

SUMMARY OF 2014 PROGRAMMES, PROJECTS AND GRANTS

For information on programmes and projects in the pipeline:

<http://www.ifad.org/operations/pipeline/index.htm>.

Programmes and projects

West and Central Africa

CAMEROON: Youth Agropastoral Entrepreneurship Promotion Programme

This programme will adopt an incubation approach to remove constraints, facilitate young people's access to various services, and support business development in the different value chains. It will assist young people in creating and managing successful enterprises, and will promote development of a policy for including organizations and an institutional framework for guiding the creation and development of agropastoral businesses by young people. Coaching opportunities for young people will include assistance in project design, strengthening of technical skills, financial education, and training in business management and the various functions of the business owner.

Approved loan amount: SDR 14.8 million (equivalent to approximately US\$22.5 million)

Total programme cost: estimated at US\$67.0 million, of which national government will provide US\$9.9 million, beneficiaries US\$2.1 million and microfinancing institutions US\$9.4 million

Approximate reach: 50,400 households

Directly supervised by IFAD

CHAD: Project to Improve the Resilience of Agricultural Systems in Chad (PARSAT)

PARSAT aims to improve resilience to climate change and external shocks in agricultural systems and rural household economies. The project will have three components: increasing security against climate risk and intensifying agricultural production; optimizing production and supporting economic activities for rural households; and project coordination, and administrative and financial management. It will target vulnerable farming households dependent on food crop production; 40 per cent of the target population will be women and 30 per cent young people. The seven-year project will be split into two phases of three and a half years each.

Approved IFAD grant amount: SDR 11.1 million (equivalent to approximately US\$17.2 million)

Approved ASAP grant amount: SDR 3.2 million (equivalent to approximately US\$5.0 million)

Total project cost: estimated at US\$36.2 million, of which national government will provide US\$6.1 million, beneficiaries US\$0.6 million and the Least Developed Countries Fund/Global Environment Facility (GEF) cofinancing US\$7.3 million

Approximate reach: 35,000 households

Directly supervised by IFAD

CÔTE D'IVOIRE: Support to Agricultural Production and Marketing Project (PROPACOM) – Western Expansion

This project expands the PROPACOM project to western Côte d'Ivoire. It will operate in six regions and 16 departments located in the three districts of Montagnes, Denguélé and Woroba. PROPACOM will work to develop food and market garden value chains and improve incomes and food security for rural people. It will increase smallholder access to effective services, and appropriate technology and markets, while increasing the

resilience of production systems to climate change. PROPACOM will target smallholders producing food crops, prioritizing women because of their heavy involvement in food crop production.

Approved loan amount: SDR 11.2 million (equivalent to approximately US\$17.4 million)

Approved IFAD grant amount: SDR 11.2 million (equivalent to approximately US\$17.4 million)

Approved ASAP grant amount: SDR 4.5 million (equivalent to approximately US\$7.0 million)

Total project cost: estimated at US\$59.7 million, of which national government will provide US\$5.3 million, beneficiaries US\$2.4 million and the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) cofinancing US\$10.0 million

Approximate reach: 240,000 people

Directly supervised by IFAD

GHANA: Ghana Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (GASIP)

GASIP will work to reduce poverty in rural Ghana sustainably. It will have three components: value chain development; rural value chain infrastructure; and knowledge management, policy support and coordination. Smallholder farmers and resource-poor rural people will be the main targets, particularly women, young people (aged 15-24 years) and young adults (aged 25-34 years). This national programme will be governed by a demand- and market-driven approach. The initial design and financing will cover the first two cycles (six years).

Approved loan amount: SDR 23.7 million (equivalent to approximately US\$36.6 million)

Approved ASAP grant amount: SDR 6.5 million (approximately US\$10.0 million)

Total programme cost: estimated at US\$113.0 million, of which national government will provide US\$7.6 million, beneficiaries US\$4.6 million, districts US\$1.7 million and participating financial institutions US\$17.5 million. IFAD is expected to seek additional financing of US\$35.0 million in 2016-2018

Approximate reach: 55,000 households

Directly supervised by IFAD

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE: Smallholder Commercial Agriculture Project (PAPAC)

This project may operate nationwide and is a continuation of previous projects in support of high-yield smallholder agriculture. PAPAC aims to continue the work of the National Family Farming Promotion Programme and the Participatory Smallholder Agriculture and Artisanal Fisheries Development Programme in reducing rural poverty and food insecurity. The target groups will primarily include 4,300 young households and 1,800 single-parent or extended single-parent households headed solely by women. There will be four components: development of family plantations; consolidation of producer organizations; introduction of new intervention areas; and coordination, management, and monitoring and evaluation.

Approved IFAD grant amount: SDR 2.0 million (equivalent to approximately US\$3.0 million)

Total project cost: estimated at US\$9.9 million, of which national government will provide US\$0.9 million, beneficiaries US\$1.0 million, the French Development Agency (AFD) US\$0.7 million, and cofinancing – yet to be mobilized – US\$1.2 million

Approximate reach: 4,750 households

Directly supervised by IFAD

TOGO: National Rural Entrepreneurship Project (PNPER)

PNPER will be national in scope, operating in the regions of Maritime, Plateaux, Centrale, Kara and Savanes, covering 20 prefectures. It will target young women and men (aged 18-40 years). The objective is to promote the development of rural enterprises, generating long-term paid employment for young people at the local level. PNPER will have three components: facilitating access to non-financial services; facilitating access to financial services; and project coordination, monitoring and evaluation, and knowledge management.

