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IFAD

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REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE PRESIDENT

TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD ON PROPOSED

GRANTS

UNDER THE

GLOBAL/REGIONAL GRANTS WINDOW

TO

CGIAR-SUPPORTED INTERNATIONAL CENTRES

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
HIPC	heavily indebted poor countries
ICARDA	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
NARS	national agricultural research systems
PRS	poverty reduction strategy
PRSP	poverty reduction strategy paper
TIPO	technological, institutional and policy option
TRS	tracking and reporting system

**REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF IFAD
TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD ON PROPOSED GRANTS
UNDER THE GLOBAL/REGIONAL GRANTS WINDOW
TO CGIAR-SUPPORTED INTERNATIONAL CENTRES**

I submit the following report and recommendation on three proposed global/regional grants for agricultural research and training to CGIAR-supported international centres in the amount of USD 3 180 000.

PART I – INTRODUCTION

1. This report recommends the provision of IFAD support to the research and training programmes of the following international centres supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR): the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI).

2. The documents of the grants presented for approval by the Executive Board are contained in the annexes to this report:

- I. ICARDA: Programme for Rehabilitation of Agricultural Livelihoods of Women in Marginal Post-Conflict Areas of Afghanistan and Pakistan;
- II. IFPRI: Support Programme to the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Process in Western and Central Africa; and
- III. ILRI: Programme for Enhancing Livelihoods of Poor Livestock Keepers through Increased Use of Fodder.

3. The objectives and content of these applied research programmes are in line with the evolving strategic objectives of IFAD and the policy and criteria of IFAD's grant programme.

4. The overarching strategic objectives that drive IFAD's policy for grant financing approved by the Executive Board in December 2003 are:

- (a) promoting pro-poor research on innovative approaches and technological options to enhance field-level impacts; and
- (b) building the pro-poor capacities of partner institutions, including community-based organizations and NGOs.

5. Derived from these core objectives, the specific aims of IFAD's grant support relate to: (a) IFAD's target groups and their household food-security strategies, specifically, in remote and marginalized agroecological areas; (b) technologies that build on traditional knowledge systems, are gender responsive and enhance and diversify the productive potential of resource-poor farming systems by improving productivity and addressing production bottlenecks; (c) access to productive assets (land and water, financial services, labour and technology, including indigenous technology) and the sustainable and productive management of such resources; (d) a policy framework that provides the rural poor with an incentive to reach higher levels of productivity, thereby reducing their

dependence on transfers; and (e) an institutional framework within which formal and informal, public and private sector, local and national institutions can provide services to the economically vulnerable, according to their comparative advantage. Within this framework, IFAD also intends to develop commodity-based approaches to the rural poor. Finally, the establishment of a consolidated network for knowledge gathering and dissemination will enhance the Fund's capacity to establish long-term strategic linkages with its development partners and to multiply the effect of its agricultural research and training programme.

6. The grants proposed in this document respond to the foregoing strategic aims. The Programme for Rehabilitation of Agricultural Livelihoods of Women in Marginal Post-Conflict Areas of Afghanistan and Pakistan responds to aims (a), (b), (c) and (e) of the strategic objectives listed above. With regard to strategic aim (a), the programme will improve target-group resilience to food insecurity, risks and vulnerability by increasing the skills of rural women in marginal and post-conflict areas through the access to and use of improved knowledge on raising dairy goats. In terms of aims (b) and (c), through participatory, community-based and gender-sensitive action research, the programme will build on local and traditional knowledge in improving the productivity of small ruminants and adding value to the related products. It will enhance the access of poor women farmers to improved dairy-goat production technologies and to markets. Regarding aim (e), it will provide support to national organizations in institutionalizing a planning and delivery process that is more responsive to the needs of rural women by facilitating organizational change.

7. The Support Programme to the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Process in Western and Central Africa responds to strategic objective (b) of the grant policy in paragraph 4 above by supporting processes that enhance the rural focus of the poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs) and reflect the concerns and needs of the rural poor. This programme also corresponds to strategic aims (d) and (e) in paragraph 5 above by fostering policy dialogue among the various stakeholders, including the rural poor, and by promoting PRSP-based investments and budget priorities to respond to the needs of the rural poor.

8. The Programme for Enhancing Livelihoods of Poor Livestock Keepers Through Increased Use of Fodder responds to both of the strategic objectives of the grant policy outlined in paragraph 4 above. In specific terms, the action research activities the programme will employ would lead to innovative fodder-based technologies that will help improve the feed security of livestock owned by poor smallholders. Initially, the programme will test and validate these technologies in three countries, responding to aims (a), (b) and (c) in paragraph 5 above, in preparation for possible scaling up under similar conditions elsewhere in the developing regions of the world.

PART II – RECOMMENDATION

9. I recommend that the Executive Board approve the proposed grants in terms of the following resolutions:

RESOLVED: that the Fund, in order to finance, in part, the Programme for Rehabilitation of Agricultural Livelihoods of Women in Marginal Post-Conflict Areas of Afghanistan and Pakistan, shall make a grant not exceeding one million and eighty thousand United States dollars (USD 1 080 000) to the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) for a three-year programme upon such terms and conditions as shall be substantially in accordance with the terms and conditions presented to the Executive Board in this Report and Recommendation of the President.

FURTHER RESOLVED: that the Fund, in order to finance, in part, the Support Programme to the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Process in Western and Central Africa, shall make a grant not exceeding five hundred thousand United States dollars (USD 500 000) to the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) for a three-year programme upon such terms and conditions as shall be substantially in accordance with the terms and conditions presented to the Executive Board in this Report and Recommendation of the President.

FURTHER RESOLVED: that the Fund, in order to finance, in part, the Programme for Enhancing Livelihoods of Poor Livestock Keepers through Increased Use of Fodder, shall make a grant not exceeding one million six hundred thousand United States dollars (USD 1 600 000) to the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) for a four-year programme upon such terms and conditions as shall be substantially in accordance with the terms and conditions presented to the Executive Board in this Report and Recommendation of the President.

Lennart Båge
President

**INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN THE DRY AREAS:
PROGRAMME FOR REHABILITATION OF AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS OF WOMEN IN
MARGINAL POST-CONFLICT AREAS OF AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN**

I. BACKGROUND

1. Widespread poverty and excessive inequality remain the principal challenges in marginal and post-conflict areas in Afghanistan and Pakistan. The displacement of people in these areas has led to the deterioration in the natural assets and economic options on which communities depend for their livelihoods. The depletion in the resource base has been aggravated by prolonged drought, leading to severe water shortages, loss of livestock and crop failures. This has increased food insecurity, risks and the vulnerability of disadvantaged groups, particularly rural women; a major feature of marginal and post-conflict areas is the increase in woman-headed households that have limited skills and options for earning livelihoods.

2. This trend can be reversed by empowering communities and vulnerable groups through pro-poor agricultural knowledge generated through demand-driven research that reduces risk and improves the coping capacity of these people and their ability to rehabilitate their natural and other livelihoods assets. However, the effectiveness of research and development systems to address the needs and demands of these vulnerable groups, particularly women smallholders, is constrained, first, by a limited capacity to conduct gender-sensitive research and, second, by the predominance of a supply-driven agenda of innovation that cannot effectively respond to complex social and environmental realities.

