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تمكين السكان الريفيين الفقراء
من التغلب على الفقر

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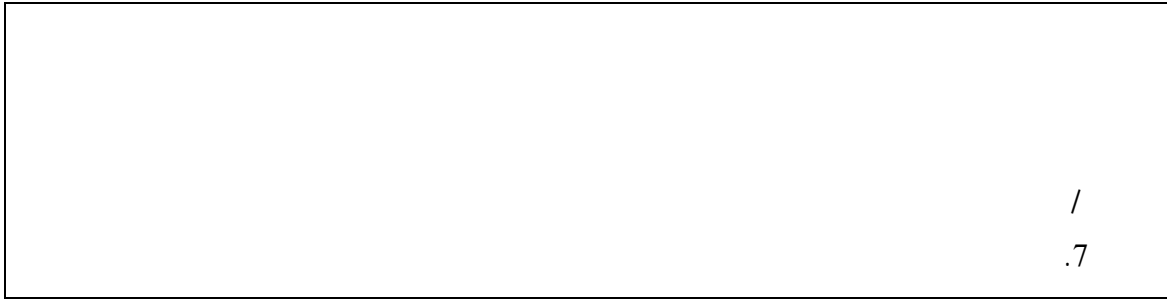
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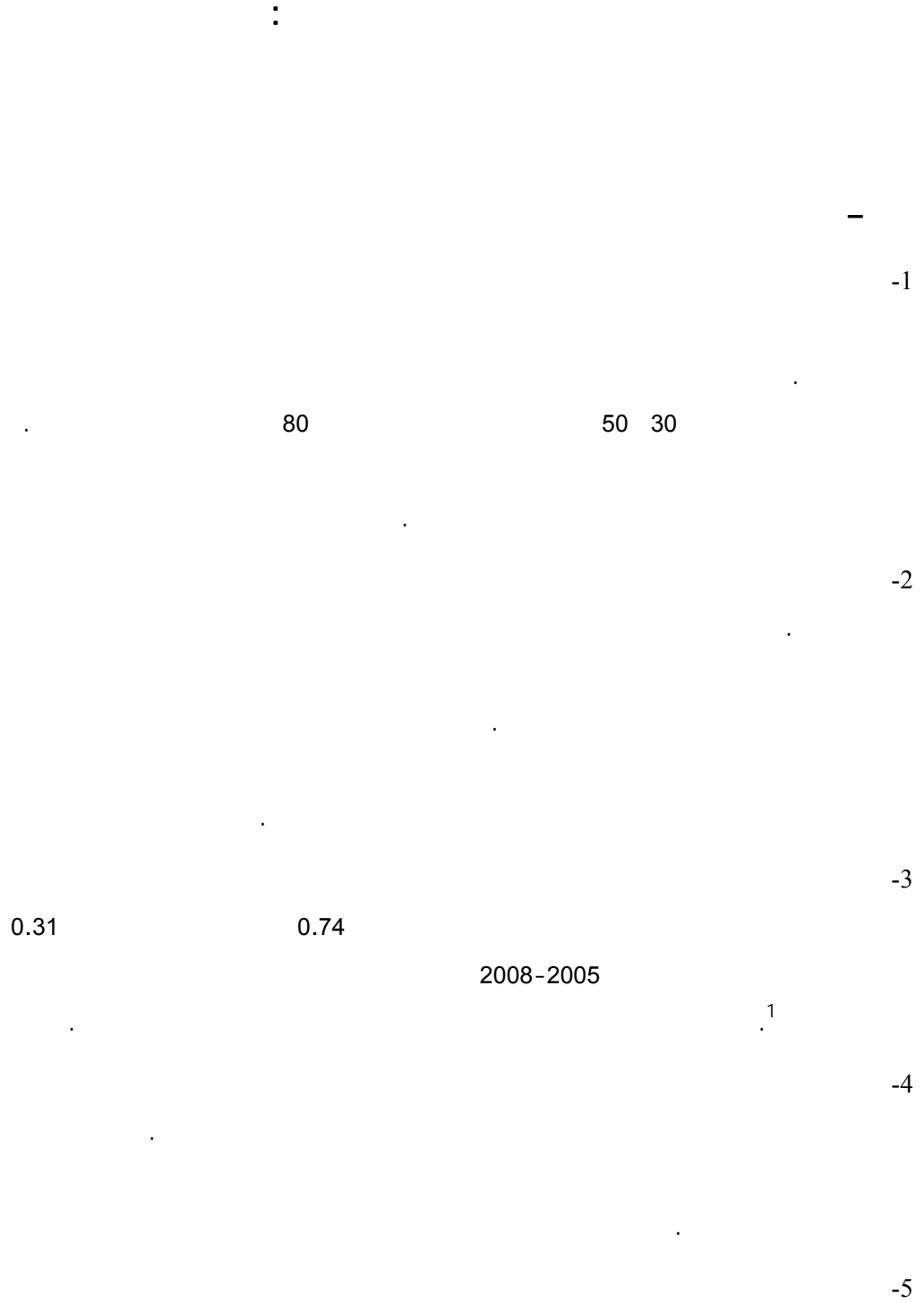
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Results-based logical framework

