

Transition Framework Status of Reimbursable Technical Assistance (RTA) and Way Forward

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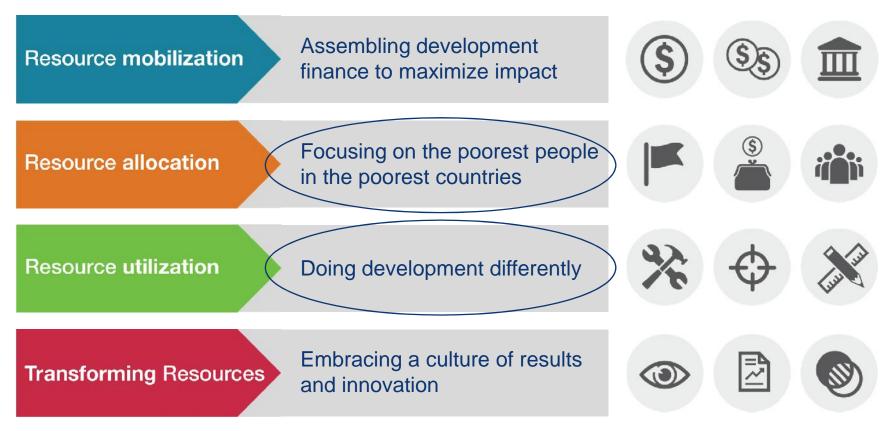
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Relevance of the RTA in IFAD's business model... and transition framework

Key dimensions IFAD11 focus





The RTA instrument

What is a RTA?

 Professional technical & policy advice provided by the Fund on a reimbursable basis

Since when?

- ✓ Approved by the EB in September 2012
- ✓ Operational procedures approved by EMC in September 2016

Relevance

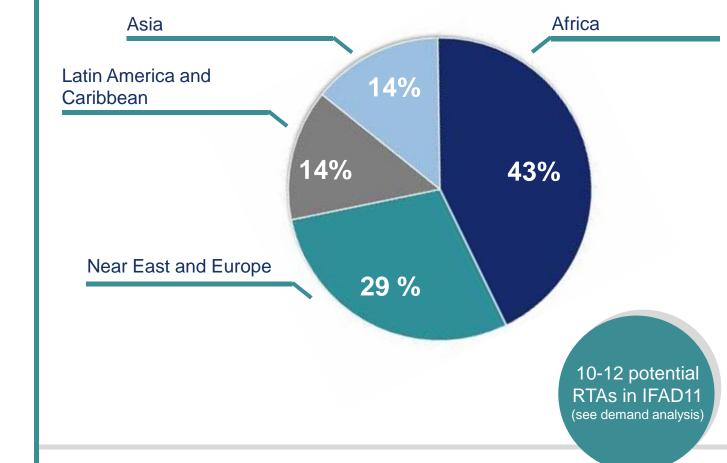
 RTA as an additional, optional instrument in the transition framework to facilitate IFAD's tailored support for Member States



RTA in numbers

Current portfolio

Geographical distribution of **RTAS**



Pipeline
US\$
24.09 million

2

5

Projects



Benchmarking

All International Financial Institutions (IFIs) have some form of a RTA instrument; private consulting companies also offer similar services for a fee

World Bank RAS portfolio of \$100 mil (2.5% agriculture)
 Operational, policy, and knowledge products
 FAOs SF also helps to scale technical assistance



Given competitive market, IFAD needs to position itself as a provider of solutions that target the poorest communities and households in the more remote and rural areas



IFAD's comparative advantage

FOCUSED



High-quality solutions focused on rural smallholder agricultural development

UNIQUE TARGETING



Working with poorest households & communities in the most remote rural areas, to improve productivity & economic well-being

EXPERIENCE WITH GOVERNMENTS



Substantial experience guiding design & supporting government programmes

ECONOMIC OFFER



Works on a not-for-profit basis

RTA lessons learned to date

SUPPLY

- Menu of RTA bundles not well defined
- Lacked of promotional materials
- No centralized support team
- No training for CPMs / CDs on potential utility of instrument

DEMAND

- RTAs not systematically identified as potential instruments in COSOPs or CSNs
- Expression of interest due to efforts of individual, innovative CPMs / CDs & teams



Principles of engagement & supply

Principles of Engagement





Tailored to countries specific needs, on request

Embedded in COSOPs / analysis of transition



Apply IFAD norms: targeting, empowerment, gender equity



Utilize innovation, partnerships, learning and scaling up

Potential packages of support



Operational assessment tools



INDCs for smallholder agriculture



Policy support on other areas of thematic expertise



Knowledge and convening on areas of thematic expertise

Estimating possible demand

IFAD considered three potential sources of demand





Uptake for supplementary resources beyond PBAS allocation Uptake for policy work and analysis, in lieu of in-loan support for policy Uptake of RTAs financed by third parties



Demand estimates

| | High estimated uptake | Moderate estimated uptake | Low estimated uptake |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Category 1: PBAS Constraint | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Category 2 : Policy | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Category 3: Third-Party | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| More than one demand category: Highly Likely | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Total | 13 | 10 | 8 |
| | | | |



Way forward