II. RATIONALE AND RELEVANCE TO IFAD

3. The proposed programme aims to enhance the economic empowerment of women and builds on ICARDA's experiences in research for development, particularly those based on effective participation of rural households. The programme will develop a community-based adaptive research and participatory knowledge-sharing strategy focusing on **technological, institutional and policy options** (TIPOs) for improving and diversifying household incomes, including improving the productivity of small ruminants and adding value to the related products, as well as awareness building and skill improvement. The programme will also build on the experience of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in developing integrated dairy schemes in several provinces in Afghanistan and Pakistan that target poor rural livestock producers, particularly women, and in supporting poultry production and animal health schemes for the benefit of rural women.¹ These activities have had a major impact on the livelihoods of poor women by increasing household incomes, food security, self-esteem and the role of women at the community level.

4. A recent PRSP review by IFAD's Asia and the Pacific Division found that a majority of the countries give top priority to policy action and technology development in the livestock sector. In Afghanistan and Pakistan, large segments of the rural population depend on livestock for their

¹ FAO has had fruitful experiences in activities aiming to improve livestock production in Afghanistan. Examples include the FAO Development of Integrated Dairy Schemes in Afghanistan programme that is engaged in training 2 000 rural women through women extension staff. Another, related task is a survey of 2 900 women conducted through a FAO programme to train "rural families and technical staff to extend proven animal health and livestock production packages". Another experience is a programme funded by the United States Agency for International Development for the implementation and adaptation of the concept of village poultry development. This includes organizing 750 poultry producer groups and training over 28 000 rural women in improved poultry husbandry in 30 districts in Baghlan, Bamyán, Ghazni, Herat, Kunduz, Nangarhar and Parwan Provinces. About 18 635 women have already benefited.

livelihoods. The post-conflict situation has resulted in increased numbers of woman-headed households and the greater vulnerability among displaced women. Women in post-conflict areas play a major role in providing for families, and a main contribution is livestock (especially small ruminants) tending and production, which place pressure on the fragile natural resource base.

5. Although IFAD does not have an active investment programme in Afghanistan, the rationale for targeting both Afghanistan and Pakistan is to address the empowerment and food security of women in a geographically and culturally interlinked area where women are vulnerable to remoteness, resource degradation and marginalization. The displaced women in Afghanistan and those in the border areas of Pakistan share common problems and vulnerabilities typical of war-afflicted communities.

6. The programme is in line with IFAD's grant policy objectives in that it is **innovative** and advocates a participatory, community-based and demand-driven approach aiming to make use of available technologies and build on local knowledge in developing improved dairy goat production. The programme will also rely on significant **capacity-building**.

III. THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME

7. The purpose of the programme is to improve the skills and knowledge of rural women in marginal and conflict or post-conflict areas through better use of the natural resource base in raising dairy goats, processing and marketing the surplus products, and the access to and adoption of TIPOs. This will be achieved through participatory and gender-sensitive action research and the institutional strengthening of research and development organizations so as to enhance their capacity to address the needs of rural women.

8. The programme will focus on impact-oriented action research using a **participatory approach** that directly involves and empowers rural women through the recognition of their "local and traditional" knowledge and the awareness that they can contribute to their own development. The research aims to generate and document experiences from learning processes and processes of change surrounding efforts to institutionalize gender-sensitive participatory approaches that will assist poor rural women to emerge from poverty by: (a) more effectively managing their own livestock assets; (b) gaining access to improved technologies, services, inputs and markets; and (c) gaining more effective input in the decision making that affects their livelihoods.

9. Verified knowledge in goat breeding, goat feeding, animal health care, kid management, and milk processing and marketing will be collected from various sources, including national and international research outputs, as well as practices already available in Afghanistan and Pakistan. **Supply-driven** and **demand-driven** approaches to the dissemination of knowledge will be tested.

10. New, promising technologies will be tested in a network of community-based adaptive research sites where national researchers will interact closely with farmers and use participatory research tools. Available technologies will be identified, assessed and adapted for wider dissemination by training women farmers and grass-roots extension agents in the research sites.

11. The programme will also include analysis of environmental, ecological and socio-economic (gender) factors that affect the adoption of new TIPOs to assure the effectiveness of the messages and approaches to be used in dissemination. The programme will investigate effective partnerships with the public and private sectors to assist in assuring equitable and profitable dissemination to the women targeted in the most remote and most vulnerable areas.

12. **Key programme activities.** Participatory approaches will be used to identify, test and disseminate promising and profitable dairy-goat production TIPOs in a community-based and

adaptive research network. A pre-implementation planning workshop involving stakeholders from the two countries will be convened to seek their involvement in the design of the main components of the programme. Thereafter, country-specific workshops will be organized to develop specific workplans and initiate contacts with communities. Participatory rapid appraisals of smallholder producers, markets and local institutions will be undertaken to obtain baseline information, assess the main constraints to current production, milk collection, processing and marketing practices, assess market opportunities and determine the best technological options to be tested with the communities. The **community-based learning and sharing networks** will test these options with women groups using several participatory tools such as farmer-to-farmer exchange, farmers' field school approaches and travelling workshops.

13. Core women groups and women development communicators will be trained in the TIPOs being disseminated or tested. Appropriate institutional options (e.g. revolving credit schemes) that ensure rapid take-up and sustainability will be considered. Performance and impact indicators will be identified and applied.

14. TIPOs (improved dairy goat breeds and technologies for feed production, strategic supplementation, animal health, and milk processing and marketing) for each location and community will be developed through the adaptive research component of the programme. The process will involve information gathering using tools such as community-driven development surveys and appraisals. Special attention will be given to developing approaches that will enable and empower women to adopt the most appropriate TIPOs.

15. Specifically, the programme will undertake the following activities:

- (a) characterize the livelihoods of target rural households and develop baseline data as a reference against which to measure programme impact and the potential for scaling-out;
- (b) select about 3 000 women and demonstrate improved dairy-goat production technologies;
- (c) assess goat production and marketing constraints and opportunities with particular reference to market access by women;
- (d) identify and document available TIPOs for dairy goat production from research outputs, existing local knowledge and knowledge generated in other, similar environments;
- (e) develop, adapt and disseminate verified dairy goat knowledge in breeding, feeding, animal health care, kid management and milk processing and marketing issues;
- (f) test and introduce verified TIPOs that overcome production constraints and improve the production of dairy goats and milk collection and processing, as well as options that facilitate the access of women farmers to markets;
- (g) train, mobilize resources and economically empower women so that they may build their dairy goat assets on a sustainable basis;
- (h) in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, identify and test appropriate institutional mechanisms that will facilitate the transfer and adoption of sustainable smallholder dairy production practices;
- (i) increase the capacity of national research and extension institutions in community-based and participatory research;

- (j) provide support to national organizations in order to institutionalize a planning and delivery process that is more responsive to the needs of rural women by facilitating organizational change; and
 - (k) generate a viable set of good practices for mainstreaming gender-sensitive, participatory approaches to research and development within selected organizations.
16. The above activities will be implemented within the following major **components**:
- **Knowledge management and dissemination.** Identification of verified and tested dairy goat production and improvement TIPOs for wider adoption and scaling-up by women communities [activities d, e, f, h, j, k].
 - **Participatory adaptive research.** Adaptive research, identification and demonstration of new TIPOs for improved goat production [activities b, c, f, i, j].
 - **Training, awareness building and skill improvement** within the national agricultural research systems and targeted rural women communities [activities g, j].
 - **Livelihood target profiling, monitoring and evaluation** of programme performance and impact [activities a, b].

