

Review of the Results Management Framework of IFAD12

3 November 2023

IFAD13
REPLENISHMENT

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Introduction

Background

- Pilot Evaluation Product – rigorous evaluation of subjects amenable to quick turnaround to provide action-oriented findings in a short time window

Purpose

- Assess the soundness, relevance, and utility of the RMF of IFAD12 in tracking the progress towards the agreed results targets and for managing for development results;

Scope

- Inform the design and implementation of the RMF of IFAD 13.
- Design quality - processes and technical quality (coverage, evaluability,)
- Utility of RMF and integration into IFAD's operations and oversight

Approach

- Sources: Relevant IOE evaluations, comments on Impact Assessments submitted to the EB (based on several years of impact evaluation experience), Semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders, Comparison with select IFIs
- Validation: Triangulation of data from different sources and methods

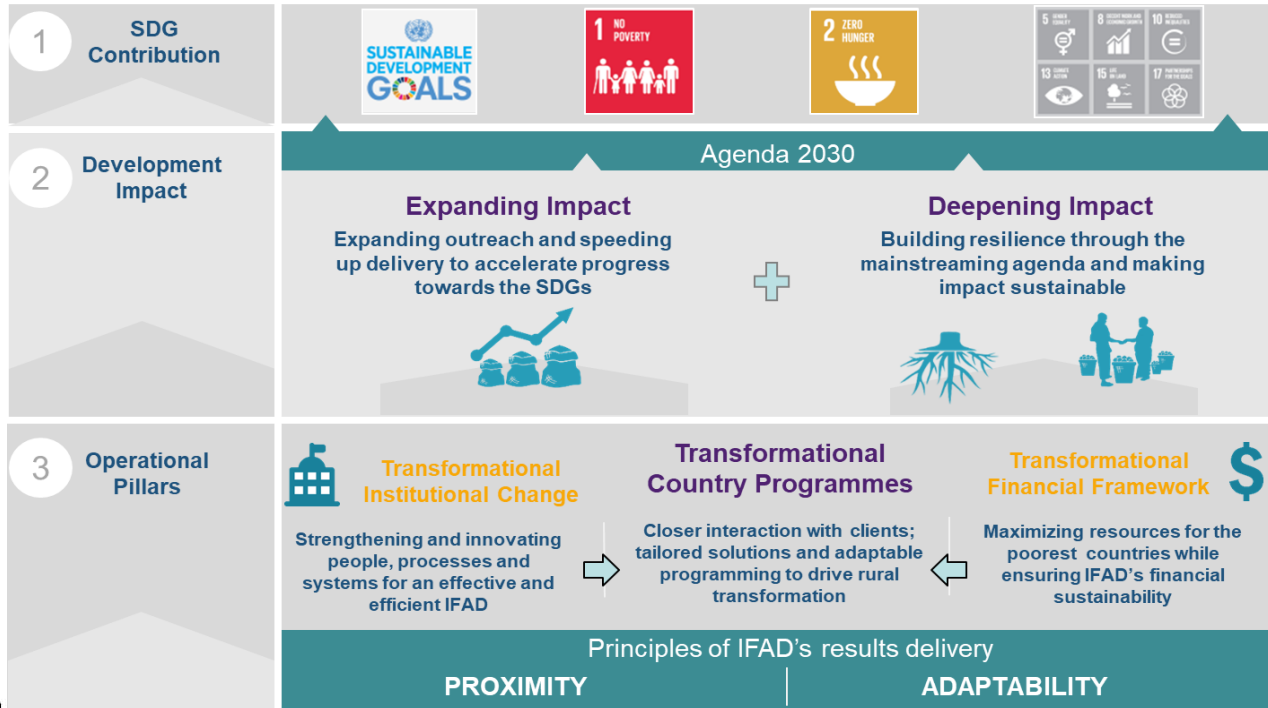


RMF Tier

Tier I

Tier II

Tier III



Indicators

6

30

30



KEY FINDINGS- GENERAL

- The RMF serves as a vital instrument of accountability for the core resources mobilized by tracking progress during replenishment cycle
- RMF plays a crucial role in prioritizing and organizing IFAD's interventions linked to the replenished resources to deliver the agreed targets.
- IFAD has instituted sound processes for designing the RMF and has integrated the framework well into its programming. **Overall, the design and use of the RMF constitute international good practice.**

KEY FINDINGS - Quality of Design



There is broad-based management commitment to improving the design of RMF.



Despite streamlining efforts, relatively high number of indicators that adversely affects the focus of the RMF.



Uneven rigour in setting targets - targets were not always set based on evidence and experience.

KEY FINDINGS – IMPLEMENTING RMF

- IFAD took important steps to **develop tools and systems** to track progress and share data more broadly
- **Uneven credibility and reliability of reported data** - Financial data of tier III were audited; data for few of the tier II and III indicators came from sources outside IFAD. Past evaluations and this review show threats to validity of such data.
- Despite efforts to recruit additional M&E staff, **limited M&E capacity** poses challenges to ensuring the quality of the data collection, analysis and reporting.
- **Ownership and full understanding** of the rationale for RMF indicators vary across IFAD. IFAD is yet to develop comprehensive **metadata** for all its indicators.



KEY FINDINGS – USE OF RMF



- The RMF was used widely across IFAD as an **organizing framework** for prioritizing areas of interventions and staff performance towards achieving RMF targets.
- Evidence shows that the **use of online RMF dashboard is limited.**

WAY FORWARD

- 1. Have targets only when they are feasible** in line with the emerging international practice (4 of 66 RMF indicators do not have targets).
- 2. Develop and make readily available metadata** for all RMF indicators and facilitate clear understanding of it by users
- 3. Take into account the cost considerations** associated with new/additional RMF indicator data.
- 4. Establish an IFAD community of practice** for all relevant indicators to strengthen the capacity to collect required data at the country level.
- 5. Strengthen the credibility and reliability of all RMF indicator data** (quality audit/validate data used, use data from independent sources, when available)

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Thank you