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Enabling poor rural people
to overcome poverty

2008 Grants under the global/regional and country-specific grant windows approved by the President

Executive Board — Ninety-sixth Session
Rome, 29-30 April 2009

For: **Information**

Note to Executive Board Directors

This document is submitted for the information of the Executive Board.

To make the best use of time available at Executive Board sessions, Directors are invited to contact the following focal point with any technical questions about this document before the session:

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1. At its eightieth session held in December 2003, the Executive Board authorized the President to approve, on behalf of the Board, grants not exceeding the equivalent of US\$200,000 for each proposal, and to report annually to the Executive Board on the use of such authority.
2. A description is attached of 36 grants approved under this agreement in 2008, up to and including 31 December 2008. The grants are listed and described by relevant division. The grants were subject to the criteria and approval process presented in the IFAD Policy for Grant Financing, which was approved in December 2003 (EB 2003/80/R.5/Rev.2 and EB 2003/80/C.R.P.1).

<i>Originating division</i>	<i>Grant title</i>	<i>Benefiting institution</i>	<i>Amount (United States dollars)</i>	<i>Scope of the grant</i>
Communications Division (EC)	Promoting Innovative Approaches and Solutions to the Impact of Climate Change on Indigenous Peoples in the Asia and the Pacific Region	Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD)	100 000	The goal is to bring together policy decision makers, people who influence decision-making and indigenous peoples' representatives from the Asia and the Pacific region to share knowledge on the impact of climate change and rural poverty issues and to promote innovative approaches and solutions. The objectives are to: (a) enable Asian parliamentarians and the media to learn from indigenous peoples' approaches in dealing with climate change; (b) raise awareness, promote discussion and policy dialogue, and build partnerships that could contribute to rural poverty reduction; and (c) collect testimonials and disseminate information on the impact of climate change to a broad regional and global audience through the media.
Policy Division (EO)	Civil Society Forum to FAO High-Level Conference on World Food Security: the Challenges of Climate Change and Bioenergy	Centro Internazionale Crocevia (CIC)	200 000	The grant ensured the effective engagement of organizations representing the interests of poor rural producers in the FAO High-Level Conference on World Food Security: the Challenges of Climate Change and Bioenergy. The objectives were to: (a) enable organizations representing the interests of poor rural people (smallholder farmers, the landless, indigenous peoples, fishers, women, pastoralists, etc.) to analyse and develop a better understanding of: (i) climate change, soaring food prices and agro-energy production and of the impacts of these on the livelihoods and food security of poor rural people from a regional perspective; (ii) the role of various actors, including state institutions, the private sector, people's organizations and development agencies, in the emergence of these challenges and in the search for effective responses to them; and (iii) the contributions of smallholder agriculture to climate change adaptation and mitigation responses; (b) enable farmers' and poor rural producers' organizations and other civil society organizations to define a common position in order to influence the deliberations of the High-Level Conference. The Forum agreed upon a declaration, which was read out at the final session of the Conference; and (c) prepare a plan of action for dialogue with governments and multilateral institutions, such as FAO and IFAD, including the monitoring of follow-up to the Conference.

