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Report on the Status of Implementation of the Rural Poor Stimulus Facility and IFAD's Wider Operational Response to COVID-19

Note to Executive Board representatives

Focal points:

Technical questions:

Edward Heinemann
Lead Technical and Policy Adviser to
the Associate Vice-President
Programme Management Department
Tel.: +39 06 5459 2398
e-mail: e.heinemann@ifad.org

Tim Balint
Senior Technical Adviser
to the Associate Vice-President
Tel.: +39 06 5459 2790
e-mail: t.balint@ifad.org

Daniel Higgins
RPSF Programme Officer
Tel.: +39 06 5459 2514
e-mail: d.higgins@ifad.org

Dispatch of documentation:

Deirdre Mc Grenra
Chief
Institutional Governance and Member
Relations
Tel.: +39 06 5459 2374
e-mail: gb@ifad.org

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For: Review

I. Introduction

1. The COVID-19 pandemic poses considerable threats to the livelihoods and food security of poor rural people and, consequently, to the achievement of IFAD's strategic objectives. Restrictions on movement and gatherings has meant that producers cannot access the inputs and labour they need at crucial times, leading to smaller harvests, which the producers then struggle to sell because markets are closed or expensive to reach. The subsequent effect on incomes has led to a drop in cash flow, which has been exacerbated by unemployment and reduced remittances. This can lead to lower investment, causing the negative effects on livelihoods to snowball over the medium to long term. Restrictions on movement have also meant that producers cannot access the information they need to adapt to these new challenges. Among the worst affected by these threats are women, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups. Early estimates are that the number of people suffering from undernourishment will increase from 688 million to 820 million because of the pandemic.¹
2. As these threats to the livelihoods of poor rural people began to emerge in late February of this year, IFAD embarked quickly on a four-pronged approach to supplement its long-term objectives with short-term actions, namely: (i) repurposing funds within existing IFAD-financed projects to finance COVID-19 response activities; (ii) financing collaborative studies and analyses to inform COVID-19 response policies and activities for governments and the development community; (iii) providing financing through new non-sovereign private sector projects; and (iv) mobilizing and allocating additional resources to support IFAD's target group through the Rural Poor Stimulus Facility (RPSF).
3. This document explains the progress and next steps of the RPSF, and provides an update on the progress of the other pillars of IFAD's operational response to COVID-19.

II. Implementation of the RPSF

A. Ensuring United Nations alignment

4. The United Nations Comprehensive Response to COVID-19 calls for urgent and coordinated global action to save lives by tackling the health emergency, addressing social impacts and economic response and recovery, and helping countries to recover better. This includes a health response, a humanitarian response and a socio-economic response framework as part of an integrated support package to address the needs and protect the rights of people living under the duress of the pandemic, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable. Given the size of the challenge, this framework requires financing from multiple sources, including the United Nations COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund Multi-Partner Trust Fund (COVID-19 MPTF), United Nations agency-specific resource mobilization, government-sponsored country-level appeals, United Nations Country Team (UNCT) pooled fund arrangements and international financial institution financing of government priorities.
5. The RPSF represents IFAD's contribution to financing for the United Nations framework to respond to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19. It is designed to supplement COVID-19 MPTF by boosting the resilience of small-scale producers to the impacts of the pandemic, helping food systems to continue to function and serve both rural and urban people, and putting food security for the millions of poor rural people in the most remote and vulnerable rural communities at the centre of the support. The RPSF is aligned with and will complement efforts under

¹ Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), IFAD, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP) and World Health Organization (WHO). 2020. *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2020. Transforming food systems for affordable healthy diets*. Rome, FAO.

window 2 of COVID-19 MPTF (focused on mitigating the socio-economic impact and safeguarding people and their livelihoods) by addressing the food security of rural communities and the need to support small-scale producers in times of economic crisis and market failure.

