collaboration with the WCA Division, organized in Dakar (Senegal), on 20-21 March, a write-shop on "Scaling up remittances linked to IFAD country programme". The event brought together key Senegalese stakeholders and partner agencies, local and international. Specific objectives were to identify successful initiatives, to develop a framework of action to scale-up successful interventions in mobilising remittances for |
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| | | <p>productive investments, to suggest a road ahead and the establishment of a multi-stakeholder platform for discussions and further engagement. More than 70 representatives from government, civil society and private sector actively participated in the two-day meeting.</p> <p>A stocktaking exercise on migration practices and provision of financial services has been completed; in addition, a detailed country profile and the write-shop report have been developed and published. A national stakeholder platform will be established in Senegal to engage the main actors, with a concrete road-map indicating the way forward and future actions.</p> <p>The event also ensured active engagement with the Global Mechanism for the success of IFAD activities on remittances, migration and development in the country, and contributed to the launch of the Global Mechanism – IOM project on “Promoting sustainable management of lands in areas subject to migration in Western Africa through innovative financial mechanisms”.</p> <p>A follow-up event on potential investment mechanisms for migrants’ capital and remittances is going to be organized on 04-05 December in Paris, France, gathering all potential stakeholders and the representatives of the main Senegalese diaspora communities in Europe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Design of a regional large grant titled “Regional Programme on Remittances and Diaspora Investment for Rural Development” covering Pakistan and Philippines, Sri Lanka and Nepal, in coordination with the APR Division ○ The large grant, co-designed by PTA and APR, aims at promoting successful and/or innovative approaches and technologies, as well as strengthened policies and institutions, that will support agricultural and rural development, empowering poor rural women and men in the four target countries to achieve higher incomes and improved food security. The grant, financed by IFAD for USD 900,000, with a contribution of USD 100,000 from FFR supplementary funds and USD 220,000 from the recipient, will develop scalable models for supporting investment by migrants and their families’ in poverty-reducing rural enterprises in the Philippines and Pakistan and will prepare the ground for replication of such models in Sri Lanka and Nepal. |
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| <p>Improving Weather Risk Management using satellite-based technology</p> | <p>(Builds on a previous IMI pilot). The project would build on IFAD's work with weather risk insurance by developing and testing an innovative satellite-based approach to drought index insurance in Mali. The activities proposed could represent a new model for index insurance, which has hitherto required data from on-the-ground weather station; and they could push the frontier for the entire industry and have enormous scaling-up potential.</p> | <p>COMPLETED</p> <p>Activities have been fully implemented. The on-going analysis of the lessons learned and outcomes is helping to inform activities in the recently approved Phase II of the project, which has received additional USD 650,000 from AFD and will run for three more years.</p> <p>This successful cutting-edge project has so far achieved the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development of 6 remote sensing methodologies and insurance contract structures for testing. The indices are specific for each site, to cover the main crop(s) of the area against drought, or drought and other perils ○ Crop maps developed based on radar imagery ○ Ground crop monitoring for validation in the four selected areas of Senegal (Nioro; Kaffrine; Koussanar; Diourbel) ○ Testing hypothetical insurance contract structures based on the different remote sensing methodologies ○ Technical validation based on ground data ○ Multi-disciplinary Evaluation Committee formed, comprising a wide range of experts and institutions (e.g. European Space Agency; NASA; Munich RE; Swiss RE; PlaNet Guarantee; JRC;WFP; FAO;ISRA; CERAAS; CSE) ○ Technical and operational evaluation <p>Important operational and technical considerations have been drawn from this project, which will further be elaborated the next phase. It can be said so far that testing and validation has led to the following findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New index insurance products for capturing yield loss due to multiple perils were developed and offer promise for index insurance; ○ Intensively cultivated areas can benefit from different products to less intensive areas; ○ Different methodologies seem to work better according to the crop and area; ○ Better remotely sensed indices are part of the puzzle in limiting basis risk, but the operational design of an index insurance scheme would still play a role <p>The project has been also instrumental to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Raising awareness and understanding in IFAD of the potential of satellite imagery and GIS for supporting the whole portfolio and corporate reporting (which is still continuing) ○ Increased understanding amongst the remote sensing, space, insurance, reinsurance, development and aid communities of the uses and research possibilities <p>Project results have been presented in several international conferences/events, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ESA Sentinel 2 - 1st Sen2Agri users workshop organized at FAO premises in Rome on the 19th May 2014 (IFAD has also been invited to be in this group of users for consultation of earth observation for agriculture based on this project) ○ International Conference on Financing for Agriculture held in Nairobi on 14-18 July ○ Swiss-Re roundtable on Agriculture Insurance – A building block for resilience in Aeroculture Nairobi 18 Jul 2014 <p>Looking ahead, the project team has also been invited to present project's findings at the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 10th Microinsurance International conference; Mexico 11-15 November 2014 ○ Euro Mediterranean seminar on Crop Monitoring and Yield Forecasting Rabat (Morocco) 19-21 Nov 2014 |