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EO	Support to FAO's Secretariat for Organizing the High-Level Conference on World Food Security: the Challenges of Climate Change and Bioenergy Rome, 3-5 July 2008	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	200 000	The grant supported the High-Level Conference on World Food Security: the Challenges of Climate Change and Bioenergy in its goal to create a platform for dialogue to address food security and poverty reduction in the face of climate change and energy security. By enabling participation of representatives from developing countries and bringing them together for discussions with United Nations organizations, civil society organizations, professionals and academicians and the private sector, the grant contributed to: (a) consolidating knowledge on climate change and bioenergy and their impact on food security, linking local experience with global dialogue through the participation of representatives from developing countries, civil society organizations and experts; (b) creating a lasting platform of dialogue and experience sharing on climate change and bioenergy; (c) enhancing international cooperation and partnership-building on a range of best policies, practices and lessons learned; and (d) providing recommendations emerging from expert meetings and consultations, as well as from national and regional dialogue and debates that have taken place during the international conference.
EO	Support to World Bank Migration, Remittances and Development in Africa project	World Bank	200 000	The goal is to generate pro-poor research and knowledge on migration-related issues in sub-Saharan African countries, with particular emphasis on determining the impact of migration on rural development. The objectives are to: (a) improve the understanding of migration and remittances in sub-Saharan Africa, including their magnitude, causes, trends and impacts on poverty reduction, with a view to generating informed policy recommendations; (b) promote further knowledge of the challenges and constraints that rural and urban households face regarding costs of remittances received, access to formal transfer mechanisms, and the activities that diaspora initiatives are funding in rural and urban areas in sub-Saharan Africa; and (c) strengthen the capacity of policymakers, researchers, financial institutions and donor agencies in Africa to enhance the development impact of remittances in Africa. The grant will benefit rural and urban communities in the sub-Saharan African countries affected by migration.
EO	Rural Youth Conference, Uganda 2008 – Better Livelihoods for Young Rural People	The International Movement of Catholic Agricultural and Rural Youth (MIJARC)	200 000	The goal was to strengthen the capacity of rural young people and their organizations to pursue better rural livelihood prospects and engage in policy processes that impact on such prospects. The objectives were: (a) to help young rural people become organized, receive training and build their capacity to create employment in rural areas and in agriculture; and (b) to help young rural poor people mobilize and develop clear policy recommendations to provide a conducive environment and livelihood prospects and incentives for young people to engage in agriculture. The target group was rural young people from member and contact organizations of MIJARC in the following countries: Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Congo, Senegal, Sri Lanka, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.

<i>Originating division</i>	<i>Grant title</i>	<i>Benefiting institution</i>	<i>Amount (United States dollars)</i>	<i>Scope of the grant</i>
EO	Capacity Development at Country Level for Improved Dissemination and Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	Secretariat of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)	200 000	The goal is to contribute to improving the living conditions of indigenous peoples at the country level through capacity-building and awareness-raising, on indigenous peoples' issues, of government agencies, indigenous peoples' organizations, United Nations system staff and governmental staff at the country level. The objectives are to contribute to: (a) the dissemination, promotion and implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of indigenous Peoples through training of government agencies, indigenous peoples' organizations, United Nations system staff and governmental staff at country level; and (b) the dissemination, promotion and implementation of the United Nations Development Group guidelines on Indigenous Peoples' Issues.
EO	Capacity-building for Women and Men Farmers' Leaders in South America	National Association of Rural Youth (TERRA LIVRE)	124 000	The goal is to enable small farmers and small rural producers (men and women) to improve their quality of life through effective engagement in the formulation of policies and in their implementation. The objectives are to: (a) increase the capacity of poor rural women and men and their organizations to analyse policy issues and participate in policy formulation and implementation processes at national, regional and international levels; (b) increase the capacity of women and youth leaders to actively participate in the policy processes in which their organizations are involved; and (c) develop the capacities of rural organizations to set up training programmes for their members in policy analysis and negotiation.
EO	Strengthening Fisher Folk Organizations' Capacities as Advocates for Small-Scale Fishers and Fish Farmers	World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP)	50 000	The goal was to strengthen the communication and advocacy capacities and the visibility of a key small-scale fisheries organization through active participation in a sector-specific global conference. The objectives were to: (a) engage WFFP as one consolidated and informed voice with a wide audience of likeminded stakeholders and influential policymakers in fisheries and aquaculture to promote small-scale fisher organizations' objectives (including fair access rights; sustainable fisheries; and decent income from post-harvest activities, in particular for women; protection of human rights, etc.); and (b) illustrate the variety and effectiveness of sustainable small-scale fishing methods developed by fishing communities in various geographic contexts to promote their continuous application and to underline the need for policy interventions and a favourable institutional framework for their conservation. The target group was small-scale fisher WFFP members from Bangladesh, Benin, Ghana, Guadalupe, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Martinique, Mauritania, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Uganda, and aboriginal fishing communities in Canada, France and Spain.

