

IFAD12 Impact Assessment Report

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Effectiveness

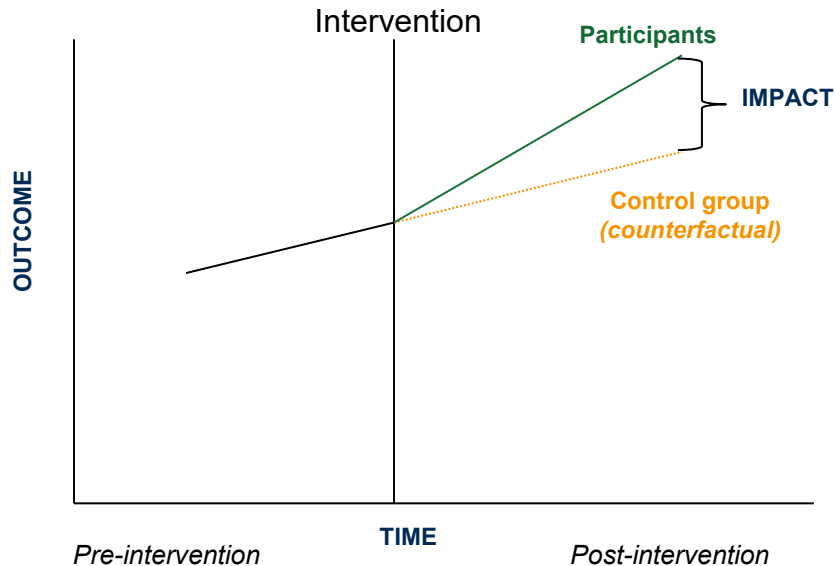
Evaluation Committee

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Rome, Italy



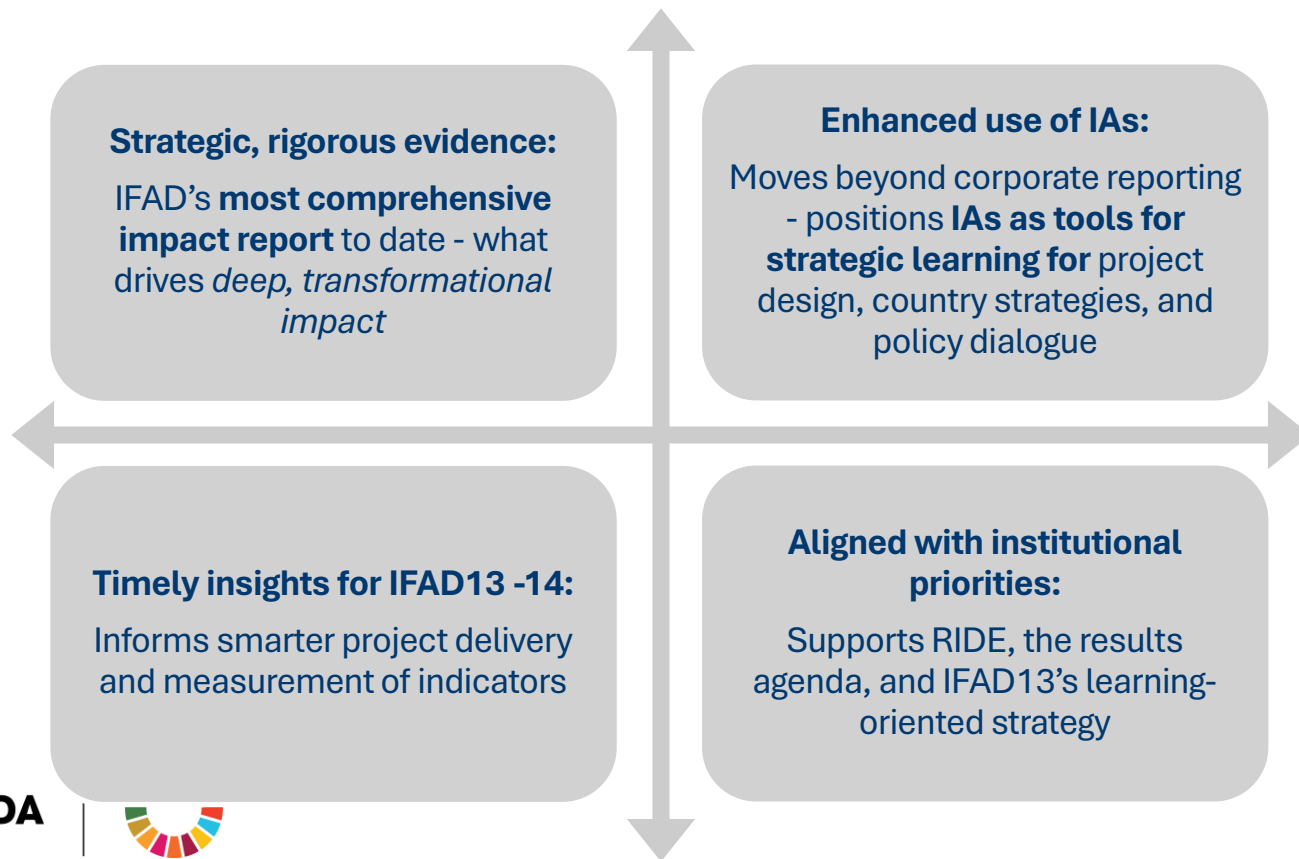
How does IFAD measure impact?

