Consultation on the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD’s resources: third session
19-20 October 2017
Oscar A. Garcia
Director, Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD
Overall, improved performance of IFAD operations from 2009

Overview of main evaluation criteria,
% projects rated moderately satisfactory or better

Improvement between IFAD8 and IFAD9 statistically significant

Completion years

Rural poverty impact
Overall achievement
Government as a partner
IFAD as a partner
Project Performance
External benchmarking with agricultural portfolio of other IFIs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Most criteria are below IFAD9 and IFAD10 RMF targets


% projects rated moderately satisfactory or better

- Innovation & Scaling up
- Relevance
- IFAD performance
- Gender
- Rural poverty impact
- Government performance
- Environment & NRM
- Effectiveness
- Adaptation to climate change
- Sustainability
- Efficiency

Percentage

IFAD10/IFAD9 Targets
IFAD9 Target only
Limited progress in non-lending activities, except Knowledge Management

- Performance of non-lending activities: mostly moderately satisfactory

IFAD10 Targets
Partnerships (90%)
Policy dialogue (85%)
How can IFAD raise country programme performance to fully satisfactory?
• Good operational performance is linked to well-defined targeting strategies.

• Promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment is critical to realize Agenda 2030.

• Raising M&E performance requires disaggregated evidence in strategic areas – climate change and food security.

• Successful management of fiduciary responsibility requires rigor, not rigidity.

• KM, partnerships and policy dialogue area catalysts for greater rural poverty impact.
Recommendations

- **Fully Satisfactory Performance**: Build on strengths, address bottlenecks and introduce a new modus operandi.
- **Gender Transformation**: Introduce gender transformative approaches to substantially contribute to SDGs.
- **Better evidence**: Improve data granularity in strategic areas of focus – climate change and food security.
- **Non-lending activities**: Systematize KM, partnership and policy engagement – to unlock their potential to scale up country program results.
- **Fiduciary requirements**: Extend country differentiation to procurement, while supporting long-term national capacity improvements.
- **2018 ARRI Learning Theme**: “Pro-poor” targeting strategies.