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EO	Strengthening the Institutional and Analytical Capability of the General Council for Agricultural Development (CGDA) in Morocco	General Council for Agricultural Development	50 000	The goal is to promote pro-poor policy formulation and research during the implementation period of the new Morocco country strategic opportunities programme. The objectives are to: (a) influence the national research agenda to generate technological packages and databases adapted to the needs of smallholder agriculture; and (b) strengthen the grant recipient's advisory and analytical capabilities and enhance its capacity to carry out its mandate effectively, through support in developing a platform on which to engage national and regional decision makers in a dialogue on policy issues in favour of the rural poor. The grant is geared towards supporting smallholders and pastoralists, landless farmers, wage earners and rural women, as well as policymakers, farmers' associations and decentralized government structures in Morocco. The grant is complemented by a Near East and North Africa Division grant, described below.
EO	Asia Regional Summit on Climate Change and Indigenous Peoples	Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education (Tebtebba Foundation)	25 000	The goal is to ensure that the specific interests of indigenous peoples are taken into due consideration in the post-Kyoto negotiations on climate change. The objectives are to: (a) research and document local mitigation and adaptation processes being put in place by indigenous peoples in Asia; (b) provide a platform for dialogue among indigenous representatives in Asia for carrying forward their common objective to increase visibility and impact on the post-Kyoto negotiations on climate change; (c) allow participation of representatives of selected indigenous organizations from the various Asian countries in the Asia Summit on Indigenous Peoples and Climate Change; and (d) enable participants to obtain a deeper understanding of the issues negotiated in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change so that they can develop united positions on these as well as a strategy for lobbying and advocacy on climate change at the national and global levels. Indigenous peoples' representatives participating in the regional summit will come from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam.
Western and Central Africa Division (PA)	Public-Private Partnership for Grains and Oilseed Development (Ghana)	ACDI/VOCA	200 000	The goal is to boost food production on a fast-track basis in response to the surge in food prices, taking advantage of the upcoming cropping season. The grant will help fine-tune pro-poor value chain development by establishing public-private partnerships with small farmer organizations in both advanced and less advanced rural areas of Ghana, directly benefiting the rural poor. The objectives are to: (i) design effective public-private partnerships to bring small farmer organizations into remunerative and inclusive value chains; (ii) improve the performance of these value chains through support systems including input supply, seed production, marketing and processing; and (iii) replicate lessons learned in other development projects and programmes.

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PA	The Rural Hub: Supporting Rural Development and Food Security in Western and Central Africa	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	200 000	The goal is to promote more effective and inclusive agricultural and rural development policies in Western and Central Africa. The objectives are to: (i) strengthen the capacities of public administration managers, farmers and civil society organizations in agricultural and rural development policies; and (ii) develop a strong and sustainable regional capacity across a range of key actors in the sector for policy analysis and dialogue. The rural poor will benefit through: (a) the development of pro-poor agricultural and rural development policies; (b) participation of the organizations of the rural poor in policy dialogue and processes; and (c) capacity-building in policy dialogue, strategy development and programme design.
Eastern and Southern Africa Division (PF)/PA	Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund (AECF)	Alliance for a Green Revolution for Africa	200 000	AECF's goal is to promote pro-poor growth in Africa, thereby increasing employment, livelihood opportunities and incomes, and reducing poverty. Its purpose is to catalyse private sector entrepreneurs in Africa to innovate and find profitable ways of improving market access and functioning for the poor, especially in rural areas. The three main objectives of AECF are to: (a) establish a robust and flexible funding mechanism, with administrative and decision-making processes, to allocate grants and non-recourse loans to private firms to implement commercially viable projects with a high social impact. The mechanism will enable funding allocations to be made in multiple African regions, utilizing an open, competitive and transparent process of multiple rounds and targeted funding windows; (b) demonstrate the commercial viability of new business models and technologies in agribusiness and financial services that benefit the African poor directly; and (c) trigger wider (beyond project specific impact) pro-poor systemic change in the way markets operate. The project targets the rural poor in Africa, as potential producers, workers and consumers.
PF/PA	African Fertilizer Financing Mechanism (AFFM)	African Development Bank	200 000	AFFM's goal is to assist farmers, especially small-scale farmers, to increase agricultural productivity and food production to reduce hunger and combat poverty. In providing a financial contribution to the Mechanism, IFAD's objective is to contribute to the achievement of this goal while acquiring the leverage to ensure the rural poor will benefit from increased access to fertilizer. The objectives are to: (a) support establishment of regional fertilizer procurement and distribution facilities; (b) develop fertilizer development capacity in Africa; and (c) develop appropriate policies to foster increased smallholder access to fertilizer in Africa.

