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Enabling the rural poor  
to overcome poverty

**President's report on proposed  
grants under the global/regional  
grants window to  
non-CGIAR-supported international  
centres**

Executive Board — Ninetieth Session  
Rome, 17-18 April 2007

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For: **Approval**

## **Note to Executive Board Directors**

This document is submitted for approval by the Executive Board.

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## **Abbreviations and acronyms**

ICT	information and communication technology
IDRC	International Development Research Center
ISRIC	World Soil Information

## **Recommendation for approval**

The Executive Board is invited to approve the recommendations for grants under the global/regional grants window to non-CGIAR-supported international centres as contained in paragraph 10 (pages 2 and 3).



## **President's report on proposed grants under the global/regional grants window to non-CGIAR-supported international centres**

I submit the following report and recommendation on three proposed grants for agricultural research and training to non-Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)-supported international centres in the amount of US\$4.085 million.

### **Part I – Introduction**

1. This report recommends the provision of IFAD support to the research and training programmes of the following non-CGIAR-supported international centres: the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), World Soil Information (ISRIC) and the Executive Secretariat of the Andrés Bello Agreement.
2. The documents of the grants for approval by the Executive Board are contained in the annexes to this report:
  - (i) International Development Research Centre (IDRC): Programme for Knowledge Networking for Rural Development in Asia/Pacific Region (ENRAP) – Phase III;
  - (ii) World Soil Information (ISRIC): Programme for Green Water Credits – Pilot Operation; and
  - (iii) Executive Secretariat of the Andrés Bello Agreement: Regional Programme in Support of Rural Populations of African Descent in Latin America.
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 the IFAD Policy for Grant Financing, which was 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/or
  - (b) building pro-poor capacities of partner institutions, including community-based organizations and NGOs.
5. Deriving from these core objectives, the specific aims of IFAD's grant support relate to: (a) the Fund's target groups and their household food security strategies, specifically in remote and marginalized agroecological areas; (b) technologies that build on traditional local/indigenous 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) 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) access to input/product markets and 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 objectives.

7. The Programme for Knowledge Networking for Rural Development in Asia/Pacific Region (ENRAP) – Phase III will respond to both strategic objectives of the IFAD’s policy for grant financing outlined in paragraph 4. It aims to build the capacity of pro-poor institutions by enabling the individuals who work in institutions associated with IFAD projects and in partner institutions to learn by sharing knowledge and information through networks. The programme promotes pro-poor research through support to five action research subprojects with IFAD operations on information and communication technology (ICT)<sup>1</sup> applications for improved livelihoods. The specific aims (d) and (e) outlined in paragraph 5 above are also addressed.
8. The Programme for Green Water Credits – Pilot Operation proposal is aligned with several of IFAD’s strategic objectives. By linking these objectives, IFAD’s capacity to develop new tools, mobilize additional resources and enhance its development effectiveness will be strengthened. This programme will entail forming partnerships with relevant institutions and will reinforce IFAD’s role in determining **upstream** innovative research for **downstream** application and will foster country-level investments. The Green Water Credits – Pilot Operation targets rural poor farmers and pastoralists as primary beneficiaries and stakeholders; it is designed to be equitable and gender-sensitive.<sup>2</sup> This programme supports the specific aims (c) and (d) of the grant policy outlined in paragraph 5 above.
9. The Regional Programme in Support of Rural Populations of African Descent in Latin America is also consistent with these core objectives, and will address the specific aims (a), (b) and (c) outlined in paragraph 5 above.

## Part II – Recommendation

10. 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 Knowledge Networking for Rural Development in Asia/Pacific Region (ENRAP) – Phase III shall make a grant not exceeding one million and eighty-five thousand United States dollars (US\$1,085,000) to the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) 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 herein.

FURTHER RESOLVED: that the Fund, in order to finance, in part, the Programme for Green Water Credits – Pilot Operation, shall make a grant not exceeding one million five hundred thousand United States dollars (US\$1,500,000) to World Soil Information (ISRIC) 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 herein.

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<sup>1</sup> Information and communication technologies (ICTs) include a wide range of electronic media, such as telephone, fax, television and radio. New ICTs include the Internet, e-mail, computers, mobile phones, digital cameras, databases and portals.

<sup>2</sup> In the poorer rural areas in Africa agricultural activities are to a large part undertaken in female headed households. It is particularly important to include these households in the design of the Green Water Credits scheme viz their capacity to perform appropriate land and water management.



FURTHER RESOLVED: that the Fund, in order to finance, in part, the Regional Programme in Support of Rural Populations of African Descent in Latin America, shall make a grant not exceeding one million five hundred thousand United States dollars (US\$1,500,000) to the Executive Secretariat of the Andrés Bello Agreement 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 herein.

Lennart Båge  
President

## **International Development Research Centre (IDRC): Programme for Knowledge Networking for Rural Development in Asia/Pacific Region (ENRAP) – Phase III**

