

Did IFAD do what it promised? How do we know?

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Why Impact Assessments?

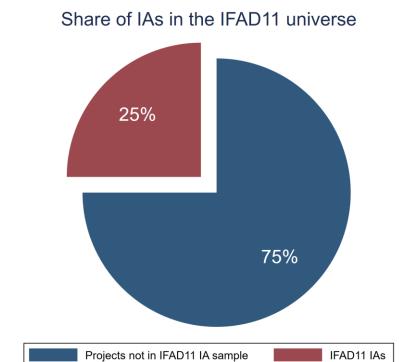
- Credibility
- Accountability
- Learning
- Setting targets and ambitions





IAs are costly, but critical for *credibility*. IFAD11 IA sample: 25% of the portfolio

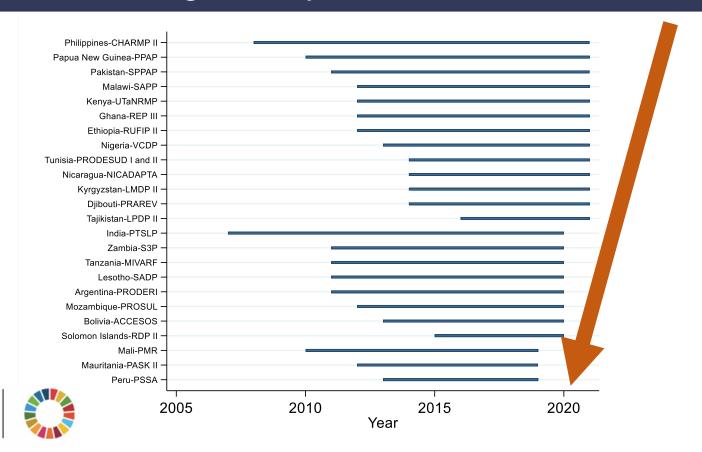
- Results from 24 project level IAs
- The population is US\$7.1 billion.
 IFAD total investment is \$3.1
 Billion. Sample accounts for \$1.1
 Billion.







Most studied projects closed AFTER the pandemic and lasted an average of 8 years







Promises made... promises exceeded (mostly)!

Goal/SO	Definition	Threshold	IFAD11 target (millions)	IFAD11 IA RESULT (millions)
Goal	Number of people with increased income	≥ 10%	44	77
SO1	Number of people with improved production	['] ≥ 20%	47	62
SO2	Number of people with improved market access	≥ 20%	46	64
SO3	Number of people with greater resilience	≥ 20%	24	38
Main-streaming Goal ∣ 🎺	Number of people with improved nutrition	≥ 10%	12	1





What were the impacts?