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Asia and the Pacific Division (PI)	Effects of Biofuels on Agricultural Development, Food Security, Poverty and the Environment (Indonesia)	International Center for Applied Finance and Economics, Bogor Agricultural University (InterCAFE-IPB)	199 500	The goal is to help Indonesian policy makers and other stakeholders put together a coherent set of policies on biofuel development based on a systematic and rigorous assessment of the effects of biofuel development on food security, poverty and the environment in the context of Indonesia's political and economic environment. The objectives are to: (a) identify the impacts of biofuel development on the incomes, employment and consumption patterns of the rural poor in Indonesia and on the environment; (b) identify the impacts of changes in world commodity prices arising from promotion of biofuels by major economies; (c) create a research and policy advisory group that can undertake policy research in agriculture and rural development; (e) develop a country database for a national biofuels model; (d) examine the impacts of biofuel development under plausible scenarios for policy and technological progress, including the commercialization of alternative feedstocks and the adoption of different types of biofuel supply technologies.
PI	Building Pro-poor Market Orientation Skills (Viet Nam)	Ben Tre Provincial People's Committee (PPC)	200 000	The goal is to validate the impact of value chain development with private sector involvement as a model for poverty reduction in the Ben Tre province, Viet Nam. The objective is to learn from project experience and develop the Ben Tre province as a policy experiment, attracting private investment and linking pro-poor investment resources in the Ben Tre province. Efforts will focus on capturing knowledge around strategic thematic thrusts for engaging the rural poor in emerging market opportunities and to communicate those lessons learnt to key stakeholders. There are three main target groups: (a) Government and IFAD-funded loan project staff at the provincial, district and commune levels; (b) civil society organizations such as the Women's Union, farmers' associations, Youth Union and common interest groups; and (c) the private sector, including private investors, small and medium-sized businesses, business associations, household businesses, cooperatives, producers' organizations and other value-chain stakeholders.
PI	Reducing Risks From Arsenic Contamination for Poor People (Bangladesh)	International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)	200 000	The goal is to reduce damage (or risk of damage) to human health and agricultural productivity from arsenic contamination of rice crops and livestock in Bangladesh. The objective is to provide information at three locations on the scale and nature of arsenic contamination in rice crops and livestock, and identify possible mitigation approaches. The target groups are poor small and marginal farmers and poor consumers of rice, milk and meat in the country.

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PI	Strengthening Local Institutions in Dir Area (Pakistan)	Sarhad Rural Support Programme	200 000	The goal is to strengthen the existing institutional set-up established by the IFAD loan-funded Dir Area Support Project in Pakistan to help sustain and continue development efforts for the long-term benefit of communities in the Dir area. The objectives are: (a) capacity-building for the apex body in technical and managerial skills to enhance the sustainability of village organizations, women's organizations and clusters, and replication and multiplication of best practices in development; (b) policy advocacy and development of linkages for more effective functioning of the apex body among local stakeholders and private and public-sector institutions; and (c) putting in place transparent systems and procedures for establishing backward and forward linkages among the different tiers of the apex body and its partner village organizations and clusters.
PI	Effects of Biofuels on Agricultural Development, Food Security, Poverty and the Environment (Philippines)	Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA)	200 000	The goal is to contribute to the formulation of appropriate policies on biofuel development based on a scientific and rigorous assessment of the effects of promoting biofuels on the Philippine economy, especially on its food security and poverty alleviation goals. The objectives are to: (a) develop a country database for the biofuels model and ancillary information on alternative feedstocks, biofuels supply chains, resource profile for land and water, etc; (b) determine the differential impact of biofuel production, based on alternative feedstocks, on the macro-economy, key industries, household incomes and consumption and on the allocation of resources such as labour, land and water; and (c) recommend policies for pro-poor and environmentally sustainable development of biofuels, based on the rate biofuel production technologies are developed, and that strongly considers the food security and poverty reduction goals of the country.