6. In eliciting proposals for financing from the RPSF, IFAD is emphasizing the need for alignment with the United Nations Comprehensive Response to COVID-19 and is encouraging country teams to explore all possible opportunities for collaboration and for complementarity with COVID-19 MPTF. As part of their design, RPSF-financed activities must dovetail with the activities financed by COVID-19 MPTF and with the work of the Rome-based agencies (RBAs), UNCTs and resident coordinators at country level in order to ensure coordination and synergies wherever possible. Proposals are screened internally for evidence that they have been developed in collaboration with UNCTs. As part of the review process, design teams must also show that they have considered the other local response activities under way in the country in order to ensure alignment, including by showing awareness of any funding from COVID-19 MPTF in order to ensure complementarity.
7. IFAD also continues to explore possibilities for direct financing from COVID-19 MPTF. A key example to date has been in Viet Nam, which does not have an RPSF allocation. IFAD has developed a proposal with the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) for a US\$1 million project to help small and medium-sized enterprises recover from the impact of COVID-19 on agrifood value chains. The intention is for this proposal to be funded under the COVID-19 MPTF third call for proposals in August.

B. Launch and resource mobilization

8. In April 2020 the Executive Board, at its 129th session approved the allocation of US\$40 million from the regular grants programme as seed funding for the RPSF.² The official launch of the Facility by IFAD's Goodwill Ambassadors Sabrina and Idris Elba on 20 April quickly generated more than 500 articles in over 12 languages around the world, including in top-tier media outlets such as the New York Times, Reuters and BBC World News. In addition, social media posts about the launch are estimated to have reached up to 52 million people. As part of IFAD's work with the Global Citizen's Global Goal campaign, the RPSF also received attention at the Global Goal: Unite for Our Future summit and concert, co-hosted by the European Commission and Global Citizen on 27 June.³ This awareness-raising is continuing through IFAD participation in global virtual events and the release of communications and advocacy products. The RPSF is also being highlighted in key communication products such as the IFAD Annual Report.
9. The high visibility of the RPSF as a vehicle to channel recovery funds to address COVID-related disruptions to the food system has attracted the interest of donors and partners and prompted them to join forces with IFAD. Canada announced the first contribution to the RPSF, in the amount of 6 million Canadian dollars, on 9 June. A further US\$50 million to US\$60 million in supplementary funds are currently under negotiation with several Member States.
10. The RPSF's fund-raising strategy centres around: (i) a strong pipeline of RPSF projects seeking to further leverage the resources and implementing capacity of IFAD's existing operations in targeted countries, supplemented by cash or in-kind cofinancing from governments, implementing partners and other development

² EB 2020/129/C.R.P.1/Rev.1.

³ The Global Goal: Unite for Our Future event on 27 April was mainly devoted to raising funds in support of the health sector and research on a COVID-19 vaccine. A segment on Sustainable Development Goal 2, highlighting how COVID-19 is threatening food security, nutrition and wellness for millions of people around the world, was also featured, and the work of IFAD, WFP and UNICEF was mentioned.

agencies; (ii) targeted outreach to a variety of donors, including applying for funding from particular earmarked sources such as trust funds and through the annual aid budgets of Member States; and (iii) a successful launch built on effective positioning of IFAD as an organization with a key role to play in addressing rural dimensions of the COVID-19 crisis and bridging the humanitarian-development gap. Through this combined effort IFAD expects to reach close to US\$200 million in resource mobilization for RPSF-related activities before year's end.