IFAD's impact assessments demonstrate the net impact of IFAD supported projects on participants, relative to a carefully selected control group.



IFAD12 Impact Assessment Report:

Why This Report Matters



Scope & Purpose

Evidence base

- 16 IFAD12 projects
- 34 value chain projects from 2016-24

Innovation

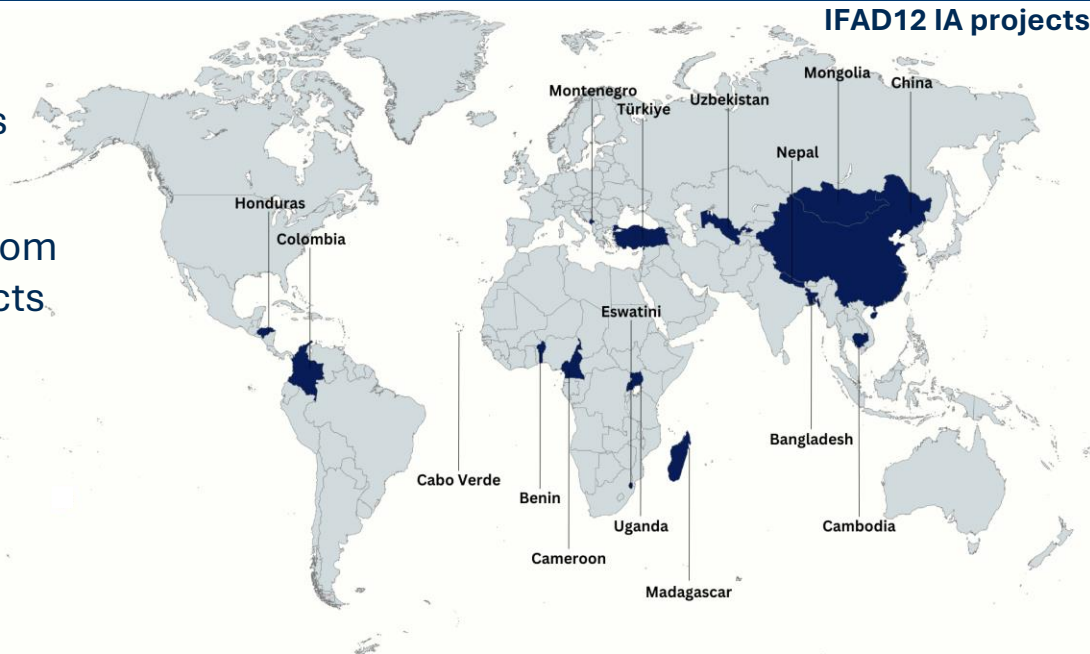
Distinguishes *average* from ***transformational*** impacts

Key Finding




IFAD12 investments delivered **deep, transformational improvements** to rural people



Sets the stage for **8 core lessons** to guide future programming



Lesson 1: Bundled interventions unlock transformational impact

Country	 Economic Goal: Income	 S01: Productive capacity	 S02: Improved market access
Cabo Verde - POSER	147	64	161
Uzbekistan - DVCDP	84	54	213
Montenegro - RCTP	84	83	92
Madagascar - FORMAPROD	84	79	No impact
China - SPRAD-SS	70	No impact	No impact
Honduras - PROLENCA	56	72	39
Cambodia - ASPIRE	56	18	49
Cameroon - PEA-Jeunes	45	152	112
Uganda - PRELNOR	38	No impact	No impact
Colombia - TOP	34	No impact	No impact
Eswatini - SMLP	No impact	44	No impact
Overall	34	35	34

7 out of 16 projects in IFAD12 delivered **transformational** income gains (>50%)

Successful bundles included:

- finance or infrastructure with
- training, inputs, extension, market linkages

Lesson: Unlocking constraints of liquidity, information and market connectivity *simultaneously* through **bundled** interventions proved most impactful

Lesson 2: Midstream investments are crucial in value chain projects

Productivity

↑ 43%

Due to nearly universal focus on production

Sales

↑ 48%

Midstream investments in storage, processing, and market links drove impact

Income

↑ 49%

Lesson: Successful VC projects convert productivity into profitability through midstream investments and downstream market integration.