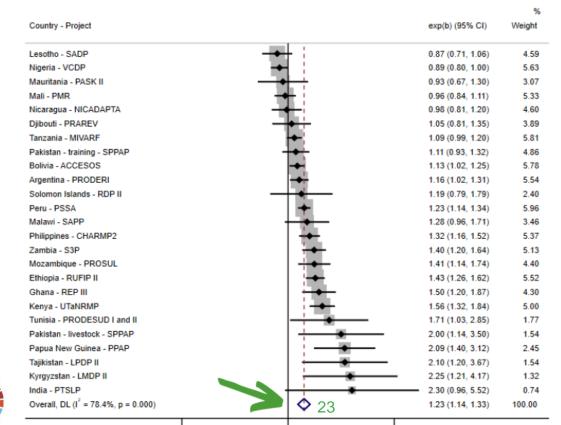
IFAD Goal: Incomes increased by 23%



Income



IFAD beneficiaries had 23% higher income than the comparison group





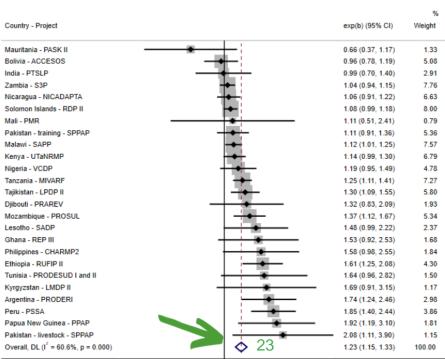




SO1: Productive capacities improved by 23%



Productive capacity



IFAD beneficiaries increased the value of their production by 23%



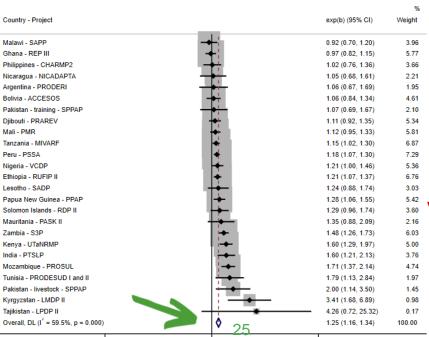






SO2: Benefits from market participation improved by 25%

Market value





IFAD
beneficiaries
increased the
value of market
sales by 25%





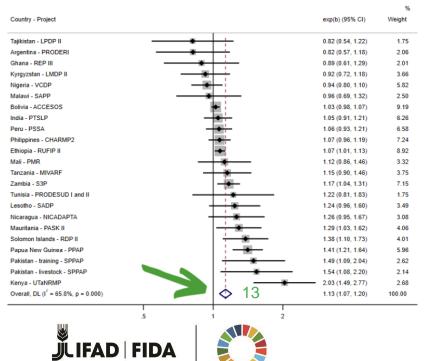
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SO3: Resilience improved by 13%

Recovery from shocks





Beneficiaries were 13% more likely to recover from shocks





Mainstreaming Themes: Not everything worked well



Very little improvement in nutrition: 1%

Country - Project	exp(b) (95% CI)	Weigh
Vietnam - AMD	0.93 (0.83, 1.04)	1.3
Tunisia - PRODESUD I and II	0.94 (0.90, 0.97)	4.5
Djibouti - PRAREV	0.95 (0.89, 1.00)	3.0
Mauritania - PASK II	0.97 (0.92, 1.02)	3.6
India - PTSLP	0.98 (0.95, 1.01)	5.1
Malawi - SAPP	0.98 (0.94, 1.03)	4.1
Nigeria - VCDP	0.99 (0.96, 1.01)	5.5
Kyrgyzstan - LMDP II	0.99 (0.93, 1.06)	2.9
Argentina - PRODERI	1.00 (0.98, 1.02)	5.7
Mali - PMR	1.01 (0.96, 1.06)	3.6
Lesotho - SADP	1.01 (0.96, 1.06)	3.5
Bolivia - ACCESOS	1.01 (0.99, 1.02)	6.1
Tajikistan - LPDP II	1.01 (0.88, 1.16)	0.8
Pakistan - livestock - SPPAP	1.02 (0.98, 1.06)	4.2
Nicaragua - NICADAPTA	1.02 (0.95, 1.09)	2.5
Kenya - UTaNRMP	1.02 (1.01, 1.04)	6.2
Ethiopia - RUFIP II	1.03 (1.01, 1.05)	5.7
Zambia - S3P	1.03 (1.01, 1.06)	5.5
Peru - PSSA	1.03 (1.01, 1.06)	5.6
Tanzania - MIVARF	1.04 (1.02, 1.06)	5.8
Papua New Guinea - PPAP	1.06 (1.00, 1.12)	3.1
Pakistan - training - SPPAP	1.08 (1.03, 1.12)	4.2
Ghana - REP III	1.09 (1.06, 1.12)	5.3
Solomon Islands - RDP II	1.11 (0.98, 1.25)	1.1
Overall, DL (1 ² = 77.6%, p = 0.000)	1.01 (1.00, 1.03)	100.00



Doubling impact

IFAD14

TO 40 million people per year By 2030

IFAD12

IFAD11

Projected to reach 30 million using IFAD11 estimate

We are already at 25 million people per year with increased incomes...