Approved loan amount: SDR 7.0 million (equivalent to approximately US\$10.8 million)

Approved IFAD grant amount: SDR 7.0 million (equivalent to approximately US\$10.8 million)

Total project cost: estimated at US\$39.6 million, of which national government will provide US\$3.8 million, beneficiaries US\$1.9 million and cofinancing US\$8.7 million

Approximate reach: 280,000 people

Directly supervised by IFAD

East and Southern Africa

BURUNDI: National Programme for Food Security and Rural Development in Imbo and Moso

This programme will operate in Cibitoke, Bujumbura Rural and Bubanza provinces in Imbo Region, and Ruyigi and Rutana provinces in Moso Region. It will have three components: hydro-agricultural infrastructure development and improved access; value chain development and organization; and coordination and institutional capacity-building. The programme's main target group will comprise smallholders, farmer-breeders and promoters of rural economic initiatives. Targeted households will generally be those with no or inadequate access to fundamental necessities such as production factors, financial services, markets, health care, nutrition education and equipment.

Approved loan amount: US\$20.0 million from OFID

Approved IFAD grant amount: US\$1.0 million

Total programme cost: estimated at US\$57.9 million, of which national government will provide US\$6.5 million, beneficiaries US\$0.5 million and cofinancing from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program US\$30.0 million

Approximate reach: 55,575 households (reached directly and indirectly)

Directly supervised by IFAD

LESOTHO: Wool and Mohair Promotion Project

This project is national in scope, covering all ten administrative districts. It will focus on Lesotho's rangelands, which cover more than two thirds of the country's surface. The goal of the project is to boost resilience to the adverse effects of climate change and economic shocks among poor people. The project will target smallholder farmers, poor rural dwellers, and poor rural women and young people in the project area. It will have three components: climate-smart rangeland management; improved livestock production and management; and wool and mohair fibre handling and marketing.

Approved loan amount: SDR 3.8 million (equivalent to approximately US\$5.8 million)

Approved DSF grant amount: SDR 3.8 million (equivalent to approximately US\$5.8 million)

Approved ASAP grant amount: SDR 4.6 million (equivalent to approximately US\$7.0 million)

Total project cost: estimated at US\$38.9 million, of which national government will provide US\$4.0 million, OFID US\$12.0 million, Lesotho National Wool and

Mohair Growers Association US\$1.5 million, and additional cofinancing – yet to be identified – US\$2.8 million

Approximate reach: 50,000 households

Directly supervised by IFAD

UGANDA: Project for the Restoration of Livelihoods in the Northern Region (PRELNOR)

This project will help rural households to increase the production and productivity of crops for food security and marketing. Its objectives are to increase sustainable production, promote the productivity and climate resilience of smallholder farmers, and increase profitable access to domestic and export markets. It will achieve these objectives by combining livelihoods and market linkage approaches. This will ensure that more vulnerable households and young people receive opportunities to develop the confidence to participate in community-level livelihood production activities. PRELNOR will target food-insecure households, food-secure households vulnerable to climate or other shocks, market-oriented households and young people.

Approved loan amount: SDR 34.0 million (equivalent to approximately US\$50.2 million)

Approved ASAP grant amount: SDR 6.7 million (equivalent to approximately US\$10.0 million)

Total project cost: estimated at US\$71.0 million, of which national government will provide US\$9.3 million and beneficiaries US\$1.5 million

Approximate reach: 140,000 households

Directly supervised by IFAD

ZAMBIA: Enhanced Smallholder Livestock Investment Programme

This programme is national in scope, but implementation will focus on districts prone to outbreaks of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia and/or East Coast fever, and districts to which these diseases may spread. The programme will sustainably improve the production and productivity of the livestock systems of targeted smallholder producers in selected provinces. It will target poor, smallholder livestock households, focusing on those headed solely by women or young people.

Approved loan amount: SDR 9.3 million (equivalent to approximately US\$14.2 million)

Approved IFAD grant amount: SDR 0.6 million (equivalent to approximately US\$0.9 million)

Total programme cost: estimated at US\$46.3 million, of which national government will provide US\$10.6 million, beneficiaries US\$8.6 million and OFID US\$12.0 million, subject to approval

Approximate reach: 1,080,000 households (reached directly and indirectly)

Directly supervised by IFAD

Asia and the Pacific

BANGLADESH: Promoting Agricultural Commercialization and Enterprises Project

This project will be implemented nationally. It aims to enhance the livelihoods of rural women and men by improving profitable business opportunities for microentrepreneurs and creating wage employment for moderately and extremely poor people. It will build on the experiences of previous development projects and scale up IFAD-supported interventions in Bangladesh. The project will have three components: financial services for microenterprises; value chain development; and technology and product adaptation. The target group will include microentrepreneurs and moderately or extremely poor people, particularly marginal and smallholder farmers, and non-farm microentrepreneurs and professionals in related service sectors.

Approved loan amount: SDR 26.3 million (equivalent to approximately US\$40.0 million)

Total project cost: estimated at US\$92.8 million, of which cofinancing will provide US\$22.4 million from the Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF), US\$30.0 million from PKSF partner microfinance organizations and US\$0.36 million from the Republic of Korea supplementary funds

Approximate reach: 452,000 households

Directly supervised by IFAD

CAMBODIA: Agriculture Services Programme for Innovation, Resilience and Extension (ASPIRE)

ASPIRE will expand into the five target provinces covered by the ongoing Project for Agricultural Development and Economic Empowerment when it ends in 2018, plus three additional provinces that will be identified by the midterm review. The programme's objective is that by 2021 an improved model of extension services for Cambodia will be helping smallholder farmers to contribute to broad-based economic growth. It will achieve this objective through profitable and resilient farm businesses. ASPIRE will have four components: evidence-based policy development; capacity development for extension services; improved extension services; and infrastructure to support climate-resilient agriculture. It will target productive poor people and vulnerable smallholder farmers.

Approved loan amount: SDR 17.7 million (equivalent to approximately US\$26.1 million)

Approved ASAP grant amount: SDR 10.1 million (equivalent to approximately US\$15.0 million)

Total programme cost: estimated at US\$82.2 million, of which national government will contribute US\$11.4 million, beneficiaries US\$5.8 million, and cofinancing US\$7.2 million from the Commune/Sangkat Fund, US\$0.9 million from the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation, US\$0.3 million from the United States Agency for International Development and US\$3.0 million from public-private partnerships. The costs of a financing gap of US\$12.4 million will be allocated mainly to the geographical expansion following the midterm review

Approximate reach: 120,000 households

Directly supervised by IFAD

CHINA: Jiangxi Mountainous Areas Agribusiness Promotion Project (JiMAAPP)

This project aims to increase farmers' production bases and improve the efficiency of agricultural production. It will also enhance product quality and improve margins along value chains, especially at the farm level. JiMAAPP will have three components: agribusiness promotion and development; farm production expansion and productivity enhancement; and project management and coordination. It will target poor rural people, especially women.