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| <p>Securing resource rights through inclusive business models</p> | <p>With the aim of establishing alternative, sustainable, inclusive, business models in rural areas that can secure land, other natural resource rights and enhance the capacity of small-scale producers to benefit from new market opportunities, research will be carried out to examine 8 on-going-partnerships in IFAD supported projects in SSA and Asia to extract lessons learnt, best practices and challenges in building such models. Learning will be reflected in guidelines or tool kits with recommendations for appropriate policies and implementation frameworks.</p> | <p>COMPLETED</p> <p>Research</p> <p>A stocktaking was carried out to identify IFAD supported projects in East and Southern Africa (ESA), West and Central Africa (WCA) and Asia and the Pacific (APR) that are promoting inclusive business arrangements as part of pro-poor value chain initiatives and the implications for securing land and other natural resources (see annex). Four case studies of existing partnerships in on-going IFAD-supported projects and programmes have been analysed in detail to extract lessons learnt, best practices and challenges in building inclusive business models. The four projects are: (i) Vegetable Oil Development Project in Uganda; (ii) Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project in Swaziland; (iii) Mali Biocarburant in Mali and Burkina Faso; and, (iv) Participatory Smallholder Agriculture and Artisanal Fisheries Development Programme in São Tomé & Príncipe. The respective project teams were supported in writing up their experiences.</p> <p>Within communities, the benefits and costs of land acquisition are not felt equally. Negative impacts are likely to hit hardest those who are socially and economically the most disempowered. The effects of such power differentials within communities are most significant and widespread in relation to gender. Several case studies emphasise the tendency for women to suffer disproportionately from such impacts. This project also looked into the experience of an IFAD-supported project in Uganda, the Vegetable Oil Development Project (VODP) and the impact it has had on women's land rights and their livelihoods more in general. Although there are still challenges, the early results of the project on women's livelihoods are promising.</p> <p>Knowledge exchange events</p> <p>During ESA's regional workshop on land in May 2012 in Nairobi, a special session has been held on inclusive business models and their impact on securing access to land and other natural resources. Participants came from IFAD project and programmes in ESA and WCA, CSOs, FOs, private sector organisations, government departments and IGOs. A community of practice was set up to share experiences, knowledge, tools and templates, and practical application, among other things.</p> <p>The compiled cases have been shared at various high profile events, such as the 2013 and 2014 World Bank Land and Poverty Conferences in Washington, ILC Land Forum in Guatemala, and Tokyo International Conference on African Development. They have also been presented at various IFAD events, such as the Global Staff Meeting and ESA's Regional Implementation Workshops. They are also available on the websites of IFAD and the Global Land Tool Network.</p> <p>A learning route was organised in August 2013 for twenty participants from ESA, WCA and Asia, representing a diverse group of IFAD project implementers and partners, as well as representatives from IFAD headquarters and in-country offices, national and international NGOs, the private sector and governments. The majority came from IFAD supported projects and programmes. Three cases were visited, namely the IFAD-supported Vegetable Oil Development Project (VODP), Star Café and Kawacom and two presentations were made in Kampala for the Kinyara Sugar factory and the Kayonza Tea Growers' Company. Overall the discussions and analysis was stimulating and all participants seemed to enjoy the experience. In this regard the learning route contributed significantly to realizing the IMI's innovation objective. The debate went broader than the link between land and</p> |
