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## **Progress report on implementation of IFAD's Regular Grants Policy**

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**Useful references:** Regular Grants Policy, [EB 2021/132/R.3](#); IFAD12 Priority Replenishment Commitments to be addressed through financing from the Regular Grants Programme, [EB 2021/134/R.13](#).

**Action:** The Executive Board is invited to review the Progress report on implementation of IFAD's Regular Grants Policy.

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**Technical questions:**

**Guoqi Wu**  
Associate Vice-President  
Corporate Services Department  
e-mail: g.wu@ifad.org

**Edward Gallagher**  
Chief, a.i.  
Quality Assurance Group  
e-mail: ed.gallagher@ifad.org

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# Progress report on implementation of IFAD's Regular Grants Policy

## I. Introduction

1. In accordance with IFAD's Regular Grants Policy,<sup>1</sup> each year Management submits a grant progress report to the Executive Board. This is the second progress report submitted after the policy's approval and the first after the new financing procedures for IFAD regular grants were issued in November 2022.<sup>2</sup>
2. The report uses data from corporate reporting systems, grant status reports (GSR) and quality assurance reviews and is laid out as follows:
  - (i) Section II provides an overview of the regular grant portfolio, based on grant status reports submitted in 2022;
  - (ii) Section III provides an update on regular grants approved in 2022 and the grant pipeline for 2023.
  - (iii) The results management framework (RMF), the grants approved by the President in 2022 and additional portfolio data are provided in the appendices.

## II. Overview of the grant portfolio

3. Grant status reports are submitted in April each year to assess performance across various implementation areas. GSRs are prepared by grant-sponsoring divisions, based on a review of the recipient's progress reports and desk-based or on-site supervision. The most recent GSRs were submitted in April 2022. They cover 113 grants that were ongoing or completed during the reporting period (January to December 2021) and had been under implementation for at least three months. As a result, the 113 grants had been designed and approved under the previous policy and only partially included grants approved during the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (IFAD11).<sup>3</sup>
4. The GSRs submitted in 2022 reflect the portfolio status at the end of 2021. They establish a baseline for monitoring implementation progress, mapping portfolio evolution and driving corporate learning as GSRs for IFAD12 grants are submitted in the coming years. All information presented in this section has been obtained from the 2022 GSRs and the Grants and Investment Projects System.
5. **Grant portfolio.** The 113 grants received US\$186.5 million in IFAD regular grant financing, and the average portfolio duration was 3.9 years.
6. **Cofinancing.** In addition to grant resources, cofinancing of US\$106.1 million was obtained from domestic and international cofinancing and recipient contributions, representing a 0.6:1 cofinancing ratio. As the RMF target is 1.5:1 due to the policy's principle that grants should seek to leverage partners' resources, close monitoring of the cofinancing ratio during IFAD12 is needed, though it should also be noted that cofinancing ratios have improved in recent years – i.e. 1.6:1 for grants approved in 2018, 2.1:1 in 2019, 0.5:1 in 2020 and 2.0:1 in 2021 (as reported in the RMF in appendix I). While this is a positive development, cofinancing ratios were uneven across the portfolio, and a substantial share of the cofinancing came from a just a few larger grants.<sup>4</sup> To assess the cofinancing

<sup>1</sup> EB 2021/132/R.3.

<sup>2</sup> The new financing procedures for IFAD regular grants were issued in November 2022 through a President's bulletin (PB/2022/09). The new financing procedures were shared with the Executive Board for information in December 2022 (EB 2022/137/R.47).

<sup>3</sup> The earlier grant included in the GSRs was approved in 2015. The GSRs include 37 of the 54 large and small grants approved under IFAD11. The remaining IFAD11 grants had either completed or had not been under implementation for at least three months by December 2021. GSRs are not submitted for loan-component and microgrants.

<sup>4</sup> For example, the "Strengthened land rights for rural prosperity and resilience" contribution grant to the LIC accounted for more than half the total cofinancing mobilized for grants approved in 2021.

potential of future grant proposals, the new grant review scorecard includes a rating for cofinancing and partnerships. The new grant procedures impose a mandatory 25 per cent recipient contribution for grants to private sector recipients and recommend a 20 per cent recipient contribution for other grants.

7. **Disbursement performance.** Overall, the yearly disbursement performance was satisfactory. Based on Flexcube data, the regular grant disbursement ratio increased from 38.1 per cent in 2021 to 40.6 per cent in 2022.<sup>5</sup>
8. **Extensions.** Extensions were frequent: one extension was requested for 43 grants (38 per cent) and two or more were requested for 15 (13 per cent). While extensions increased due to COVID-19 challenges, realistic implementation timelines should be established at design, taking the context and recipients' implementation capacity into account. The new grant design templates include an integrated risk matrix to identify implementation risks and mitigation measures.
9. **Focus countries.** Focus countries are those in which grant activities took place. More than 70 per cent of the grants and around 75 per cent of IFAD financing went to multi-country initiatives (appendix III, table 3.1), often involving different regions. As shown in table 1, 54 per cent of the grants focused on at least one low-income country (LIC), and about 57 per cent of IFAD financing went to grants targeting at least one LIC. Since the new policy reflects IFAD's commitment to allocating core resources to LICs and lower-middle-income countries (LMICs), LIC targeting should increase under IFAD12.