<i>Originating division</i>	<i>Grant title</i>	<i>Benefiting institution</i>	<i>Amount (United States dollars)</i>	<i>Scope of the grant</i>
PI	Effects of Biofuels on Agricultural Development, Food Security, Poverty and the Environment (China)	Center for Chinese Agricultural Policy (CCAP)	200 000	The goal is to help Chinese policymakers and other stakeholders put together a coherent set of policies on biofuel development, based on a systematic and rigorous assessment of the effects of biofuel development on food security, poverty and the environment. The objectives are, in relation to the effect of international biofuels production on China's economy, to: (a) determine the commodity price effect of changes in some of the world's largest biofuel-producing countries; (b) study China's international agricultural trade changes as a result of the world biofuel development; and (c) study the welfare changes of China's producers and consumers due to the increased biofuel production in countries such as the United States and Brazil. In relation to the impacts and policies of the Chinese biofuels industry, the objectives are to: (a) explore the potential options, including the first and second generation of biofuels technologies, that China has to achieve its ambitious goals in biofuels production; (b) analyse the benefits and costs of using different feedstocks; (c) evaluate the impact of China's subsidies and other incentive policies on its future expansion of domestic biofuels development; (d) study whether the large biofuels subsidy will be an issue for World Trade Organization negotiations; and (e) examine the potential for changes in China's subsidy policies in the future. The grant will also study the effect of China's biofuels investment strategy on its neighbours in Southeast Asia, possible impact of direct investment by China in neighbouring countries and the policy implications for other Asian countries in terms of technology development and investment to help reduce poverty.
PI	FAO Roundtable Meeting for Pacific Island Countries on WTO and Regional Trade Agreements and Provisions	FAO	150 000	The goal of the round-table meetings (2008-2009) is to increase awareness and understanding of multilateral and regional trade agreements, provisions and negotiations relating to agriculture and fisheries in the Pacific Island countries so as to enhance their capacity to plan and formulate informed and appropriate policies to promote sustainable rural development and food security, thereby reducing poverty and improving socio-economic conditions in the Pacific region. The objectives are to: (a) build capacity and support agriculture, fisheries and trade sector professionals in assisting national and regional trade negotiators and developing national and regional sustainable agricultural, fisheries and trade policies; (b) support and facilitate national and regional institutions in transmitting information on agricultural and fisheries trade agreements, provisions, negotiations and policies; (c) facilitate and improve the understanding of key stakeholders, including regional organizations, governments and civil society organizations, of the potential implications of trade policy development for the future of agriculture and fisheries in the countries and the region. In particular, IFAD supported the participation of representatives from civil society organizations.

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PI	Biofuels: Opportunities and Implications for Sustainable Livelihoods of Rural Poor in the Pacific	The Secretariat of the Pacific Communities	109 021	The goal is to support research and promote policy dialogue on the impact of biofuels on the sustainable livelihoods and food security of the rural poor in the Pacific. The objectives are to: (a) evaluate the potential impact of biofuels development on sustainable livelihoods and food security of the rural poor in the Pacific; (b) increase understanding of socio-economic opportunities and threats presented by biofuels development and associated value-added products in the Pacific; (c) identify ways in which biofuels can contribute to increased energy security and improved income-generating opportunities for poor Pacific Island communities, and particularly for women; (d) promote pro-poor policy dialogue on the impact of biofuels on the rural poor in the Pacific; (e) identify and document sustainable biomass applications for energy generation, transportation or associated value-added products, and the most appropriate conversion technologies for rural communities, particularly rural women; and (f) identify and document pro-poor action research activities that could be piloted in remote outer islands.
Latin America and the Caribbean Division (PL)	Learning and Sharing Knowledge on Climate Change and Mitigation in the Amazonian Basin	Fundación PRAIA	181 400	The goal is to systematize indigenous knowledge on climate change, which will serve as a basis for developing new proposals for development interventions. The objectives are to: (a) systematize the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples in the Amazonian Basin, i.e., in Brazil, Bolivia and Peru, on the topic of climate change; (b) examine these ways of systematizing knowledge in collaboration with indigenous peoples, so that they may extract lessons and exchange experiences; (c) contribute to raising awareness about the indigenous peoples in the Amazonian Basin, among researchers, the media and other relevant actors, concerning the issue of climate change and what can be done about it; (d) train young indigenous peoples on the use of up-to-date information technology, to empower them to project their physical and sociocultural space; (e) support the creation of a network of expert indigenous peoples communicators, specializing in documenting climate change; (f) allow indigenous peoples greater access to information on world climate change; and (g) develop new ways of intervention for future projects in the Amazon region, particularly those involving indigenous people. The target group is indigenous populations living in the Amazon Basin. Priority will be given to those communities with relevant experience on climate change and mitigation.