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| | | <p>natural resource tenure security and inclusive business models and touched on the central assumptions of IFAD's roles in supporting small holders to graduate from more subsistence to more commercial farming, including in value chain approaches, targeting and climate change. Videos¹ have been made on each of the three cases.</p> <p>In April 2014 a technical workshop was organised at IFAD headquarters to share some of IFAD's and our partner's experiences in developing partnerships between smallholder farmers and private sector investors and in particular some of the implications for land and natural resource rights. Speakers from UNCTAD, OXFAM, the private sector-led Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI) Platform, and Land Policy Initiative highlighting status and early results from the leading land and responsible agriculture investment guidelines. Namely, the Principles for Responsible Agriculture Investment (PRAI), the Guiding Principles on Large Scale Land Based Investments (in Africa), an SAI's industry aligned Farmer Self-Assessment of sustainable agriculture practices. During the workshop a range of business models that are being used by IFAD to structure agricultural investments in lower- and middle-income countries were showcased at the workshop. An interactive discussion better defined the key priorities and risks faced by small farmers, governments and private companies in reaching the shared objective of improving livelihoods and securing land and resource rights in agricultural investments.</p> <p>Guidelines, policy recommendations and publications</p> <p>A learning note has been developed on securing resource rights through partnerships between small-scale farmers and outside investors. The aim of the learning note is to provide some summarized information about concepts, approaches, issues, challenges and emerging good practices and opportunities in relation to strengthening land and natural resource rights through business partnerships between small-scale farmers and outside investors.</p> <p>In addition, a factsheet was produced to explain the particular importance in the context of land and natural resource tenure. It identifies the various projects and describes the institutional context in which they operate, the issues that they are dealing with and the ways in which their activities are contributing to securing tenure over land or related resources.</p> |
| <p>The learning side of impact assessment: piloting <i>Social Return on Investment</i> (SROI) for knowledge generation and project-based learning in Armenia, Sudan and Yemen</p> | <p>Participatory, learning-oriented impact assessment of projects in Armenia, Sudan and Yemen, to quantify in particular the non-physical results (such as changes in social capital, rural empowerment and environmental benefits). The process aims to promote dialogue, create space for learning/capturing knowledge, and strengthen knowledge generation at the project level.</p> | <p>COMPLETED</p> <p>The IMI-funded pilot project was carried out from March 2011 to September 2013. It was co-designed and implemented in partnership with Context, International Cooperation Foundation, with the following three main objectives and components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building: Two SROI trainings were conducted in two different NEN countries (Armenia and Sudan) that aimed to strengthen the capacities of staff from IFAD-supported projects, implementing partners, and IFAD to assess and document project results in a participatory and evidence-based manner. SROI assessments: Trainings were embedded in SROI assessments in three selected project case studies (i.e. the construction of a water yard in Sudan, the construction of a hafir, dug-out reservoir, in Sudan, and an IFAD investment in SIS Natural, a juice-producing company in Armenia) as an on-the-job exercise. Knowledge management/Knowledge sharing: The pilots in two countries were followed up with an |

¹ Videos: [VODP](#)
[StarCafé](#)
[Kawacom Ltd](#)

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| | | <p>IFAD-based write shop in September 2013 (with two participants from Armenia, Yemen and Sudan) to document the experience and jointly reflect on the added value of the SROI approach in the context of IFAD-supported projects and national M&E systems, and generate respective knowledge products for wider dissemination.</p> <p>As of 29 October 2014, all activities foreseen under the grant agreement of the “Learning Side of Impact Assessment: piloting Social Return on Investment (SROI) for Knowledge generation and project-based Learning in Armenia, Sudan and Yemen have been completed. The final narrative report is available; and the respective knowledge product is currently being finalized.</p> |
| <p>Smallholder post-harvest innovations Project (SPIP)</p> | <p>Post-harvest management systems and technologies have a critical role to play in reducing food losses, ensuring the quality and quantity of produce and improving market access for small scale farmers. The SPIP, which was piloted in 2 IFAD projects, involved awareness raising, learning packages, capacity building and field testing of affordable post-harvest technologies and techniques. A further objective was to ensure that post-harvest issues are addressed in project design and implementation for value chain projects.</p> | <p>COMPLETED</p> <p>The SPIP project has successfully completed all planned activities in the target countries – Rwanda and Malawi. The project in Rwanda has been successful in supporting more than 200 smallholder maize and beans farmers, through training workshops and demonstrations, with technical knowledge on pre-harvest, harvesting, drying, storage and marketing issues of food grains - maize and beans. Tarpaulins have been successfully tested and the benefits demonstrated with farmers. Farmers have also tested the use of plastic silos and hermetic bags for the storage of maize and beans. Results indicate that with the storage technologies, farmers have been able to reduce maize storage losses from estimated levels of about 17.9% of production to about 3.7%. This translates into more 100 kg of maize being saved per household from loss per season, the equivalent of RWF 40 000 or USD 60 which is a significant income for a rural household. With these storage options, farmers are also now able to store their produce beyond 6 months; they were only able to store for about 3 months before the stored crops are attacked by insects.