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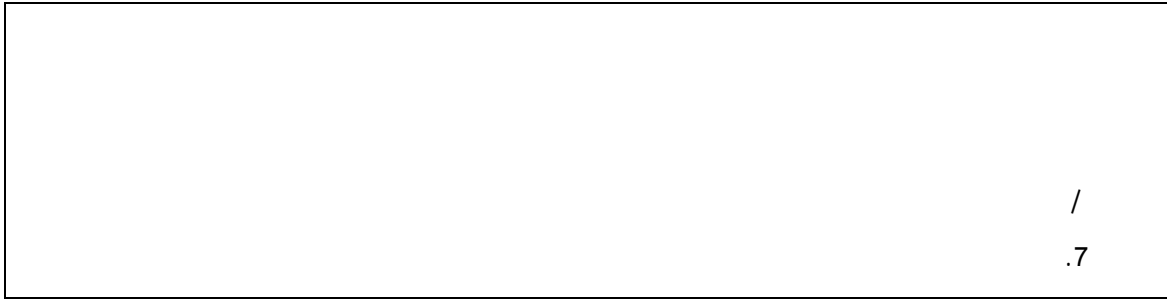
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Results-based logical framework

	Objectives-hierarchy	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
Goal	Poor smallholder farmers in the CLV development triangle benefit from increased incomes and livelihood security.	Productivity increase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> >10% increase of animals/HH/year >10% increase in animal performance >10% increase in HH income 	Baseline surveys before and after intervention. Regular stakeholder feedback during programme implementation.	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve smallholder livestock (LS) production systems through improved feeding and management. 2. Identify and improve access to market chances for smallholder LS producers. 3. Establish knowledge sharing/transfer mechanisms and build capacity within and between countries. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a. Increased HH capacity to produce LS by >10% 1b. Increased use of improved systems by >10% 2a. Increased HH income from LS sales by >10% 3a. Increased capacity of extension services to support smallholders (self-assessment) 3b. Fodder innovation actor networks function effectively and are found to be useful by farmers 	Publications. HH surveys, extensionists' self-assessments	<p>National policies support livestock sector and smallholder development.</p> <p>Institutional and policy environment does not preclude functional partnerships.</p> <p>The government supports pro poor and livestock development policies</p>
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Effective delivery systems (innovative communication strategies and on-farm interventions to improve LS systems). ii. Linking farmers to markets, improving market access for smallholder products. iii. Mechanisms for establishing multi-stakeholder alliances, strategic South/South linkages, enable scaling up of improved LS systems. Enhance programme partner capacity. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i & ii.a) Detailed information on agricultural systems and markets available. i.b) Operational improved forage-based feeding and management intervention for scaling-up. ii.b) >200 farmers benefit from effective linkages to down-stream market stakeholders. iii.a) >4 Annual stakeholder & PMC meetings iii.b) > 25 Partners trained iii.c) Innovative communication systems developed and applied 	Databases; Technical leaflets and similar publications;	<p>Government policies support poor smallholder livestock farmers</p> <p>Markets for livestock products continue to grow</p> <p>Convention on biological diversity and intellectual property rights does not limit access to forage genetic resources</p>

	Objectives-hierarchy	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
Key Activities	i.1 Baseline information analysis to identify opportunities and constraints i.2 Participatory development of appropriate LS feeding and management technology i.3 Test and disseminate new system ii.1 Rapid Market Appraisal ii.2 Development of a country specific market linking strategy with traders ii.3 Encourage traders to participate in LS commercialization iii.1 Researcher meetings for progress assessment and South/South linkages iii.2 Establish learning alliances iii.3 Linking to loan projects iii.4 Organize farmer & extensionist training iii.5 Initiate smallholder exchange platforms iii.6 Produce information/extension material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >10 stakeholder workshops & meetings • 3 Market linking strategies developed • >12 Cross visits and VLAs to promote the developed forage-LS systems • >25 farmers benefit from contracted livestock production • Regular meetings and cross visits between institutions and sites (>2 per year) • >500 farmers & extensionists trained in new methods, program internal up-scaling • >10 Farmer clubs, groups or networks established or integrated in the programme • Communication and information material developed 	Communication networks Leaflets and technical bulletins Groups records Training feedbacks Impact assessment	Access to forage germplasm is granted Poor livestock keepers demand income generation via improved livestock systems

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Results-based logical framework