Table 1

**Number of grants and IFAD financing, by number of LIC countries covered by the grants<sup>6</sup>**

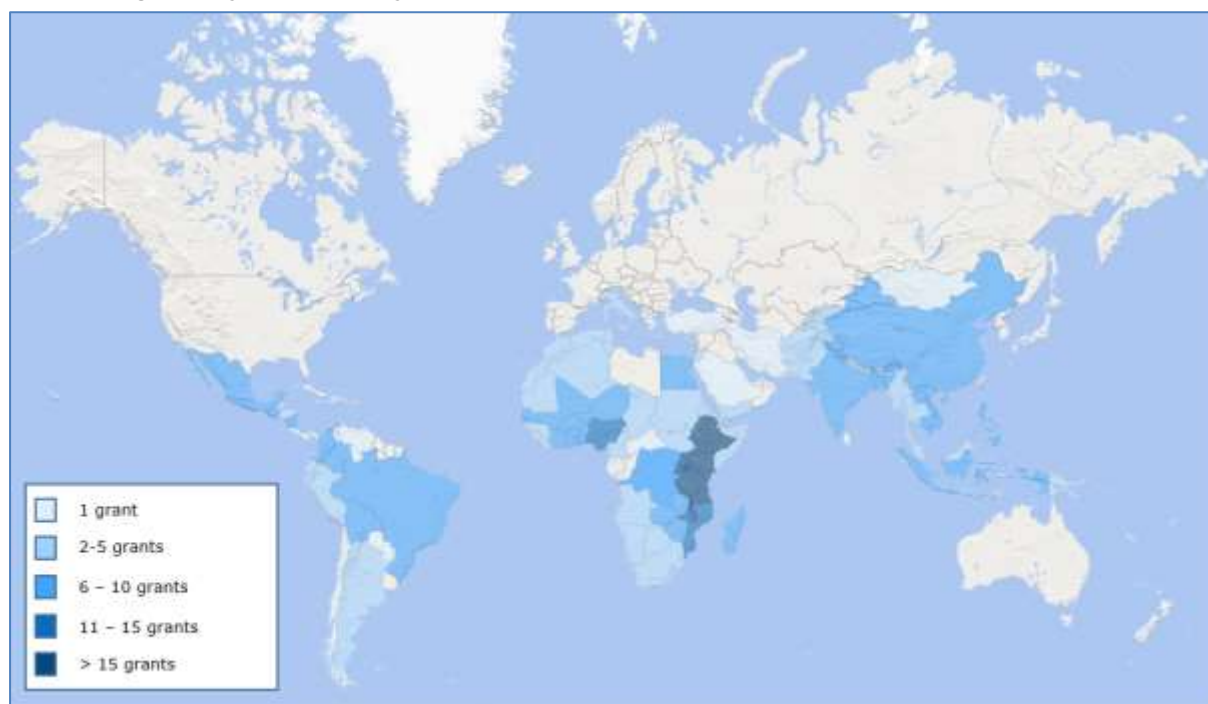
<i>LIC focus countries</i>	<i>Number of grants</i>	<i>% of grants</i>	<i>IFAD financing (US\$ million)</i>	<i>Share of total IFAD financing (%)</i>
0	52	46.0	80.5	43.2
1	15	13.3	26.3	14.1
2 – 5	35	31.0	64.1	34.4
6 – 10	6	5.3	10.6	5.7
> 10	5	4.4	5	2.6

10. Figure 1 presents the geographic distribution of focus countries; darker colours indicate focus countries targeted by more grants. The number of grants was particularly high in the East and Southern Africa region, although the portfolio was quite balanced across regions. Appendix III, table 3.2 provides further details on the number of grants in each focus country.

<sup>5</sup> See appendix I for further details on the disbursement ratio indicator.

<sup>6</sup> The total financing figures refer to the overall IFAD financing received by the grants focusing on LICs and not to the total financing mobilized for activities taking place in the individual LICs.

Figure 1  
Number of grants by focus country



11. **Thematic focus.** The priority areas of the grants programme have changed over the years. A better picture of the portfolio's thematic focus as of 2021 can be gained by looking at the allocation of resources at the component level, which are mapped to thematic macro areas. The total financing (from IFAD and cofinanciers) by thematic macro area is presented in table 2 (see appendix III, table 3.4 for a more detailed disaggregation).

Table 2  
Total financing and number of grants, by thematic area

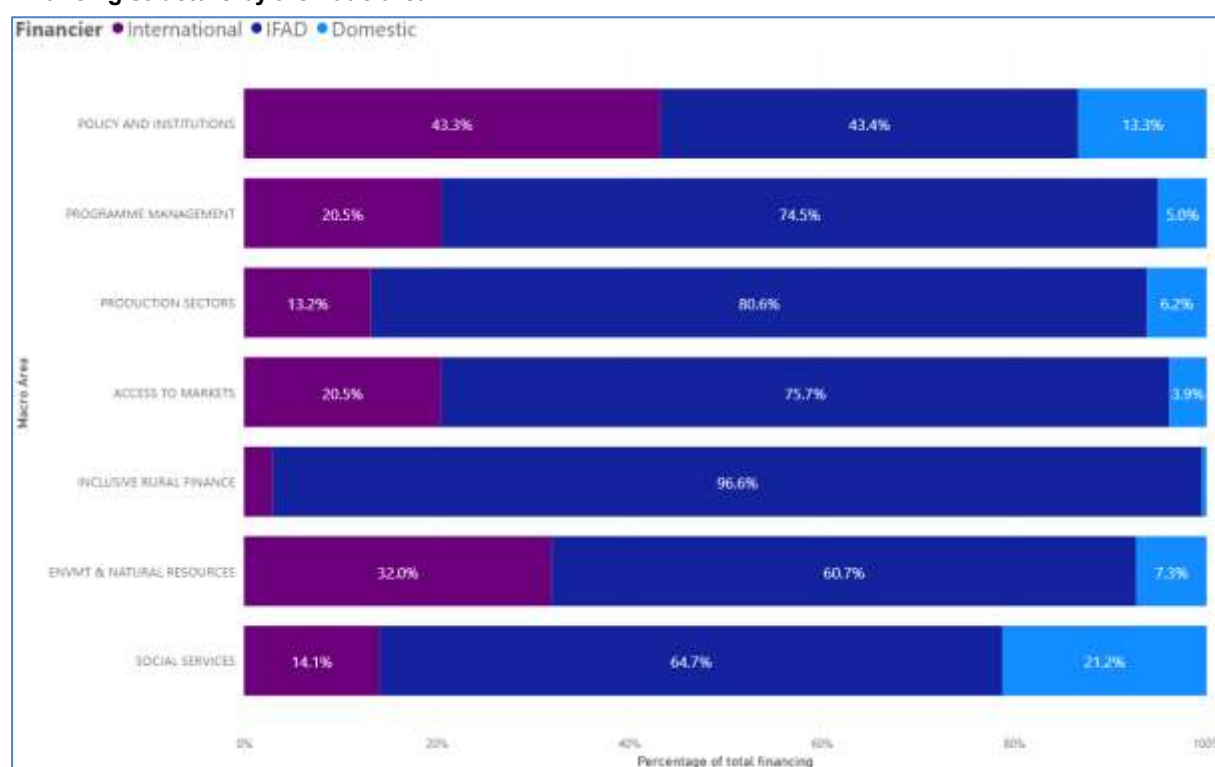
Thematic area	Total financing (US\$ million)	Share of total financing (%)	N. grants with components covering the thematic area	Share of grants with components covering the thematic area (%)
Policy and institutions	113.1	38.7	63	28.1
Programme management	78.4	26.8	76	33.9
Production sectors	40.1	13.7	33	14.7
Access to markets	37.5	12.8	32	14.3
Inclusive rural finance	9.0	3.1	7	3.1
Environment and natural resources	5.8	2.0	6	2.7
Social services	5.1	1.7	5	2.2
N/A	3.3	1.1	2	0.9