Country

*Private Sector Engagement

Economic Goal: Income

S01: Productive capacity

S02: Improved market access

Country	*Private Sector Engagement	Economic Goal: Income	S01: Productive capacity	S02: Improved market access
Montenegro - RCTP	3	84	83	92
Rwanda - PRICE	3	69	188	374
Sao Tome and Principe - PAPAC	3	62	60	No impact
Ethiopia - PASIDP	2	811	68	23
Tanzania - ASDP	2	215	66	353
Papua New Guinea - PPAP	2	109	92	28
Nepal - HVAP	2	76	106	65
China - SPRAD-SS	2	70	No impact	No impact
Cambodia - ASPIRE	2	56	18	49
Indonesia - CDDP	2	46	92	40
Mozambique - PROSUL	2	41	37	71
Tanzania - MIVARF	2	No impact	25	15
Eswatini - SMLP	2	No impact	44	No impact
Kyrgyzstan - LMDP II	1	125	No impact	241
Tajikistan - LPDP II	1	110	30	No impact
Pakistan - SPPAP - livestock	1	100	108	100
Uzbekistan - DVCDP	1	84	54	213
Madagascar - AD2M Phase II	1	68	29	405
Ghana - REP III	1	50	No impact	No impact
Cameroon - PEA-Jeunes	1	45	152	112
Uganda - PRELNOR	1	38	No impact	No impact
Tajikistan - LPDP	1	30	-14	45
Honduras - PROLENCA	0	56	72	39
Zambia - S3P	0	40	No impact	48
Malawi - SAPP	0	No impact	12	No impact
Argentina - PRODERI	0	16	74	No impact
China - GIADP	0	11	21	85

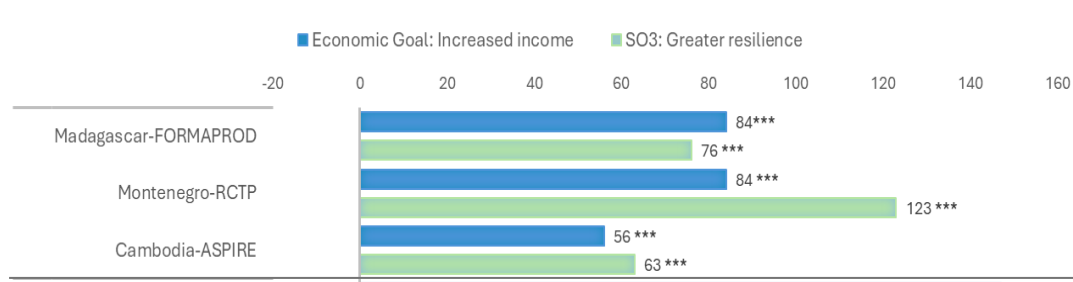
Overall

49

43

48

Lesson 3: Achieving resilience impacts requires intentional designs and longer timeframes



Resilience

↑ 5%

Higher income, diversified livelihoods, climate infrastructure & risk-buffering systems drove impact



Limited impact driven by multiple concurrent global shocks which intensified vulnerabilities and diluted impacts

Lesson: Resilience requires integrated, context-specific designs that combine climate adaptation, finance access, and livelihood support over time

Lesson 4: Improving food security and nutritional outcomes requires targeted approaches

Food security

↑ 8%

Promising impact,
driven by 6
projects

Dietary diversity

↑ 1%

Limited impact

Why the gap?

Most projects weren't designed
with nutrition in mind.

What works?