	Objectives-hierarchy	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
Goal	To increase the food security of smallholder farm households in Southern Africa and enhance their livelihoods while conserving and improving the natural resources used for agriculture.	Target communities: 20% yield increase; 20% reduction in child malnutrition; 20% reduction in soil degradation	Impact survey in 10 yrs. - benefits after project	The political situation in southern Africa remains stable.
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify impediments to the adaptation and adoption of CA systems 2. Support and catalyse the development of locally adapted CA systems through participatory evaluation and adaptive research 3. Understand the longer term effects of CA on productivity, sustainability and resilience to climate change 4. Assess, evaluate and document the impact of CA on labour requirements, farm productivity and risk 5. Facilitate the scaling out of CA systems through increased knowledge and awareness of the benefits of CA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5000 farmers are practicing CA and 50% of farmers report yield increases on their CA plots - Farmers practicing CA use 20% less labour, and produce more grain with less risk - At least 50% of farmers in the target have a working knowledge of CA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner reports and surveys. Project reports and evaluations Impact assessment reports Peer-reviewed papers 	CIMMYT's partner organizations continue to prioritize CA in their extension
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CA systems adapted to the needs of smallholder farmers 2. Functional local innovation systems in at least five communities 3. Benefits and trade-offs of crop residue retention evaluated and assessed 4. Different weed control strategies under CA evaluated and documented 5. Long-term effects of CA on soil quality assessed and documented 6. Benefits of crop rotation under CA conditions evaluated and quantified 7. The effects of CA systems on labour, disaggregated by gender and age 8. The effects of CA systems on family income and total farm productivity 9. Improved knowledge of CA systems through trainings and capacity building 10. At least five new hubs of CA activities established to develop and scale out CA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Results from 15 target communities in three target countries analysed - At least 5 innovation networks are functional in the target areas - Results from 25 research and LT trials analysed and documented - Results of at least three socio-economic surveys summarized - 100 extension agents are conversant and fully trained on CA systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project reports and evaluations Socio-economic reports Workshop reports 	Severe drought or other abnormal weather conditions do not prevail in the target communities in more than one season of the project duration.

	Objectives-hierarchy	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
Key Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local multi-agent CA innovation networks catalysed and facilitated; value chains surrounding the major components CA systems evaluated; Bottlenecks in the value chains of CA systems assessed. 2. Farmer-managed validation plots of CA systems continued; Farmer experimentation with CA in the target communities supported; adaptive research trials designed and conducted based on problems observed; effects of different rates of residue retention evaluated; effects of different grain legumes and cover crops assessed; weed control strategies evaluated under different agroecological conditions 3. Effects of CA practices on soil quality, crop water balance and soil erosion monitored; SOM dynamics and other soil quality indicators investigated; evaluation of longer term effects of crop rotations on soil quality and water relations; assessment of effects of different factors contributing to the resilience of CA systems 4. Evaluation of the economic and social benefits of CA-based systems; impacts of CA on labour use, farm productivity and risk for different farm groups; analysis of economic viability and farmer appreciation of crop residue. 5. Synthesis of impact assessment reports; farmer-to-farmer exchanges; knowledge of CA principles and practices enhanced through study tours, annual planning meetings, technical bulletins, decision guides and peer-reviewed papers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 75 validation plots established in 15 target communities - One soil analysis report on the short and longer term effects of CA on organic matter and water dynamics, crop rotation, soil quality and resilience towards climate change produced. - A review of residue retention strategies and a report on impact assessment compiled - At least one farmer-to-farmer, one training course on CA principles, one study tour, one evaluation and planning meeting carried out per target country - At least three technical bulletins, presentation of results at two international meetings and two peer-reviewed papers published at the end of the project 	<p>Project reports and evaluations</p> <p>Project reports on soil quality</p> <p>Technical bulletins</p> <p>Peer-reviewed papers</p>	<p>Farmers and extension officers continue to collaborate in an efficient manner under this project</p>

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Results-based logical framework