Objectives hierarchy	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions-Risks
Goal. Improved food security, nutrition and enhanced income generation for rural communities in the Asia and Pacific region, based on sustainable root and tuber crop (RTC) production and utilization	-Policy and practice in food security of IFAD assistance in the Asia and Pacific region and recipient governments place greater focus on the role of root and tuber crops	-Government statistics -IFAD/CIP reports -Impact assessments	-Continuing support and participation of IFAD and governments -Quality process documentation and iterative learning processes in place
Objectives The purpose of the programme is to promote the role of RTCs in the farming systems of the Asia and Pacific region in building a more diverse and robust regional food system in the face of possible shocks and climate change	-8 diverse sites in at least 5 countries identified, and joint R&D agenda/programmes on RTCs successfully developed there with stakeholders -50% of sites succeed in disseminating research findings that are picked up by governments and IFAD programmes -At least 4 new R&D investment opportunities are supported by donors which strategically mobilize potential of RTCs	-Publications (journals, conference/workshop and strategy papers) -R&D proposals -Programme reports	-The external environment remains conducive to pro-poor investments -Outcomes convince policymakers and donors of role of RTCs in food security and justify further investments -Target sites are representative of the Asia and Pacific region
Output 1. High priority subnational target areas that combine a high incidence of food insecurity and poverty with RTCs production and consumption are mapped, and scenarios to 2025 and 2050 are developed that take pro-poor technological and policy innovations and climate change into account	-1 Asia and Pacific region wide map showing RTC production overlaid with poverty data is ready -20 potential target areas where RTCs are important are identified of which 8 or more are selected for detailed study -At least 50% of target group are indigenous communities -Scenarios to 2025 and 2050 and models are ready	-Programme reports -Publications -Map	-Information on RTC production, food consumption and poverty levels, climate change, technological/policy innovations is available in sufficient detail to enable models/scenarios to be developed
Output 2. Opportunities and challenges identified that enhance the contribution of RTCs to food security and increased incomes in the target areas	-8 completed diagnostic studies of RTC production systems, consumption and nutrition patterns, and value chains -8 market demand studies completed for RTC produce/products and raw materials -8 policy studies yield data that affect the RTC sector, taking into account gender, social equity, food security and incomes	-Study reports and publications	-Information of desired quality can be obtained from primary and secondary sources to permit identification of accurate and relevant priorities for future R&D
Output 3. R&D actions and capacity strengthening needs are prioritized and introduced, implementation processes agreed and collaborative institutional arrangements established with IFAD and government investment projects	-8 stakeholder workshops and proceedings agree R&D priorities, implementation processes and organizational arrangements on the basis of Outputs 1 and 2 results -8 short and longer term R&D programmes, proposals and other initiatives prepared -8 publications and other information products released	-Publications, proceedings, reports -Proposals for future short- and longer-term R&D	-Active participation of stakeholders in the process -Financial support for new initiatives is forthcoming for follow-up actions