C. Operationalization

11. With RPSF activities to be implemented prior to the end of 2021, the Facility represents an immediate response that feeds into IFAD's long-term development objectives. It will build on IFAD's previous work in building resilience in rural communities and strengthening food systems, but with a focus on protecting livelihoods in the context of the COVID-19 crisis. It will also enable IFAD to scale up some of the repurposing activities.
12. The RPSF is structured as follows:
 - Funding is allocated in two parts: 85 per cent of funding will be used to support the countries that are most vulnerable to COVID-19 and have weak response capacity to cope with its consequences on food security and agriculture, and the remaining 15 per cent will be used to support particularly innovative or strategic regional initiatives related to food security.
 - For the country-level financing, IFAD identified 59 eligible priority countries based on a widely accepted COVID-19 risk index⁴ and allocated initial and ceiling amounts to each country, using a transparent allocation mechanism that considered a country's risk index score, rural population and level of food insecurity (see annex I for a list of the eligible countries).
 - Activities financed by the Facility must fall under one or more of the following pillars: (i) providing inputs and basic assets for production; (ii) facilitating access to markets; (iii) targeting funds for rural financial services; and (iv) promoting the use of digital services.
 - Financing may be provided in the form of additional components and activities for existing IFAD-financed projects or through stand-alone country or regional initiatives, and implementing partners may be existing project management units or other state and non-state institutions.
13. Through a rapid process that involved almost every department in IFAD, the RPSF guidelines were finalized and approved in late May. The development of the guidelines was driven by the need for transparency in the allocation of resources, striking a balance between speed of approval and quality of design and ensuring alignment with government priorities, UNCTs, COVID-19 MPTF, and IFAD's long-term goals.
14. The guidelines clarify the arrangements for governance and management of the Facility, the methodology by which funds are allocated, the design and approval process and the framework for capturing results. In each case, existing IFAD processes were used as a basis and were adapted to suit the mandate of the Facility for rapid response while also ensuring quality, transparency and accountability. The design and approval process involves a streamlined arm's length review based on an adapted development effectiveness matrix, with the timeline from first submission to approval intended to take no more than four weeks. Proposals are filtered into this review process by an interdepartmental task force, which conducts an initial review and investigation to ensure that all relevant

⁴ See INFORM COVID-19 Risk Index Version 0.1.2. Available at: <https://data.humdata.org/dataset/inform-covid-19-risk-index-version-0-1-2>.

members of the project delivery team were involved in the design process and also provides general advice and oversight in the submission process.

15. Annex II contains the results measurement framework for the RPSF. The framework consists of a small set of core indicators (and associated targets) separated into three tiers: (i) development results; (ii) outreach and service delivery; and (iii) operational efficiency and effectiveness. The indicators are designed to sufficiently capture the performance of RPSF-financed projects without slowing down implementation with excessive data and reporting requirements. The first tier focuses on the outcomes and impacts of RPSF projects and will be measured for a subset of approved projects, whereas the output indicators that make up the second tier will be captured by the implementing unit for all projects. The indicators in the third tier will be continuously monitored at the corporate level. In terms of reporting, a completion report will be submitted for each project, and at the close of the Facility these reports will be aggregated into a final overall report intended to assess performance against the results measurement framework and capture lessons that can be used to strengthen project delivery as we move into the Twelfth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (IFAD12).

D. Approved financing

16. On 9 July, the arm's length reviews of the first 11 proposals were discussed at a meeting of the Operational Strategy and Policy Guidance Committee. The reviews confirmed the strategic relevance of the proposals and their strong alignment with the four pillars of the RPSF. Subject to an appropriate response to the reviewers' comments, all proposals were recommended for submission to the President for final approval, and on 22 July the President issued his final approval for these 11 proposals.
17. The proposals, which include three regional and eight country-level initiatives, are described in annex III. Total financing for the proposals amounts to US\$11.2 million; in addition, a combined total of US\$5.2 million in cofinancing has been mobilized, mainly from governments and implementing partners. For example, the multi-country proposal for Kenya, Nigeria and Pakistan includes US\$915,000 of in-kind cofinancing for operating costs from the Government of Punjab in Pakistan and the implementing partner (Precision Agriculture for Development).
18. Of the US\$11.2 million that has been approved, around US\$5.6 million has been allocated to addressing urgent input access issues to ensure that farmers are able to meet requirements for the upcoming planting seasons. US\$1.8 million went to market access, including support for storage and transportation, and US\$1.0 million to rural finance. US\$2.8 million was allocated to digital services, including support for e-training, advice and money transfers through mobile phone applications. The majority of proposals will be implemented through existing IFAD projects and project management units, but other partners, such as local farmers' organizations, will also participate.
19. This first round of reviews highlighted the need to ensure robust plans for knowledge management, well-defined exit strategies and full integration of IFAD's mainstreaming themes – issues that will be proactively addressed for future proposals. Another key insight so far is that there is a high level of demand among governments for RPSF financing. To address this demand, financing gaps have been built into several proposals to allow for quick scaling up of activities should additional resources be obtained through the RPSF or other sources.