### **I. Background**

1. The ENRAP programme began in 1998 and covered eight countries in the Asia and the Pacific region. It was financed with a grant of US\$750,000 to IDRC for a three-year pilot period through the Programme for Electronic Networking for Rural Asia/Pacific Projects (ENRAP). The IDRC provided cofinancing of US\$100,000 to the programme. The ENRAP programme was created to help IFAD projects in the region benefit from the advantages of the rapid growth in basic information and communication technology (ICT) – such as e-mail and internet services – of which they were being deprived, often as a result of their remote location. An evaluation of the first phase by the Office of Evaluation in 2001 found that the programme had successfully built capacity in the use of internet-based technologies and had raised awareness of the need to capture and share local knowledge. However, gains from horizontal networking among projects and from vertical networking between IFAD and its projects were limited.
2. A second IFAD grant of US\$1 million, accompanied by cofinancing from IDRC of US\$287,000, supported the continuation of the ENRAP programme for three years. The second phase (hereafter ENRAP II) expanded network coverage to encompass 40 projects from eight countries and five IFAD-funded grant programmes. It addressed issues of connectivity while broadening its support to provide individual projects with new ways of documenting and sharing learning experiences on good practices in rural development. ENRAP II resulted in an emerging sense of community among projects, made possible by the combination of face-to-face meetings backed up by the programme's electronic networking tools and information-sharing platform. Upon closure of the IFAD grant for ENRAP II in May 2006, IDRC provided an additional US\$265,000 so that ENRAP would continue to operate until May 2007. This has assured continuity and demonstrated IDRC's commitment to the programme, which is matched by the support it provides to ICT innovations for rural livelihoods (outlined in the Pan Asia Networking Prospectus 2006-2011).
3. A completion evaluation of ENRAP II by the Asia and the Pacific Division in March 2006, found that the second phase had increased connectivity, improved skills among project staff in the use of selected technology, and strengthened local and national networks. Use of the regional ENRAP site also intensified considerably. Users per month rose from 320 in July 2004 to 788 in July 2006, while hits per month grew from 29,000 to 55,000. However, the network still did not cover all projects in the region. Impact was limited largely to project management units, and fell short of enabling the communities themselves to make use of ICT. It was recommended that a third phase was needed to expand the network to include all ongoing projects, increase the emphasis on national networks, and pursue objectives unmet during phase II in terms of ICT applications for communities.

### **II. Rationale and relevance to IFAD**

4. ENRAP III constitutes a means to operationalize the IFAD Strategic Framework 2007-2010, by enhancing access to better technology, one of the framework's six strategic objectives. The third phase will serve to achieve the framework's operational outcome of enhanced capacity for programme development and implementation.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Paragraphs 31 and 59, IFAD Strategic Framework 2007-2010 (EB 2006/89/R.2).

5. The ENRAP programme has been IFAD's main vehicle for "strengthening learning and knowledge sharing within the region". It will continue to provide the means to achieve this stated objective of the IFAD Strategy for Knowledge Management,<sup>2</sup> by creating the "stronger linkages with IFAD country programmes and thematic networks" that the strategy seeks to promote.<sup>3</sup> ENRAP III will be an essential tool for knowledge management by IFAD in Asia and the Pacific.
6. IFAD grant assistance for this third phase will allow the network of IFAD-financed projects that has emerged during the first two phases to be consolidated, widening the relationships and processes for knowledge sharing that have been developed. An additional three-year phase will allow projects and other partners to internalize networking and network use as a standard way of sharing knowledge and information.
7. In addition to providing financing, IFAD will play an important role in maintaining the long-term arrangements for the basic coordination and information technology functions that underpin electronic networking support. IFAD will use ENRAP as a test case for identifying the best means of ensuring long-term durability of regional networks, in the context of the corporate knowledge management strategy.

### III. The proposed programme

8. The ultimate goal of ENRAP III is to enhance knowledge and information sharing in order to reduce rural poverty. Specifically, it aims: (i) to lead IFAD projects and partners to make greater use of regional and country programme networks to actively share knowledge and information; and (ii) to make ICT applications that have proved successful in improving rural livelihoods accessible to network participants for replication and scaling up.
9. Key programme activities will be:
  - **Country programme networking.** The programme will seek to increase networking among the individuals and institutions associated with IFAD country programmes at the national level through promoting face-to-face meetings and events – such as exchange visits – to build relationships among network participants so that they can share and learn from one another. In addition, electronic tools will be developed to provide network members with the means to easily access, store and exchange the knowledge products that they produce or use, such as extension materials, impact analyses, workshop reports, videos, brochures, guidelines, manuals and technical studies. There will be an emphasis on providing materials in local languages to maximize accessibility among beneficiaries. Electronic tools may include websites, electronic mailing lists, online reference centres and country programme directories
  - **Regional programme networking.** ENRAP III will also support continued networking at the regional level through physical meetings and electronic means. This will include one regional meeting of all network participants – which will coincide with the annual performance review workshop held in the region by the Asia and the Pacific Division – complemented by other special purpose meetings. Activities to improve and expand regional electronic networking capacity include: (i) upgrading of the ENRAP website; (ii) briefing all new projects on the network; (iii) establishing routine procedures for participants to identify and make fellow participants aware of web-based information that could be of particular interest to their projects; (iv) building relationships with complementary networks; and (v) facilitating electronic discussions.

<sup>2</sup> Presented for approval by Executive Board in April 2007 (EB 2007/90/R.4).

<sup>3</sup> IFAD Strategy for Knowledge Management, appendix III, Results framework (EB 2007/90/R.4).

- **Action research on ICT for livelihoods.** Five action research subprojects will be implemented on ICT applications for improved livelihoods. The subprojects will be hosted by interested ongoing projects that have participated in the identification of research areas. This will entail: (i) a survey of current research activities and researchers in the field of ICT and rural livelihoods, identification and selection of five key focus areas for research, based on consultations with projects and other network participants; (ii) implementation of action research subprojects, which will include continuous analysis and compilation of research findings to produce guidelines and recommendation for other network partners; and (iii) dissemination of the research findings and knowledge acquired in the form of technical notes and guidelines for the ENRAP network and other relevant networks and partners.