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PL	Model of Management for the Competitiveness of Small Producer of Coffee and Cocoa in Las Verapaces, Guatemala	FUNCAFÉ	200 000	The goal is to build the capacities of coffee and cocoa producers in Las Verapaces, including those operating on a small scale, increase their competitiveness and opportunities for processing and marketing, and assist rural smallholders to acquire the capacities required to develop commercial links and access dynamic markets. The emphasis will be on producers with incomes below the poverty line. The grant will seek to develop and promote new practices and experiences in the context of international trade liberalization in Guatemala, assisting in the development of markets for the region's rural poor and indigenous population. The objectives are to: (a) improve capacity to operate in national and international markets; (b) improve access to sources of suitable financing; (c) increase management competencies to enhance competitiveness; (d) initiate the Cocoa Tour Project; and (e) contribute to improving living conditions for poor and extremely poor communities in Las Verapaces.
Near East and North Africa Division (PN)	Assisting small farmers for greater food security in the Arab Countries	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)	182 000	The grant will support the organization of the regional workshop, Achieving Food Security in the Arab countries, to be held in Qatar in May 2009. The workshop objectives are to: (a) share and discuss up-to-date research, knowledge or information on food security in the Arab region; (b) debate the appropriateness and feasibility of strategies, policy options and investment plans, especially in an environment of increased global food price volatility; and (c) provide recommendations for future policies and investments to boost food security in the region. The workshop will include 200 participants from different countries and organizations, including: (a) Arab government officials and managerial staff; (b) Arab experts, researchers and university professors; (c) international and regional experts and researchers; (d) international financial institutions and United Nations organizations; (e) Arab organizations and financial institutions; (f) private funds and private-sector businesses from Gulf Cooperation Council and developing countries; and (g) NGOs and other civil society organizations. The workshop will be co-sponsored with several partners including FAO, World Bank, ICARDA, the Qatar Foundation and other regional international financial institutions. The results will be broadly disseminated through a workshop publication.

<i>Originating division</i>	<i>Grant title</i>	<i>Benefiting institution</i>	<i>Amount (United States dollars)</i>	<i>Scope of the grant</i>
PN	Understanding the impact of rising food prices on farming communities in the Near East and North Africa region	FAO	175 000	The aim is to assess the response of farmers in the Near East and North Africa region to rising food prices and related impact on rural poverty. The objectives are to: (a) assess, through a rapid appraisal and focus group meetings of farming communities, the response and behaviour of farmers with respect to the new economic environment at the individual country level; and (b) help countries understand what to expect from their domestic farming sector and how to best support the agricultural sector in improving its supply response. The target groups covered by the assessment are the farming communities in the following countries: Egypt, Syrian Arab Republic, Jordan, Yemen and Morocco. The results of the assessment would be of interest to national policymakers and the international donor community. The results will be shared with Arab governments during a workshop in Qatar in May 2009 on food security in the Arab countries (see Near East and North Africa Division grant described above).
PN	Empowering the local community in Marah village by reviving the economic potential of Rosa Damascena (Syrian Arab Republic)	Istituto per la Cooperazione Universitaria (ICU)	170 000	The main objective is to empower the local community in Marah, Syrian Arab Republic, to enhance and sustain their socio-economic livelihoods by developing and reviving the economic potential of one of their key underutilized assets, Rosa Damascena. Know-how generated would be used to improve rain-fed and irrigated production in other areas, especially in some sites of IFAD-supported projects, where the Damascene Rose is grown or is possible to grow.
PN	Strengthening the Institutional and Analytical Capability of the General Council for Agricultural Development (CGDA) in Morocco	Conseil Général du Développement Agricole	150 000	The goal is to promote pro-poor policy formulation and research during the implementation period of the new Morocco country strategic opportunities programme. The objectives are to: (a) influence the national research agenda to generate technological packages and databases adapted to the needs of smallholder agriculture; and (b) strengthen the grant recipient's advisory and analytical capabilities and capacity to carry out its mandate effectively, through support in developing a platform on which to engage national and regional decision makers in a dialogue on policy issues in favour of the rural poor. The grant is geared towards supporting smallholders and pastoralists, landless farmers, wage earners and rural women, as well as policy makers, farmers' associations and decentralized government structures in Morocco. The grant is complemented by a Policy Division grant described above.