Key Activities (by Output)

- For Output 1:** (a) collection and analysis of datasets on RTC production and consumption; of poverty levels at 8 target areas; and of models and forecasts for RTC production in these areas;
- For Output 2:** For each site: (a) establish a working group, (b) design and implement a series of studies on baseline data, trends in consumption demand, policies, markets, major value chains, opportunities for enhancing equity (including gender and indigenous communities/ethnic minorities), and participation of smallholder producers/processors and their organizations in development activities; (c) develop an inventory of innovations/interventions/technologies to address constraints/opportunities; and (d) results analysis and reporting.
- For output 3:** (a) documentation and dissemination of results of Outputs 1 and 2; and workshops in each target area (or country level) to discuss results and identify/agree priorities for R&D; (b) regional workshop to discuss relevant common investment opportunities for R&D and establish consortia for targeted action research; (c) preparation of proposals for on-going and future R&D programs which seek to integrate RTC innovations; (d) capacity strengthening and technical backstopping to on-going programs which integrate RTC innovations in their respective implementation work plans; (e) preparation of proposals for longer-term R&D actions in target and other areas; and (f) monitoring and evaluation on outcomes of RTC innovations introduced.



¹ يقترب متوسط غلة الشعير من 3 أطنان للهكتار في البلدان المتقدمة و1.7 طن للهكتار في المتوسط في البلدان النامية.

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² ظل هذا المشروع عاملاً خلال الفترة 1995-2007 حول بحوث تكثيف المحاصيل والثروة الحيوانية في المناطق القليلة الأمطار في أفريقيا الغربية وشمال أفريقيا.

³ سيظل العمل جارياً في المشروع حتى عام 2011.

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Results-based logical framework

	Objectives-hierarchy	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
Goal	Improved food security, livelihoods, and climate change adaptability for poor rural hh in rainfed areas dependant on barley and livestock production in the drylands	Higher income, better nutrition, for rural women and men dependant on barley/livestock livelihood systems	National statistics and research results. FAO country statistics. IFAD project RIMS data. IFAD project supervision reports	
Objectives	Improved livelihoods and climate change resilience of 1000 barley-livestock farming households in Iraq, and 600 in Jordan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved barley production technologies adopted by at least 250 hh in Iraq and 150 hh in Jordan, with increase in yields of at least 40% - Improved livestock production technologies adopted by at least 250 households in Iraq and 150 hh in Jordan, with increased farmer returns by 20% 	Government reports, MOA/NCARE, MOA /SBAR. ARMP II reports programme reports and publications Technology adoption assessment	Enabling environment for out-scaling and replication in other areas, including Government commitment, resource availability and technical capabilities
Outputs	1. Climate-change proofing technologies for barley-based systems successfully demonstrated with community participation	20 demonstrations on CA packages in Jordan and 30 in Iraq annually; 3 field days per year on CA per country	National programme reports, verified by ICARDA and IFAD during supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Security and stability remain constant or improve. - Zero-tillage seeder machines are available in adequate numbers - Extension agents and their institutions are able to adopt improved mechanisms for information delivery - Resources available for extension programme, including extension staff, and transport
	2. Improved livestock husbandry and processing technologies, that enable communities to cope with climate change, are successfully demonstrated	30 demonstrations in Jordan and 40 in Iraq annually; 3 field days per year per country.	National programme reports, verified by ICARDA and IFAD during supervision	
	3. Extension agents' capabilities and mechanisms to respond to farmer needs are improved.	10-15 extensionists in each country trained and have improved competencies Extension material produced	Project documents, training course attendance lists. Completion certificates.	
	4. Understanding and awareness of the impacts of CC and adaptation options are enhanced at the policy-maker and at the community level.	Area specific data produced and disseminated At least 2 CC Community Plans per country; 2 CC community information days held annually; CC action initiated by the community.	-Technical analysis and report by ICARDA GIS Unit Programme reports. -Living Memory' CC Survey document Programme document	
Key Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appropriate technologies disseminated 2. Extension agents trained for effective dissemination of information. 3. CC down scaling maps presented. 4. Socio-economic data collected and analysis of programme impacts conducted. 5. CC workshop held and recommendations developed and disseminated in relevant fora. 6. Community information days held 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (see output 1 indicators) 2. 4 e-learning modules and 10 training courses with a total of 200 trained individuals in each country 3. CC downscaling maps. 4. Baseline, ethno veterinary, and CC community memory surveys performed. 5. CC workshop held and recommendations widely disseminated. 6. Number of CC info days; 'Living Memory' CC consultation survey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports, adoption and impact studies. - extension brochures and modules. - Records and inventory of the visit of extensionists to farmers. - No of training courses and list of participants. - Surveys documents and report, adoption and impact documents - Maps. 	