Approved loan amount: EUR 34.5 million (equivalent to approximately US\$43.0 million)

Approved IFAD grant amount: SDR 0.5 million (equivalent to approximately US\$0.8 million)

Total project cost: estimated at US\$125.2 million, of which national government will provide US\$40.8 million, beneficiaries US\$12.1 million and cofinancing from participating financial institutions US\$25.2 million and from cooperatives and enterprises US\$3.4 million

Approximate reach: 387,000 households

Directly supervised by IFAD

INDIA: Livelihoods and Access to Markets Project

This project will work in Meghalaya State, a region that has not benefited much from India's recent development. The goal is to improve household incomes and the quality of life in Meghalaya through four components: natural resources and food security; livelihoods support; knowledge services; and project management. The project will target tribal communities, women, rural young people and households living under the poverty line. The overall objective is to create new sustainable livelihood opportunities that are adapted to the hill environment, and to build capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change.

Approved loan amount: SDR 32.4 million (equivalent to approximately US\$50.0 million)

Total project cost: estimated at US\$170.0 million, of which national government will provide US\$49.7 million, banks US\$29.3 million (as loans to enterprises), beneficiaries US\$12.7 million, and convergence with other programmes US\$28.2 million

Approximate reach: 191,070 households

Directly supervised by IFAD

KIRIBATI: Outer Islands Food and Water Project (OIFWP)

This project will target four outer islands: Abebama, Beru, North Tabiteuea and Nonouti. OIFWP will ensure that people living in outer islands can successfully plan and implement investments to obtain better nutrition and clean water. It will have four components: community planning and action; improved household food and nutrition; rainwater harvesting for increased household water supplies; and project coordination and management. The project will work with the whole population, but will focus more on women and young people (aged 15-30 years).

Approved IFAD grant amount: SDR 1.9 million (equivalent to approximately US\$3.0 million)

Total project cost: estimated at US\$7.2 million, of which national government will provide US\$1.0 million and two cofinanciers US\$3.0 million and US\$0.15 million, respectively

Approximate reach: 2,200 households

Directly supervised by IFAD

MYANMAR: Fostering Agricultural Revitalization in Myanmar Project (FARM)

FARM is the first project to be financed by IFAD in Myanmar. It will target poor rural women and men in the project area, helping them improve their economic status. The project will be implemented in selected townships of Naypyidaw Union Territory. It will work to increase the incomes of smallholder and landless households through two components: agricultural infrastructure; and agricultural and business services. FARM aims to empower rural women and men through access to agricultural resources, technologies, services and markets. It will also work to create business and employment opportunities for rural women and men.

Approved loan amount: SDR 12.1 million (equivalent to approximately US\$18.7 million)

Approved IFAD grant amount: SDR 0.5 million (equivalent to approximately US\$0.8 million)

Total project cost: estimated at US\$27.8 million, of which national government will provide US\$5.3 million, the private sector approximately US\$2.4 million and beneficiaries US\$0.6 million

Approximate reach: 37,600 households

Directly supervised by IFAD

NEPAL: Adaptation for Smallholders in Hilly Areas Project (ASHA)

ASHA will build on previous successful IFAD projects promoting community development, agricultural production and environmental protection in Nepal. Over the next six years, it will strengthen the adaptive capacity of communities and institutions to contend with climate change risks. The project will be implemented in ten vulnerable districts. Phase I (years 1-3) will focus on six districts in Mid-Western Region: Jajarkot, Kalikot, Dailekh, Salyan, Rolpa and Rukum. Phase II (years 4-6) will either intensify project activities in these districts or scale up to other central and eastern regions. The project will target poor women and men, landless households, and ethnic minority and other socio-economically marginalized groups.

Approved IFAD grant amount: SDR 6.4 million (equivalent to approximately US\$10.0 million)

Approved ASAP grant amount: SDR 9.7 million (equivalent to approximately US\$15.0 million)

Total project cost: estimated at US\$37.7 million, of which national government will provide US\$6.7 million and beneficiaries US\$6.0 million

Approximate reach: 100,000 households

Directly supervised by IFAD

PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Productive Partnerships in Agriculture Project (PPAP)

This project was originally designed in partnership with the World Bank and the Government of Papua New Guinea. It became effective in September 2010 with a completion date of June 2016. PPAP will improve the livelihoods of smallholder cocoa and coffee producers by enhancing the performance and sustainability of value chains in cocoa- and coffee-producing areas. It will target disadvantaged households, women and remote communities with institutional strengthening and industry coordination, productive partnerships and infrastructure to improve market access.

Approved loan amount: US\$22.0 million

Total project cost: estimated at US\$119.3 million, of which national government will provide US\$4.5 million, beneficiaries US\$10.1 million, the World Bank US\$30.0 million, the European Union US\$6.4 million, and additional financing sources US\$73.0 million

Approximate reach: 60,000 beneficiaries

Directly supervised by IFAD

VIET NAM: Commodity-Oriented Poverty Reduction Programme (CPRP) in Ha Giang Province

This programme will be implemented in Ha Giang Province in the far northwest corner of Viet Nam. CPRP will build on the IFAD-financed Decentralized Programme for Rural Poverty Reduction in Ha Giang and Quang Binh Provinces, which ended in 2011. It will target poor rural households with land and labour resources, unskilled employed rural people, rural people with business acumen but no productive land and key farmers with the skills to promote commercial agricultural production. Ethnic minority households and those headed solely by women will be prioritized. The programme will have two components: planning for sustainable market-led development; and building pro-poor commodity investments.