12. The highest share of financing was mobilized for components focused on policy and institutions (US\$113.1 million). About half the resources under this macro area went to farmers' organization development, the sub-area that received the most financing (US\$59.4 million). In addition, US\$9.2 million supported community development, natural resource management (NRM) group development and asset users' group development. Therefore, US\$68.6 million in total (about one quarter of the total financing) was allocated to activities aimed at strengthening producers', grass-roots and community organizations. This confirms the grant programme's critical role in building the capacity of partner organizations, particularly farmers' and grass-roots organizations. As noted in the 2020 corporate-level evaluation of IFAD's support to innovations by the Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD (2020 CLE), IFAD's efforts to strengthen the capacity of farmers, their organizations

and rural institutions have driven the satisfactory performance of innovations in human and social capital. The remaining financing under this macro area went to components focused on policy engagement and institutional change. Policy support and public sector development received US\$37.7 million, complemented by US\$6.7 million for communication and advocacy.

13. The programme management macro area ranked second for total financing, with US\$78.4 million. More than half the resources under this macro area (US\$41.6 million) were devoted to knowledge management (KM) and monitoring and evaluation (M&E), which are key activities supporting the grant programme's knowledge objectives. The remainder (US\$36.8 million, or about 12.6 per cent of the total) covered programme management costs and financing/preparation charges.
14. Technical areas received US\$86.6 million (about 30 per cent of the total financing). These resources went to production support (such as crop technology and advisory services, livestock, land tenure, seeds, aquaculture and fisheries), access to markets (value addition, business development, market linkages and technology) and inclusive rural finance.
15. However, the share of resources allocated to components specifically devoted to the environment and NRM (water, agroforestry, coastal and sustainable land management) was limited (US\$5.8 million, or 2 per cent of the portfolio). The limited allocation to this thematic area was mitigated by the integration of related activities in components under other thematic areas. For example, US\$4.7 million supported NRM groups under the policy and institutions macro area, and several components under the production sectors macro area heavily emphasized climate adaptation (such as resilient crops, water- and climate-smart agriculture and technologies, the establishment of evolutionary seed populations). Similarly, the 2020 CLE reported that climate change and other environmental issues were the main intervention domain for only 12.3 per cent of the large grants reviewed. Thus, there is scope to further expand, and more precisely track, grant resource allocation to these critical areas under IFAD12. Similarly limited were the resources allocated to social service components (health, basic nutrition, sanitation and waste management).
16. There were marked differences in the financing structure across thematic areas (figure 2). The policy and institutions area had the highest cofinancing ratio, particularly from international cofinanciers. The next highest overall and international cofinancing ratios were achieved for environment and NRM, which further suggests that greater attention is needed to this area under IFAD12 and also to its capacity to leverage cofinancing. Programme management component costs (including KM and M&E) were 75.7 per cent funded by IFAD, indicating that more effort is needed to achieve a more balanced distribution of costs among cofinanciers. Finally, inclusive rural finance had the lowest cofinancing ratio.

Figure 2  
Financing structure by thematic area



17. **Grant recipients.** Figure 3 shows the distribution of regular grant financing among different recipient categories (see appendix III, table 3.3 for details). Regular grants enabled IFAD to engage with a wide range of partners, from research and academic institutions to umbrella and grass-roots organizations. Among the grants in the 2022 GSRs, CGIAR organizations received the largest share of financing (25 per cent). However, their share has declined over the years, falling to 19 per cent for grants approved under IFAD11. Other United Nations agencies, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (ranking first in this group with US\$7.2 million), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the International Training Centre of the International Labour Organization received US\$14.4 million (7.8 per cent).
18. Since 2015, private sector entities have been eligible for IFAD grants.<sup>7</sup> Private sector partnerships are a strategic priority for IFAD, and more progress is needed in this area, as private sector recipients received only five grants and 6 per cent of the funding.
19. Recipient performance was positive: the average GSR rating was 4.5, and 91 per cent of the grants were rated moderately satisfactory or above. The proportion of grants rated moderately satisfactory or above for quality and timeliness of technical and financial reporting was 84 per cent and 92 per cent, respectively.
20. **Implementation performance.** As noted above, a subset of GSR implementation ratings is tracked in the policy's RMF (see appendix I) and will serve as a baseline for assessing progress during IFAD12. Figure 4 shows the percentage of grants rated moderately satisfactory or above for various indicators. In most cases, ratings were close to or above the RMF targets, creating a promising starting point for IFAD12. While effectiveness at completion was well above the RMF target, the

<sup>7</sup> Requirements for grants to private sector recipients are more stringent. Private sector specialists are involved in the competitive selection and review process at both the Operational Strategy and Policy Guidance Committee (OSC) and desk review stages. A minimum recipient contribution of 25 per cent is mandatory.

results for overall implementation performance were slightly below target (88 versus 90 per cent).<sup>8</sup> Some comments on the GSR indicators included in the RMF are presented below.