#### IV. Expected outputs and benefits

10. Greater knowledge and information sharing among IFAD and partner institutions will improve pro-poor development capacity. This impact will be heightened by the findings of the pro-poor research on ICT for improved livelihoods, which will lead to easier and more frequent knowledge and information sharing.
  - Expected results of ENRAP III include:
    - A network of IFAD programmes, projects and partners in Asia and the Pacific that is integrated with other IFAD corporate, regional and country programme networks and supported by a region-wide website providing innovative online tools for sharing knowledge and information;
    - At least twelve participant-driven country programme networks, integrated with IFAD regional and corporate networks, which have access to electronic tools to facilitate the sharing of the knowledge products they generate and use;
    - Country programme websites, for six of the twelve country networks, providing online access to all basic IFAD country programme documents, knowledge products, and electronic tools such as bulletin boards or telephone directories;
    - Technical advisory notes to disseminate at least three ENRAP-tested ICT applications that prove successful;
    - Policy briefs for governments and development assistance providers on ways to facilitate use of successful ICT applications;
    - At least three articles published in peer-reviewed journals on the impact on livelihoods of innovative ICT applications that use widely available technologies;
    - Experienced staff in five IFAD projects able to share the skills and knowledge acquired in action research on ICT, and to test ICT applications.
  - The benefits envisaged are:
    - IFAD and its partners will use networks to actively share knowledge and information;
    - Information and communications technologies found successful through ENRAP testing will be accessible for replication and scaling up.

## V. Implementation arrangements

11. ENRAP III will be implemented by IDRC. IDRC staff in Ottawa and New Delhi responsible for the Pan Asia Networking programme will oversee ENRAP III implementation, drawing upon other IDRC programme and operational units for technical backstopping and management support. IFAD's Asia and the Pacific Division (PI) will supervise the programme. PI will draw upon support from other IFAD operational units including those responsible for knowledge management and communications. ENRAP III will define its institutional relationship with other regional and corporate networks in accordance with the IFAD Strategic Framework 2007-2010 and the IFAD Strategy for Knowledge Management.
12. ENRAP III will work in close consultation with country programme managers at IFAD headquarters and also at the country level to support in-country members of IFAD country programme teams. These teams will include the country programme managers, field presence officers and ad hoc facilitators.
13. IDRC will collaborate with institutions subcontracted to undertake action research subprojects under the ICT for livelihoods component. These institutions could include current IDRC research partners such as M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (India), Universitas Terbuka (Indonesia) or DrukNet (Bhutan). New partnerships may also be established, for example, with mobile phone manufacturers or service providers, such as Grameen Phone in Bangladesh. IDRC will make a special effort to collaborate with the private sector in implementing action research subprojects on ICT.
14. In addition, IDRC will collaborate with related knowledge management and networking efforts such as the World Agriculture Information Centre of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the Agriculture Information Network being planned by the Asian Development Bank for the Greater Mekong Subregion.

## VI. Indicative programme costs and financing

15. The total cost of the three-year programme (2007-2010) is estimated at US\$2,146,000. The IFAD grant contribution is equal to an amount of US\$1,085,000, as shown in the table below.
16. The remainder of the programme costs will be financed by IDRC in the amount of US\$1,061,000. In-kind contributions will be made by IFAD loan-financed projects and by other institutions to cover staff time and materials for research subprojects, and participation in and organization of in-country events and meetings.

### Summary of budget and financing plan

(In United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>IFAD</i>
Equipment, workshops and seminars	276 000
Training, technical assistance and studies	244 000
Service contracts	246 000
Programme coordination unit staff, office operations	220 000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>986 000</b>
Overhead charges (10 per cent)	99 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 085 000</b>

# Logical framework – Knowledge Networking for Rural Development in Asia/Pacific Region (ENRAP)

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p><b>Goal</b> Increased sharing of knowledge and information for rural poverty reduction.</p>	<p>Sustainable exchanges of knowledge and information among different network members Heightened understanding of existing and emerging research on ICT and rural livelihoods</p>	<p>IFAD Annual Portfolio Performance Review Independent evaluation in 4<sup>th</sup> year Future IFAD COSOPs, project design documents IDRC Pan Asia Network Annual Reports</p>	
<p><b>Purpose (Outcomes)</b> IFAD partners and projects are using networks to actively share knowledge and information.</p>	<p>Number of “hits” on national and regional websites, target: increased by 100 per cent (baseline regional site, unique visitors 788 per month) No. of postings by ENRAP list serve member, target: increased by 100 per cents (baseline for regional site, 5 per month) No. of queries by ENRAP list serve members to fellow network members, target: increased by 100 per cent No. of exchange visits between projects, target: increased by 100 per cent No. of readily available, user-friendly materials that document tests and how to apply proven technologies. target: at least 1 per subproject Level of online and face-to-face engagement during the participatory planning processes. target: increase by 50 per cent IFAD projects and others interested in the relationship between ICT and rural livelihoods consult the research outputs produced. Target: at least 25 per cent of projects read or listen to results of one ICT subproject Measurement of social capital Qualitative case studies of empowerment, capacity building, policy influence and innovation. Target: at least 4. Quantitative (eg costs, benefits) and qualitative evidence (eg capacity building, empowerment) of the impact of tested ICT intervention on livelihoods</p>	<p>ENRAP M&amp;E System ENRAP III Regional Website IFAD Poverty Portal Examining the online tools (wikis, blogs etc.) and capturing the essence of formal face-to-face exchanges during participatory network planning and design processes Baseline data is produced Check to see how many articles/journals etc. have cited the research outputs</p>	
<p>Information and communications technology applications found to successfully improve rural livelihoods are accessible for replication and up-scaling.</p>			