E. Next steps

20. Once financing agreements have been signed or amended, the 11 approved proposals will begin implementation immediately, with a target of moving from approval to first disbursement within 30 days (as per the results management

framework in annex II). A further 21 proposals are in the pipeline and will be processed in July and August. These proposals are for 10 countries from the West and Central Africa region; 4 from the Near East, North Africa and Europe region; 4 from the East and Southern Africa region; and 2 from the Asia and the Pacific region. In addition, there is one joint proposal for five countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Together, these 21 proposals are for a total of US\$13.2 million, with US\$3.8 million in cofinancing.

21. So far, all proposals have been submitted for financing from the original US\$40 million allocation that was used to seed the Facility. An immediate next step will therefore be to allocate and deliver the additional financing that is coming into the Facility.
22. As IFAD moves from the initial stages of the Facility's implementation, the considerable learning already generated will start to be captured, shared and integrated. As part of this process, small adjustments to the guidelines will be made and lessons will be shared through briefs and knowledge-sharing events. To this end, a dedicated program officer was recently hired for an initial six months. This individual is tasked with coordinating quality, compliance and results measurement and the knowledge management and reporting process. He will also be responsible for ensuring that proposals are processed in a timely manner, with collaboration across the house, and that all proposals are duly aligned with government requests and with the activities of the UNCT.

III. Repurposing, policy support and private sector financing

23. As part of IFAD's broader operational response to COVID-19, repurposing of project funds totalling US\$189.3 million and spanning 88 projects and 58 countries has either been planned or is under way. Of this, US\$106.5 million across 41 projects in 30 countries has been approved, while a further US\$82.8 million across 50 projects in 40 countries is currently in the pipeline. Most of the funds being repurposed are unallocated project funds (i.e. those not assigned to a specific project component), and in all cases the funds have been identified in collaboration with governments and approved through a streamlined approval process. As shown in the breakdown in annex IV, repurposed funds have mainly been used to support access to inputs, markets and digital information and to provide cash transfers and some emergency equipment and nutrition support. Key examples include US\$24 million in repurposed funding for two projects in Cambodia to finance basic production assets (mainly irrigation) and digital financial services and US\$15 million in repurposed funding for a project in Ethiopia to ensure that financial institutions can mitigate the threats to cash flow of project beneficiaries.
24. To complement the repurposed financing – and in addition to the mobilization of supplementary funds channelled directly through the RPSF – efforts are being made to mobilize in-country cofinancing, including from COVID-19 MPTF, to address the impact of COVID-19 on small-scale rural producers. To date, the European Commission has provided EUR 18 million to address COVID-19 through IFAD-financed projects in Ethiopia and Kenya. In-kind contributions, such as expertise, technologies, productive inputs and logistics that are relevant to IFAD's approach to addressing COVID-19 impacts, are also being explored in contexts where they would not cause market distortions.
25. In terms of policy and analytical support, 27 studies are currently planned or ongoing across 26 countries, with combined financing of US\$460,000 (see annex V for an overview of these studies). The majority of these studies are being conducted in collaboration with UNCTs and with FAO, WFP and other development agencies, and most of them focus on conducting rapid assessments of the situation

in the agricultural or rural sector, often with an emphasis on the challenges faced by women and youth.

26. At the 129th session of the Executive Board, when the seed financing for the RPSF was agreed, the Board also approved a US\$25 million allocation from the regular grants programme to finance: (i) non-sovereign private sector operations (NSOs) aimed at preserving the income and jobs of, and alleviating the effects of the ongoing crisis on, rural small-scale producers; and (ii) projects to build rural resilience, including resistance to climate, financial and other shocks. Since this decision, a set of needed internal processes have been developed and are being finalized, including: (i) a dedicated NSO review process; (ii) a set of Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures adapted to NSOs; (iii) legal agreement templates for the financial instruments; and (iv) a business plan to define the time frame for IFAD's NSO portfolio to break even and achieve cost coverage and to establish the parameters to be used by the Private Sector Trust Fund. A pipeline of private sector investments has also been identified, based on IFAD's existing programme of loans and grants and opportunities arising from various outreach activities, thus laying the foundation for a first round of NSO pilot proposals to be presented to the Executive Board in 2020–2021.
27. In addition to the above activities, IFAD is conducting a range of knowledge management activities that cut across the components of IFAD's COVID-19 response. The Knowledge Management Coordination Group has organized a regular series of learning events, taking place twice a month, during which teams have shared their experiences, lessons learned and challenges encountered in relation to topics such as project repurposing, policy responses, remote supervision, rural finance, remittances and digital agriculture. Learning notes with actionable recommendations have been produced to document lessons learned and experience shared from IFAD's operations in various countries, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Malawi, Myanmar, Nepal and Senegal.