Figure 3  
**IFAD regular grant financing for different categories of recipients**

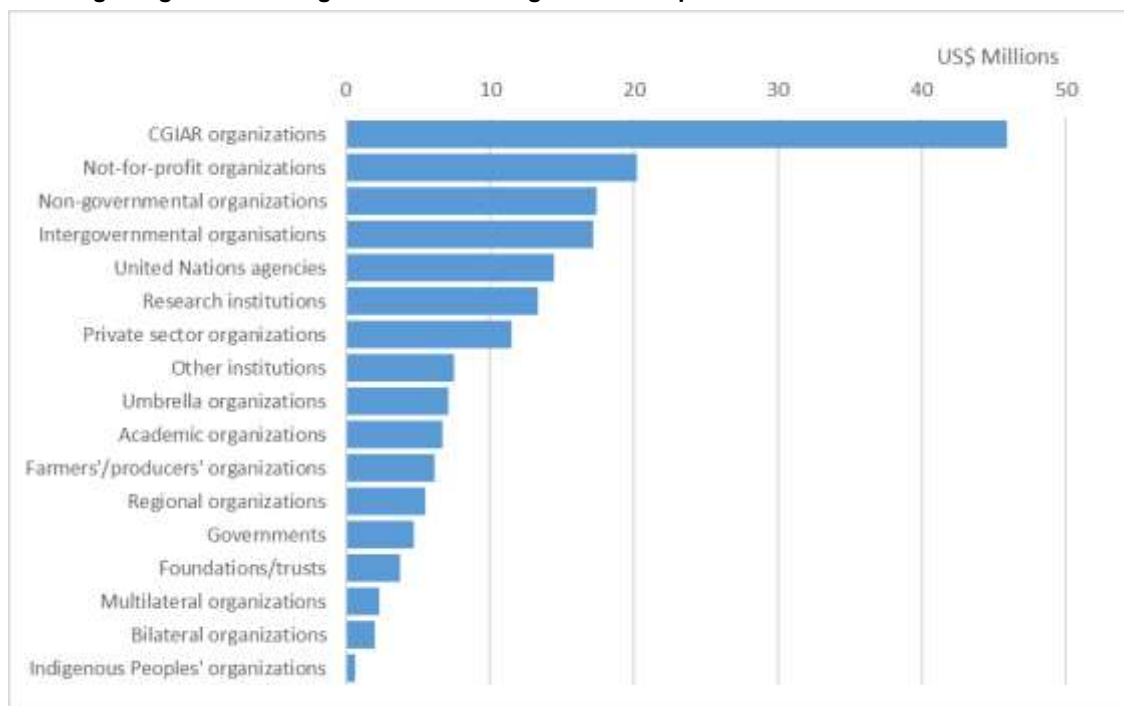
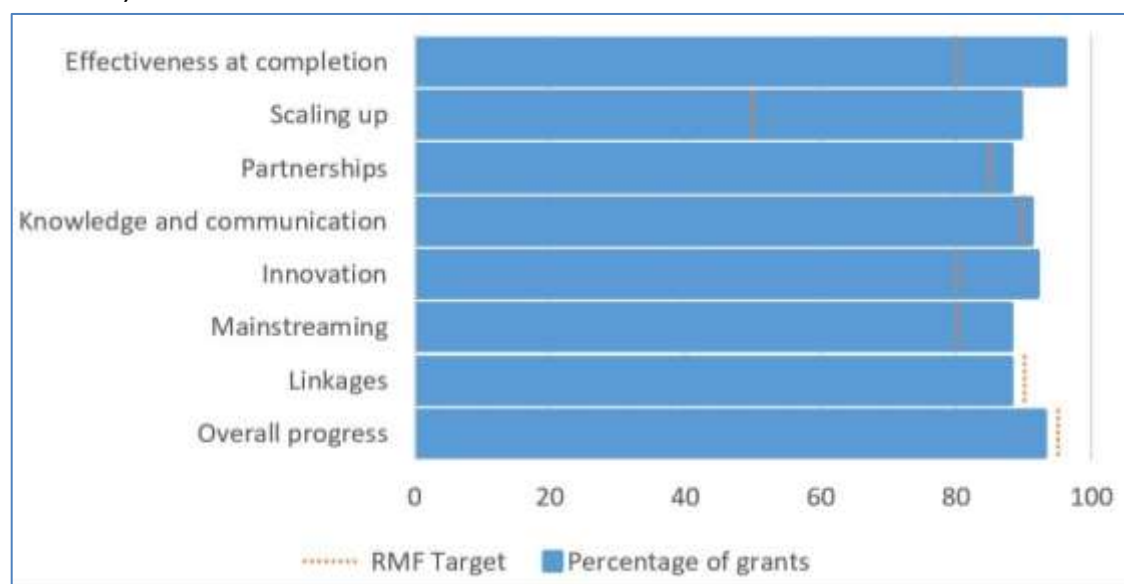


Figure 4  
**Percentage of grants rated “moderately satisfactory” or above in the 2022 GSRs (for RMF indicators)**



- Linkages with IFAD projects.** The new policy states that regular grants should reinforce other IFAD development instruments and that all grant-funded projects should support other IFAD initiatives and programmes. The updated financing procedures emphasize country-level focus and support as key elements for prioritizing initiatives funded with regular grant resources. In this regard, among the 113 GSR submitted in 2022, 74 (65 per cent) discussed linkages with specific

<sup>8</sup> Overall progress is rated separately and is not necessarily the arithmetic average of other individual indicators.

IFAD-funded projects. The percentage of grants rated at least moderately satisfactory was slightly below the IFAD12 target (88 per cent versus 90 per cent). From details contained in the GSRs, operational linkages were established with approximately 150 different IFAD investment projects. Beyond these projects, the GSRs also mentioned the enhanced Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP+) and GEF-6<sup>9</sup> projects and other grants. Although these are positive results, the percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or above on linkages was slightly below the IFAD12 RMF target (88 versus 90 per cent). Given the relevance of country-level focus in the new policy, further efforts are needed under IFAD12 to increase the share of grants explicitly linked to IFAD projects.

22. **Mainstreaming themes.** The GSRs selectively report on the mainstreaming themes covered by each grant, and the RMF indicator reports the average rating for the relevant mainstreaming areas. While this indicator is above the IFAD12 target (88 per cent of grants with an average rating of 4 or above), there were differences among the mainstreaming themes (table 3). Gender was addressed in 89 per cent of the grants with very positive ratings. Nutrition had the smallest share of grants (64 per cent) and the lowest performance (with 10 per cent of grants below moderately satisfactory). The IFAD11 Impact Assessment Report noted that IFAD had exceeded all targets except the nutrition target. The report also noted that achieving improved nutrition requires different, more dedicated interventions to complement IFAD projects that already improve food security. Grants could be an important instrument in support of IFAD delivery in this critical area.

