IFAD’s strategic objectives

- IFAD targets poor rural populations and small-scale farmers
  - reducing rural poverty
- IFAD helps farmers to meet global and local food needs
- IFAD supports community-designed and managed rural development projects and farmer organizations
- IFAD uses government and local management systems rather than managing projects itself
- IFAD acts as a catalyst to mobilize other donor and government resources and policies in favour of the IFAD target group
IFAD’s priorities over next 3 years (2013-2015)

- More focus on gender, nutrition, environment, climate change, private sector engagement, economic efficiency, scaling up
- Country leadership and in-country planning key – Reflected in COSOPs and projects
- IFAD country presence to expand to 40 country offices, and take on more responsibility
- IFAD will participate in country agricultural strategies, project design, policy advice, supervision, knowledge-sharing, innovation
- Quality of projects and COSOPs to improve
- Better monitoring and reporting on results and outcomes
IFAD’s has a new business model

• Scaling up successful projects/ideas
• Country offices – from 17 in 2007 to 40 in 2012.
• National staff in ICOs increased from 31 in 2010 to 70 now and outposted internationally-recruited staff from 2 in 2007 to 32 now.
• Better project design and arms length quality control
• Improved M&E and impact evaluation
• Improved partnerships and country ownership
• Cofinancing up
• Staff capacity building
• Improved knowledge management
• Direct supervision
Direct supervision of 93% of projects

No of projects directly supervised by IFAD

- 2006/07: 32
- 2007/08: 101
- 2008/09: 169
- 2009/10: 210
- 2010/11: 220
- 2011/12: 237

Enabling poor rural people to overcome poverty
IFAD
IFAD financing and cofinancing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other donor cofinancing</th>
<th>Domestic contributions</th>
<th>Donor cofinancing</th>
<th>IFAD Programme of loans and grants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>500 000</td>
<td>500 000</td>
<td>500 000</td>
<td>500 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1 000 000</td>
<td>1 000 000</td>
<td>1 000 000</td>
<td>1 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1 500 000</td>
<td>1 500 000</td>
<td>1 500 000</td>
<td>1 500 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2 000 000</td>
<td>2 000 000</td>
<td>2 000 000</td>
<td>2 000 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2 500 000</td>
<td>2 500 000</td>
<td>2 500 000</td>
<td>2 500 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>3 000 000</td>
<td>3 000 000</td>
<td>3 000 000</td>
<td>3 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>3 500 000</td>
<td>3 500 000</td>
<td>3 500 000</td>
<td>3 500 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Amount approved and disbursed

- Amount approved has gone up dramatically
- Significant improvement in disbursement shows major improvements in project implementation
Number of investment projects and grants

- Number of projects in the portfolio has increased steadily
- Projects are becoming effective more quickly

![Graph showing the number of projects in total portfolio and projects in ongoing portfolio from 2006/07 to 2011/12. The number of projects in total portfolio increases from 180 in 2006/07 to 280 in 2011/12. The number of projects in ongoing portfolio increases from 180 in 2006/07 to 230 in 2011/12.](image-url)
Value of current portfolio

- The value of current portfolio has increased remarkably in recent years
What does IFAD do with these funds?

IFAD’s thematic focus

- Improving basic foods and staples
- Including cash crops
- Integrating livestock to match rising demand
- Developing private and cooperative agroprocessing and marketing
Supporting markets for smallholder farmers

- Farm inputs
- Storage
- Agro-processing
- Agro-marketing
Peru: Management of Natural Resources in the Southern Highlands Project – agriculture services
Peru - Key innovations being scaled up

Competitions among beneficiaries for NRM and small businesses

Local Resource Allocation Committees (LARC)

Direct transfer of public funds to community organizations

Women’s saving accounts

Enabling poor rural people to overcome poverty

Local talent mobilized
Peru: effectiveness - impact - efficiency

FEAS: 40,000 households benefited
Peru: effectiveness - impact - efficiency

- **MARENASS**: 28% of households out of extreme poverty and 8.3% out of poverty
- **FEAS**: 40,000 households benefited

Map compiled by IFAD
Peru: effectiveness - impact - efficiency

CORREDOR: It takes 30 cents to deliver US$1 of loan investments. Each dollar invested is leveraged 5 times by beneficiaries.

MARENASS: 28% of households out of extreme poverty and 8.3% out of poverty.