<i>Narrative Summary</i>	<i>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</i>	<i>Means of Verification</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
<b>Outputs</b>			
<b>Networking Component</b>			
Self-sustaining country programme networks, composed of IFAD projects and partners, in countries with three or more on-going IFAD projects	Level of verbal and written interactions between projects and in-country project partners. Target: increased 50 per cent Steady flow of exchanges on pertinent topics. Target: email discussions attract at least 25 per cent of total estimate network members,	ENRAP M&E system PI Annual Portfolio Review Periodic study of online exchanges (via the list) – to understand the nature, origin etc. of the posts	Country programme partners in govt able to mobilize resources to support sites they find useful
Self-sustaining websites in national languages to support six country programme networks in sharing of information and knowledge	Agreed country-level hosting arrangements, target: 4 countries. Existence ownership, maintenance and sustainability of country programme sites. Target 3 agreements	ENRAP Completion Report Internet	
A self-sustaining regional network composed of projects and partners who share information and knowledge.	Annual Performance Review Workshop Objectives include reference to learning and knowledge sharing and Outcomes	Reports of Annual Performance Review Workshop ENRAP M&E system	
An up-graded ENRAP internet site in English, linked to the Rural Poverty Portal and country programme network sites, that enables network members to share information and knowledge	IFAD funding of incremental costs to maintain network as part of Rural Poverty Portal	IFAD AWPB	Continued IFAD support to Rural Poverty Portal
<b>ICT for Livelihoods Component</b>			
User-friendly materials for replicating and upscaling ENRAP-tested ICT applications proven successful in improving the livelihoods of the rural poor	Published guidelines, technical advisory notes, policy briefs. Target at least 10 related pieces Consensus on the scope and definitions relating to ICT and rural livelihoods	ENRAP Grant Completion Report ENRAP Internet Site Scoping study (literature review, institutions, partners etc.)	
Research articles and reports including quantitative (income levels, financial sustainability, etc.) and qualitative evidence (capacity building, empowerment, etc.) of the impact of intervention on livelihoods	Understanding of national and regional specificities (opportunities and challenges) Informed decisions toward choosing research foci and testing innovative ICT Ongoing contribution to the body of research developed	Guidelines on research in the area of ICT and rural livelihoods Contributions, access, and dissemination of publications.	

ADB – Asian Development Bank  
ICT – Information and Communication Technologies  
IDRC – International Development Research Centre  
IT – Information Technology  
US\$ – United States dollars

## World Soil Information (ISRIC): Programme for Green Water Credits – Pilot Operation

### I. Background and rationale

1. Innovative action is needed to reach the vast majority of poor rural households that depend on rainfed farming in Africa. These households are highly vulnerable to the risks of land degradation and climate change, forecast to reduce agricultural production in Africa by 15 per cent by 2020, through greater evaporative demand and increasingly unpredictable rainfall. The most cost-effective way to cope with this impending challenge is to increase water storage in farmers' fields.
2. Farmers and pastoralists are key managers of soil and water but their services often go unrecognized and unrewarded. The concept of **Green Water Credits** rectifies this market failure by rewarding upstream water producers for specified environmental management services that determine water supplies to consumers downstream. Rewards may be in the form of cash or other more lasting benefits.
3. Systems for payments for environmental services are already in operation in the countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and in Latin America.<sup>1</sup> There is growing trade in carbon credits but there are few examples in the water sector. Economic pressures often prevent land users from implementing sustainable practices; the resulting land degradation undermines rural livelihoods, food and water security, and supporting ecosystems, and drives people from rural areas to cities. Green Water Credits addresses this issue directly, linking four domains: the bio-physical (land and water management), the social (livelihoods), governance (institutional and legal framework) and the financial. IFAD's commitment to implementing change and promoting innovation beyond the research community, could work in synergy with Green Water Credits and make potentially globally significant contributions to the alleviation of rural poverty.
4. The proposed programme addresses several of IFAD's strategic objectives (i.e. access to land and water, improved agricultural technology, appropriate financial services, and participative policy processes) and links them together to strengthen IFAD's capacity to develop new tools, mobilize additional resources and enhance its development effectiveness. The partnership with the Green Water Credits programme will enhance IFAD's role in determining **upstream** innovative research for **downstream** application and foster country-level investments. Green Water Credits targets rural poor farmers and pastoralists as primary beneficiaries and stakeholders. The programme is designed to be equitable and gender-aware.<sup>2</sup> Pilot operations will take place in river basins in which IFAD is already operating (for example in Kenya and Morocco).
5. This grant builds on the IFAD-supported proof-of-concept study of Green Water Credits, which demonstrated the potential to enhance rural livelihoods, especially those of the poorest groups, and the need to deal with land and water issues simultaneously. Its technical thrust is corroborated by the recent comprehensive assessment of water management for agriculture undertaken by the International Water Management Institute and CGIAR. The learning potential of regional and cross-regional extension will be exploited through IFAD's thematic groups. Specifically, the thematic groups on community-based natural resource management will serve as the IFAD focal point. The Green Water Credits pilot operation will use linkages with investment programmes in the field and policy dialogue processes as platforms for institutionalization, multiplication and sustainability.

<sup>1</sup> *Lessons learned from payments for environmental services*. Green Water Credits Rept 2, ISRIC – World Soil Information, Wageningen, 2006.

<sup>2</sup> In poorer rural areas in Africa, agricultural activities are to a large part undertaken in woman-headed households. It is particularly important to include these households in the design of the Green Water Credits scheme, in view of their capacity to manage land and water effectively.