Table 3

**Number of grants and GSR ratings by mainstreaming area**

<i>Mainstreaming area</i>	<i>Number of grants reporting on the area</i>	<i>Percentage of grants</i>	<i>Percentage of grants rated 4 or above</i>
Gender	101	89	94.1
Youth	88	78	93.2
Environment and NRM	85	75	100
Nutrition	72	64	90.3

23. **Knowledge, innovation and scaling up.** Regular grants are an essential element of IFAD's knowledge strategy. IFAD was highly rated as a knowledge broker and innovation partner in the stakeholder and 2021 regional and global partner surveys (93 and 91 per cent, respectively).<sup>10</sup> Moreover, the 2020 CLE found that all innovations promoted by grants were relevant or very relevant (p. 48) and noted the importance of the grant window for identifying innovations in specific domains to address smallholder agriculture challenges (p. 18). GSR ratings confirmed the grants' innovation potential, since the proportion of grants rated moderately satisfactory or above for innovation and scaling up was 92 per cent and 89 per cent, respectively. IFAD's updated definition of innovation was integrated into the grant design, review and supervision templates. To promote innovation within the framework of Rome-based agency collaboration, potential synergies between the regular grant programme and the WFP innovation agenda were discussed in February 2023 during an IFAD mission to the WFP Innovation Accelerator, with the plan for consolidating joint actions by end of 2023.
24. **Partnerships.** A total of 72 GSRs (64 per cent) reported that the grant supported a strategic IFAD partnership, and the partnership dimension was rated at least moderately satisfactory for 88 per cent of the grants (above the IFAD12 target of 85 per cent). With regard to the main partnership objective, half the grants focused on knowledge and innovation and 31 per cent on influencing the policy and development agenda. Less attention was paid to enabling coordinated country-level

<sup>9</sup> Sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility.

<sup>10</sup> Data from the Progress Report on the IFAD Partnership Framework (EB 2022/135/R.23).



development processes (9 per cent), private sector engagement (6 per cent), leveraging financial resources (2 per cent) and enhancing visibility (1 per cent).

### III. The regular grants programme under IFAD12

25. The new policy became effective in January 2022, and the new financing procedures were approved in November of that year. To process a limited number of urgent and high-priority grants linked to specific IFAD commitments, four ad hoc grant OSC grant reviews were held between July 2022 and February 2023. After the procedures were approved, the standard planning process for OSC grant reviews was initiated. Departmental grant pipelines were submitted in January 2023 and will serve as the basis for the 2023 OSC calendar. The following section provides an update on the grants approved in 2022 and the departmental pipelines for 2023.
26. **Grants approved in 2022.** Four grants were approved by the President in 2022 following OSC review and approval for pipeline entry. All the grants, which are listed in appendix II, were small grants linked to IFAD's commitments to contributing to global United Nations platforms and processes and to strategic partnerships. Total IFAD financing for the four approved grants was US\$1.4 million.<sup>11</sup>
27. **Quality at entry of the approved grants.** As shown in the RMF, all the proposals were rated moderately satisfactory or above for overall quality, ownership and contribution to corporate priorities, synergies and linkages, and knowledge, innovation and scaling up. The proposals were fully aligned with corporate priorities and strategic policy engagement areas selected by the Executive Management Committee. The proposals presented effective mechanisms for strengthening operational linkages with country programmes and achieving IFAD's specific objectives within broader initiatives. The more streamlined procedures significantly reduced processing times, with an average of 81 days between OSC pipeline entry and approval (versus a 150-day RMF target for small grants).
28. **Grant pipeline for 2023.** The OSC discussed and approved pipeline entry for three large grant proposals, for a total IFAD financing of US\$6.5 million. These proposals will undergo desk review before submission to the Board for approval. The pipeline of requests to be submitted in 2023 indicates continued high demand, with 23 grant proposals expected to be submitted over the course of the year. The majority of the proposals included in the departmental pipelines would contribute to strategic objective (SO) 1, in line with the policy principle that most of the resources be allocated to this SO.

### IV. Conclusions and way forward

29. The analysis of the 2022 GSRs established a baseline for assessing the grant programme's progress towards the objectives and goals of the new policy. IFAD will regularly monitor the allocation and performance of regular grants as GSRs and data for IFAD12 grants become available. A grant portfolio stocktaking will be held in mid-2023 to discuss the results from the 2023 reporting cycle.
30. Although overall implementation performance was in line with RMF targets, the analysis identified some areas deserving attention during IFAD12. More efforts are needed to increase cofinancing ratios and achieve a more balanced distribution of management costs among cofinanciers. Grants should be designed with more realistic timelines to avoid frequent extensions. The programme's capacity to engage the private sector remains below IFAD's ambitions for this strategic area. With regard to mainstreaming, nutrition, environment and NRM appear to be underrepresented, and the grant programme's contribution to these critical

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<sup>11</sup> The total does not include the US\$2.0 million replenishment of the IFAD Fund for Gaza and the West Bank from regular grant resources, approved by the Board in September 2022.

dimensions should be more precisely assessed. Finally, there is scope to further increase and strengthen linkages with IFAD projects.

31. **Timing of the progress report.** As discussed above, GSRs are submitted at the end of April each year to report on the performance of the active grant portfolio during the previous year. The next GSRs will be submitted at the end of April 2023 and will cover the active grant portfolio in 2022. The current timing of the grants progress report at the first Board session of the year implies that reporting to the Board on portfolio performance occurs with a 1.5-year time lag.
32. To align the timing of the progress report with the GSR cycle and assess the performance of grants approved under the new policy, it is suggested that the next progress report be submitted to the Board at the December 2024 session. That way, the next progress report would provide an update on portfolio performance during 2022 and 2023 and report on grant approvals during 2023 and 2024. The December submission would then be maintained for succeeding progress reports, so that the 2025 progress report would cover performance during 2024.