IV. EXPECTED OUTPUTS, EXPECTED BENEFITS

17. The programme will deliver the following results:
- (a) core women groups and women development communicators in dairy goat production will be established and trained;
 - (b) about 3 000 women will be exposed to improved dairy-goat production technologies through a variety of communication approaches;
 - (c) goat production and marketing constraints will be assessed;
 - (d) the production of milk and dairy products will be increased through the testing and dissemination of improved and adapted dairy goat breeds, successful technologies for improved productivity, including improved feeding, management and health and improved milk collection and processing technologies that capture the value added, together with the identification and minimization of the constraints that affect women's access to markets and market opportunities;
 - (e) methods and tools for disseminating the validated TIPOs will be identified;
 - (f) the capacity among national collaborators in gender-sensitive, community-based participatory research will be strengthened;
 - (g) methodologies, indicators and innovative approaches for scaling-up to other communities will be generated;
 - (h) a cadre of change agents will be trained in gender-sensitive participatory approaches and organizational change;
 - (i) procedures will be established for scaling-up and monitoring the impact of research and development interventions on the livelihood of rural women;

- (j) national organizations will be supported in institutionalizing planning and delivery processes that are more responsive to the needs of rural women; and
- (k) a viable set of good practices for mainstreaming gender-sensitive participatory research and development approaches within selected organizations will be generated, and the impacts of these methodologies for learning and change will be assessed.

V. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

18. ICARDA will implement the programme in Afghanistan and Pakistan in collaboration with FAO field programmes and national programmes and will be responsible for annual workplans and budgets, financial management and donor reporting. Technical backstopping and operational linkages will be arranged with the CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis. Governance, guidance and oversight will be provided by a steering committee comprising national coordinators and representatives of IFAD, ICARDA, FAO and the CGIAR Systemwide Program. The Asia and the Pacific Division has the capacity to undertake supervision and will directly supervise this grant through its grant supervision budget.

VI. INDICATIVE PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

19. The total cost of the three-year programme is estimated at USD 2 057 340, of which IFAD is requested to fund USD 1 080 000. Supplementary in-kind contributions from ICARDA and other partners (FAO and the national agricultural research systems (NARS) in Afghanistan and Pakistan) are estimated at USD 977 340.

Total Budget Including Cofinancing by Partners (USD)

	IFAD	ICARDA	FAO	NARS	Total
Personnel and consultants (international, national)	450 000	188 557	75 000	210 000	923 557
International travel	100 000	–	–	–	100 000
Knowledge sharing; farmer travelling visits and training activities	180 000	–	–	–	180 000
Adaptive research and field demonstration, equipment, materials and supplies, livestock	135 000	–	20 000	50 000	205 000
Workshops	100 000	–	–	40 000	140 000
Total direct costs	965 000	188 557	95 000	300 000	1 548 557
Indirect costs	115 000	138 783	45 000	210 000	508 783
Total	1 080 000	327 340	140 000	510 000	2 057 340

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<i>Goal</i>			
To improve the livelihoods of poor displaced women in marginal and post-conflict areas of Afghanistan and Pakistan through access to and use of improved knowledge about dairy-goat raising (TIPOs).	Number of beneficiary communities (nine) Number of beneficiary households and women (3 000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household surveys of a representative sample of displaced women • Poverty analysis • Policy analysis • Sale and other, related market reports • Progress reports 	Stable national, regional and local policies favouring access of the poor to livestock services; risks managed
<i>Purpose</i>			
To improve rural women's skills and knowledge to cope with shocks and risks through access to and adoption of goat production, improvement of TIPOs, better use of the natural resource base, and the processing and marketing of surplus products. To improve skills and knowledge on extension so as to conduct gender-sensitive research and development more effectively and institutionalize such approaches within women's own institutions.	Number of producers and producer organizations accessing appropriate services; Number of TIPOs identified, tested and disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowerment outcome analysis • Monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment 	National policies enabling democratization, decentralization and the liberalization of services Effective community participation and commitment especially of target women groups
<i>Outputs</i>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Core women groups and women development communicators in dairy goat production identified, formed, synthesized and trained. 2. About 3 000 women (1 500 per country in five-seven selected communities) exposed to improved dairy-goat production technologies through a variety of communication approaches. 3. Goat production and marketing constraints assessed. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of core women groups formed 2. Number of women development communicators identified and trained 3. Nine to 15 communities exposed to improved technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports • Mid-term review • Adoption and impact monitoring and evaluation reports 	Availability of TIPO packages for improved production and resource management Effective community participation and commitment, especially of target women groups.

Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<p>4. Increased production of milk and dairy products through testing and dissemination of improved and adapted dairy goat breeds already evaluated for local conditions; testing and dissemination of successful technologies for improved productivity, including improved feeding, management and health; testing and dissemination of improved milk collection and processing technologies that capture the value added; and identification and minimization of constraints that affect the access by women to markets and market opportunities.</p> <p>5. Methods and tools for disseminating validated TIPOs.</p> <p>6. Strengthened capacity of national collaborators in gender-sensitive community-based participation.</p> <p>7. Generation of methodologies, indicators and innovative approaches for scaling-up to other communities and countries in the region.</p> <p>8. Cadre of change agents trained in gender-sensitive participatory approaches and organizational change.</p> <p>9. Procedures for scaling-up and monitoring the impact of research and development interventions on the livelihoods of rural women.</p> <p>10. National partner organizations in the regions are supported in institutionalizing planning and delivery processes that are more responsive to the needs of rural women by facilitating organizational change.</p> <p>11. A viable set of good practices for mainstreaming gender-sensitive participatory research and development approaches within selected organizations through action research and</p>	<p>4. 3 000 women exposed to improved technology</p> <p>5. Percentage increase in milk and dairy products</p> <p>6. Number of TIPOs validated</p> <p>7. Number of beneficiary national collaborating institutions</p> <p>8. Number of beneficiary national staff</p> <p>9. Number of communities expected to benefit from scaling-up</p> <p>10. Number of beneficiary households and women expected</p>		

Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
assessment of the impacts of these methodologies for learning and change.			
<i>Activities</i>			
<p>1. Profile the livelihoods of target rural households with the aim of: (a) developing an understanding of the assets, options and constraints that define the context in which goat production is practiced, (b) developing baseline data that can be used as a reference to measure the impacts of the programme and its potential for scaling-out.</p> <p>2. Select about 3 000 women (1 500 per country in five to seven selected communities) exposed to improved dairy-goat production technologies through a variety of communication approaches.</p> <p>3. Assess goat production and marketing constraints and opportunities in the two countries, with particular reference to market access by women.</p> <p>4. Identify and document TIPOs of dairy-goat production systems that are based on knowledge from indigenous sources, other similar environments and cultures, and research in international public goods that empower rural woman to improve their livelihoods.</p>	<p>Documentation on the typologies of rural households, with specific emphasis on the role of women, their assets and their participation in decision-making and livelihood strategies</p> <p>1 500 women participated in the analysis</p> <p>55 young women researchers trained in file research and data collection in livelihood analysis</p> <p>3 000 women selected to participate in the programme's field activities</p> <p>Number of communication approaches used</p> <p>Biophysical and socio-economic constraints</p> <p>Number of TIPOs identified and documented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of livelihood studies • E-baseline data <p>• Progress reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory rural appraisal and survey reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports • Monitoring and evaluation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of local resources to conduct the research and develop the databases • Effective community participation and commitment, especially among target women groups. <p>• Women interested in the programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of traditional and improved TIPOs.

Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
5. Develop and disseminate verified knowledge in dairy goat raising (TIPO packages, best bet practices, win-win scenarios and innovations in breeding, feeding, animal health care, kid management and milk processing and marketing issues to women in selected marginal and post-conflict areas in the two countries.	Number of TIPOs disseminated Number of beneficiary women and household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports • Adoption and impact studies • Monitoring and evaluation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective dissemination methods
6. Test and introduce verified priority research outputs (TIPOs) that overcome production constraints for improved production of dairy goats, improved milk collection and processing, as well as options that facilitate the access of women farmers to markets.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community interest in testing TIPO packages
7. Train, mobilize and economically empower poor women to build their dairy goat assets on a sustainable basis.	Number of training activities and courses conducted Number of women benefiting from training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports • Training course reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's interest in training.
8. In collaboration with relevant stakeholders, identify and test appropriate institutional mechanisms that will facilitate the transfer and adoption of sustainable smallholder dairy production approaches.	Number of women adopting new approaches percentage increase in productivity percentage increase in income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports • Adoption and impact studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Real interest of stakeholders, including women groups.
9. Increase the capacity of national research and extension institutions in community-based dairy-goat production systems for rural women.	Number of institutions involved Number of beneficiary staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports • Monitoring and evaluation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective interest of research and extension staff
10. National organizations supported in institutionalizing planning and delivery processes that are responsive to the needs of rural women.	Number of institutions involved Number of beneficiary staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports • Monitoring and evaluation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional Interest in change.
11. A viable set of good practices generated to mainstream gender-sensitive participatory research and development approaches within selected organizations.	Set of good practices Impact assessment studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports • Monitoring and evaluation reports • Manuals on good practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest of selected organizations in the new, participatory approach.

**INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE: SUPPORT PROGRAMME TO
THE POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY PAPER PROCESS IN WESTERN AND CENTRAL
AFRICA**

I. BACKGROUND

1. The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Debt Initiative was undertaken in 1996 by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to reduce to sustainable levels the external debt burdens of the most heavily indebted poor countries. The Initiative entails coordinated action by the international financial community, bilateral donors and governments. Key steps in the enhanced HIPC Debt Initiative process are: (a) eligibility; (b) decision point; and (c) completion point. In order to provide more rapid, deeper and broader debt relief and strengthen the links between debt relief, poverty reduction and social policies, eligible countries were required to prepare a poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) as part of the enhanced HIPC Initiative. The HIPC Initiative gained new momentum through the signing of the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative by the Heads of State and Government of the G8 countries at the Gleneagles Summit on 8 July 2005. The aim of the Initiative is to cancel debt contracted through the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the African Development Bank for all countries that are part of the HIPC Initiative and that have reached the completion point. This Initiative will support governments in their efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals.

2. As acknowledged by the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, PRSPs have become the main instrument for financing development interventions, planning and reforming policies in sub-Saharan Africa. Most of the major donors now use the PRSP framework to determine their support strategies and funding levels and modalities. However, it is generally recognized that these documents suffer from many shortcomings, especially regarding their approaches to rural areas, where most of the poor are located. Furthermore, the PRSPs lack a clear instrument for monitoring and evaluating the outcomes and impacts associated with proposed PRSP options on the reduction of rural poverty. This is true in the monitoring and evaluation of the impacts of the design and implementation of poverty reduction strategy (PRS) processes, as well as monitoring and evaluating the impacts of proposed options and trade-offs among options. There are also severe capacity constraints on national institutions in data management and in the monitoring and evaluation of PRSP implementation. Moreover, the need for “predictable, well-programmed, and coordinated aid” require a monitoring and evaluation system that will foster a dialogue between all stakeholders intervening in rural areas to develop indicators that will enhance investment in the rural sector.

II. RATIONALE AND RELEVANCE TO IFAD

3. IFAD has been participating in the enhanced HIPC Debt Initiative, to which it has contributed about USD 431.1 million in debt-service relief in nominal terms. IFAD has also developed a PRS approach paper to set the stage for more systematic engagement to foster in-house discussion and dialogue among stakeholders. Moreover, the alignment between PRSs and IFAD country strategic opportunities papers has been reviewed and assessed. The review has shown that a significant number of country strategic opportunities papers contain no reference or very scanty discussion of the PRS process. In addition, IFAD divisions have undertaken reviews to assess the PRS process.

4. To date, 15 of the 24 Western and Central African countries have passed the decision point, while seven countries have reached completion point and will also benefit from the July 2005 Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative. In view of the mounting importance of PRSs in the region, assessment of the rural content of PRSP for 8 of the 13 West African countries that have full PRSPs (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger and Senegal) has shown that

PRSPs adopted in the various Western and Central African countries vary greatly with respect to the degree of country ownership, the commitment of governments to poverty reduction, the quality of the participatory process and the quality and depth of poverty assessment. Lacking in a more systematic way are assessments of the degree to which the dimensions of rural poverty are taken into account and the coherence and depth of proposed options (policy, technical and institutional) and programmes specifically to address rural poverty. This is due in part to the fact that most PRSPs are piloted by finance authorities, with little involvement of agricultural or rural development departments, and, in part, to the weak capacity for advocacy of the latter.

5. To articulate the IFAD PRSP, an approach for supporting the strategy in Western and Central Africa is being elaborated; it spells out the goal, the rules of engagement and measurable indicators of the impact of IFAD's involvement in the PRSP process. IFAD subsequently requested IFPRI's collaboration in joining hands to operationalize the regional approach, especially in devising specific policy processes and indicators for tracking and monitoring the PRSP. The basis for this request is the convergence between the two institutions on key rural poverty issues and a history of fruitful collaboration.

6. The proposal is in line with objective (b) of the grant policy: building the pro-poor capacities of partner institutions, including community-based organizations and NGOs.

III. THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME

7. The **goal of the programme** is to help make the PRSP an effective framework for reducing rural poverty in the region. The **purpose** of the proposed programme is to develop low-cost instruments, tools and guidelines for monitoring and evaluating the processes, outcomes and impacts of proposed PRSP options towards rural poverty so as to make the PRSP a viable framework for poverty reduction.

8. **Programme approach.** The programme will use an inclusive participatory approach that will involve all the different stakeholders involved in the PRSP process. At the national level, the programme will foster a process that will link PRSP monitoring and evaluation platforms within governments, civil society, farmer organizations and development programmes for knowledge exchange, while identifying sets of indicators that are being used to measure and rate the outcomes associated with the implementation of PRSP options. At the regional level, the networking of the various stakeholders will help set up discussions and e-mail exchange forums within and among PRSP stakeholders. The results generated through these discussions will help to refine the indicators that will be included in the tracking system, as well as feed into the regional workshops.