Approved loan amount: SDR 6.5 million (equivalent to approximately US\$10.0 million)

Total programme cost: estimated at US\$33.7 million, of which national government will provide US\$9.5 million and beneficiaries US\$4.2 million. A financing gap of US\$10.0 million will be addressed at a later stage, subject to Executive Board approval

Approximate reach: 20,400 households

Directly supervised by IFAD

Latin America and the Caribbean

URUGUAY: Rural Inclusion Pilot Project (RIPP)

RIPP has been designed as a pilot project. It will provide poor rural people with nine new validated mechanisms for obtaining services to improve their living conditions and quality of life. It will have three components: strengthening human and social capital; productive development and positioning of family producers within value chains; and project management. RIPP will target poor rural people with at least one unmet basic need, prioritizing people receiving social support. The required contribution to project investments will be lowered for women and young people, to facilitate their participation.

Approved loan amount: SDR 2.6 million (equivalent to approximately US\$4.0 million)

Total project cost: estimated at US\$5.8 million, of which national government will provide US\$1.0 million and beneficiaries US\$0.8 million

Approximate reach: 2,000 families

Directly supervised by IFAD

Near East, North Africa and Europe

ARMENIA: Infrastructure and Rural Finance Support Programme

This programme will have two areas of implementation. The infrastructure component will cover the seven regions of Aragatsotn, Gegharqunik, Lori, Shirak, Sjunik, Tavoush and Vajots Dzor, while the rural finance component will be countrywide. The programme will generate income growth and sustainable employment opportunities by strengthening agricultural production systems and linkages to value chains for cash crops. It will have four components: rural finance; water infrastructure for rural areas; awareness-raising and support for farmers; and programme management. The main target group will be poor farmers and rural households, particularly vulnerable households headed solely by women or young people.

Approved loan amount: SDR 7,250,000 (equivalent to approximately US\$11.0 million)

Approved DSF grant amount: SDR 231,000 (equivalent to approximately US\$0.3 million)

Total programme cost: estimated at US\$52.8 million, of which national government will provide US\$10.1 million, beneficiaries US\$3.5 million, OFID US\$25.0 million, bilateral donor(s) US\$2.0 million and national financial institutions US\$0.9 million

Approximate reach: 66,000 beneficiaries

Directly supervised by IFAD

EGYPT: Sustainable Agriculture Investments and Livelihoods Project

The objective of this project is to enable smallholder farmers to increase their incomes and profitability, and diversify their livelihoods. The project aims to strengthen smallholder institutions, improve agricultural production and marketing, and build capacities for employment and enterprise development. It will have four components: community and livelihood development; agricultural development and diversification; rural financial services; and project management. It will target farmers, particularly young people, who are poor, vulnerable, and facing food and nutrition insecurity.

Approved loan amount: SDR 42.7 million (equivalent to approximately US\$63.2 million)

Approved IFAD grant amount: SDR 1.0 million (equivalent to approximately US\$1.4 million)

Approved ASAP grant amount: SDR 3.3 million (equivalent to approximately US\$5.0 million)

Total project cost: estimated at US\$86.9 million, of which national government will provide US\$15.2 million and beneficiaries US\$2.0 million

Approximate reach: 40,000 households

Directly supervised by IFAD

GEORGIA: Agricultural Modernization, Market Access and Resilience Project

This project will seek to facilitate sustainable livelihoods and food security by increasing the competitiveness of agricultural production and ensuring equitable increases in rural incomes. It also aims to ensure the safety of food supplies, to protect the public and to improve access to domestic and international markets, while promoting environmental sustainability to protect natural resources. The primary target group will be poor smallholder farmers who are commercially and economically active. The secondary target group will be other value chain actors, including agribusinesses, cooperatives and service providers. The project will have three components: irrigation and agricultural value chain investment; climate-smart agriculture and value chain development; and project management.

Approved loan amount: SDR 8.6 million (equivalent to approximately US\$13.3 million)

Total project cost: estimated at US\$31.3 million, of which national government will provide approximately US\$2.4 million, beneficiaries US\$9.8 million, cofinancing from the GEF US\$5.3 million and an IFAD grant for Capacity-Building for Enhancing Agricultural Resilience and Competitiveness US\$0.5 million

Approximate reach: 10,000 smallholder farmers

Directly supervised by IFAD

JORDAN: Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project

This project will initially focus on rural areas of the governorates of Ajloun, Balqa, Jerash, Madaba and Mafrq. It aims to create productive employment and income-generating opportunities for poor, vulnerable rural people, especially women and young people. It will seek to do so by improving access to finance in rural areas; integrating smallholder farmers into value chains, and improving the efficiency and organization of value chains; increasing exports of high-water-value fruit and vegetables; and creating employment opportunities in rural areas. It has two closely linked technical components: value chain and enterprise development; and rural finance. The project is expected to reach about 9,675 poor and vulnerable rural households, and create more than 9,000 secure jobs.

Approved loan amount: SDR 7.3 million (equivalent to approximately US\$10.8 million)

Approved IFAD grant amount: SDR 0.3 million (equivalent to approximately US\$0.5 million)

Total project cost: estimated at US\$15.1 million, of which national government will provide US\$1.4 million, beneficiaries US\$0.6 million, the National Center for Agricultural Research and Extension US\$1.4 million, and the Development and Employment Fund, the Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation and the Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization US\$0.3 million

Approximate reach: 66,500 beneficiaries

Directly supervised by IFAD

MOROCCO: Rural Development Programme in the Mountain Zones – Phase I

The overall objective of this programme is to contribute to a 30 per cent reduction in poverty by 2030 and to improve living conditions for rural people in mountain zones. It will operate in 32 rural communes in the provinces of Séfrou and d'Azilal, and be implemented over a period of 15 years in three phases of five years each. The first phase will have two main components: agricultural value chain development and value addition; and sustainable natural resource management, climate change adaptation and

diversification. It will target rural communities with high incidences of poverty and vulnerability, areas with significant soil degradation, and women and young people.