Objectives Hierarchy	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Goal: To have stakeholders and international actors considering the policies/strategies recommended by the project</p>	<p>Min. 10 cases where the project provided inputs for new policies and contractual arrangements by policymakers, international organizations and NGOs</p> <p>No. of rural development intervention designed according to proposed policy recommendations</p>	<p>Analysis/screening of Government and Donors' country strategies and programs</p> <p>Rural development projects' design documents</p>	
<p>Objectives:</p> <p>1. To have rural development interventions in the region conforming to policies recommended by the project</p> <p>2. To have information generated through data analysis and validation transferred into policy briefs</p>	<p>Min. 500 users of ARCs and 10 media reports in national/international newspapers/TV/online reports, 1000 ARC online website visits</p> <p>An approach paper, a paper on conflict typology and cross-country analysis, 5 papers for country case studies, 1 paper on rural development interventions , 1 final report; various peer-reviewed articles on case studies min. 2 policy briefs;</p> <p>No. of cases of adoption of new policies and contractual arrangements by policymakers, international organizations</p> <p>1 seminar on pilot ARC at IFAD HQ, 1 ARC launch with min. 50 participants and 1 seminar in each study country with min. 5 participants</p>	<p>Projects' progress reports</p> <p>Policy briefs, articles in journals, dedicated publications</p> <p>Website downloads</p>	<p>Openness of international partners in changing their strategy</p>
<p>Outputs/Activities:</p> <p>1. Analysis and testing of instruments to assess the correlation between rural development and conflict</p> <p>2. Validation of these instruments leading to knowledge products</p> <p>3. Knowledge products disseminated among stakeholders</p>	<p>Number of databases and no. of IFAD projects whose M&E and RIMS data have been used for ARCs</p> <p>Online data available on conflicts, poverty and food security indicators for the countries³</p> <p>No. of countries for which an ARC is created</p> <p>Food security typology available for the countries</p> <p>4 presentations at international conferences, 1 mid-term WS with min. 20 participants, 1 final WS with min 40 participants (Steering committee excluded)</p> <p>Percentage of satisfaction with knowledge products among stakeholders</p> <p>No. of instruments available to projects (e.g. specific recommendations, thematic studies, case studies)</p>	<p>ARC on CDs and online</p> <p>Workshop reports and records</p> <p>Monkey surveys</p> <p>Stakeholder feed backs and participants self-assessments</p>	<p>Sufficient buy-in by IFAD-funded country programs and partners in the proposed activities is achieved.</p> <p>Availability of national collaborators with adequate capacity, or their willingness and ability to develop their capacity</p> <p>Culture of knowledge sharing and learning in participating projects</p>

³ The study will focus on Egypt, Gaza and West Bank, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Somalia, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yemen.

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Results-based logical framework

	Objectives-hierarchy	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
Goal	Improved dairy-derived livelihoods in India and the United Republic of Tanzania via intensification of smallholder production focusing on feed enhancement			
Objectives	<p>Institutional: Strengthen use of value chain and innovation approaches among dairy stakeholders to improve feeding strategies for dairy animals.</p> <p>Productivity enhancement: Develop options for improved feeding strategies leading to yield enhancement and income benefits.</p> <p>Knowledge sharing: Strengthen knowledge sharing mechanisms on feed development strategies at local, regional and international levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value chain and innovation approaches prominent in planning and reporting documents of major local development actors New feeding strategies (technical and organizational) involve at least 10% of farmers in study sites. Feed –related innovations emerging from the programme feature in at least 2 knowledge sharing media channels per programme site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual planning and reporting documents on local development actors Post-hoc village survey report Copies of media outputs 	No adverse climatic or political conditions
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value chain and innovation approaches used by dairy stakeholders to improve feeding strategies for dairy cows. Tested options to improve feeding strategies leading to yield enhancement and income benefits. Functional knowledge sharing mechanisms established on feed development strategies at local, regional and international levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local technical and organizational innovations in 2 broad areas per value chain documented and dairy value chain analysis reported by local stakeholders Stakeholder platform reports document two intervention strategies and one scaling out strategy per value chain Intervention strategies emerging from stakeholder platforms feature in local knowledge sharing media outside programme target sites on at least 3 occasions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value chain analysis reports Stakeholder platform minutes and reports Copies of media outputs 	Willingness of local actors to experiment with stakeholder platforms
Key Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify learning sites, establish local stakeholder platforms, and assess current intervention strategies and innovation processes Participatory value chain assessments, micro-business training, techno-economic analysis of suggested interventions, action research to test promising interventions, use of scaling out approaches to foster change in feeding Identify key existing knowledge pathways, identify knowledge gaps, design and implement local knowledge sharing strategy, establish knowledge sharing fora, synthesize lessons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning sites identified, 2 stakeholder platforms per country established, local innovation processes documented in one programme report per country One value chain assessment for each site complete, one micro-business training conducted in each site as appropriate, one techno-economic analysis of interventions conducted in each country, approaches scaled out Knowledge pathways and gaps identified, knowledge sharing strategy designed and implemented, knowledge sharing fora established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site descriptions Stakeholder platform inception reports Synthesis report on local innovation processes Value chain assessments Report analysing economic feasibility of interventions Training reports Knowledge sharing strategy document Knowledge sharing fora reports 	Identification and engagement of competent local partners.