## II. The proposed programme

6. The programme will expose ongoing IFAD investment projects in Africa to the findings of recent applied research on livelihood resilience-building options. Local and national synergies will be realized by putting national contact groups firmly in charge of design and delivery of Green Water Credits in the pilot operations. This implementation model is likely to provide a sound basis for global scaling up.
7. Pilot basins comprise an **upstream** component (for improved *green* and *blue* water resources) and a **downstream** (water users) component. Downstream water users that can pay for proper upstream water management include hydro-power companies, industries, municipal water suppliers, irrigators and natural ecosystems.<sup>3</sup> Institutional and financial mechanisms will be specifically designed to reach the rural poor, based on proven formats identified in the proof-of-concept study. The negotiating and dispute-resolution capacities of the stakeholders will be strengthened by building upon established farmers' groups, basin organizations and water users' associations. Existing institutions will be developed as platforms for negotiation, resource management and learning.
8. The introduction of market-based incentives will mean engagement at the political level with national governments (for the requisite legal and regulatory framework) and with regional/continental organizations (for wider application in the future). The direct involvement of IFAD is envisaged at this strategic level.
9. There will be two pilot operations in Africa. The first has been identified for the Tana river basin in Kenya, where the proof-of-concept is nearing successful completion, and the short list of candidates for the second includes the Sebou or Moulouya rivers in Morocco, the Mara river basin in the United Republic of Tanzania, the Blue Nile in Ethiopia, and a river basin in Madagascar.

## III. Expected results/expected benefits

- Potential of Green Water Credits to contribute to the Millennium Development Goals is demonstrated to relevant contracting parties; and decision-makers are made aware of the technical feasibility and political viability of the scheme to deliver environmental services.
  - Detailed design for operations in pilot basins is completed, and agreed locally.
  - Capacity-building within supporting institutions addresses implementation bottlenecks.
  - Support for the scheme in pilot basins has been anchored in national institutions.
  - Framework for scaling up has been defined and made available for wider application.
  - Indicators for each result will be specified in quantitative, qualitative and gender-specific terms for the selected basins, in agreement with local stakeholders, and will be presented for review and endorsement by a supervisory management committee.
10. The overarching goal of this grant is to contribute to the first and seventh Millennium Development Goals, and specifically to support the IFAD Strategic Framework 2007-2010. By introducing a reward mechanism to water resource management, Green Water Credits will increase local resilience to external shocks by building **natural capital** (by narrowing the hunger gap, improving the reliability of water flows downstream, and protecting life, land and infrastructure from flood damage) and **social capital** (rights of access to natural resources and management capacity). As a result, local people will be able to better manage their water

<sup>3</sup> For natural ecosystems the required payments for upstream water services would be made, for example, by public institutions.

resources. Upstream, this will mean improved local water resources and farm production. Downstream benefits include more reliable and better quality water flows, reduced siltation of reservoirs, better control of damaging floods, and enhanced aquatic and wetland habitats.

#### **Target group**

11. Benefits will be realized by smallholders and pastoralists in the respective basins.

## **IV. Implementation arrangements**

12. IFAD will make grant resources available to ISRIC under a grant agreement. The financial terms and responsibilities of consortium partners – namely, the Stockholm Environment Institute, the International Institute for Environment and Development, the Agricultural Economics Research Institute and Triodos Bank/K-Rep Bank – will be established through subcontracting agreements, reviewed in advance by IFAD. The grant and subcontracting agreements will include specific provisions to allow the programme to be technically and financially autonomous as regards managing the resources that it has been allocated. ISRIC will assume overall responsibility for financial and other reporting required by IFAD under the terms of the grant agreement.
13. ISRIC will manage the grant and will report every six months on progress against grant objectives. ISRIC will be responsible for the appointment of: a programme manager who will undertake day-to-day management and implementation of the workplan and budget; and a full-time programme institutional facilitator, responsible for liaison with stakeholders including funding agencies, primarily with IFAD field and headquarters operations; representation in national and international forums; and technical backstopping. As part of its counterpart contribution, ISRIC will provide facilities, equipment and communications services for the grant.
14. A supervisory management committee will be responsible for the governance of the programme, the quality control of technical activities, and the review of workplans, budgets, the implementation and documentation of outputs. The committee will meet at least once annually; IFAD is willing to host meetings in Rome. Committee membership will comprise representatives from IFAD's Technical Advisory Division and concerned regional divisions, ISRIC, one additional representative of the consortium partners, two representatives from each pilot basin (e.g. permanent secretary of the relevant ministry and the private sector), and an independent chair. Appropriate technical advisors may be seconded.
15. ISRIC will be responsible for competitively recruiting a full-time national programme coordinator, satisfactory to IFAD, in each pilot basin. The coordinator will be responsible for grant activities and for supporting a national coordinating committee, which will meet twice yearly and represent concerned ministries, parastatals, private sector operators, farmers' groups, research agencies and other civil society institutions. Operating costs will be met by the grant and parallel funding.

#### **Monitoring and evaluation**

16. A participatory monitoring and evaluation system will be developed in line with IFAD requirements. Regional and thematic networks and websites will be monitored to track the development of Green Water Credits and allied concepts and will also be used to disseminate findings.

#### **IFAD supervision**

17. Implementation of the Green Water Credits pilot programme will be supervised by the Technical Advisory Division, with technical inputs and support from IFAD's thematic groups on community-based natural resource management and rural finance, financing for which will come from non-grant resources.

#### **Technical reporting**

18. The programme manager will be responsible for timely reporting to the supervisory management committee. This will entail the preparation of the annual workplan and budget, six-monthly progress reports, and a comprehensive programme completion

report. A technical advisory note will be submitted to IFAD not later than six months after completion of the grant pilot programme. All papers, views, findings and documents pertinent to IFAD's involvement will be subject to prior approval by IFAD and acknowledgement of IFAD as co-author.

### **Financial reporting**

19. ISRIC will be responsible for the timely submission to IFAD of annual audited financial statements on the use of the grant funds, in accordance with the provisions of the grant agreement.

## **V. Indicative programme costs and financing**

20. The table below summarizes the main expenditure categories of the budget (which are aligned with ISRIC's budgetary categories).