Approved loan amount: SDR 16.5 million (equivalent to approximately US\$25.5 million)

Approved ASAP grant amount: SDR 1.2 million (equivalent to approximately US\$2.0 million)

Total programme cost: estimated at US\$50.0 million, of which national government will provide US\$13.5 million, beneficiaries US\$2.0 million and cofinancing from the GEF US\$6.5 million

Approximate reach: 64,000 households

Directly supervised by IFAD

SUDAN: Livestock Marketing and Resilience Programme

This programme will cover the five states of Blue Nile, North Kordofan, Sennar, West Kordofan and White Nile. The overall goal is to increase the food security, incomes and climate resilience of poor households in pastoralist communities. The development objectives are to increase earning opportunities and improve living conditions in livestock-based communities. The programme will have three components: livestock business development; community-led natural resource management and enhanced adaptive capacities; and rural enterprise and social development. It will target economically marginalized and poor households, focusing on poor rural women and young men responding to income-generating opportunities. Private-sector value adders, service providers and operators in the principal livestock value chains will be secondary targets.

Approved IFAD grant amount: SDR 16.5 million (equivalent to approximately US\$24.5 million)

Approved ASAP grant amount: SDR 4.7 million (equivalent to approximately US\$7.0 million)

Total programme cost: estimated at US\$119.2 million, of which the federal government will provide US\$9.5 million, beneficiaries US\$9.0 million, cofinancing from the Least Developed Countries Fund/GEF US\$8.5 million, and the Central Bank of Sudan US\$3.0 million. Local banks are expected to contribute US\$20.8 million and public-private partnerships US\$36.9 million

Approximate reach: 100,000 households

Directly supervised by IFAD

TUNISIA: Agropastoral Value Chains Project in the Governorate of Médenine

This project will create new employment opportunities for vulnerable rural people in three delegations of the Governorate of Médenine: Ben Guerdane, Beni Khedache and Sidi Makhoulouf. It will strengthen the resilience of agropastoral production systems and related value chains. It specifically aims to enable public and private actors to manage and develop local territories and agropastoral value chains sustainably. The project plans to achieve this goal through three components: making agropastoral systems more resilient; developing value chains and *terroirs*; and building capacity. It will target small livestock breeders with fewer than 50 head of small ruminants or five head of camelids, and smallholders farming less than 20 hectares of rainfed rangeland. Women and young people will also be targeted.

Approved loan amount: SDR 12.6 million (equivalent to approximately US\$19.5 million)

Total project cost: estimated at US\$36.8 million, of which national government will provide US\$10.1 million, beneficiaries US\$0.8 million, cofinancing from the European Union US\$3.5 million and national bank credit US\$2.9 million

Approximate reach: 75,200 inhabitants

Directly supervised by IFAD

Grants

In IFAD, grants have always been a key instrument for eradicating rural poverty. They complement our investment projects by promoting research on innovative approaches and technological options that will benefit poor rural people, and by building the pro-poor capacities of our partner institutions. Since 1978, IFAD has committed US\$970.1 million in grants (see Table 2) for testing and disseminating new pro-poor agricultural technologies, developing new organizational approaches at the community level and beyond, and influencing policies. IFAD gives grants to governments, research organizations, non-governmental, private-sector and civil society organizations and centres of excellence involved in rural poverty reduction.

Some IFAD grants are country-specific, while others are regional or even global, depending on the nature of the innovation and the scope of intervention. In 2014, we approved grants worth a total of US\$51.1 million: US\$39.5 million for global and regional grants and US\$11.6 million for grants in specific countries, including US\$1.0 million for small grants under the debt sustainability framework.

Grants for activities implemented in specific countries strengthen IFAD's capacity to:

- engage in strategic and catalytic activities at the national level, in the areas of knowledge management, policy dialogue and analysis, and partnership
- pilot innovative approaches to rural poverty reduction that can be scaled up through investment projects.

These grants are closely linked to IFAD's country programmes, supporting linkages among activities within a country. They often involve mobilizing and strengthening the institutional capacities of national and civil society organizations. This enables them to address national and local issues and to support partnership formation, the establishment of platforms for policy dialogue and pro-poor institutional transformation.

IFAD is a member of the CGIAR Fund Council, which serves as a strategic financing body to harmonize funding decisions, ensure accountability, and approve and finance CGIAR research programmes. IFAD has a dedicated agricultural research for development (AR4D) sub-window, which serves to sharpen the focus of grant investments on the most promising sources of sustainable pro-poor agricultural technologies. The sub-window supports agricultural research institutions (both CGIAR and non-CGIAR) that have a proven track record in the resource-poor and disadvantaged environments where IFAD works.

Through the grant programme, we have also strengthened our partnerships with cofinancing partners and centres of excellence involved in AR4D. For example, an IFAD grant supported the development of the first Science Agenda for Agriculture in Africa, which was launched by the IFAD President under the leadership of the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa in Johannesburg in November 2014. The Science Agenda is an important step towards the transformation of African agriculture. It aims to strengthen the continent's capacity to mobilize science that is truly responsive to the particular context of Africa and improves the livelihoods of poor rural people. Many African nations, multilateral donors and investors have already pledged support to the Agenda, and activities deriving from it will be aligned with and embedded in the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme.

Through our support to the global agricultural research system, we have succeeded in drawing attention to the priority concerns of poor rural people. Smallholder farmers and poor rural women and men play active roles in the agricultural research projects we support. In 2014, IFAD-supported grants funded under the AR4D window totalled US\$11.7 million.

IFAD also manages European Commission funds for AR4D, specifically targeting CGIAR-led pro-poor applied research programmes. Through various agreements signed since 2007 with the European Commission, these funds have totalled more than US\$320.0 million over the past six years. About 80 per cent of the grants IFAD finances under the AR4D window are for programmes that are jointly identified and designed with the European Commission, and financed with European Commission funds managed by IFAD.