Note: CC: climate change

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Results-based logical framework

	Objectives-hierarchy	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
Goal	Facilitate more effective and sustainable use, management and conservation of local agrobiodiversity by communities and stakeholders, particularly in the context of food security, nutrition, income-generation potential and adaptation to climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater levels of preparedness of communities to face climate change in terms of wider availability of agrobiodiversity, tools and methods to enhance resilience of production and use systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact assessment reports Government reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of stakeholder groups to participate
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and test new methods and tools to sustainably conserve traditional crops and associated knowledge at the farm level; Explore ways of integrating the monitoring of diversity on-farm, along with use-enhancement goals; Promote a more balanced complementary conservation agenda in national programmes, based on the need to combat genetic erosion and to meet the needs of agrobiodiversity users; Guide further research related to climate change and its impact on species and varieties deployed in local production systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacities of stakeholder groups to sustainably conserve traditional crops and associated knowledge at the farm level is enhanced Greater attention by policy makers towards on farm conservation Number of adoptions of recommended policy options for supporting on farm conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of data through national databases and relevant publications Scientific publications, project reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost-effective and reliable monitoring systems for NUS can be identified.
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Methods and tools for documenting and monitoring diversity on-farm using community-based approaches Enhanced capacities of researchers, developers in training community members on documenting, monitoring and use-enhancement methods Mapping of diversity/IK, custodian farmers & threats of erosion Networks established and tested in project sites Monitoring systems developed and tested CBRs & central documentation depositories operational in each country and relevant information safeguarded Red List methods for cultivated crops and IK in target sites Diversity Fairs integrated in on-farm conservation monitoring systems PACS approach developed and tested in project sites Awareness raised on-farm conservation needs and policy options for support to on-farm monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of stakeholders and community members trained in monitoring and enhancing use of local agrobiodiversity Methods for documentation, monitoring on-farm in use Number of CBRs established in target sites Number and quality of diversity fairs organized by project Number of recommendations adopted for PACS methods related to on farm monitoring Number of recommendations adopted for policy options for on-farm conservation/ monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scientific publications and projects reports and articles in newspapers Policy fact sheets Notes from the web page/discussion blog maintained by the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No extremely adverse climate conditions or civil unrest occurs during project implementation.
Key Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Organizing International Conference Training of partners and community members Survey and document diversity, IK, conservation efforts and threats Establishment of on-farm network of custodian farmers in target areas Establishment of linkages with <i>ex situ</i> conservation Development of documentation system for on farm monitoring systems Development of Red Lists for model species Carrying out use-enhancement actions for target species Testing feasibility of payment for agrobiodiversity conservation services Raising awareness on the importance of on farm conservation and its strategic complementary role with <i>ex situ</i> Explore launching of a global mechanism for promoting on farm networking Exploring policy options for community-based monitoring systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soundness of methodologies developed in international workshop and further refined in national meetings Quantity and quality of maps/data generated by surveys Number of courses carried out and personnel trained Number of communities actively involved in the use enhancement activities Degree of participation of women in project activities Number of meetings, discussions covering on farm conservation and its enhancement Raised awareness at national, international levels of importance of community-based approaches Participation and representativeness of relevant stakeholders in policy meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scientific publications and projects reports, fact sheets Notes from the web page/discussion blog maintained by the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local level partners and communities motivated to join project. Incentives identified can be provided within project context.