## Results Management Framework

Indicator	2021	2022	IFAD12 target (end-2024)	Sources and definition	
<b>Results area: Relevance and alignment with the Regular Grants Policy</b>					
New grant projects rated 4 and above at entry for overall quality of design – RMF 3.2.2 (percentage)	100	100	95	Quality Assurance Groups ratings at the Desk Review stage.  Calculated as the average rating for all grants approved in the year on the related Scorecard indicator. Not available for grants approved in 2021 since the Scorecard was introduced by the new Policy.	
New grant projects rated 4 and above at entry for ownership, country focus and contribution to corporate priorities (percentage)	N/A	100	90	Quality Assurance Groups ratings at the Desk Review stage.  Calculated as the average rating for all grants approved in the reporting period on the related Scorecard indicator. Not available for grants approved in 2021 since the Scorecard was introduced by the new Policy.	
New grant projects rated 4 and above at entry for synergies and linkages with IFAD operations (percentage)	N/A	100	90	Quality Assurance Groups ratings at the Desk Review stage.  Calculated as the average rating for all grants approved in the reporting period on the related Scorecard indicator. Not available for grants approved in 2021 since the Scorecard was introduced by the new Policy.	
New grant projects rated 4 and above at entry for partnerships and co-financing (percentage)	N/A	100	80	Quality Assurance Groups ratings at the Desk Review stage.  Calculated as the average rating for all grants approved in the reporting period on the related Scorecard indicator. Not available for grants approved in 2021 since the Scorecard was introduced by the new Policy.	
New grant projects rated 4 and above at entry for knowledge management, innovation and scaling up potential (percentage)	N/A	100	80	Quality Assurance Groups ratings at the Desk Review stage.  Calculated as the average rating for all grants approved in the reporting period on the related Scorecard indicator. Not available for grants approved in 2021 since the Scorecard was introduced by the new Policy.	
Grant recipients selected through competitive processes (percentage)	66	N/A	70	Quality Assurance Group grants tracking sheets.  Percentage of grant recipients selected through competitive selection for all the non-contribution grants approved during the year	
Number and percentage of new grant projects and share of resources aligned to each Strategic Objective (SO) and Priority Replenishment Commitment Area (PA)	SO1	N/A	1 grant (25%); 29% of resources	Majority of resources to SO1	Quality Assurance Groups tracking sheets.  Number and share of grants, and percentage of total resources, allocated to grants approved during the year, classified according to their main SO and PA.
	SO2	N/A	3 grants (75%); 71% of resources		
	PA1	N/A	1 grant (25%); 36% of resources	TBD	Not available for grants approved before 2022, since the SOs and PAs were introduced by the new Policy.

	PA2	N/A	-		
	PA3	N/A	3 grants (75%); 64% of resources		
	PA4	N/A	-		
	PA5	N/A	-		

Indicator	2021	2022	IFAD12 target (end-2024)	Sources and definition
<b>Results area: Implementation effectiveness</b>				
Ongoing grant projects rated 4 and above for overall implementation progress (percentage)	93	N/A	95	Grant Status Reports  Percentage of grants rated moderately satisfactory or above (4 or above) for this implementation area in the reporting period covered by the GSRs. Not available for the period January – December 2022 because the GSRs will be submitted in April 2023.
Ongoing grant projects rated 4 and above for linkages to investment portfolio (percentage)	88	N/A	90	Grant Status Reports  Percentage of grants rated moderately satisfactory or above (4 or above) for this implementation area in the reporting period covered by the GSRs. Not available for the period January – December 2022 because the GSRs will be submitted in April 2023.
Ongoing grant projects rated 4 and above on average on mainstreaming themes (percentage) <sup>1</sup>	88	N/A	80	Grant Status Report  Percentage of grants for which the average rating for the mainstreaming themes relevant for the grant was moderately satisfactory or above (4 or above) in the reporting period covered by the GSRs. Not available for the period January – December 2022 because the GSRs will be submitted in April 2023
Ongoing grant projects rated 4 and above for innovation (percentage)	92	N/A	80	Grant Status Reports  Percentage of grants rated moderately satisfactory or above (4 or above) for this implementation area in the reporting period covered by the GSRs. Not available for the period January – December 2022 because the GSRs will be submitted in April 2023.
Ongoing grant projects rated 4 and above for knowledge management and communication (percentage)	91	N/A	90	Grant Status Reports  Percentage of grants rated moderately satisfactory or above (4 or above) for this implementation area in the reporting period covered by the GSRs. Not available for the period January – December 2022 because the GSRs will be submitted in April 2023.
Ongoing grant projects rated 4 and above for partnerships (percentage)	88	N/A	85	Grant Status Reports  Percentage of grants rated moderately satisfactory or above (4 or above) for this implementation area in the reporting period covered by the GSRs. Not available for the period January –

				December 2022 because the GSRs will be submitted in April 2023.
Ongoing grant projects rated 4 and above for potential for scaling up (percentage)	89	N/A	50	Grant Status Reports  Percentage of grants rated moderately satisfactory or above (4 or above) for this implementation area in the reporting period covered by the GSRs. Not available for the period January – December 2022 because the GSRs will be submitted in April 2023.
Grant projects rated 4 and above for effectiveness at completion (percentage)	96	N/A	80	Grant Status Reports  Percentage of grants that completed during the reporting period and were rated moderately satisfactory or above (4 or above) for this implementation area in the reporting period covered by the GSRs. Not available for the period January – December 2022 because the GSRs will be submitted in April 2023.
Ongoing grant projects leading to at least one existing/new law, regulation, policy or strategy proposed to policy makers for approval, ratification or amendment (percentage)	N/A	N/A	30	Grant Status Reports  Not available for 2021 since this is as new indicator introduced after the approval of the new Financing Procedures. Not available for 2022 because the GSRs will be submitted in April 2023.
Ongoing grant projects leading to at least one operational partnership being formulated (percentage)	64	N/A	50	Grant Status Reports  Percentage of grants that indicate that they supported an IFAD strategic partnership in the reporting period covered by the GSRs.