TABLE 12
Summary of grant financing, 2010-2014

Amounts in US\$ million^a

		2010	%	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%	2010-2014	%
Global/regional grants													
	Amount	37.1	72.5	41.7	82.9	53.7	75.2	42.9	85.8	39.5	77.3	214.9	78.4
	Number of grants	54		68		70		48		45		285	
Country-specific grants													
<i>Stand-alone</i>	Amount	4.5	8.8	2.6	5.2	1.5	2.1	3.5	7.0	5.9	11.5	18.0	6.6
	Number of grants	16		5		4		8		11		44	
<i>Loan component</i>	Amount	6.0	11.7	4.6	9.1	14.8	20.8	3.6	7.2	4.7	9.2	33.7	12.3
	Number of grants	10		6		14		7		6		43	
Total country-specific	Amount	10.4	20.3	7.2	14.3	16.3	22.9	7.1	14.2	10.6	20.7	51.6	18.8
	Number of grants	26		11		18		15		17		87	
Other DSF grants													
	Amount	3.7	7.2	1.5	3.0	1.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	7.6	2.8
	Number of grants	8		4		2		0		2		16	
Total all windows	Amount	51.2	100	50.4	100	71.5	100	50.0	100	51.1	100	274.2	100.0
	Number of grants	88		83		90		63		64		388	

Sources: Oracle Business Intelligence, Quality Assurance Group tracking sheet, Grants and Investment Projects System.

^a Any discrepancy in totals is the result of rounding.

Summary of large grants

During the year, the Executive Board approved 27 grants, each worth more than US\$500,000 and totalling US\$33.0 million.

Africa Harvest Biotech Foundation International: Integrated Farming System for Sustainable Livelihoods of Smallholder Farmers in Eastern Africa (US\$1.3 million). The programme will contribute to poverty reduction, and food and nutrition security in Burundi, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania. It will do this through dissemination of proven crop technologies and soil management approaches for enhancing agricultural productivity, while sustaining the natural resource base.

Bioversity International: Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security – Linking Agrobiodiversity Value Chains, Climate Adaptation and Nutrition: Empowering the Poor to Manage Risk (US\$1.0 million). The programme will strengthen the capacities of women and men farmers and other value chain actors, including indigenous communities, to manage risks associated with climate change, poor nutrition status and economic disempowerment.

Développement International Desjardins: Increasing Access to Sustainable Rural Financial Services in West and Central Africa (US\$950,000). The overall goal is to improve the sustainability, relevance and effectiveness of rural finance interventions for IFAD's target group in the region.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: Strengthening Decent Rural Employment Opportunities for Young Women and Men in the Caribbean (US\$1.8 million). The programme will facilitate the development of a common subregional policy and programme, and develop and promote an evidence-based knowledge platform. In addition, it will facilitate access to employment, and the adoption of innovations and best practices for enterprise development.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: Adapting Small-Scale Irrigation to Climate Change in West and Central Africa (US\$1.2 million). The overall goal is to improve the sustainability and adaptation of small-scale irrigation schemes across important agroecology systems in the region. The project will do this by defining the needs for climate change adaptation and assisting small-scale farmers in climate-proofing their irrigation schemes.

International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas: Improving Food Security and Sustainable Natural Resources Management through Enhanced Integrated Agricultural Production Systems in the Arabian Peninsula (US\$1.5 million). The programme will test, enhance and develop suitable technology packages. It will transfer and disseminate these packages and improve the capacity of national extension programmes to promote adoption of targeted technologies.

International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas: Improving the Performance of Pro-Poor Value Chains of Sheep and Goats for Enhanced Livelihoods, Food and Nutrition Security in Ethiopia (US\$1.2 million). The programme aims to enable small-scale sheep and goat farmers and other poor value chain actors to increase their incomes and improve their food security by enhancing sheep and goat production, and marketing.

International Center for Tropical Agriculture: Learning Alliance for Adaptation in Smallholder Agriculture (US\$1.0 million). The project, implemented through the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security, aims to maximize IFAD's impact on rural poverty. It works by enabling agricultural development policymakers and practitioners to make science-based decisions in the context of climate change.

International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology: Alternative Livelihoods for Food and Income Security in Four Indian Ocean Island Nations and in Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania (US\$1.5 million). Smallholder farmers in the Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zanzibar will benefit from improved beekeeping technologies and pollination services. The initiative will promote alternative livelihood sources, along with improved crop yields and biodiversity conservation.

International Indigenous Women's Forum, Tebtebba Foundation and Kivulini Trust: Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF) – 2014 call for proposals (US\$1.5 million). The overall goal is to foster self-driven development within the framework of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. IPAF works by strengthening indigenous peoples' communities and organizations.

International Labour Organization: Strengthening Gender Monitoring and Evaluation in Rural Employment in the Near East and North Africa (US\$1.7 million). The overall goal is to create gender equality in rural employment outcomes. The programme will do this by improving project management and gender mainstreaming in development projects through rigorous monitoring and evaluation. It will also improve employment policies and investments for governments through impact research.

International Livestock Research Institute: Improved Productivity through Crop/Livestock Interventions in Burundi and the Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (US\$1.4 million). The goal is to improve income, nutrition and food security. The programme will do this through sustainable intensification of crop-livestock systems linked to markets, with a particular focus on women and youth.

International Water Management Institute: From Africa to Asia and Back Again – Testing Adaptation in Flood-based Farming Systems (US\$1.2 million). The programme is part of the CGIAR Research Program on Water, Land and Ecosystems. The goal is to help develop policies and programmes for flood-based farming systems through research and South-South documentation and sharing of practical experiences.

Latin American Centre for Human Economy: Deepening and Expansion of the Public Policy-Dialogue Platform on Family Farming, Food and Nutritional Security, and Rural Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (US\$1.9 million). The direct beneficiaries are family farmers, including beneficiaries of IFAD-supported projects, who will have access to better public policy instruments.

Natural Resources Institute of the University of Greenwich: Increasing Performance of the Cassava Industry in West and Central Africa (US\$1.6 million). The overall goal is to enable poor rural people in the region to develop viable cassava-based farm operations and non-farm business opportunities. The programme will focus especially on women and youth.