9. **Programme components.** The programme will consist of three major components: (a) a tracking and reporting system; (b) research and development on key PRSP rural poverty issues and processes in the region; and (c) capacity-building and dissemination. These three components are closely interrelated. The tracking system will identify key themes that will be analysed in the rural development research system. Both components will provide elements that will feed into the capacity and dissemination component and vice versa. In addition, the programme may provide, on demand, support for the formulation and implementation of country support programmes.

10. **Tracking and reporting system (TRS).** The system will monitor the implementation of the PRSP process and the various outcomes in order to raise the awareness of all PRSP stakeholders with regard to the reduction of rural poverty. The system will cover all HIPC countries and will include (a) updating key HIPC and PRSP milestone stages; (b) review and analysis of the rural dimensions and the rural policy programme and resource implications as developed through the interim or full PRSPs; (c) an assessment of the degree of ownership and commitment by governments and other key national stakeholders towards the PRSP process; (d) synthesis of the performance-based allocation system assessment reports; and (e) conducting literature reviews on key themes relevant to the PRSP.

11. Progressively, the TRS would include additional key indicators pertaining to: (a) institutional arrangements for monitoring and (b) evaluation of changes on the policy and institutional environment of the rural sector in relation to the indicators of the performance-based allocation system. Furthermore, the TRS will also help monitor country achievements with regard to the Millennium Development Goals, as well as refine and harmonize the performance-based allocation system and TRS indicators. The results are critical for gaining a better understanding of the rural focus of the PRS to help guide governments and country partners in their collaborative policies and actions.

12. **Research and development on key PRSP rural poverty issues and processes** will focus on: (a) conducting an in-depth analysis of the quality and content of the rural poverty assessments used for designing the PRSPs; (b) ex ante and ex post analyses of PRSP investment options, processes and programmes for rural areas, including the alignment of rural policies and the institutional framework of the options; and (c) assessment of institutional arrangements and mechanisms for implementing, monitoring and evaluating the rural elements of PRSPs. Special attention will be paid to the responsiveness of the institutional processes to the needs and aspirations of the rural poor (especially women) and their organizations. This component will also include research on key PRSP issues that will be identified by the TRS, on the stakeholder exchange network and on the implementation of IFAD's programmes in Western and Central Africa, including: (a) mainstreaming the participation of the rural poor; (b) developing PRSP-driven sector-wide programme approaches; (c) gender and access to land and natural resources; and (d) trade and market integration issues.

13. A tool box of methodologies and approaches from the previous work of IFPRI and others will be used to analyse information, train stakeholders and help identify options and mechanisms to enable the rural poor to play an active role in the design, monitoring and implementation of policy processes and analyse the adequacy of the implementation of development programmes and policy and institutional reforms. The results generated by these activities will help countries develop their rural sector development strategies and action plans, while providing IFAD with entry points to influence the PRS process and contribute to policy and institutional reform.

14. **Capacity-building and dissemination.** The capacity-building and dissemination component is a critical element of the programme and will include: (a) an exchange network on PRS-related issues; (b) an awareness and dissemination process; and (c) training and capacity-building. These activities will enable IFAD to identify potential areas in specific countries for PRS-driven policy dialogue and opportunities for active intervention in the PRSP process.

IV. EXPECTED OUTPUTS, EXPECTED BENEFITS

15. **Outputs.** The key outputs are:

- (a) a consolidated typology of indicators for monitoring poverty reduction at the national and regional levels based on: (i) the review of indicators (disaggregated by gender) used by various stakeholders to measure the outcomes and impacts of the PRS process on rural poverty; (ii) indicators for the results and impact management system for IFAD-supported country programmes; and (iii) the performance-based allocation system;
- (b) tracking and reporting systems for monitoring the PRS process as it relates to rural poverty; the systems will be institutionalized in 15 HIPC countries;
- (c) an annual report on poverty trends and the implementation of PRSPs and associated outcomes and impacts related to rural poverty (disaggregated by gender);

- (d) thematic research reports on three or four research themes selected by the stakeholders involved in the 15 countries, as well as in-depth analyses implemented in three focus countries;
- (e) the proceedings of annual regional workshops during Year 1 that focus on the results of the TRS and reviews of the PRSPs;
- (f) the proceedings of one international conference focusing on the reports on selected research themes and invited papers from experts on these themes;
- (g) an operational exchange network on the PRSs as they relate to poverty reduction in connection with the Fidafrigue network; and
- (h) guidelines for improving the PRSs in the three focus countries so as to insure stakeholder participation and poverty reduction.

V. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

16. The programme will be implemented by IFPRI, which will be responsible for: (a) the coordination of programme activities; (b) the organization of specific activities; and (c) the establishment and development of the regional network of partner organizations, experts and facilitators.

17. IFPRI senior research staff in Washington, D.C., and the regional Western and Central Africa office in Dakar will be responsible for the implementation of the programme. The programme will hire a research assistant based in the Dakar office. IFPRI staff and the research assistant will work directly with the various institutions involved in the PRS process that will be responsible for implementing the programme in their respective countries. Teams composed of staff from the government institution responsible for monitoring and evaluation and a representative of civil society will be formed to help monitor the PRS process in their countries. The national teams will include national agricultural research systems, government officials, university researchers and members of civil society working on these issues. A two-day participatory design workshop will be held at the beginning of the programme to discuss programme implementation and develop workplans for each team. The programme staff will work closely with the multi-donor Platform for Rural Development and Food Security in West and Central Africa, Fidafrigue, the OECD-IFAD-France-sponsored Support to African Agriculture Project, IFAD development projects and other IFPRI projects in the region in order to complement and develop synergies.

18. Responsibility at IFPRI will lie with the director of the Environment and Production Technology Division and the head of IFPRI's regional office for West and Central Africa. One person from the IFAD Western and Central Africa Division will be appointed to serve as a liaison for the division. A programme steering committee will consist of this division liaison, the IFPRI project manager, three country representatives and two representatives of civil society and farmer organizations. The committee will meet yearly to review the progress in implementation and approve the annual workplan and budget.

VI. INDICATIVE PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

19. The total cost of the programme is USD 750 000. To complement the envisaged financing from IFAD (USD 500 000), additional resources of USD 200 000 are being mobilized from supplementary funds (USD 100 000) and from IFAD-financed country programmes (USD 100 000). An in-kind contribution of USD 50 000 will be made by the recipient (IFPRI).