List of the 59 countries eligible for RPSF financing through country-level proposal

Afghanistan	Djibouti	Lesotho	Sao Tome and Principe
Angola	Eritrea	Liberia	Senegal
Bangladesh	Eswatini	Madagascar	Sierra Leone
Benin	Ethiopia	Malawi	Solomon Islands
Bolivia	Gabon	Mali	Somalia
(Plurinational State of)			
Burkina Faso	Gambia (The)	Mauritania	South Sudan
Burundi	Guatemala	Mozambique	Sudan
Cambodia	Guinea	Myanmar	Syrian Arab Republic
Cameroon	Guinea-Bissau	Nepal	United Republic of Tanzania
Central African Republic	Haiti	Niger	Togo
Chad	Honduras	Nigeria	Uganda
Comoros	Iraq	Pakistan	Yemen
Congo	Kenya	Palestine	Zambia
Côte d'Ivoire	Kiribati	Papua New Guinea	Zimbabwe
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Lebanon	Rwanda	

RPSF results measurement framework

<i>Objective</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Targets (male female:youth ratio)</i>
<i>Tier 1: Development results</i>		
Minimize impacts of COVID-19 on livelihoods, resilience and food security of IFAD's target group, and maintain progress towards IFAD11 impact targets	(Number) Percentage of households reporting the following was maintained or improved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Household income - Asset ownership - Value of production - Value of market sales - Resilience - Nutrition/food security 	75% of households receiving support through RPSF-financed activities (defined as the number of people receiving support)
<i>Tier 2: Outreach and service delivery</i>		
Overall outreach	Number of people receiving support through RPSF-financed activities under pillars 1-3	1.1 million to 6.9 million* (50:50:25)
	Number of people receiving support through RPSF-financed activities under pillar 4	0.5 million to 60 million* (50:50:25)
Pillar 1. Provision of inputs and basic assets for production	Number of rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages (under conditions of stress/disruptions)	tracked (50:50:25)
Pillar 2. Facilitated access to markets	Number of rural producers (and producers' organizations, if applicable) supported to collect, store, transport and/or sell their products (under conditions of restrictions/safety measures and protocols)	tracked (50:50:25)
Pillar 3. Targeted funds to preserve services, markets and jobs for poor rural people	US\$ amount of funds provided to rural financial service providers (under conditions of business disruption or liquidity issues)	tracked
	Estimated number of rural producers benefiting from new loans or improved terms for existing loans through supported rural financial service providers**	tracked (50:50:25)
Pillar 4. Delivering agriculture-related information through digital services	Number of persons provided with remote training in production practices/ technologies or in other income-generating activities	tracked (50:50:25)
	Number of persons connected to e-platforms for information, sending and receiving money and other digital services, where relevant	tracked (50:50:25)
<i>Tier 3: Operational efficiency and effectiveness</i>		
Scale	Amount of funding approved	US\$40 million to US\$250 million
Social inclusion	Percentage of approved projects that are gender-sensitive ^a	100%
	Percentage of approved projects that are youth-sensitive ^b	50%
Speed of IFAD response	Average time between project submission to Operational Strategy and Policy Guidance Committee and President's approval ***	30 days
	Average time from approval by Executive Board/President to first disbursement (days)	30 days
Speed of implementation	Disbursement rate at planned completion date	100%
In-country partnerships	Number of projects implemented through government entities	tracked
	Number of projects implemented through United Nations/RBA collaboration	tracked
	Number of projects implemented in partnership with farmers' organizations, NGOs or the private sector	tracked
Overall performance	Overall implementation progress rating based on last supervision mission or completion report	90% rated moderately satisfactory of better

* Range determined based on an assumption that the Facility will mobilize between US\$40 million and US\$250 million in financing.