Partnership for Economic Policy Inc.: Technical Support to Ex post Impact Evaluation of Rural Development Projects (US\$750,000). The goal is to increase the use of evidence in policymaking and to understand what works where, why and under what conditions in rural poverty reduction.

PF Technical Advisory Services, Inc. (PFTAS): Regional Programme on Remittances and Diaspora Investment for Rural Development (US\$900,000). The programme will develop replicable models for supporting investment by migrants and their families in poverty-reducing rural enterprises in Pakistan and the Philippines. It aims to leverage remittances and channel the savings of migrants and their families into local financial institutions in rural areas. This will also contribute to increased rural economic activity and financial inclusion.

Regional Programme for Rural Development Training (PROCASUR) Corporation: Strengthening Knowledge Sharing and Scaling Up of Sustainable Innovation Using Learning Route Methodology - Phase II (US\$1.0 million). The overall goal is to contribute to poverty reduction in IFAD-funded projects through adoption of best practices and scaling up of innovations through the learning route methodology.

Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Capacity-Building for Resilient Agriculture in the Pacific (US\$1.0 million). The overall goal is to make sure farmers in small Pacific island countries are using agricultural practices that are resilient to climate change and other natural hazards.

SNV Netherlands Development Organisation: Partnering for Value: Promoting Public-Private-Producers Partnerships (4Ps) in IFAD-funded Value Chain Development Projects (US\$2.3 million). The programme's objectives are to facilitate the identification, development and monitoring of business plans at the country level. It will also develop knowledge and capacity on successful 4Ps development.

Stichting Oxfam Novib: Integrating Household Methodologies into Agricultural Extension, Value Chains and Rural Finance in Sub-Saharan Africa (US\$1.0 million). The overall goal is to contribute to increasing the food, nutrition and income security of poor households in rural districts of Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda.

The Registered Trustees of Kilimo Trust: Regional East African Community Trade in Staples (REACTS) – Graduating Smallholders to “Farming as Business” through Inclusive Regional Food Markets (US\$920,000). The overall goal of the programme is to enhance incomes and accelerate wealth creation for the smallholder producers of food commodities targeted by programmes supported by IFAD and others in the region.

World Agroforestry Centre: Restoration of Degraded Lands for Food Security and Poverty Reduction in East Africa and the Sahel – Taking Successes in Land Restoration to Scale (US\$1.5 million). The goal is to reduce food insecurity and improve livelihoods for poor people living in African drylands. The programme will do this by restoring degraded land and returning it to effective and sustainable tree, crop and livestock production. This will increase land profitability, and landscape and livelihood resilience.

World Food Programme: West Africa Emergency Response: Ebola Outbreak in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone (US\$3.0 million). The overall goal of the programme is to support medical efforts by governments, the World Health Organization and partners to manage the Ebola outbreak. It will do this by fulfilling the basic food and nutrition needs of vulnerable people and communities affected by the disease.

Stories from the field

Small fish make a big difference to mothers and children in Bangladesh

In Bangladesh, an estimated 20 million people suffer deficiencies in vitamins and micronutrients. This is partly because they depend on rice, which is low in micronutrients. Malnutrition is particularly severe in northern Bangladesh, a poverty-stricken region with poor infrastructure that remains largely under water for six months every year.

For this reason, "IFAD is putting a major emphasis on nutrition-sensitive agriculture in Bangladesh," says Nigel Brett, IFAD country programme manager. "One item we're particularly interested in are indigenous small fish, which are extremely rich in micronutrients."

One of these fish is the *mola*, which is no more than 8 centimetres long. It contains plenty of calcium, vitamin A, iron and zinc. Eating fish such as *mola* can be a cost-effective way for vulnerable people to increase their intake of micronutrients, which are more easily absorbed from fish than from plant-based foods.

To encourage people to cultivate these healthy fish in household ponds and wetlands, IFAD is supporting the Small Fish and Nutrition Project. This grant-supported initiative is being implemented by WorldFish, an international, non-profit research organization and member of the CGIAR Consortium.

The project has trained about 250 farmers to cultivate the *mola* fish sustainably; about 150 trainees are women. These lead farmers then spread the message to others in the community. Today, 2,000 farmers in the area stock *mola* in their ponds.

"They can transport these fish from one pond to another," says Dr Benoy Kumar Barman, senior scientist at WorldFish. "Basically the community is self-sufficient in supplying the fish."



Children wait for specially prepared food that has been fortified with small fish
Bangladesh: Small fish and nutrition project ©IFAD

[Watch the video](#)

The farmers had always raised larger fish such as carp in their ponds, and they rejected the small indigenous fish as by-catch that was too small to be profitably farmed. When people did eat the small fish, they cut off the heads, inadvertently throwing away important nutrients.

Now they know better. The project has provided the women with nutrition education, including lessons on how to prepare the fish. A main objective is to improve nutrition among children aged 6 months (when complementary feeding is introduced to supplement breastfeeding) to 2 years. *Mola* has a mild flavour that young children like. It is fed to them in a powder that was developed by the project and combines rice, orange sweet potato and fish blended with oil.

The small fish have made a big difference to the children's lives. Stunting in the project area has dropped by 15 percentage points, from 56 per cent of children to 41 per cent.

"Children in the community don't suffer from malnutrition anymore," says Latifah Begun, a community nutrition trainer. "They are stronger and generally healthier." There could be many more stronger and healthier children. Researchers have estimated that raising *mola* in the country's 4 million small, seasonal ponds could meet the annual recommended intake of vitamin A for more than 6 million girls and boys.

Pregnant and breastfeeding women are another target for the initiative; a fish chutney has been developed for them. Just one spoonful of this dried fish, lightly fried in oil and spices, adds vital nutrients to the main meal.

In addition to better health, families also report growing income, as they sell the fish that they do not eat themselves. Fish production in the project area has more than doubled, increasing from an average of 322 kilograms per hectare to 782 kilograms. Annual income from fish production in ponds has also increased by an average of Tk 16,000 (about US\$207) per household.

