

Key messages from the Annual Report on Independent Evaluation (ARIE) 2022

First session of the Consultation on the
Thirteenth Replenishment
16 February 2023

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IFAD13 REPLENISHMENT



ARIE, the new ARRI

20th anniversary ARRI → renamed ARIE

IOE Multi-year Evaluation Strategy 2022-2027, repurposing the ARIE are to:

Present a more comprehensive account of IOE evaluation work

Contribute to learning by extracting findings and lessons from the evaluations in a context of institutional change

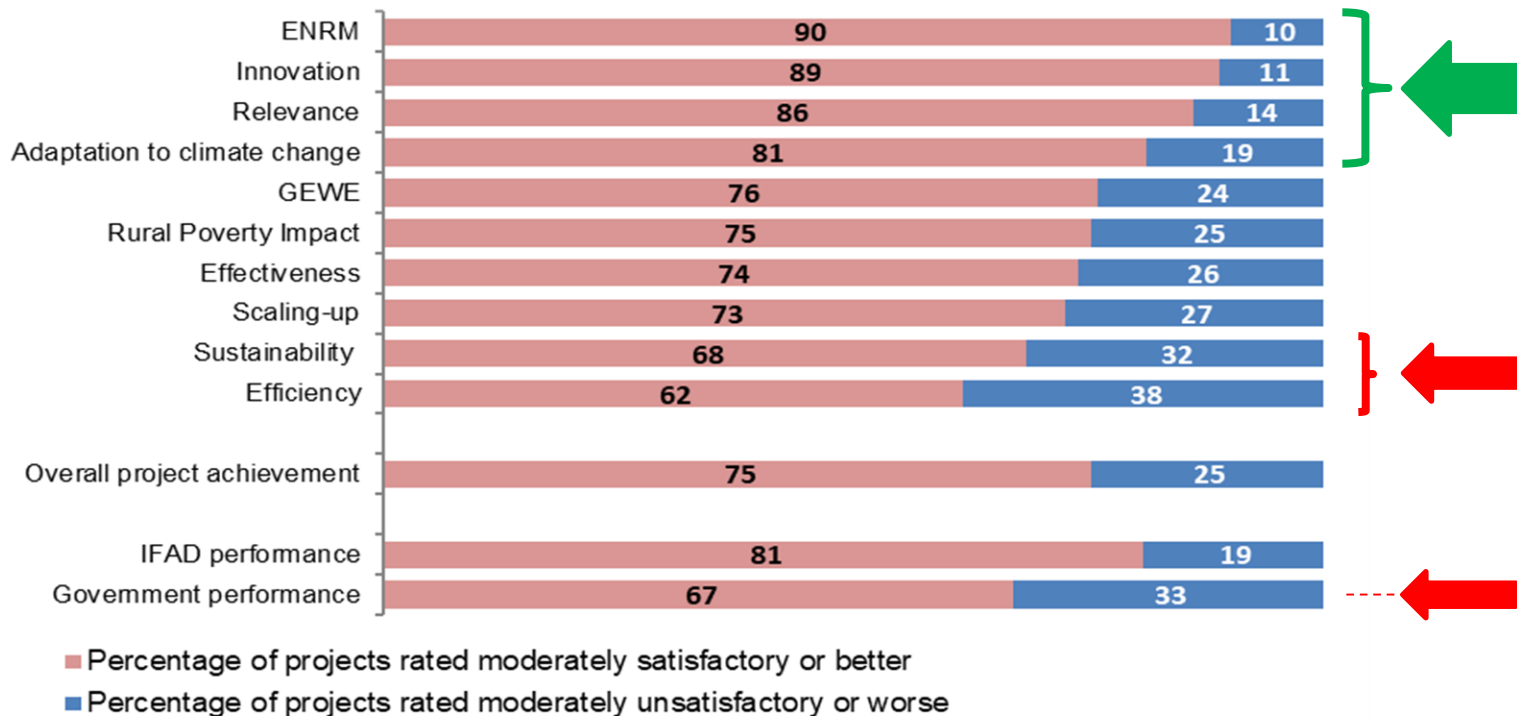
Follows examples in other IFIs

ARIE 2022 presents summary of key findings from 2021 CLE / TE / SRE / ES and common lessons drawn from CSPEs and PPEs

Analysis of ratings remains; structure / contents of chapters may change in the future

Majority of projects have criteria rated positively

(Projects completed 2018-2020)



