



IFAD and Fragile States

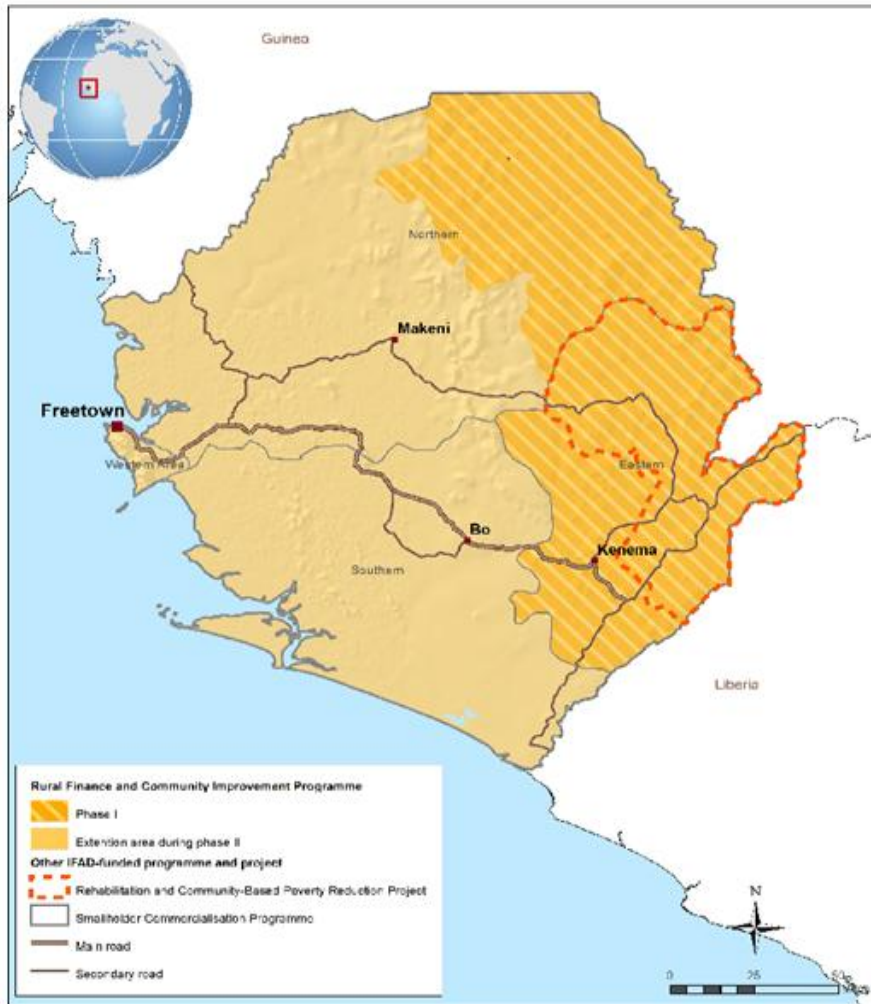
How IFAD intervenes – The case of Sierra Leone

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Post Conflict and Fragile State



Yesterday

- Civil war for 12 years (1991 – 2002)
- 120 000 dead
- 2,5 million refugees (half population)