<i>Originating division</i>	<i>Grant title</i>	<i>Benefiting institution</i>	<i>Amount (United States dollars)</i>	<i>Scope of the grant</i>
PN	Capacity Building in Effective Communications Workshop	International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	50 000	Taking advantage of the Fifth Scientific Research Outlook (SRO5) conference held in Fez, Morocco, at the end of October 2008, in which there were over 2,000 participants representing the Arab science and technology community, IFAD and IDRC held a "Capacity Building in Effective Communication" training workshop as a side event of the conference. It provided an opportunity to build communication capacities in the region and network relations with both the scientific community and Arab media involved in communicating knowledge and innovation, helping the information/communication officers to strategically communicate research results to key audiences, including to the media, in order to increase awareness and use of research results. The workshop contributed to building knowledge communication channels for IFAD in the Near East and North Africa region countries. The project objectives are to strengthen the capacity of IFAD projects to: (a) learn the basics of strategic communications; (b) share research results with key audiences/influencers; (c) understand media dynamics; (d) develop a strategic approach to media relations; and (e) build and maintain connections with journalists.
Technical Advisory Division (PT)	Pro-poor Integrated Packages to Enhance Policy and Decision Making against the African Animal Disease Burden in sub-Saharan Africa	FAO - Programme Against African Trypanosomiasis (PAAT) Secretariat	200 000	The goal is to enhance the development of policies, decision making, disease risk assessment and spatial targeting of interventions against the African Animal Disease Burden in the framework of sustainable agriculture and rural development for the benefit of rural poor people. The project will consolidate, enhance and scale up the services and products delivered by the Programme Against African Trypanosomiasis and its Information System to National Agriculture Research and Extension Services (NARES), thus increasing national and regional capacity and harmonized intervention policies, strategies and schemes. The objectives are to: (a) strengthen and harmonize strategic and technical decision making in sub-Saharan African countries in relation to vector-borne and other diseases, with a focus on rural development and environmental and economic sustainability; (b) develop novel methodologies for early warning, risk mapping and spatial targeting (hotspots) of interventions; (c) streamline information management and analysis by, and data sharing among, technical staff and project managers at the national and multinational level, taking advantage of web-based, freeware and open source applications; and (d) build up and harmonize national and regional capacity in African countries, and in specialized technical and scientific institutions, through training activities, standardization of methodologies and networking. The grant will target sub-Saharan African countries (mainly Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali and Uganda). The outputs will benefit NARES and other national institutions involved in integrated animal disease management.