...BUT achieving this target will require more financing & effort as climate change and ongoing geopolitical conflicts take their toll on food security and incomes of the most vulnerable.

FROM 20 million people with increased incomes every year









Lessons Learned





#1: Invest in value chains – particularly in the *midstreams* - to maximize benefits



#2: Strengthening resilience requires designs that address chronic *and* acute shocks



#3: Food security *does not* translate into nutrition automatically



#4: Decision making power for women the first step towards transformative change





A few things that did *not* work





Looking ahead

- IFAD remains the only IFI that reports corporate results based on rigorous impact assessments and maps project results on SDGs.
 - Important to start looking at technology adoption/behavior and last mile design areas (ex ante implementation RCTs?).



- Methodology: continuous improvements
 - **IFAD12** sample already selected randomly.
 - Resilience indicators are being improved.
 - Reporting on mainstreaming themes is being broadened

Wealth of lessons to improve project design (provided through ORMS). Storage of data at IFAD.





Thank you!

Strategy and Knowledge Department

#RIASKDIFAD
#IFAD11IAReport



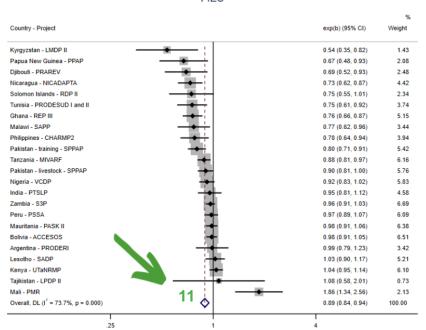




Food security improved







Food insecurity decreased by 11%

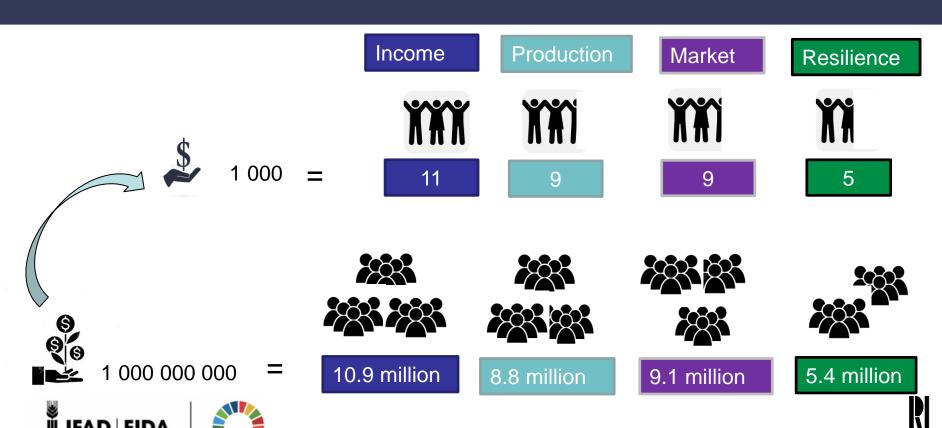








How many beneficiaries per x USD\$ invested?



Evidence created by IFAD11 Impact Assessments

- IA products: 24 IA reports +policy brief & infographics.
- IFAD11 IA Report: aggregation, impact and projection.
- **Microsite:** Methodology, Knowledge, Data, Research Publications.
- Data Dashboard: visual representation by country/indicators.
- Descriptive analysis: impacts of COVID19 on IFAD beneficiaries.
- Persons with Disabilities (PwD): lessons and descriptive data from 14 projects using Short Set of Disability Questions (SSDQ).









Toolkits – empowering our staff

- Harmonized Datasets: including Livelihood Indicators of representative HH from 24 + 17 projects.
- E-learning Platform: interactive course on impact assessment.
- IA Manual: step-by-step guidelines and instruments using IFAD's approach.
- Data Collection Kit: tool for PMUs and country offices.