**Total Budget Including Cofinancing by Partners
(USD)**

	IFAD grant	IFAD-financed country programmes	Supplementary funding	IFPRI in-kind contribution	Total
Personnel (scientific and support)	184 000	–	–	50 000	234 000
Capacity-building and training (including workshops, meetings, thematic conference)	116 830	50 000	–	–	166 830
Research and field activities	67 400	50 000	100 000	–	217 400
Logistics, management and administrative backstopping	131 770	–	–	–	131 770
Total	500 000	100 000	100 000	50 000	750 000

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Narrative Summary	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
<p>Goal: make PRSs an effective framework for reducing rural poverty in the West and Central Africa region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dynamics of institutional and policy reforms to support the PRSP process • More active, substantial participation of the rural poor in policy reforms and implementation of the PRSs • Improved, more innovative programme design • Household- and aggregate-level poverty assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation by stakeholders and participating staff • PRSP progress reports and impact studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evolution of the political context towards democracy in the target countries • Continued government commitment to improving the rural poverty focus of PRSPs • Urban constituencies dominate PRSP agendas.
Purpose/Specific Objectives			
<p>Purpose: develop low-cost instruments, tools and guidelines for monitoring and evaluating the processes, outcomes and impacts of proposed PRS options in terms of rural poverty in order to make the PRS a viable frameworks for rural poverty reduction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National PRSs are revised • Ratio resource allocation versus economic, social and environmental impact on rural poverty • Stronger in-country partnerships and advocacy groups for empowerment of the rural poor • Country strategic opportunities papers from the Western and Central Africa Division that have been revised and reoriented to support the effective implementation of PRSs to benefit the rural poor • New programmes clearly linked to PRS processes and policy and institutional reforms • Options are identified and analysed • Contribution to IFAD-wide efforts on PRS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint IFPRI-IFAD review at completion • Benchmarking regarding programme-policy linkages (ongoing portfolio) • Results and impact management system impact studies • Documents • Minutes of the meetings of the national and regional advisory committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance-based allocation is indexed to good local governance and so implemented • Governments, donors and national extension staff support the dissemination of research results • Emphasis and priority are given to policy dialogue in the corporate strategy • The lack of a field presence as a constraint to increasing IFAD visibility through various channels • Increased corporate commitment to PRSP-related policy dialogue following the engagement of the Programme Management Department (IFAD)
Outputs			
<p>1. Develop a tracking and reporting system to monitor the implementation of the PRSP process as it relates to rural poverty.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A tracking and reporting system for monitoring PRS processes • Trained national partners in the use of the system (disaggregated by gender) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodological guide for using the system • Progress reviews of PRS implementation with regards to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The willingness of stakeholders to share requested information • Governments are willing to implement the tracking system

Narrative Summary	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governments and donors are using the system to make their investment decisions in rural areas 	the agricultural sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National governments take ownership of the process Existence of data on different types of investments Formulated recommendations are acceptable to governments Western and Central Africa Division country programme managers are willing to use the results of the tracking system to adjust their country strategic opportunities papers The design of new programmes make use of the results of the studies.
2. Annual reports analysing the trends in and implementation of PRS processes as they relate to poverty reduction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A database of PRS-related data collected on the Western and Central Africa region Annual national reports prepared Synthesis report prepared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual reports 	
3. Thematic research reports on three or four selected research themes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder meetings and e-mail discussions to select thematic research themes (disaggregated by gender) In depth study in three focus country cases Framework presented and validated by stakeholders at various levels Thematic research reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidance sheets and other reference tools published Annual progress reports Thematic research reports 	
4. Proceedings of two annual regional workshops focusing on the results of the TRS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRS database Annual reports Data analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proceedings of stakeholder workshops at the national and regional levels 	
5. Proceedings of two regional conferences focusing on the reports on selected research themes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three country case studies on how to integrate rural dimensions in the PRS process so as effectively to reduce poverty Policy framework for empowering the rural poor and producer organizations in the design, monitoring and implementation of the PRSs Recommended programme implementation strategies and effectiveness tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thematic research reports Proceedings of two regional conferences Three country strategic opportunities papers revised and reoriented according to the results of the study 	
6. Operational exchange network on PRSs as they relate to poverty reduction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A network of stakeholders involved in the implementation of the PRSPs in West and Central Africa (disaggregated by gender) Operational exchange network is functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational exchange network Producer organization annual reports Programme's final publication or report Mainstreaming the framework in 	

Narrative Summary	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced regional knowledge in policy dialogue Enhance the work of the Platform for Rural Development and Food Security for West and Central Africa and Fidafrigue 	other Western and Central Africa Division countries	and outcomes.
7. Guidelines for improving the PRS in the three focus countries so as to insure stakeholder participation and poverty reduction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines 	
<i>Activities</i>			
1.1 Consolidated typology of indicators for monitoring poverty reduction at the national and regional levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviews of the different stakeholder indicators for monitoring PRSs (disaggregated by gender) Develop a list of indicators, including results and impact management system and performance-based allocation indicators Develop a typology of the various indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of the review 	Assumptions (all activities): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy makers, development agencies and communities are fully collaborating with the programme Conducive institutional environment for the active participation of community members, NGOs, the private sector and other stakeholders in implementing the tracking system Stakeholders do not share information.
2.1 HIPC update for all countries of country progress within the HIPC PRSP processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Database on the implementation of the PRSP as this relates to rural poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tracking system database 	
3.1 Review and analysis of the poverty and rural focus in PRSP 3.2 Assessment of PRSP institutional arrangements and monitoring and evaluation systems in five countries 3.3 Synthesis of the performance-based allocation system assessment reports 3.4 Literature reviews.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typologies of PRSP processes Profiling of poverty trends Reports on PRSP processes Paper synthesizing performance-based allocation system assessment in selected countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literature reviews Field results Programme reports 	

Narrative Summary	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
4.1 In-depth analysis of existing rural poverty assessments in light of their characterizations of both the content and coverage of rural poverty 4.2 Identification of research sites 4.3 Household- and community-level data collection 4.4 Typologies of PRS issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three country reports on the PRSP monitoring and evaluation system 		
5.1 Secondary data collection 5.2 Development of a PRS database 5.3 Analysis of TRS data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country reports • Synthesis paper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual workshop proceedings 	
6.1 Ex ante and ex post analyses of PRSP options, programmes and processes for rural areas, including the alignment of the rural policy and institutional framework for these options 6.2 Assessment of the institutional arrangements and mechanisms for implementing, monitoring and evaluating the rural elements of the PRSP 6.3 Indicators and strategies for more effective targeting of rural poverty.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simulation results of the effects of and trade-offs between various investment, policy and institutional reform options with respect to poverty • Regional synthesis • Papers on selected themes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop proceedings • Papers • Technical advisory notes • Surveys • Field results • Programme reports • Methodologies 	
7.1 Develop an exchange network on PRSP-related issues 7.2 Foster stakeholder dialogue and improve the awareness and dissemination process 7.3 Offer “on-demand training” and capacity-building to stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional network is operational and monitors the implementation of the PRSPs and the impacts in rural poverty • National and regional workshops • Focus group meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and diversity of stakeholders in the network • Number and content of the training modules • Number of trained partners 	
8.1 Synthesize research results 8.2 Refine recommendations with policy-makers and other stakeholders 8.3 Develop guidelines for reforming the PRSPs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minutes of the meetings • Guidelines 	

INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK RESEARCH INSTITUTE: PROGRAMME FOR ENHANCING LIVELIHOODS OF POOR LIVESTOCK KEEPERS THROUGH INCREASED USE OF FODDER

I. BACKGROUND

1. Over two thirds of the world's 1.3 billion poor live in rural areas and rely on agriculture for a significant part of their livelihoods. If poverty reduction is to be achieved, the rural poor must be enabled to improve their lives and livelihoods by increasing the productivity, market orientation and sustainability of their farming enterprises. Livestock is an important pathway out of poverty for the rural poor. Worldwide, 50% of the poor own livestock and depend on the livestock for their livelihoods. Livestock are living assets contributing to food security and are an important source of protein and minerals for nutritional security. They provide power and manure for crop production and are the primary form of savings for the poor. Livestock products are an important source of daily income generation among rural women, who rank among the poorest livestock keepers. Poor households view livestock as one of the best investments for income generation, but the production risks may be high. Livestock can help reduce vulnerability to external shocks, increase smallholder resilience and improve livelihoods.