FEAS: 40,000 households benefited.
Peru: effectiveness - impact - efficiency

SIERRA SUR: 16,000 households out of poverty (37% of benefited HH), reduction of chronic malnutrition from 36% to 22%

CORREDOR: It takes 30 cents to deliver US$1 of loan investments. Each dollar invested is leveraged 5 times by beneficiaries

MARENASS: 28% of households out of extreme poverty and 8.3% out of poverty

FEAS: 40,000 households benefited
Peru: effectiveness - impact - efficiency

**SIERRA NORTE** (ongoing): Territorial development as innovation, municipalities match IFAD funds

**SIERRA SUR**: 16,000 households out of poverty (37% of benefited HH), reduction of chronic malnutrition from 36% to 22%

**CORREDOR**: It takes 30 cents to deliver US$1 of loan investments. Each dollar invested is leveraged 5 times by beneficiaries

**MARENASS**: 28% of households out of extreme poverty and 8.3% out of poverty

**FEAS**: 40,000 households benefited
India: women’s self-help groups for empowerment and micro-finance services
Niger: Second Maradi Rural Development Project - Irrigation to increase productivity and ensure food security
Mauritania: Agricultural Rehabilitation Programme - reforestation to restore environmental balance and prevent climate change
Ethiopia: Rehabilitation of drought-affected areas
# Changes in farmers’ income – examples from China

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Changes in farmers’ net income per capita in project areas</th>
<th>Changes in farmers’ net income per capita in non-project areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Before project (RMB)</td>
<td>After project (RMB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>299.13</td>
<td>669.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Beicheng in Jilin 300_CN</td>
<td>748</td>
<td>1,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Northern Pasture in Neimeng, Hei Longjiang, Hebei 62_CN</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Hebei 107_CN</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Guangdong 195_CN</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>2,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Yantai in Shandong 254_CN</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>1,062</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* Based on data provided by IFAD in China and IFAD project completion reports of provinces concerned.
# Results Measurement Framework

IFAD has delivered real results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Baseline year</th>
<th>Baseline value</th>
<th>2010 achievement</th>
<th>2012 target*</th>
<th>2015 target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People receiving services from IFAD-supported projects</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>29 million</td>
<td>43 million</td>
<td>60 million</td>
<td>90 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male:female ratio</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>57:43</td>
<td>54:45</td>
<td>50:50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land under improved management (hectares)</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>3.9 million</td>
<td>5.5 million</td>
<td>Monitored</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area under rehabilitation (hectares)</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>228 000</td>
<td>373 000</td>
<td>Monitored</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People trained in crop production</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1.7 million</td>
<td>4.51 million</td>
<td>Monitored</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male:female ratio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>66:35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active borrowers from rural financial services</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>4.4 million</td>
<td>2.7 million</td>
<td>Monitored</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male:female ratio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>43:57</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing groups formed</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>25 000</td>
<td>13 000</td>
<td>Monitored</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community action plans</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>24 000</td>
<td>28 000</td>
<td>Monitored</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Only two targets established: Number of people receiving services, disaggregated by gender.
Project performance at completion - comparison over 6 years

- Remarkable improvements of projects at completion in last 3 years shows significantly better outcomes and impact

![Bar chart showing project performance comparison between 2007-09 and 2010-12 across various categories such as Household income and Net Assets, Agriculture and food security, Natural Resources and Env., Human, Social Capital and Empow., Institutions and Policies, Markets, Overall rural poverty impact.](chart-url)
## Country programme and project outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Independent External Evaluation baseline (2005)</th>
<th>RMF baseline</th>
<th>Actual 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of projects rated 4 or better at completion for:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effectiveness</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural poverty impact on target group</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovation learning and/or scaling up</td>
<td>25-50</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainability of benefits</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relevance</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efficiency</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Number of people reached

- IFAD’s outreach has improved dramatically
- This will help more people to move out of poverty.
Partner performance

- As a partner IFAD’s own performance has improved
- Performance of the borrowing governments has also improved
- Together they explain the improvements we have achieved in the portfolio performance
IFAD partners with others in producing knowledge products
IFAD’s results framework has evolved further

We have expended our results framework. Beginning 2013 we will also measure and report on:

- Number of people moving out of poverty (80 million people by 2015)
- Number of people receiving services from IFAD-supported projects (90 million by 2015).
- Household asset ownership
- Level of child malnutrition
- Length of hungry season
- Comprehensive measure of IFAD’s performance on gender issues
Main issues

1. Contributing to improved project performance
2. Broadening partnerships with the private sector
3. Mobilizing cofinancing
4. Scaling up and sustaining project impact in the long term
5. Policy dialogue globally and at country level
6. Integrating ASAP and climate change into our programmes
7. Increasing IFAD’s internal efficiency
8. Improving M&E and impact assessment, learning faster from our own and others experiences