</p> <p>In Malawi, more than 160 smallholder groundnut farmers have been equipped with tools to better manage the incidence of aflatoxin contamination in their groundnut farms. Farmers received training in good agricultural practices (GAPs); pre-harvest level, harvest and post-harvest, some have also used improved groundnut seed, fertilizer and gypsum. With the use of improved seed, fertilizer and gypsum, some selected farmers have seen yield increased by more than 26%. The impact of the various project interventions on Aflatoxin levels in groundnuts is also very significant. More than 93% of samples collected from trial farms tested negative for aflatoxin contamination while over 80% of samples from the control farms tested positive for aflatoxin contamination in the range of between 0.209 ppb to 114.03 ppb strongly suggesting that GAPs, use of improved seed and gypsum have a very high possibility of reducing contamination of the nuts.</p> <p>At completion, a number of very important lessons have been learnt that needs to be taken into consideration for future activities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To facilitate the adoption of knowledge and post-harvest techniques by small scale farmers, there is the need for continuous field level support at the individual and household levels, in the form of field visits and demonstrations to improve the uptake of best practices and technologies. 2. It was observed that in terms of storage of grain (in Rwanda), it may be better to promote storage options at the cooperative level as compared to storage at the household level as most farmers are quick to dispose of their produce and only tend to keep small quantities of grain for food and as seed for the next season. 3. Hermetic bag use has to be further modified and adapted to the local conditions at home before farmers will use it efficiently. 4. Aflatoxin contamination and management issues could be effectively dealt with, with the adoption of good agricultural practices (GAPs), the use of improved seed, fertilizer and gypsum coupled with use of |

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| | | the Mandela Cork technique of drying by farmers. These set of practices however needs to become more integrated into farmer training models. |
| Country office immersion for innovation | A programme designed to give IFAD support staff based in Rome the opportunity to spend 4-5 days in an IFAD country office to enhance their understanding of country office processes and realities, strengthen collaboration between the field and HQ and provide feedback on their return on possible areas of improvement | <p>COMPLETED</p> <p>Following a rigorous selection process eight participants were identified covering all the regions in which IFAD operates specifically Guatemala (LAC) Ghana and Senegal (WCA) Kenya (ESA) Sudan (NEN) India, China and Vietnam (APR).</p> <p>During and following the visit, participants strengthened collaboration with country offices, reviewed specific processes impacting country offices and made process improvements that in some cases are in the process of being extended to most country offices.</p> <p>As an important results field visits have now been mainstreamed in IFAD's Reward and Recognition Framework and the training unit starting from 2014 is ear-marking specific funds to ensure that a selected number of IFAD staff every year have the opportunity to travel to a country office and visit a project.</p> |
| Filling the inter-generational gap in Knowledge on Ag. Water Management: twinning junior and senior experts | A junior-senior twinning programme for Agricultural Water Management specialists for the transfer of expert knowledge across generations. It aimed to support the development of junior AWM professionals, to create synergies between the technological strengths of juniors and the AWM knowledge of seniors, to encourage ideas and opportunities for innovation and to provide quality and continuity in AWM expertise. The AWM curriculum developed during the programme provides a useful model for application in future projects. | <p>COMPLETED</p> <p>The Jr/Sr twinning project ended officially in October 2013, culminating in the participation of all project beneficiaries in the First World Irrigation Forum in Mardin, Turkey. The "Mardin Declaration" clearly adopted and advocated for the role of young professionals and farmers in water management – a great success. (see: http://www.icid.org/wif1_sumreport.pdf)</p> <p>During 2013, the participants had been involved in an intensive mentoring programme, receiving training from senior specialists and having the opportunity to contribute with their own fresh, innovative ideas. It gave the participants an opportunity to explore career opportunities, and what is needed to get there. It gave senior specialists the chance to share their experience, and to be overwhelmed by the energy of the next generation of professionals. In one case, junior professionals even made it to be members of an IFAD project design mission – a real primer. (see: http://ifad-un.blogspot.com/2014/02/project-design-with-local-talents.html)</p> <p>All young professionals have experienced a tremendous boost in their (early) career and are looking forward to, now and in the long run, contribute to IFAD projects. They are the seeds of innovation that IFAD needs in the field, and they will inspire their fellow young professionals in the South to become engaged.</p> <p>While the project has now closed, IFAD wants to learn from the approach used and share it with other development partners. To do so, efforts were made in 2014 to better document the approach, participants' experiences and lessons learned. These communication materials will be accessible to the public and will be used by IFAD when a new opportunity arises.</p> |
