

## IFAD11 Impact Assessment



IFAD's unique commitment and measurement: impact assessments measure and guide the IFAD13 Replenishment



Lessons at the corporate level: Impacts of the US\$ 7 billion investment





## Impact for money



IFAD's interventions caused incomes of 77.4 million people to increase over 3 years (despite COVID-19).



Investing \$92 in IFAD's operations increased the income of a beneficiary by more than 10%.





## Lessons learned



Invest in mid-streams of Agri-Food Systems



Scale-up climate adaptation for sustained rural resilience



Transforming gender norms and practices



Integrate nutrition components and budgets for improved diets and food security





## 1. Invest in mid-streams of Agri-Food Systems



- IFAD's comparative advantage is investing in agricultural and value chains for *inclusive* food systems transformations.
- Investing in producer organisations & agribusiness partnerships results in value addition and market access.
- IFAD's beneficiaries increased their *production* by 22% and *market access* by 26%, affecting more than 60 million producers.

### For IFAD 13:

- Invest in last mile rural infrastructure and rural credit to maximize impact on market access.
- Partner with other IFIs to link IFAD's value chain projects to major physical infrastructure.
- Work with the private sector to lower the cost of credit and barriers to access.
- Support *rural finance* governance & institutions.





# 2. Scale-up climate adaptation for sustained resilience



- Beneficiaries were 13% more likely to recover from shocks.
- Training and input for climate adaptation practices increased adoption in focused IFAD projects.
- Adoption of some practices in other projects remain very low: more effort is needed to identify site-specific adaptation options.

#### For IFAD 13:

- Broaden focus on sitespecific *scientific evidence*.
- Focus on local financial access geared to adoption of adaptive technologies.
- Address chronic and acute shocks:
  - Chronic shocks: Increased investments in physical & environmental assets
  - Acute shocks: safety nets.





## 3. Transforming gender norms and practices



- IFAD investments increased women's participation in joint decision-making, especially in the agricultural value chain, land use and use of income.
- Women's **asset ownership** did not increase
- Solely targeting women does not deliver long term transformative change.

#### For IFAD 13:

- Increased use of transformative mechanisms e.g. GALS and HHMs.
- Increased focus on policy and incentives (e.g. norms, attitudes, legal frameworks).
- Rigorous tracking of multiple dimensions of empowerment.





## 4. Integrate focused nutrition components for improved diets and food security



Despite the fact that nutrition was For IFAD 13: not yet mainstreamed in IFAD11 IA projects



Food security of 57 million beneficiaries increased by more than 11%.



- Dietary diversity improved in only a handful of cases.
  - Consumption of unhealthy foods also increased in some.

- Integrate nutrition components to promote behavioral change in nutritional choices.
- Use training, role-modeling and communication in the last mile.
- Develop partnerships with existing nutrition programmes.





## Summary: Directions for IFAD13



- Investments in last-mile rural infrastructure and rural credit and behavior are *impact multipliers*.
- Climate adaptation needs increased focus on adoption incentives, scaled-up solutions, site specific evidence and tools to address both acute & chronic shocks.
- Transforming norms, practices and policies for gender require context specific solutions, tracking and scalingup.
- Nutrition requires behavioral change, budgets and focused components in the last mile & partnerships.
- Evidence (what works, how much, whom) and partnerships are essential for sustained & scaled up impact (private sector and other IFIs).