Indicator	2021	2022	IFAD12 target (end-2024)	Sources and definition	
<b>Results area: Efficiency in grants management</b>					
Average number of working days required to process new grant proposals from entry into pipeline to final approval (disaggregated for small and large grants)	Small grants	187	81	150	QAG Grants OSC Secretariat tracking sheets
	Large grants	457	N/A	180	
Disbursement ratio for ongoing grants (percentage)	38.1	40.6	TBD	Flexcube  Total amount disbursed over the reporting period from the regular grants programme, divided by the undisbursed balance of regular grants that had been approved and signed and that were in entry into force status or disbursable status at the beginning of the reporting period	
Co-financing mobilized by grant projects (per United States dollar invested by IFAD)	2.03:1	N/A	1.5:1	OracleBI  The amount of cofinancing (including beneficiary contributions) divided by the amount of IFAD regular grants financing for projects approved during the reporting period. The ratio indicates the US\$ amount of cofinancing per US\$ of IFAD regular grants financing.	
Ongoing grant projects rated 4 and above for quality and timeliness of financial reporting (percentage)	84	N/A	85	Grant Status Reports  Percentage of grants rated moderately satisfactory or above (4 or above) for this implementation area in the reporting period covered by the GSRs. Not available for the period January – December 2022	

				because the GSRs will be submitted in April 2023.
Ongoing grant projects rated 4 and above for quality and timeliness of technical reports (percentage)	92	N/A	85	Grant Status Reports  Percentage of grants rated moderately satisfactory or above (4 or above) for this implementation area in the reporting period covered by the GSRs. Not available for the period January – December 2022 because the GSRs will be submitted in April 2023.

## Grants under the global/regional and country-specific grants windows approved by the President in 2022

1. At its ninety-eighth session in December 2009, the Executive Board authorized the President of IFAD to approve grants not exceeding the equivalent of US\$500,000 on its behalf, with the exception of grant financing to the for-profit private sector, and to report annually to the Executive Board on the use of such authority.
2. The report was formerly submitted as a separate document at the Board's April session. To reduce the number of separate reports on the grants programme submitted to the Board, the list of grants approved by the President of IFAD is included as an annex to the annual progress report. A description of the grants approved under this agreement through 31 December 2022 is attached.

Table 2.1

### Grants under the global/regional and country-specific grant windows approved by the President in 2022

Lead originating department/division/unit	Grant title	Benefiting institution/country	Amount (United States dollars)	Scope of the grant
External Relations and Governance	IFAD's contribution to the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub	FAO	250 000	The grant's objective is to deliver IFAD's contribution as seed funding to the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub for a one-year period (2022-2023). The Secretary-General Statement of Action (SoA) established that the RBAs would jointly lead the Hub to follow-up on country and global commitments for food systems transformation.
Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division	Annual contribution to the UN Nutrition functioning for 2022 and 2023	FAO	400 000	The grant intends to support the UN Nutrition (UNN) Secretariat, building on IFAD's long-standing engagement with the UNSCN and SUN Network. The contribution will help the UNN Secretariat deliver on its four core functions (aligned advocacy and policy coherence; coordinate strategic issues around nutrition; knowledge management and innovation; translation of global guidance into country-level guidelines, action and impact).
East and South Africa	IFAD contribution to the Africa's Food Systems Forum (AGRF) 2022-2024	AGRA	240 000	The grant will support the hosting of the Africa's Food Systems Forum (AGRF) and the post-summit activities for three years (2022-2024). By supporting the AGRF, the grant's objective is to provide a broad and inclusive African accountability platform and develop actionable plans for inclusive agricultural transformation in alignment with the Malabo/CAADP results framework.
Global Engagement, Partnership and Resource Mobilization Division	IFAD contribution to the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) for a 1-year period: 2022	FAO	500 000	Through this grant IFAD will continue to support the operations of the CFS Secretariat for 2022, so that the Secretariat can carry out its Multi-year Work Programme ending in 2023. The grant's objective is to leverage IFAD's engagement with the CFS to continue fostering international cooperation on issues related to food security and nutrition, and to strengthen actions at the national and regional level for inclusive and sustainable food systems transformation.

## Additional data on the regular grants portfolio

Table 3.1

### Number of grants and IFAD financing, by number of focus countries

<i>Number of focus countries</i>	<i>Number of grants</i>	<i>% of grants</i>	<i>IFAD financing (USUS\$ million)</i>	<i>Share of total IFAD financing</i>
1	26	23.0%	47.8	22.4%
2-5	48	42.5%	81.6	43.8%
6-10	23	20.3%	41.2	22.1%
>10	11	9.7%	18.4	9.9%
N/A	5	4.4%	3.4	1.8%

Table 3.2

### Number of grants active in each focus country

<b>Focus country</b>	<b>N. Grants</b>
<b><i>Region: APR</i></b>	
India	10
Vietnam	10
Bangladesh	9
Laos	8
Philippines	8
Indonesia	7
Myanmar	6
China	5
Nepal	5
Pakistan	5
Samoa	3
Solomon Islands	3
Sri Lanka	3
Thailand	3
Vanuatu	3
Bhutan	2
Fiji	2
Malaysia	2
Mongolia	2
Papua New Guinea	2
Afghanistan	1
Cook Islands	1
Maldives	1
New Caledonia	1
Timor Leste	1
Tonga	1
<b><i>Region: ESA</i></b>	
Ethiopia	17



<b>Focus country</b>	<b>N. Grants</b>
Kenya	16
Uganda	16
Rwanda	15
Tanzania	15
Malawi	14
Mozambique	10
Madagascar	8
Burundi	6
Zambia	5
Lesotho	3
Zimbabwe	3
Comoros	2
Eswatini	2
Mauritius	2
Namibia	2
Seychelles	2
Angola	1
Botswana	1
Eswathini	1
South Africa	1
<b>Region: LAC</b>	
Bolivia	10
Colombia	9
Peru	8
Argentina	7
Cambodia	7
Ecuador	7
El Salvador	7
Guatemala	7
Honduras	7
Brazil	6
Mexico	6
Nicaragua	4
Paraguay	4
Chile	3
Costa Rica	3
Dominican Republic	2
Panama	2
Uruguay	2
Belize	1
Cuba	1
Grenada	1
Guyana	1
<b>Region: NEN</b>	
Tunisia	6