Changing nutritional outcomes
requires diet changes, food
production and fortification,
behavior change, food safety,
water access

Lesson: Income and food production gains alone don't improve nutrition. Targeted, multisectoral strategies are essential for dietary change and nutritional impact



Lesson 5: Gender-specific targeting and inclusive delivery mechanisms promote empowerment

**Women's
empowerment**



10%

Five projects with livestock, inclusive finance, and gender-sensitive training proved successful

Lesson: Empowerment requires explicit gender targeting and inclusive delivery, enhancing not just income but also women's agency and decision-making



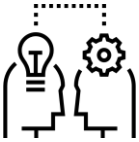
Lesson 6: Bundles to provide inputs and expand skills are impactful for youth empowerment

- Bundled support in Madagascar and Cameroon boosted youth skills, production, and income

Training



Coaching



Inputs



Finance

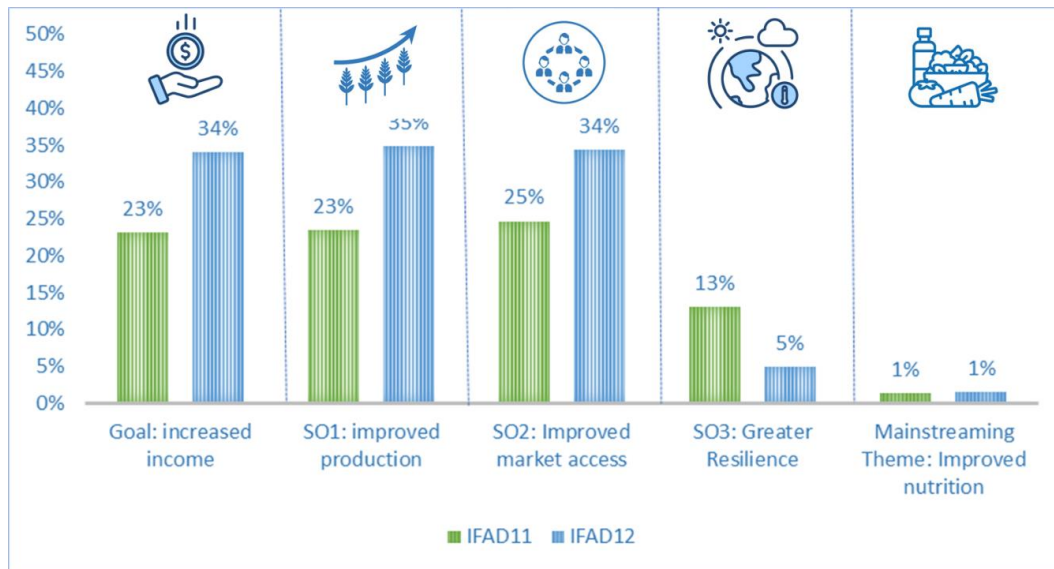


Lesson: Go beyond production to strengthen youth capacity in value addition, entrepreneurship, and upgrading



Lesson 7: Balancing depth versus breadth: understanding the trade-off between impact and outreach

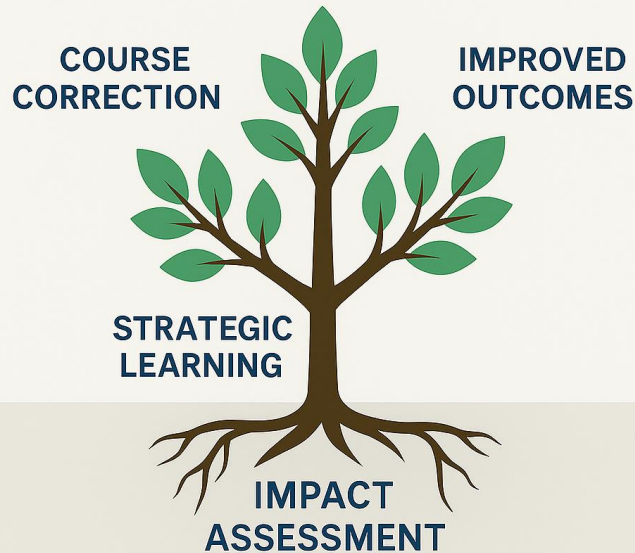
- **Breadth** reflects outreach-- shaped by country context, demographics, move towards holistic VC projects with fewer participants
- **Depth of impact** reflects magnitude and transformative quality of impact; often higher with tailored support
- **Deeper impacts** across income, production, and market access in IFAD12 compared to IFAD11 – but lower outreach



Lesson: Project designs must weigh trade-offs between scale and intensity to optimize cost-effectiveness and development impact

Lesson 8: IFAD13 will mark a strategic shift toward learning-oriented impact assessments

EVIDENCE-BASED DESIGN FOR IMPACT



IFAD will shift toward strategic, **learning-oriented IAs**, focusing on evidence gaps

A combination of ex-post IA and IA embedded earlier in the project cycle → real-time insights

Forward-looking approach → adaptive management, course correction, and institutional learning

Thank you!