Recognizing the effectiveness of the initiative, the Government of Bangladesh is already scaling up the Small Fish and Nutrition Project in other parts of the country. A new grant, supported by IFAD and the European Commission, will be used to strengthen the production and consumption of small fish throughout Asia and Africa.

Higher yields and greater resilience for smallholder rice farmers in southern Asia

An IFAD grant has contributed to the research and development of new varieties of rice that will withstand the stresses of harsh conditions and a changing climate in South and Southeast Asia. Smallholder farmers, who struggle to produce enough to live on and whose cultivation is subject to weather extremes, are now benefiting from higher yields and a more resilient crop.

In 2009, IFAD launched a grant-funded programme on Enabling Poor Rice Farmers to Improve Livelihoods and Overcome Poverty in South and Southeast Asia, which ran until 2013. The grant provided support to the Consortium for Unfavorable Rice Environments (CURE), which seeks ways of improving rice cultivation systems in fragile ecosystems.

CURE is a regional platform for partnerships between agricultural research and extension institutions in South and Southeast Asia. It works with scientists from the International Rice Research Institute and national agricultural research and extension systems (NARES) to find ways of improving productivity and securing harvests against environmental stresses.

CURE focuses on areas in ten countries in South and Southeast Asia – Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. Small-scale rice farmers in these areas face numerous challenges, including saline soils and harsh climates characterized by unpredictable rains, flooding and drought.

Many farming families in southern Asia depend on rice production, but low and unstable yields are becoming increasingly common. When harvests fail, families go without meals, children leave school and people are forced to leave their communities in search of work elsewhere.

Thanks to the grant funding and four years of research and development, CURE has created more than 88 new stress-tolerant rice varieties, which have been tested, released and are now being disseminated in the region with successful results. With improved productivity, traditional rice farmers are able to diversify their income-generating activities and achieve a better standard of living.



Women play important roles in rice farming – here they are harvesting the paddy. Philippines: Enabling Poor Rice Farmers to Improve Livelihoods and Overcome Poverty in South and Southeast Asia ©Consortium for Unfavorable Rice Environments (CURE)

CURE and NARES have also worked to ensure that improved cropping systems, and capacity-building and training in new technologies reach farmers across the region, including in remote areas. They have developed and disseminated guidelines and information packages that support the use of the new varieties and improve yields. These packages include information on how to combine crops to reduce the risk of crop failure and improve soil fertility, and how to manage fertilizer application for higher grain yields.

Farmers in the ten countries have been involved in testing seeds and selecting stress-resistant varieties through community-based systems of seed exchange. CURE has also supported the formation of well-functioning seed producer groups, and has provided training to farmers, researchers and scientists to that end.

In all its work, CURE is alert to the gender issues related to rice farming in fragile areas. The consortium has given particular attention to women's participation in the development, testing and release of new rice varieties, and the role that women play in promoting natural resource management practices.

Helping the stewards of biodiversity adapt to a changing climate

Equitable and sustainable access to biodiversity is crucial for food security, economic stability, growth and poverty reduction. A concept known as "conservation through sustainable use" is fundamental to the livelihoods of smallholder farmers, who use and protect plant and animal diversity as they feed themselves and their communities. Many smallholders farm on marginal land, living and working under the harshest effects of climate change.

Helping these farmers develop capacities to manage biodiversity while adapting to climate change is the goal of the Programme for Scaling up Peoples' Biodiversity Management for Food Security. This programme aims to capture the knowledge and experiences of indigenous peoples and smallholder farming communities as part of global responses to climate change. It began in 2012 and is supported by Stichting Oxfam Novib with a grant from IFAD.

The initiative operates in Peru, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe, benefiting 83,000 households. It focuses on women as the primary stewards and custodians of biodiversity. In the first year of operation, 49 farmer field schools were developed in the three countries.

A baseline survey was undertaken to assess climate change trends and traditional coping strategies for food security. It aimed to identify the most promising innovations for farmers to implement.

In Zimbabwe, the programme works in four districts where poverty is high and rainfall low. It reaches 5,800 households, 60 per cent of which are headed solely by women. On holdings of less than 1 hectare, these farmers grow mainly maize, along with sorghum, pearl millet, groundnuts, cowpeas, soybeans and bambara groundnuts. They report longer and more severe dry spells, shorter growing seasons and more pests and diseases than in the past, and perceive these developments as a strong indication of climate change.

The farmer field schools teach strategies for coping with these challenges. With better access to crop varieties and breeding materials, farmers can combine early- and late-maturing varieties and drought-tolerant and pest-resistant varieties. To date, the schools have introduced and evaluated 483 climate-resilient crop varieties, cultivars and segregating lines. This has enabled farmers to improve their seasonal agricultural planning. Using basic but effective tools, they are also recording weather data, such as rainfall and wind direction.



Local varieties grown in the programme area. Clockwise from top: hands holding yellow maize, white maize and bambara groundnuts
Zimbabwe: Scaling up People's Biodiversity Management for Food Security
©Oxfam Novib

With diminishing maize yields, farmers are keen to increase crop diversity and supplement maize with traditional crops that are harder and have shorter growing seasons. Nyarai Nekate, for instance, is diversifying her crops to build her resilience. She now plants seven maize varieties, seven bean varieties, seven Bambara groundnut varieties, nine cowpea varieties and eight groundnut varieties. She prefers short-season varieties to mitigate her exposure to risks.

In Viet Nam and Zimbabwe, the programme is making innovative use of video diaries to share ideas and communicate farmers' challenges and capacities. Using flip cameras, eight video diaries were produced during the first year. Shown during awareness-raising and training sessions, the diaries are also a helpful tool in meetings with national officials.

IFAD is now helping to scale up this global programme in five other countries – India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Myanmar and Senegal – thanks to the substantial additional investment of €15.0 million by the Swedish International Development Cooperation. A new thematic approach has been developed, with three focus areas: farmer seed enterprise; women and nutrition; and neglected and underutilized species.