Note: PACS: payment for agrobiodiversity conservation services

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Results-based logical framework

	Objectives-hierarchy	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
Goal	Empower smallholder farmers in Africa to make informed decisions in managing their land and water resources better	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased farm incomes 2. Improved management of water and land resources 	Secondary data	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Test and pilot innovative approaches and technologies to provide relevant info and affordable advice in a timely manner to end users 2. Develop capacity of different stakeholders to make use of the info and advice for better decision making, negotiation and accountability 3. Define priorities for information provision and identify early successes in timely and affordable transfer of information and advice 4. Develop interest of agri-industry and other service providers in supporting further expansion and continued services 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Tested system b. Changes in decision making c. Interested service providers 	Secondary data Interviews Project documents	Technological developments (with respect to telecommunications and satellites) in Africa and globally continue
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cell-phone and web-based information systems tested in pilot areas 2. Different stakeholders/end users able to understand and make use of info& advice for better decision making, negotiation and accountability 3. Context specific priorities for specific weather, water, crop related info agreed and successful and affordable mode of transfer identified 4. Agri-industry and other service providers interested in supporting further expansion and continued services 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cell phone and web-based system 2. System used by pilot users 3. Interested service providers 4. Plan for outscaling 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. System available 2. User feedback documented 3. Minutes of meetings with service providers 4. Project reports 5. Outscaling document 	Technological developments (with respect to telecommunications and satellites) in Africa and globally continue
Key Activities	<p>WP1: Project Management</p> <p>WP2: Tool Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey of lessons learnt & synergies • Investigate user needs and priorities • Investigate different communication channels • Development of toolset <p>WP3: Pilot Studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piloting with interested end users • Intensive monitoring of information use • Centralized data sharing <p>WP4: Pilot Studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of users <p>WP5: Roll out, Feedback and priority setting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roll out to 4 countries • Collect and discuss feedback from users • Evaluate technology options <p>WP6: Outscaling plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify interested service providers • Present results and future opportunities • Develop outscaling plan 	<p>WP1: Well-managed project</p> <p>WP2: (a) Lessons documented; (b) User needs and priorities documented; (c) Communication options documented; (d) Toolset developed</p> <p>WP3: (a) Cell phones distributed; (b) Local (extension) agent assigned; (c) Cell phone and website used; (d) Feedback documented</p> <p>WP4: (a) Capacity building programs; (b) Feedback documented; (c) Farmer exchange</p> <p>WP5: (a) Interaction with users in 4 countries; (b) Feedback documented; (c) Document with technology options</p> <p>WP6: Discussions service providers documented; (b) Presentation at seminars, etc.; (c) Outscaling plan</p>	<p>WP1: Annual workplans, financial & technical reports</p> <p>WP2: (a) Project documents/reports; (b) website with system</p> <p>WP3: (a) Website; (b) Cell phone logs; (c) Project documents</p> <p>WP4: (a) Project documents; (b) Participation in training and farmer exchange</p> <p>WP5: (a) Website; (b) Cell phone logs; (c) Project documents</p> <p>WP6: (a) Minutes of meetings; (b) Programs of workshops; (c) Project document</p>	<p>Suitable RS imagery continues to be available at expected costs</p> <p>IFAD and project team agree on pilots and support mechanisms</p> <p>Condition in countries is suitable for roll out (stability)</p> <p>Relevant service providers interested</p>