<b>Focus country</b>	<b>N. Grants</b>
Morocco	5
Djibouti	4
Egypt	4
Jordan	4
Kyrgyzstan	4
Algeria	3
Eritrea	3
Moldova	2
Somalia	2
South Sudan	2
Sudan	2
Yemen	2
Albania	1
Georgia	1
Iran	1
Kosovo	1
Palestine	1
<b>Region: WCA</b>	
Ghana	13
Nigeria	13
Burkina Faso	10
Cameroon	9
Mali	8
Niger	8
Senegal	8
Ivory Coast	7
Togo	7
Benin	6
Democratic Republic of Congo	6
Gambia	5
Mauritania	5
Chad	4
Sierra Leone	4
Liberia	3
Republic of Congo	3
Cape Verde	2
Guinea	2
Guinea Bissau	2
Central African Republic	1
Equatorial Guinea	1
Gabon	1
Sao Tome and Principe	1

Table 3.3

**IFAD financing and number of grants, by type of recipient**

<i>Thematic areas</i>	<i>IFAD financing (US\$ million)</i>	<i>Share of total IFAD financing</i>	<i>N. grants</i>	<i>Share of grants</i>
CGIAR organisations	45 895 000	24.6%	23	20.4%
Not for profit organisation	20 245 000	10.9%	11	9.7%
Non-Governmental Organisations	17 394 360	9.3%	14	12.4%
Inter-Governmental Organisations	17 200 000	9.2%	8	7.1%
United Nations Agencies	14 460 000	7.8%	14	12.4%
Research Institution	13 334 000	7.2%	6	5.3%
Private Sector Organisations	11 500 000	6.2%	5	4.4%
Other Institutions	7 500 000	4.0%	3	2.7%
Umbrella Organisation	7 110 000	3.8%	3	2.7%
Academic Organisations	6 740 000	3.6%	5	4.4%
Farmer/producer organisation	6 150 000	3.3%	8	7.1%
Regional Organisation	5 500 000	3.0%	3	2.7%
Governments	4 740 000	2.5%	5	4.4%
Foundation/Trust	3 750 000	2.0%	2	1.8%
Multi-Lateral Organisations	2 300 000	1.2%	1	0.9%
Bi-Lateral Organisations	2 000 000	1.1%	1	0.9%
Indigenous peoples organisation	665 000	0.4%	1	0.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>186 483 360</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 3.4

**Total financing by thematic macro-areas and sub-component types**

<b>Macro Area</b>	<b>Sub Component Type</b>	<b>Total financing (US\$)</b>	<b>N. grants covering the area</b>
Access to markets	Business Development Services	16 723 599	11
Access to markets	Vocational training	9 942 937	9
Access to markets	Market Linkages	5 733 678	6
Access to markets	Market technologies	4 611 399	8
Access to markets	Value addition (infrastructure)	320 000	1
Access to markets	Market places	218 000	1
Envmt & natural resources	Water bodies management	3 408 833	2
Envmt & natural resources	Agroforestry system management	1 506 860	2
Envmt & natural resources	Sustainable Land Management	796 167	3
Envmt & natural resources	Coastal/mangrove management	105 000	1
Inclusive rural finance	Inclusive Finance: Ecosystems	3 660 000	2
Inclusive rural finance	Inclusive Finance: Infrastructure	2 250 000	1
Inclusive rural finance	Inclusive Finance: Providers	1 609 713	2
Inclusive rural finance	Inclusive Finance: Customers	1 000 000	1
Inclusive rural finance	Inclusive Finance: Agricultural Value Chains	495 120	2
Policy and institutions	Farmers org development	59 419 000	20
Policy and institutions	Policy support	29 130 868	31
Policy and institutions	Public sector development	8 600 917	16
Policy and institutions	Communication & Advocacy	6 762 120	8
Policy and institutions	NRM group development	4 734 594	10
Policy and institutions	Community development	3 845 908	8
Policy and institutions	Asset users group development	636 000	1
Production sectors	Crop Technology development	13 973 945	14
Production sectors	Crop advisory services	12 050 661	9
Production sectors	Irrigation/Drainage management	3 420 000	2
Production sectors	Animal Husbandry	2 403 000	2
Production sectors	Land Tenure Capacity Building	2 285 000	2
Production sectors	Seed Fertilizer Pesticide use	2 234 000	2
Production sectors	Livestock advisory services	999 596	2
Production sectors	Livestock post-harvest	825 000	1
Production sectors	Irrigation/Drainage Infrastructure	628 870	1
Production sectors	Aquaculture management	500 000	1
Production sectors	Fisheries technology	389 000	1
Production sectors	Aquaculture production	271 000	1
Production sectors	Fisheries management	105 000	1
Programme management	Programme management	33 770 243	64
Programme management	Knowledge management	28 908 013	43
Programme management	Monitoring and evaluation	12 678 741	15
Programme management	Financing/preparation charges	3 055 074	5
Social services	Basic nutrition	2 643 000	3

Macro Area	Sub Component Type	Total financing (US\$)	N. grants covering the area
Social services	Sanitation and waste management	1 684 000	1
Social services	Basic health	786 000	1
N/A		3 299 750	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>292 420 605</b>	

Table 3.5  
**Summary of regular grants approved during IFAD11 (2019-2021)**

(Amounts in USUS\$ million)<sup>a</sup>

		2019	2020	2021	IFAD11 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Large grants (global / regional)</b>					
	Amount	20.3	29.0	9.5	65.2
	Number of grants	10	16	7	33
<b>Small grants (global / regional)</b>					
	Amount	4.9	0.8	0.7	6.4
	Number of grants	13	5	3	21
<b>Loan-component grants</b>					
	Amount	14.2	5.1	0	19.3
	Number of grants	12	3	0	15
<b>Micro-grants</b>					
	Amount	0.1	0.1	0.03	0.2
	Number of grants	2	3	1	6
<b>Total</b>					
	Amount	39.5	35.0	10.2	84.7
	Number of grants	37	27	11	75

Source: Oracle Business Intelligence, Quality Assurance Group regular grants tracking sheets

<sup>a</sup> Any discrepancy in totals is the result of rounding.

<sup>b</sup> The IFAD11 total does not include the following special initiatives funded through the repurposing of regular grants resources, approved by the Executive board in 2020 and 2021: (2) USUS\$40.0 million for the Rural Poor Stimulus Facility; (2) USUS\$25.0 million for the implementation of the Private Sector Engagement Strategy; (3) USUS\$1.2 million for Climate Design Gap 2021; (2) USUS\$10.0 million for the IFAD Climate Facility; (3) USUS\$2.0 million to the multi-donor African Agriculture Transformation Initiative (AATI) Trust Fund