** Improved terms may include deferred repayment of loans and/or reduced interest on loans.

*** Excluding projects valued at over US\$10 million, for which Executive Board approval is required.

^a Gender-sensitive: Protects and improves gender equality and the economic and social inclusion of women and women's groups. Design reflects an awareness of the ways people think about gender and aims to tackle gender gaps and sensitize populations and raise awareness of gender issues and inequalities. Design also shows that it has considered ways to ensure women can participate in, and equally benefit from, the intervention. (Informed by the Mainstreaming Gender-transformative Approaches at IFAD – Action Plan 2019-2025.)

^b Youth-sensitive: Protects and generates long-term youth employment opportunities and/or entrepreneurship by addressing context-specific challenges and potentials of rural youth. (Adapted from the indicator defined in the IFAD Rural Youth Action Plan 2019-2021.)

Overview of approved RPSF proposals

Country	Activities	Value
<i>Multi-country financing (innovative or strategic regional initiatives)</i>		
Asia and the Pacific region ⁵ (implemented by farmers organizations within the IFAD-financed Asia-Pacific Farmers' Programme)	Pillar 1: Support Asian farmers' organizations to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on the livelihoods and food security of their members. Will provide agricultural inputs and support marketing through public-private producer partnerships brokered or implemented by the farmers' organizations. The farmers' organizations will also be equipped to distribution food packages to highly vulnerable households.	US\$2 million
Sub-Saharan Africa ⁶ (implemented by regional farmers' organizations)	Pillars 1-4: Support African farmers' organizations to mitigate the threats and impacts of the COVID-19 crisis on their members and on local food systems. Will adapt and restore food production through timely access to inputs, information, markets and liquidity, and ensure food security by disseminating information on food availability and safety	US\$1.5 million (plus US\$2.2 million in cofinancing)
Kenya, Nigeria and Pakistan (implemented by Precision Agriculture for Development)	Pillar 4: Increase prosperity and improve resilience to the COVID-19 pandemic in food insecure areas using digital technology. Will deliver personalized agricultural advice to farmers through their mobile phones, establishing a two-way information channel through which farmers can receive low-cost advice to improve on-farm practices, input utilization, pest and disease management, environmental sustainability and access to markets (including through features used to strengthen supplier-farmer-market linkages in a given context).	US\$2 million (plus US\$915,000 in cofinancing)
<i>Country financing</i>		
Afghanistan (stand-alone project, implemented by project management unit for IFAD-funded Community Livestock and Agriculture Project)	Pillars 1 and 2: Protect livelihoods and food security and enhance resilience by protecting livestock assets, production capacity and facilitating access to markets. Will provide inputs and basic assets for production and to provide additional support to veterinary field units, fodder banks and investments in dairy value chains.	US\$890,000
Bangladesh (implemented through the Smallholder Agriculture Competitiveness Project)	Pillar 1. Enhance nutrition through dietary diversity and increase incomes of poor and vulnerable households, and ensure availability of nutritious produce in local markets. Support will consist of quick-impact provision of inputs and capacity-building support for high-value and nutrient-rich homestead vegetable gardening in coastal areas.	US\$915,000
Cambodia (implemented through the Agricultural Services Programme for Innovation, Resilience and Extension)	Pillars 1,2 and 4: Protect livelihoods from the threat of COVID-19 through production support and digital training. Support will involve providing inputs and e-training and accelerating the ongoing roll-out of a mobile phone application for small-scale producers. The application has a range of functions to provide information and support market participation.	US\$537,922 (plus US\$174,780 in cofinancing and US\$500,000 from IFAD regular grants programme)
Ethiopia (implemented through the Participatory Small-scale Irrigation Development Programme II)	Pillars 1,2 and 3: Holistic support to address production, marketing and employment challenges: A range of support will be provided, including provision of vouchers for inputs; cash-for-work schemes for youth, older persons and landless persons; support for storage and transport of goods including grants/subsidies to enable longer storage; and provision of protective equipment and awareness training. The funding is designed to complement ongoing repurposing efforts.	US\$1,010,545
Nigeria (implemented through the Climate Change Adaptation and Agribusiness Support Programme)	Pillar 1: Deliver an effective agricultural stimulus and resilience package to vulnerable smallholders in northern Nigeria to mitigate disruptions in production activities during the 2020 farming season. Packages will be delivered through farmers' organizations and will include tailored inputs and products, including climate-resilient, high-yield, short-duration and high-nutrition seeds, and will aim to include special provisions for women and youth to allow them to recover and build a better future after the crisis.	US\$938,311
Nepal (stand-alone project, implemented by Agriculture Development Bank Limited)	Pillars 3 and 4: Address liquidity constraints in collaboration with a local development bank. The project will involve supporting banks to better serve small-scale producers during the COVID-19 crisis. This includes helping them to expand their digital services, implementing a new credit card and mobile phone application that allows for money and information transfers and implementing automated loan processing.	US\$543,000 (plus US\$260,000 in cofinancing)