II. RATIONALE AND RELEVANCE TO IFAD

2. Raising the demand for livestock products presents poor livestock producers with significant opportunities to increase the benefits of their livestock and raise income through livestock-related markets. Limitations that may preclude the poor benefiting include inadequate access to land, credit and technologies and the lack of enabling policies. Poor farmers generally identify access to fodder and water as major constraints. This inability to feed livestock adequately remains the most widespread global technical constraint; removing it would enable smallholder livestock producers to improve their livelihoods by taking advantage of market opportunities and building assets. The adoption of fodder innovations also has the potential to contribute to overall system sustainability and enhance natural assets through positive effects on soil fertility, thereby increasing the ground cover along with the associated benefits (biodiversity, carbon sequestration) for the national and global communities and improving system resilience.

3. This programme will create synergies and have a multiplier effect on research and development efforts by strengthening existing partnerships and developing new alliances with ongoing IFAD poverty-focused programmes. The programme presents a unique opportunity to reach diverse systems in a cost-effective manner by linking IFAD to the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and other donor-funded country programmes using their management units for programme implementation, thus adding value to past and current IFAD investments. Three countries have been selected based on poverty, population density and the diversity of production systems so as to allow for transregional analysis and to promote learning across three different regions of the developing world based on location-specific research linked to relevant IFAD loan programmes in those countries.

III. THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME

4. **Target group.** The primary beneficiaries of this programme will be the rural poor who depend on livestock and livestock services, as defined by IFAD:

- small ruminant farmers, who are generally the poorest of livestock keepers (often women);
- smallholder dairy farmers with opportunities to increase milk sales so as to raise household incomes;

- landless livestock keepers who will benefit from the increased supply of fodder materials; and
- resource-poor smallholder farmers without livestock who can adopt innovations to produce seeds or fodder.

5. **Key programme activities.** This programme will address fodder constraints in a holistic manner, building on advances in participatory and innovation systems research, knowledge management and concepts and approaches for scaling up and out. It will be based on existing work and link to ongoing poverty reduction programmes, taking a participatory approach to constraint identification and alleviation among a range of stakeholders in pilot learning sites. Generic lessons will be drawn from the understanding gained from and the development of innovative processes with diverse partners involved in dairy, maize, or beans in Ethiopia, sheep and barley rangelands in the Syrian Arab Republic and mixed livestock-crop (mainly rice) systems in Viet Nam. Activities will include:

- **Building partnerships and alliances to reach the poor.** The identification of opportunities to link to ongoing IFAD and other poverty reduction programmes and stakeholder assessments will be followed up by in-country programme planning workshops with partners. Spatial analysis tools based on geographic information systems, socio-economic and policy analysis, and participatory and innovative systems approaches will be applied to identify representative pilot learning sites with high fodder demand and pro-poor enabling environments that promise high probabilities of adoption and provide opportunities for partnerships that can facilitate replicating and scaling-up results to reach the poor in other regions.
- **Enhancing options for effective and innovative communication and delivery systems to improve fodder supply.** Combinations of institutional and technical options to enhance access to fodder will be developed, tested and adapted through participatory processes. Dissemination and scaling out of innovations selected by farmers will rely on local delivery pathways and seed systems involving civil society and private-sector groups, facilitating linkages between such actors and developing innovative approaches for the communication of options. For technical options, these may include local radio, cartoons, magazines, theatre, videos and extension field days. The outcomes of a System-Wide Livestock Programme workshop on scaling out has documented strategies and approaches for the identification of best practices that can be tested and used in programme implementation.
- **Capacity strengthening through the provision of information and training.** This component will target farmers (especially representatives of rural vulnerable groups), extension workers and NGO staff involved in rural development and poverty reduction programmes, as well as other stakeholders who will be identified through programme activities and whose capacities will be strengthened through participation in the development of manuals and booklets, courses, field days and south-south workshops. Training will cover the use of innovative systems approaches and technical issues relating to participatory fodder development and management and will result in a core of skilled human resources capable of applying diverse approaches to enhance the impact of fodder innovations.
- **Drawing and applying generic lessons on processes and partnerships for scaling innovations up and out.** Transregional and spatial analyses, ex ante farmer-based impact assessments and process evaluations will be used to compare potential economic and environmental impacts. Studies on institutional arrangements and the success and failure of alternative approaches across sites and systems will allow generic lessons to be

drawn and replicated in other regions on innovation processes and the uptake of fodder interventions and their role in improving livestock-related livelihoods.

IV. EXPECTED OUTPUTS, EXPECTED BENEFITS

6. **Goal.** To improve the livelihoods of poor livestock keepers in Ethiopia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam through increased access to and adoption of fodder innovations.

7. **Objectives.** Working with partners and farmers so as to strengthen the capacity of poor livestock keepers to select and adopt fodder options and access market opportunities to enable them to improve their livelihoods and the sustainability of their farming systems.

8. **Outputs.** Through work with proven innovations in pilot learning sites, the specific outputs will be:

- mechanisms for strengthening or establishing multi-stakeholder alliances that enable scaling fodder innovations up and out with a high likelihood of successful application in other programmes;
- options for effective delivery systems, including innovative communication strategies and on-farm interventions to improve fodder supply;
- the enhanced capacity of programme partners to experiment with and use fodder innovations through the effective communication of technical information and training in diverse areas so as to place fodder interventions in the context of systems of innovation; and
- generic lessons with wide applicability in innovation processes and systems; communication strategies and partnerships that provide an enabling environment to enhance the scaling up and out of fodder innovations.

V. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

9. A coalition of partners involving rural communities, national agricultural research systems (NARS), civil society, the private sector and development programmes, together with international agricultural research centres, will ensure that the best of science and technology is made available to the rural poor and to bring skills in participatory problem identification and problem solving into the programme. The programme will complement a similar programme funded by the Department for International Development (United Kingdom) and being implemented in India and Nigeria, thereby providing considerable scope for the cross-fertilization of ideas so as to generate and share knowledge. Arrangements to link with IFAD programmes and the involvement of partners and pilot learning sites will be finalized at stakeholder meetings. The activities at pilot learning sites will be demand-driven and implemented by poor livestock keepers, with support from programme staff. Developing and enhancing the capabilities of partners for learning and knowledge sharing mechanisms will impinge upon the long-term impacts of the programme. As implementing institution, ILRI will manage funds according to internationally accepted accounting practices and with annual internal and external audits, which will also cover downstream expenditure on the part of the programme partners. The programme is a four-year multi-partner, multi-donor programme. It will be managed by an ILRI programme manager. The Technical Advisory Division (IFAD) will be responsible for supervision. National stakeholder committees will be established to guide activities in each country. IFAD staff and programme management unit staff will be invited to participate in planning and in steering committee meetings. Programme management unit and IFAD staff costs for such attendance are not covered by financing supplied through this IFAD grant.

VI. INDICATIVE PROGRAMME COSTS AND FINANCING

10. A monitoring and evaluation process to measure progress and assess how the rural poor use fodder for improving their livelihood strategies, gain access to assets and have greater influence and control over policies that affect them will be put in place. Results from the ongoing activities in India and Nigeria suggest that the work programme will also be adjusted in relation to lessons learned with respect to facilitating and empowering partners.