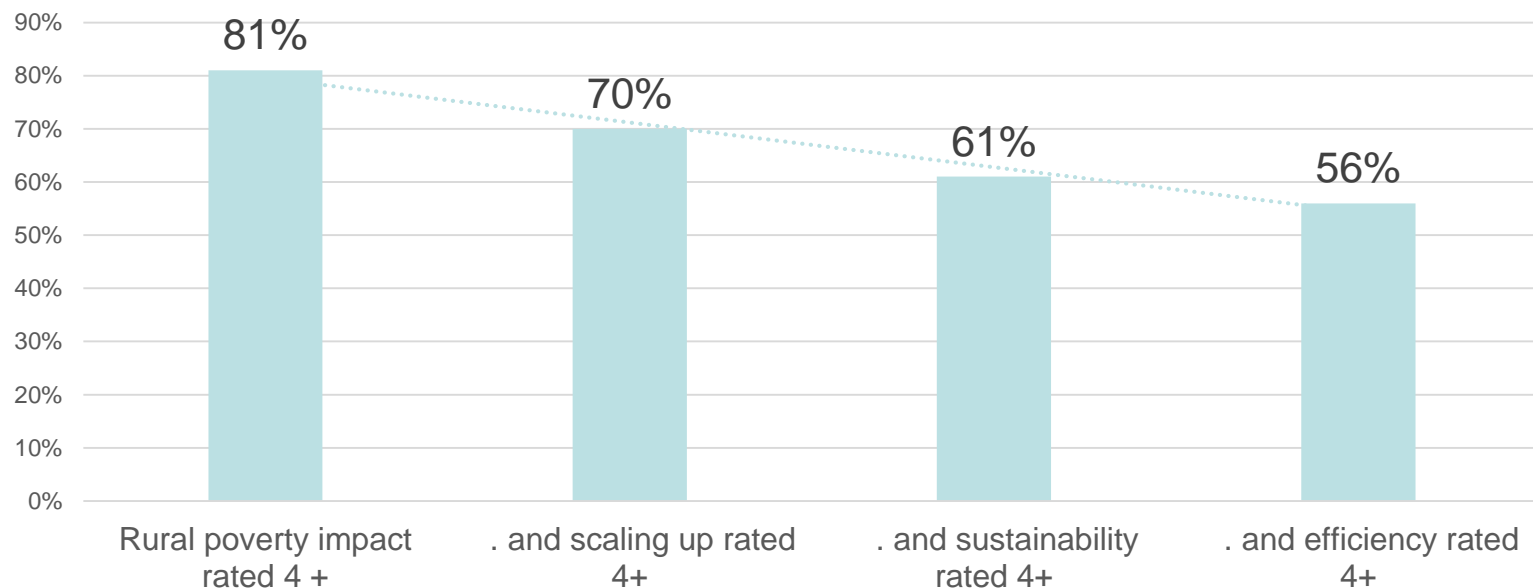
Four patterns in rating trends

(completion: 2011-2020)

Trend pattern	Related criteria
1. Overall constant across the period	Relevance; Effectiveness;
2. Drop in performance in 2013-2017, have exhibited a partial recuperation	Efficiency and sustainability (among the lowest performing but on an improving path), innovation, scaling up and government performance.
3. Drop in the performance from 2013, then plateau	Rural poverty impact, Gender equality and women's empowerment; Performance of IFAD
4. Increasing path	Environment, natural resource management; Climate change adaptation

Combining impact with other evaluation criteria

Proportions of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better in rural poverty impact and other selected criteria, projects completed in 2011-2020 (Data in percentage, N=284)

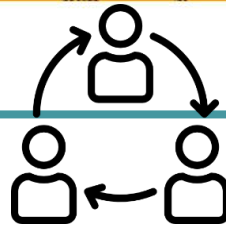


Insights on non-lending activities through recent evaluations



Recent CSPEs on KM (dedicated CLE forthcoming)

- Supporting factors to KM: (i) earmarking financial resource, (grants, loan components); (ii) leadership of government agencies
- Constraints: (i) weak M&E systems; (ii) communication ≠ KM; (iii) no dedicated human resources within government or ICO



Joint CLE with FAO & WFP on RBA collaboration, as a case of partnership

- In the domains of **gender, nutrition, and emergency response**, RBA collaboration helped share knowledge & good practice
- **In other areas, limited progress** in reducing overlap, competition
- **Uneven views** and support to RBA collaboration from donors and RBA Mgmt

Insights on fragility

Sub-regional evaluation in WCA

Countries with fragility situations

Country strategies and portfolios focused on selected drivers of fragility (poverty, climate), less so on weak public institutions and conflicts.

Overall effective interventions at addressing poverty and environmental threats: mix of income-generating activities, capacity building for CBOs, soil and water conservation practices

Corporate issues: (i) limited loan flexibility to adapt to escalating fragility / conflict; (ii) grants more flexible but small amounts; (iii) in-country presence of country director

Recent Eval Synthesis and projects evaluations

Community driven development. CDD operations require time to build sustainable organisations but in fragile contexts outperform other intervention types

Insights on post-disaster

Post-Tsunami response (2005)

(Eval Synthesis on fisheries and coastal area development, selected project evaluations)



Strong pressure



Strong pressure from members on IFAD to intervene



Attempt to react in 'quasi-real time'



Insufficient design preparation and incorrect assumptions
→ Weak implementation readiness and long time for project start-up



Good example in India-Tamil Nadu



Project remained relevant in a changing context and devoted attention to building community resilience by diversifying income sources through financial instruments, particularly for women



Thank you