⁵ Full list of countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Vanuatu, Viet Nam.

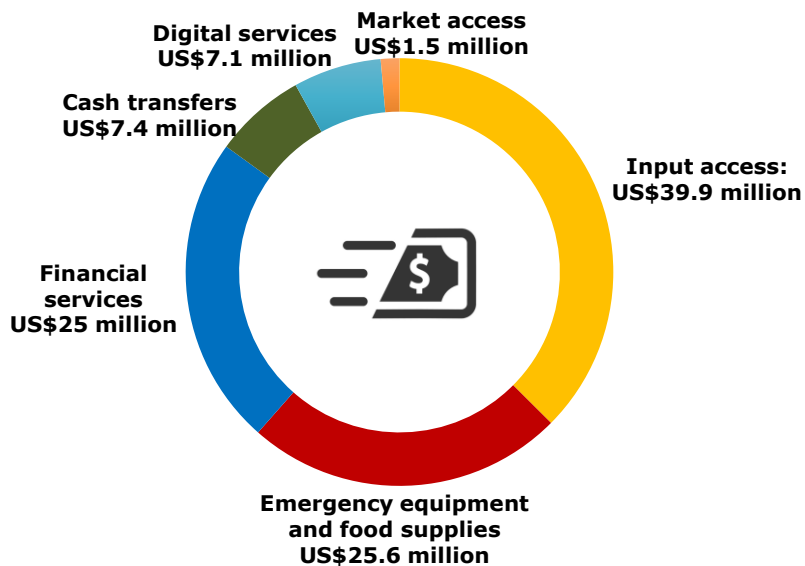
⁶ Full list of countries: Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eswatini, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, South Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania.

<p>Palestine (implemented through the Resilient Land and Resource Management Project)</p>	<p>Pillars 1 and 2: Ensure producers can meet requirements for the upcoming planting season and facilitate sales: Will involve bulk procurement and distribution of short-term inputs (seeds and fertilizers) to small-scale producers. Will also support market access by facilitating clustering of agricultural products at village level and connecting farmers with market actors.</p>	<p>US\$273,712 (plus US\$27,000 in cofinancing)</p>
<p>Rwanda (stand-alone project implemented by the Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources Development Board)</p>	<p>Pillars 1 and 2: Protecting crop production and income during and after lockdown: Will provide seeds for maize, beans and potatoes, along with fertilizer, and will support market access by purchasing grains to provide a guaranteed market and purchasing silos to be used for storage.</p>	<p>US\$630,051</p>