| Improved learning from IFAD-supported projects. | The Improved Learning Initiative is intended to develop a proof of concept of an innovative approach that can help IFAD to measure, explain and debate with partners and stakeholders how it contributes to impact on rural poverty. The initiative has the following objectives: (i) to design and test a cost-effective Participatory Impact Assessment & Learning Approach (PIALA) aimed at | <p>FINAL PHASE OF IMPLEMENTATION</p> <p>During 2013 the team of consultants recruited to work on the Participatory Impact Assessment and Learning Approach (PIALA) initiative developed the research strategy that articulated the methodology to be tested, and had it reviewed both within IFAD and by an external reference group of world-class experts. Between June and August the team worked intensively with a Vietnamese research group to conduct the first case study, on the Developing Business with the Rural Poor project (DBRP) in Ben Tre Province, Vietnam. During 2014 the two main outputs from that exercise – the reflection on the methodology and the impact study itself – were finalised, reviewed and published</p> |

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| | <p>generating rigorous qualitative and quantitative data on project outcomes and impacts; generating reflections triggered by the data that feed into learning at global, national and local levels by IFAD and project stakeholders; and providing a PIALA proof of concept for future scaling-up of project-level impact assessment, learning and KM; (ii) to measure, understand and be able to show the nature and extent of the development impact of two selected IFAD-financed projects; and (iii) to facilitate internal and external stakeholder engagements at field, country and global levels in the validation of findings and reflections on utility and feasibility of the PIALA proof of concept.</p> | <p>Following political tensions in Madagascar, it was decided to relocate the second case study from that country to Ghana, and the Roots and Tubers Improvement Project (RTIMP). Since the it was recognised that the conducting of the case study could not only contribute to the project’s M&E agenda, but also could provide valuable lessons for the newly-approved Ghana Agricultural Sector Investment Programme, it was agreed with the ICO Ghana and the RTIMP project management team that the case study could be financed using the resources of the IFAD loan for RTIMP. Not only did this provide positive evidence of the potential value of the study to projects; it also freed up the limited IMI resources to be used for knowledge management activities. On the other hand, it unfortunately led to substantial delays in recruiting the Ghanaian research team that will conduct the study. This was finalised by early October, and the expectation is that the field work can be conducted in 2014. The project will be completed in 2015, when attention will turn to drawing out the lessons – particularly in terms of the methodology – and to outreach and sharing the learning, both within IFAD and in the broader donor and development community.</p> <p>Key lessons learnt to date revolve around the degree of innovation needed to develop and then test a participatory approach to impact assessment that is able to generate quantified results as well as qualitative understanding of impact; the time and cost associated with that process; and the availability of capacity to conduct such exercises.</p> |
| <p>Inclusive value chain-based public-private partnership approach to mainstreaming poor rural farming communities in markets in Africa and Asia</p> | <p>The overall objective is to improve rural livelihoods by mainstreaming poor, rural communities, particularly women and youth, into markets using a value chain-based PPP approach which explicitly addresses inclusiveness and environmental sustainability concerns. Expected outcomes are: (i) increased capacities of farmers, private buyers, financial institutions and IFAD staff and project staff to identify potential PPP opportunities, assess requirements for profitable implementation, screen private sector partners, evaluate possible contract provisions and propose and negotiate terms; monitor and evaluate implementation and direct impacts; (ii) increase in the number of PPPs meeting these criteria which are structured and contracted in WCA and APR and IFAD more generally based on adaptation of these materials to specific regional contexts.</p> | <p>FINAL PHASE OF IMPLEMENTATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gap Analysis: Literature search of available research on value chain analysis and public-private partnerships for the target products have been completed for both Nigeria and Laos. 2. Laos <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) VCA data collection forms: data collection forms for the two target products – cassava and asparagus – completed, translated, and was field tested. b) Field interviews: international consultant in collaboration with local team conducted interviews with local producers to collect data and to identify PPP opportunities. c) PPP model: PPP model for the two products completed, and an implementation manual for the PPP prepared. 3. Nigeria <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Data collected on rice and cassava value chain and input into software b) A rice PPP and cassava PPP model developed and discussed with interested stakeholders c) PPP administrative and operations manual finalised |