<i>Originating division</i>	<i>Grant title</i>	<i>Benefiting institution</i>	<i>Amount (United States dollars)</i>	<i>Scope of the grant</i>
PT	Women's Leadership in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management to Support Global Advocacy and Organizational Change for Poverty Alleviation	Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN)	200 000	The goal is to mobilize women and men professionals, groups and organizations representing poor rural women to transform agriculture and natural resource management organizations so that the roles and leadership of women as farmers, environmental managers, professionals and decision makers are fully recognized and supported, in order to assure the equal distribution of responsibilities, rights, benefits and power for rural women to improve their lives, reduce poverty and practice sustainable development. The objectives are to: (a) promote and build capacity of women champions within agriculture and natural resource management organizations, and amongst rural women's groups, by delivering leadership training and training of trainers at national and regional levels; (b) build capacities of poor rural women to generate income from agriculture and forest products through enhanced and effective engagement with markets and through the development of enabling environments in agriculture and natural resource management institutions; (c) advocate, at national, regional and global levels, for greater benefits and decision making power for poor rural women; and (d) promote learning and communication on organizational change and women's leadership in the fields of gender and agriculture/natural resource management. IFAD's country-level experience will be used to identify trainees and partner organizations so as to maximize the grant's impact and catalytic effect.
PT	Support to FAO to organize a Global-Industries Forum New Delhi, India 8-11 April 2008	FAO	200 000	The goal of the Global Agro-Industries Forum was to contribute to the development of a shared vision and partnerships to enhance the role of agro-industries in economic development and poverty reduction. The objectives were to: (a) identify and build on the innovative policies, modalities and coordination arrangements for agro-industrialization that have been successful in rapidly progressing regions and countries; and (b) identify new dimensions of the roles of the public sector, multi-lateral agencies, donors and the private sector in agro-industrial development.
PT	Enabling the African Remittance Market for Rural Development	Inter-American Dialogue (IAD)	200 000	The goal is to enable poor rural women and men in developing countries in Africa to achieve higher incomes through greater access to a broad range of financial services. The aim is to: strengthen the regulatory environment for the financial sector; stimulate private sector positioning in rural areas; and promote access of the rural population to a broader range of financial services. This will be achieved through field evidence and broad awareness raising campaign on the: (a) existing remittance market; (b) factors affecting the formal transfer of remittances to Africa; (c) barriers impeding non-banking financial institutions from conducting money transfers; and (d) possible measures to be undertaken by different stakeholders in order to provide access to financial services for the rural population. The ultimate beneficiaries are poor remittance-receiving households in African countries, particularly those in rural areas. Benefits are also expected to reach stakeholders, from both the public and private sector, engaged in the field of remittances.

<i>Originating division</i>	<i>Grant title</i>	<i>Benefiting institution</i>	<i>Amount (United States dollars)</i>	<i>Scope of the grant</i>
PT	Testing a Nutrient Recycling System (Productive Sanitation Systems) in Niger with a view to measuring its Potential for Improving Agricultural Productivity	Centre Régional pour l'Eau Potable et l'Assainissement à faible coût (CREPA)	200 000	The goal is to improve agricultural productivity to ensure greater food security and better health for smallholder farmers through productive sanitation systems (PSS). The purpose is to develop partnerships supporting IFAD field operations in sub-Saharan in response to the current food, fertilizer and sanitation crisis. The objectives are to ensure that: (a) PSS are accepted and increase food production, nutrition, income and health in the pilot communities; and (b) other actors in the field of sanitation and agriculture integrate PSS concepts into their work and policies.
PT	Programme on Sustainable Livelihood through Organic Agricultural Development for Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Communities in Orissa, India	SAMBANDH	199 000	The overall goal is increased income from organic farming, wider adoption of ecologically sound agricultural systems and development of organic bio-products for the rural poor. This will be achieved by: (a) promoting organic farming by implementing participatory planned and need-based rural poverty reduction strategies and food security development projects; (b) providing organic farming demonstrations, so as to develop the remotest rural clusters into a professionally managed and self-reliant community in relation to agriculture; (c) establishing the Organic Cultivation Service Centre; (d) undertaking technology transfer to farmers, integrating social aspects (e.g. fair conditions of employment) into organic agriculture guidelines for standards and into training materials for smallholder groups; (e) developing training materials on organic farming and internal control systems for smallholder collective certification, to empower smallholders and enable them to access certified organic markets; and (f) implementing marketing strategies, by building capacity and knowledge on organic farming and participatory guarantee systems for local marketing of sustainable and organic produce, in order to foster the development of locally tailored marketing tools based on direct consumer-producer relationships. The target groups are tribal, Dalits and socio-economically disadvantaged households in the Tangi Choudwar and Athagarh Blocks of Cuttack District, in Orissa, India.
PT/EO	Enhancing West African Farmer Organizations' Capacities for Safeguarding Local Agricultural Biodiversity	Bibliothèque d'Echanges de Documentation et d'Expériences (BEDE)	200 000	The goal is to safeguard local biodiversity by strengthening the capacities of small-scale farmer organizations from Mali and Senegal to actively participate in the governance of seed systems (including seed regulations), building on innovative farmer-centred management methods. This will be achieved by: (a) building farmer organizations' capacity to access information and participate in decision-making processes on legal issues in seed systems and modern biotechnologies at the national, subregional and international levels; and (b) promoting farmer innovations that favour the safeguarding and strengthening of community control over agricultural biodiversity.
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