### **Summary of budget and financing plan**

(In thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Number</i>	<i>Type of expenditure</i>	<i>IFAD</i>
1	Personnel (including subcontractors)	800
2	Professional services	310
3	Travel costs	210
4	Equipment	60
5	Operational costs, reporting and publications	90
6	Monitoring, evaluation and audit	30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 500</b>

# Logical framework - Green Water Credits

Objective hierarchy	Key performance indicators and targets	Monitoring mechanisms and information sources	Assumptions and risks
<b>Goal</b>			
The livelihood of up-stream poor watershed dwellers is improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of smallholders (min 30 per cent women) with higher monetary income</li> <li>• % of smallholder (min 30 per cent women) with improved non-financial assets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey on assets</li> </ul>	
<b>Project Purpose</b>			
Poor small - scale producers in erosion prone watersheds have adopted and are rewarded for sustainable land and water use systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 35 000 HH (of which x WHH)<sup>a</sup> in pilot Tana Basin (Kenya) and a comparable number in the second pilot watershed adopt GW practices triggering a significant shift in hydrology and sediment load</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial agreements</li> <li>• Records of the cooperatives/organizations</li> <li>• Water Board data</li> </ul>	
<b>Outputs</b>			
<b>Output 1: Advocacy and policy dialogue</b>			
Awareness of key political and private sector stakeholders and beneficiaries is raised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal basis for agreements between the lead ministries, watershed management agencies and private sectors (e.g. banks, energy sector, domestic water boards) with farmer representation established</li> <li>• Level of knowledge of GWC rules of governance ( e.g. rights and obligations) by key stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communiqués/gazettes</li> <li>• Agreements</li> <li>• Survey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compatibility between different levels of (autonomous) public administration</li> </ul>
<b>Output 2: Capacity Building</b>			
Rural public and private sector institutions and farmer organizations are strengthened in their capacities to render green water credit services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No of key staff<sup>b</sup> of rural public institutions (e.g. ministries, district and municipal councils, watershed agencies) with improved capacities in oversight of GWC services</li> <li>• CEOs/ management of private companies (e.g. banks, rural finance institutions, municipal water utilities, insurance companies) with improved capacities in administering GWC services</li> <li>• No of representatives<sup>c</sup> of farmers organizations and traditional leaders with improved capacities in brokering offer and demand of technical services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training records</li> <li>• Focus group discussions on training results</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suitable service providers are attracted and remain in pilot watershed areas</li> </ul>
<b>Output 3: Reward system</b>			
Innovative reward transfer mechanisms and instruments validated in pilot watersheds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contracts established between parties</li> <li>• Financial volume of mobilized GWC seed capital</li> <li>• Financial volume of initial transactions of GWC trust fund</li> <li>• Overheads within capital market margins</li> <li>• Accessibility and processing time of GWC requests and payouts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial transaction data</li> <li>• Records of trust funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leverage of external funds (1:10 by end of year 3)</li> </ul>
<b>Output 4: Conflict Resolution</b>			
Transparent verification and claim dispute mediation arrangements institutionalized in pilot watersheds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of real time GIS data at municipal level</li> <li>• Availability and attendance of one –stop shops at municipal level</li> <li>• All party acceptance of local/traditional conflict resolution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GIS and hydrological data</li> <li>• Attendance records</li> <li>• Survey of client satisfaction</li> <li>• Records of conflict mediation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conflict mediation arrangements are legally binding and documented in GWC contracts</li> </ul>
<p><sup>a</sup> To be specified in first year.</p> <p><sup>b</sup> To be genderized.</p> <p><sup>c</sup> To be genderized</p>			

# **Executive Secretariat of the Andrés Bello Agreement (SECAB): Regional Programme in Support of Rural Populations of African Descent in Latin America**

## **I. Background**

1. The Afro-Latino<sup>1</sup> population in Latin America and the Caribbean is estimated at between 90 million and 150 million. These people live predominantly in Brazil, Colombia, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the Caribbean, and on the Atlantic coast of Central America. They suffer from marginalization and intense social and economic exclusion, have limited access to services and lack opportunities, which in addition to the significant racial discrimination to which they are subjected, places them among the poorest of the poor. In fact, over 90 per cent of Afro-Latino population is classified as poor. Furthermore, the lack of recognition and visibility of this group mean that they are even worse off than other minority ethnic groups.
2. It is estimated that about 50 per cent of the Afro-Latino population live in rural areas. These rural communities<sup>2</sup> have assumed varied and strong forms of organization linked to their particular histories. For example, some communities – such as the descendants of Quilombos in the Brazilian Sertao – have demarcated and titled their land, others – the shore-dwellers or *ribereños*, for example – live on public land and/or in indigenous local territories in the isolated Darién Forest in Panama.
3. In recent years, Afro-Latinos, organizations have increased in number, gathering together from urban and rural areas and making them more aware of their social, political, cultural and economic claims. While concerns vary from country to country, the demands of Afro-Latinos tend to focus on: (i) obtaining legal recognition including citizenship rights according to national laws; (ii) promoting economic, cultural and territorial initiatives; (iii) gaining access to land in rural areas; and (iv) designing investments that have high priority for women and young people.

## **II. Rationale/relevance to IFAD**

4. Since early 2000, populations of African descent in Latin America have acquired greater visibility. This has been the result of initiatives being pursued by governments and international financial institutions, in compliance with the Durban declaration<sup>3</sup> and in promotion of measures aimed at reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Nevertheless, there is limited information on the livelihood strategies and territorial development of Afro-Latinos living in rural areas.
5. The programme will concentrate its activities in rural communities in South American countries with a large Afro-descendant population. The countries selected are: Brazil (with around 80 million inhabitants of African descent), Colombia (around 12 million), Ecuador, Peru and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (between 1 million and 3 million in each country). The bordering countries of Bolivia and Panama are also included. Despite their small populations, these two countries have substantial cultural assets and knowledge with enormous potential that could be exchanged with other organizations. This subset of the population in these seven countries represents almost 80 per cent of the total rural Afro-descendant population in the Latin America region.