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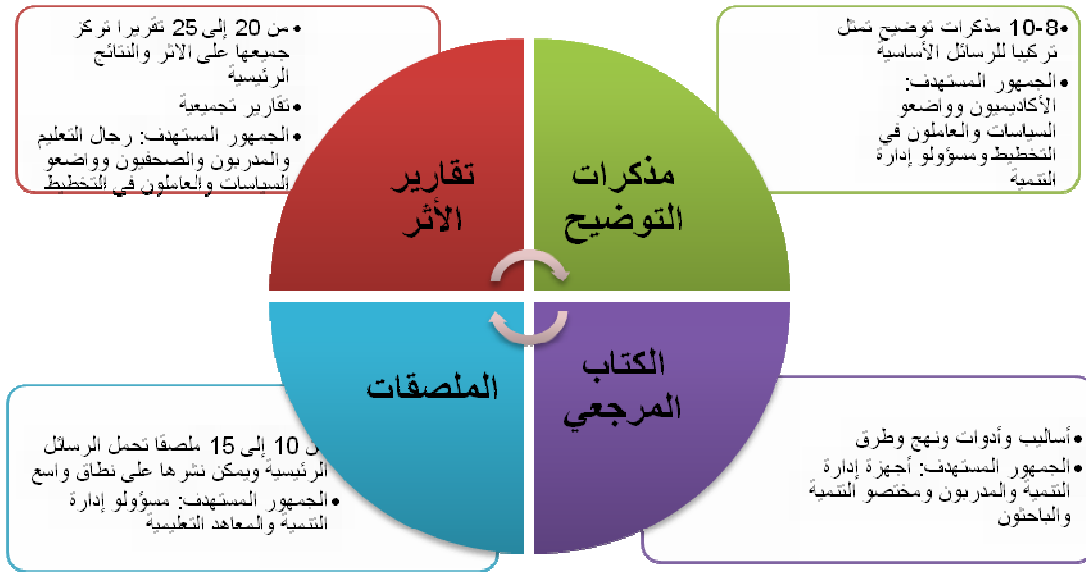
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Results-based logical framework

	Objectives-hierarchy	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
Goal	Improved food security and livelihoods of poor rural communities which are supported to utilize CPWF approaches for improved water management, which allows higher production per units of land, water and labour	Target communities' livelihood indicators show improved income and health	Participating country data and census and FAO statistics	Farmers are able to manage risks of adopting new approaches and have organizational capacities for collective management activities. Weather, crop diseases and other factors do not impede yield improvements
Objectives	Validated CPWF innovations scaled up to reach more communities based on having developed appropriate policy, institutional and technical spaces Key national/regional planning agencies and development partners and IFAD use CPWF innovations in their planning and operations	Innovations and adoptions processes in key project development events. CPWF innovative processes, tools and technologies considered beyond the initial project intervention sites. Some IFAD country programmes actively use CPWF brokerage service in the development of country strategies	Strategic documents	Policy makers, water management project staff and IFAD staff are convinced to integrate the innovative approaches developed during CPWF Phase 1 and documented through this project. Social outreach by implementing partners / mobilizes communities beyond project sites
Outputs	1. Publication and dissemination of a multi-purpose resource package compiling CPWF pertinent project experience. 2. Scaled up development interventions based on CPWF Phase 1 tested and analysed project experience, in respective watersheds. 3. Brokerage service in place and contributing to improved IFAD and others country programmes.	Sourcebook available in print and on website Peer-reviewed publications about up scaling synthesis available	CPWF website COSOP documentation Register of client interaction	Human resources available. Full documentation of Phase 1 projects accessible to project actors. Synergies and synchronization with similar knowledge services incorporated
Key Activities	1. Elaboration of the multi-purpose resource package: 1a. Revisiting of 19 projects from CPWF Phase 1 for marketable innovation outputs and/or adoption processes (leads into 2a); 1b. Stakeholder workshops in each of the 10 Phase 1 basins (part of the documenting process) to identify innovations & processes; 1c. Documentation of lessons learnt in appropriate form (resource package of implementation, educational and advocacy materials e.g. impact stories, briefing notes, sourcebook, video, website etc.); 1d. Publishing and dissemination of resource package. 2. Scaling up of selected CPWF projects: 2a. Assessment of innovation outputs &/or adoption processes; 2b. Developing models for scaling up research outputs in close interaction with policymakers in the respective basins; 2c. Documentation of lessons learnt - feeding into 1c. 3. Brokerage services provided to IFAD and other agencies with respect to best practices	Project assessment reports published Stakeholders workshop held and reported incl. participants' evaluations Multi-purpose resource package available in print and on website Peer-reviewed publications about up scaling synthesis available Customer's satisfaction annual surveys	Reports, publications, Steering Committee reports	Agreement of milestones and timeline. Timely budget availability. For 2: previous project teams are still available to continue and scale up project activities.