11. The total cost of the programme is USD 2 210 000, of which USD 1 600 000 is the IFAD grant amount (see the table). Approximately USD 610 000 will be contributed by the collaborating CGIAR centres and their national agricultural research system partners in the form of in-cash and in-kind contributions.

**Total Budget Including Cofinancing by Partners
(USD '000)**

	IFAD	CGIAR partners	NARS partners	Total
Personnel	242	240	120	602
Travel	22	–	–	22
Research operations	726	120	80	926
Equipment	50	–	–	50
Capacity-building and workshops	222	20	–	242
Reporting and publications	50	30	–	80
Administrative overhead	88	–	–	288
Total	1 600	410	200	2 210

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

	Hierarchy of Objective, Purpose/Output and Activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Overall Objective	To improve the livelihoods of poor livestock keepers in Ethiopia, Syria and Viet Nam through the increased use of fodder.			
Specific programme purpose	Working with partners and farmers to strengthen the capacity of poor livestock keepers to select and adopt fodder options and access market opportunities to enable them to improve their livelihoods and the sustainability of their farming systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The capacity of farmers and fodder service providers to respond to changes in livestock feed constraints enhanced in at least three pilot learning sites in each of the three countries • The average income and natural asset base of livestock-keeping households increased through improved feeding by 10% in pilot learning sites • The use of food feed crops and forages to support livestock production increased by 10% in pilot learning sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty analysis • Number of people living on less than \$1 per day • Household surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock services related to improved livestock nutrition are supported by governments • Institutional and policy environment does not preclude functional partnerships, etc,
Specific programme objective	To understand the factors and processes that determine the success of fodder innovations in developing countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme report with synthesis of factors affecting effectiveness of fodder systems available by the end of Year 4 • Networks of actors involved in fodder innovations in pilot sites in Ethiopia, Syria and Viet Nam functioning effectively by the end of Year 4. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market surveys for livestock products • Number of livestock keepers accessing fodder innovations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National policies support livestock sector
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mechanisms for strengthening or establishing multistakeholder alliances that enable the scaling up and out of fodder technologies. 2. Options for effective delivery systems, including innovative communication strategies and on-farm interventions to improve fodder supply. 3. The enhanced capacity of programme partners to experiment with and use fodder innovations through effective communications, technical information and 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Annual stakeholder meetings and technical committee meetings held regularly in each country 2.1 Database on all food-feed crop and forage seed systems and product market opportunities for each country by the end of Year 1 2.2 At least ten operational food-feed crop and forage seed systems effectively supported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting reports • Forage and food-feed crop innovations available to farmers • Technical fact sheets and public awareness information • Training reports • Reports on uptake and scaling up of fodder innovations and processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policies support poor smallholder livestock farmers • Markets for livestock products continue to grow • Convention on biological diversity and intellectual property rights does not limit access to foraging for genetic resources.

	Hierarchy of Objective, Purpose/Output and Activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
	<p>training in diverse areas, placing fodder interventions in the context of systems of innovation.</p> <p>4. Generic lessons with wide applicability on innovative processes and systems; communication strategies and partnerships that provide an enabling environment to enhance the scaling up and out of fodder innovations.</p>	<p>programme activities in each country by year 4</p> <p>3.1 Different types of media and innovative communications systems used to deliver information on fodder innovations for scaling up by Year 2</p> <p>3.2 Partners trained in skills required for undertaking programme activities by the end of Year 1</p> <p>4.1 Cross-regional analysis of factors supporting the take-up of fodder innovations and the impact of innovations on the livelihoods of rural poor across countries assessed to draw lessons by Year 4</p> <p>4.2 By Year 4, processes and institutional lessons learned and applied in other sites.</p>		
Activities	<p>According to output 1</p> <p>1.1 Strategy workshop</p> <p>1.2 Programme workshop to identify potential fodder interventions and pilot sites</p> <p>1.3 The development of geographic information systems on pilot sites in relation to fodder interventions</p> <p>1.4 Assessment of fodder demand, stakeholders</p>	<p>1.11 Workshop report available by mid-Year 1</p> <p>1.21 Coalition of partners to guide the testing and adoption process formed during the first three months of the programme</p> <p>1.22 Selection of pilot learning sites within regions completed, and work in these initiated by Year 1</p> <p>1.31 Demand, market opportunities, priorities, delivery pathways and fodder options and policies for improved livelihoods identified by mid-Year 1</p> <p>1.32 Participatory problem diagnosis, stakeholder workshops and meetings completed during Year 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of partners and staff working in the programme • Progress reports • Reports and databases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget allocated to programme • Funding to programme is adequate • Access to forage and food-feed crop germplasm is not constrained.

	Hierarchy of Objective, Purpose/Output and Activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
	and policy actors 1.5 Local stakeholder workshops to establish partnership principles and practices and develop workplans.	1.41 Participatory rural appraisal approaches involving smallholders and dissemination agents used for fodder selection in all pilot sites by mid-Year 2 1.51 Partnerships and workplans developed by early Year 1.		
	According to output 2 2.1 Analysis of delivery pathways for scaling up interventions. 2.2 Establishment of communication networks 2.3 Development of fodder multiplication systems.	2.11 Alternative seed delivery systems and communication mechanisms identified by mid-Year 2 2.21 Forage and feed technologies tested by farmers and community groups in pilot leaning sites by Year 2 2.31 Participatory experimentation with and selection of fodder innovations and technologies completed 2.32 Seed and related delivery systems functioning in all sites by the end of Year 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database on seed delivery systems • Fodder innovations being tested • Fodder germplasm available for farmers • Communication networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor livestock keepers demand fodder innovations.
	According to output 3 3.1 Development of appropriate communication strategies for scaling up and joint learning 3.2 Identification of capacity-building needs	3.11 Development of information/ training materials by farmers and the dissemination of information on fodder options ongoing from Year 1 3.12 Farmer-to-farmer visits commenced by Year 2 3.21 Assessment of capacity needs and training of collaborators completed by Year 1 3.22 Development of communication materials in Years 1 through 4 3.23 Capacity development in innovation systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact sheets and technical bulletins • Field day reports • Training courses and reports • Workshop reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity of partners requires enhancing.

	Hierarchy of Objective, Purpose/Output and Activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
		approaches in Years 1 and 2		
	<p>According to output 4</p> <p>4.1 Policy and institutional analysis</p> <p>4.2 Monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>4.3 Extrapolation of results</p> <p>4.4 Cross-country analysis</p> <p>4.5 Final programme workshop.</p>	<p>4.11 Reports on local and national livestock-related policies available by mid-Year 2</p> <p>4.21 Annual progress reports and final report in relation to achievement of programme outputs and outcomes</p> <p>4.31 Extrapolation of results initiated by early Year 3</p> <p>4.32 Scaling up strategy in place by the end of Year 2</p> <p>4.41 Comparative assessment of experiences across sites, generic lessons documented and strategies identified for replication in other sites</p> <p>4.42 Processes, policies and pathways for improved communication, dissemination and scaling-up of fodder innovations identified across regions by Year 3</p> <p>4.51 Draft of final programme report available by the end of Year 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports • Impact assessment • Guidelines and strategies for scaling up fodder innovations • Communication strategy • Process documentation 	<p>Pro-poor policies are adopted by governments.</p>