Repurposing of IFAD projects by activity

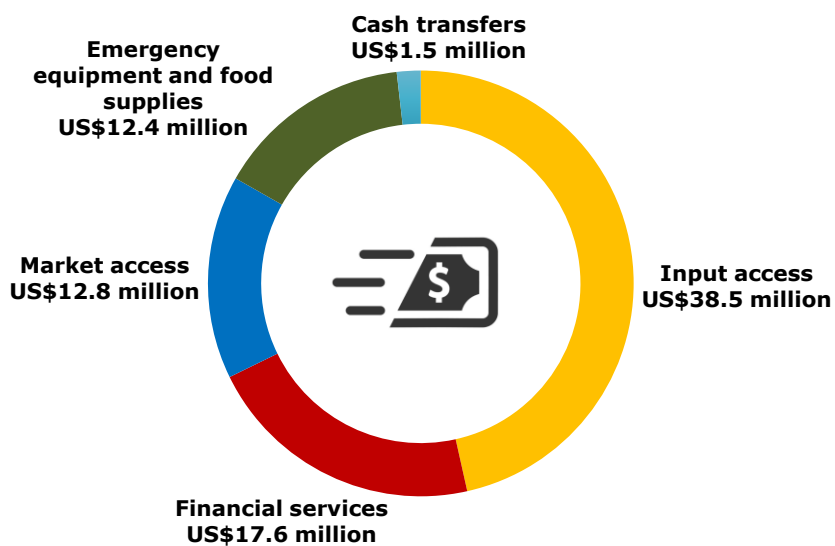
Approved repurposing

No. countries: 30
 No. projects: 41
 Total value:
 US\$106.5 million



Pipeline (awaiting approval/government request)

No. countries: 40
 No. projects: 50
 Value: US\$82.8 million



Details of policy and analytical support

Country	Activities
Brazil	Series of studies to test remote technical assistance approaches, digital inclusion and marketing during the pandemic that will feed into policymaking.
Côte d'Ivoire	Analysis to help ensure COVID-19 does not exacerbate the meat price crisis in the country.
China	In collaboration with UNCT, rapid assessment of the socio-economic impact of COVID-19.
Egypt	In collaboration with FAO, WFP, UNIDO and the International Food Policy Research Institute, rapid assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on the agriculture sector. Also participating in several national COVID-19 policy response groups and contributing to several other ongoing analyses.
Fiji	Conduct impact study in collaboration with Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA) and Pacific Islands Farmer Organisation Network (PIFON).
India	In collaboration with FAO, assessment of the impact of COVID-19 in a post-lockdown setting.
Iraq	In collaboration with RBAs and the World Bank, produce a series of publications on the impact of COVID-19 on food security.
Jordan	In collaboration with RBAs and the World Bank, produce a series of publications on the impact of COVID-19 on food security.
Lao People's Democratic Republic	In collaboration with FAO and WFP, rapid assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on food security and livelihoods.
Morocco	In collaboration with FAO, economic study on the impact of COVID-19 on the agricultural sector.
Mozambique	Multiple studies to inform the response effort in the areas of market access and production of fish, small stock and poultry in rural and peri-urban areas.
Myanmar	In collaboration with UNCT, rapid assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on food security and livelihoods.
Namibia	In collaboration with WFP, Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis to inform the country analyses of UNCT and government efforts to support the agricultural sector and national development goals.
Nigeria	In collaboration with FAO and WFP, rapid assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on Nigeria's agriculture-based livelihoods, food security and nutrition levels.
Palestine	Detailed study of emergency supply chains in agriculture and food production sectors, to assess long-term preparedness for external shocks.
Philippines	In collaboration with FAO, WFP and UNICEF, rapid assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on rural livelihoods, agricultural market chains and food security.
Samoa	Data-driven impact study in collaboration with CTA, PIFON, the Samoa Bureau of Statistics and FAO.
South Africa	Assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on rural households and smallholder farmers, for the purpose of informing the work of the Government and UNCT.
South Sudan	Rapid assessment of the impacts of COVID-19 on food security and agriculture.
Tonga	Study to assess the vulnerability of food and seed supply for target group of the TRIP II project.
Tunisia	Two studies in collaboration with FAO, WFP and the World Bank of the impact of COVID-19 on small-scale producers and strategic agricultural value chains.
Turkey	Assessment with FAO and the United Nations Development Programme on the impact of COVID-19 on the rural sector to feed a broader UNCT multisector impact assessment.
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Develop policy and programme briefs, using FAO's monitoring, anticipation and assessment guidelines, to inform COVID-19 response activities of the government and development partners.
Viet Nam	In collaboration with the Asian Development Bank, assist the Institute for Policy and Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in conducting a country-wide survey on COVID impacts to smallholder farmers.
Pacific Region	Collaborate with WFP on mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping, through review of technical tools and engagement of key informant groups to address the longer-term economic impacts of COVID-19. Also, in collaboration with CTA and the TraSeable Solutions company in Fiji, Samoa and the Solomon Islands, conduct a pilot study of an application for crowdsourcing data on the impact of COVID-19 on key commodities.