Today

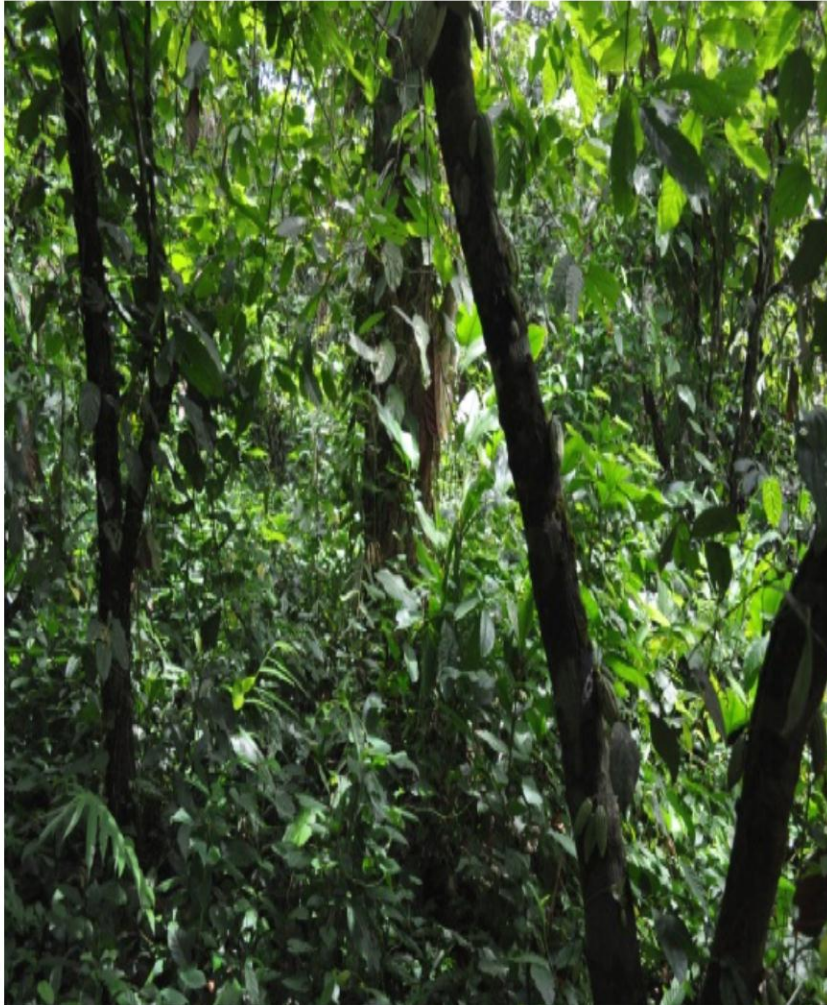
- Population 2013 = 6.1 million
- 70 % below poverty line
- 70 % population live in rural area
- GNI per capita (US\$) 2012 = 580
- Agriculture = 44 % GDP
- Adult literacy rate= 43.3 %

What is the meaning of “Fragile States” for IFAD interventions in Sierra Leone?

- Weak policy framework
- Weak institutions
- Weak infrastructures
- Weak capacities
- Weak governance

13 000 ha of cacao plantation rehabilitated

Before



After



IFAD results since 2009

Example 1

- 13 000 ha out of 19 000 ha of cocoa / coffee rehabilitated
- 2300 mt of cocoa exported this year
- 5 cooperatives and 1 private partner
- 75 000 people lifted out of poverty
- 780 000 USD in local economy through temporary job creation (260 000 man days)

3 000 ha of in-land valley swamps rehabilitated with double crops production

Before



After



IFAD results since 2009

Example 2

- 3 000 ha of 7 000 ha (target) of IVS rehabilitated
- 12 000 households lifted out of poverty
- 840 000 USD injected in local economy
- 2 crops / year and yield x 2.5
- Resilience increased by irrigation
- Sustainable employment (32 service providers created)
- Temporary job for equivalent 210 000 man days
- IFAD approach today adopted as National Policy

1 000 km of farm to market roads rehabilitated

Before



After



IFAD results since 2009

Example 3

- 1000 km out of 1 500 km of feeder roads rehabilitated
- Maintenance system established
- Creation / support to 40 local road contractors
- Temporary job creation 100 000 man days
- 400 000 USD injected local economy
- National Policy on roads maintenance
- Major economic and social impact

IFAD results since 2009

Example 4

Rural Finance

- 68/87 rural financial institutions and their APEX established
- 135 000 shareholders
- 15 % of rural population reached
- Full banking services
- National Policy
- Average PAR = 5 %

What is different between the approach in Sierra Leone and the classical approach?

- ❑ Simple design
- ❑ Strong capacity building plan and create the competencies where needed
- ❑ Close IFAD direct supervision and monitoring
- ❑ Competent staffing (recruitment – protection)
- ❑ Adapted procurement – procedures
- ❑ Good communication
- ❑ Flexible programme - reactivity