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<sup>1</sup> In this paper, Afro-Latino is used to describe the afro-descendant population. This is the term used in the International Labour Organization Convention No. 169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989) ratified by the majority of Latin American countries. The census data and specialized studies on afro-descendants are scarce. The national census does not break down data by culture or race.

<sup>2</sup> Communities are considered as social organizations, villages and other social forms with particular cultural identity, territory, elected authorities and common understanding of their assets.

<sup>3</sup> The World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, Durban, South Africa, 2001.

6. The programme will promote policy dialogue to address the deeply embedded discrimination towards Afro-Latinos in the local culture. It will also outline recommendations for inputs to developing approaches and tools for use by institutions such as IFAD, and other donors that are implementing projects in rural areas with populations of African descent.
7. The programme is consistent with the overarching strategic objectives that drive the IFAD Policy for Grant Financing approved by the Executive Board in December 2003, which are: (a) promoting pro-poor research and innovative approaches and technological options to enhance field-level impacts; and (b) building the pro-poor capacities of partner institutions, including community-based organizations. This programme will focus mainly on poor Afro-Latinos living in rural areas.
8. Consistent with these core objectives, the programme will: (i) target groups and their household food-security strategies in remote and marginalized agroecological areas; (ii) promote technologies that build on traditional knowledge systems, are gender-responsive and can enhance and diversify the productive potential of resource-poor farming systems by improving productivity and addressing production bottlenecks; and (iii) support access to productive assets (land and water, financial services, labour and technology, including local technology) and the sustainable and productive management of such resources.

### III. The proposed programme

9. Over a four-year period, the grant programme aims to finance the following components and activities, with particular attention to women and young people: (i) enhancement of social assets and promotion of capacities; and (ii) studies, learning and knowledge sharing.
  - **Enhancement of social assets and promotion of capacities.** A competitive system based on awards will be implemented in alliance with Afro-Latino organizations (with a particular emphasis on women's and young people's groups), in order to identify best practices in rural and local development. The winning practices will receive incentives – such as direct transfer of resources – to extend their successful activities. The following activities are foreseen: (i) establishing a regional competitive system drawing together all local development activities being implemented with Afro-Latino groups and associations or by them, and then selecting the best ones for systematization; (ii) transferring resources to rural Afro-Latino organizations for expanding or scaling up their successful initiatives; and (iii) preparing a compendium of particular talents and strongest capacities in relation to social, cultural and economic activities in Latin America and the Caribbean.
  - **Studies, learning and knowledge sharing.** The successful experiences of rural Afro-Latino associations will be compiled in order to deepen the analysis and knowledge of their development strategies, their linkages with urban migrants, the role of cultural activities in their livelihood strategies, and their demands for support. This will contribute to identifying opportunities and potential for the design of development tools suitable to their needs. In collaboration with Afro-Latino national associations, research will be undertaken on the contribution that Afro-descendant groups have made to rural and national development in selected countries. The determining factors of the success of the activities selected through the competitive award system will be documented, with an emphasis on the experiences of women and young people. This component will entail: dissemination of results among those responsible for development investments in favour of the rural Afro-Latino population in the region, especially using audio-visual means; exchanges of experiences and results with Afro-Latino organizations, governments, donors and interested civil

society organizations; promotion and dissemination of information on areas of expertise using audio-visual and electronic means; training through learning routes for local leaders, especially women and young people; and ensuring that lessons learned inform the design and implementation of IFAD projects.

10. It is estimated that 140,000 people and 70 organizations will benefit indirectly from the programme. Ten community initiatives will receive direct support, representing about 20,000 beneficiaries. At least fifty per cent of beneficiaries will be women and/or young people.

#### **IV. Expected outputs and benefits**

11. Expected outputs include:

- Afro-Latino groups or associations – especially those that add value to their cultural heritage – increase their income opportunities and improve their participation in society;
- An operating network and links between rural communities and Afro-Latino associations of the region, allowing for the exchange of knowledge, materials, and specialists, thus increasing social capital and self-esteem;
- Ten initiatives cofinanced with rural organizations of Afro-Latinos to enhance the impact of their present business ventures;
- Six information and promotional products. These will include graphic and audio-visual materials documenting the learning process and experience gained during programme implementation;
- Three learning routes involving around 70 Afro-Latino beneficiaries, preferably women and young people. These will entail visits to places where best practices in development and successful experiences can be observed.

12. Expected benefits and impacts will include:

- Afro-Latino organizations will have greater capacity to mobilize and manage resources, and will become a valid counterpart representing Afro-descendant communities in their relations with governments and development cooperation agencies;
- International and private donors and also governments will have a wider knowledge of the position and the potential of Afro-Latino populations.

#### **V. Implementation arrangements**

13. The programme will be implemented by the Executive Secretariat of the Andrés Bello Agreement. Programme implementation will be coordinated with other agencies – such as the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, and agencies of the United Nations System – that include among their beneficiaries Afro-descendant populations affected by poverty and social exclusion. Overall programme guidance will be provided by a programme steering committee, which will have an IFAD representative, a representative of the Executive Secretariat of the Andrés Bello Agreement, and one representative of each donor, in addition to three representatives from the associations of Afro-Latino populations in the region. The steering committee will meet at the beginning of the programme, and then annually, in order to: (i) provide strategic guidelines for implementation; (ii) to approve the annual programme of work and budget; (iii) establish the necessary coordination among the involved partners and; (iv) supervise the quality and relevancy of the results and products. Agreements with regional and local organizations, and universities will be established to coordinate and supervise programme implementation. Links with IFAD-financed projects in the countries involved in the

initiative will be pursued, in particular with IFAD project interventions affecting Afro-descendant communities.

14. The Executive Secretariat as the executing agency will establish links with IFAD and other donor projects in the selected countries. The secretariat will be responsible for: (i) managing the programme; (ii) disseminating the findings among the involved associations; (iii) contracting the necessary specialists and/or coexecuting associations; (iv) carrying out financial transfers and managing the funds, (v) coordinating the appropriate implementation of the contracted services; (vi) approving the results of the activities undertaken and informing all interested stakeholders; and (vii) convening the programme steering committee.
15. The programme will be located in Colombia, as this country borders five of the countries involved. Afro-Colombian organizations and communities constitute a very important social movement, and have valuable development processes and initiatives to share with others. Colombia has the strongest legal framework and institutional development in relation to Afro-Latino populations.
16. The programme will be implemented over a four-year period and will include a monitoring and evaluation system to be established by the executing agency in accordance with indicators contained in the logical framework. It will also be the responsibility of the executing agency to submit a yearly progress report and a final programme completion report. The executing agency will set up a technical unit to be responsible for day-to-day operations. This unit will be composed of a programme coordinator and a programme assistant.

## VI. Indicative programme costs and financing

17. The total programme cost is estimated at US\$2.0 million. IFAD will contribute US\$1.5 million over four years. This will be complemented by other donors, including the executing agency, in an amount of approximately US\$400,000. Cash contributions by beneficiaries will amount to about US\$100,000.

### Estimated IFAD budget and financing plan

(In United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Year 1</i>	<i>Year 2</i>	<i>Year 3</i>	<i>Year 4</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Staff costs	82 500	90 000	90 000	60 000	322 500
2. Contracts	46 400	146 500	63 900	30 700	287 500
3. Equipment	9 000	-	-	-	9 000
4. Operational costs	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	4 000
5. Travel	25 000	24 000	14 000	10 000	73 000
6. Competitive funds		200 000	100 000	-	300 000
7. Communication	4 000	53 000	73 000	13 000	143 000
8. Meetings and workshops	34 000	60 000	140 000	89 500	323 500
9. Overheads	5 400	12 400	12 000	7 700	37 500
<b>Total</b>	<b>207 300</b>	<b>586 900</b>	<b>493 900</b>	<b>211 900</b>	<b>1 500 000</b>



## Logical framework Regional Programme in Support of Rural Populations of African Descent in Latin America

Objective hierarchy	Key performance indicators and targets	Monitoring mechanisms and information sources	Assumptions and risks
<b>Goal</b>			
Social exclusion and marginalization of Afro-Latinos rural populations reduced (around 20 000 Afro- descendants of which at least 50 percent are women and/or young –women/men)	70 Afro-Latino organizations participated in Programme mobilize and manage resources 10 Afro-Latino organizations participated in Programme to be a valid interlocutor of afro descendant communities with government and cooperation agencies	Survey to organizations Focus group research Interviews with gov. and coop. agencies	
<b>Programme Purpose</b>			
Integration of rural populations of African descendant in the design and implementation of rural development projects, programmes and policies, either financed by Governments or IFIs fostered	10 of Afro-Latino groups and associations, as well as, communities involved in the design and implementation of rural development projects, programmes and policies Lessons and recommendations from the Programme included in official and cooperation agendas (up-scaling of results) Increased awareness of integration of Afro-latino rural population by other relevant social actors, such as public institutions, academia and cooperation agencies	Focus group research Interviews with gov. and coop agencies Design documents Agendas of coop. agencies	Public and private development agencies are aware of Afro descendant population situation and the need for specific intervention strategies according the United Nations Declarations of rights of indigenous people
<b>Outputs</b>			
Component 1: Enhancement of social assets and promotion of capacities			
<b>Output 1:</b> Capacity building initiatives to increase relational capital and self –esteem of organizations of Afro-Latinos in rural areas supported			
	A network and links between rural communities and Afro-Latino associations of the region, which would allow them to exchange knowledge, materials, and specialists operating due self-made rules by Afro-Latino organizations No of local talents and specialized personnel identified and trained to provide educational services.	Network records Interviews with organizations Register of talents	Capacity building initiatives count with appropriate methods and instruments to address Afro-Latino population. Talents should be at least 35 percent women and 50 percent young (men and women)
<b>Output 2:</b> Afro descendant initiatives which enhance cultural capacities and patrimony were identified and rewarded through public and open contests			
	10 rural Afro-Latino associations rewarded in competitions for excellent initiatives Around US\$300,000 transferred to local initiatives	Competition results Accounting system for the resources	Contests are not hampered by regional and political borders
Component 2: Studies, Learning and Sharing			
<b>Output 3:</b> Knowledge on potentialities and potential social and cultural resources of rural Afro-Latino population acquired			
	3 studies in 3 countries with key information including livelihood strategies, assets, market linkage and potential for policies and social investment 5 case studies/success story carried out by Afro-Latino groups themselves showing added value on cultural heritage, income opportunity and participation in society	Studies Documentation of case studies	Information, local talents and specialized personnel are available to conduct research and systematizations
<b>Output 4:</b> Lessons learnt between groups of Afro-Latin population and public and private development agencies shared and disseminated			
	3 Learning Routes with the participation of 70 Afro-Latino beneficiaries preferably women and youth completed 6 information and promotion products, including graphic and audio-visual materials which will contain the learning process and experience disseminated	Documentation of learning routes Information and promotion products and materials	
<b>Main Activities:</b>			
Conduction of contests Technical assistance to conduct research and systematization of successful rural afro descendant initiatives Transfer of research results among afro communities, policy makers and project designers Systematization of best initiatives, identifying policy lessons and recommendations Elaboration of publications and multimedia materials to transfer and to promote the Programme results. Organization of regional events to exchange information and knowledge			