



Contributing to rural poverty reduction through accountability and learning: independent function at IFAD

Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD

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Presentation outline

- Introduction of IFAD and IOE
- Why “independence” and “independence” in what way?
- Collaboration with stakeholders and learning loop to improve policies and operations: how do we do?
- Types and examples of evaluations and introduction of the IOE Evaluation Manual



International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

- A specialized agency of the United Nations established in 1978
- Focuses on rural poverty reduction in developing member countries
- Provides loans and grants (mainly to/through governments) to finance agricultural and rural development projects



Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD (IOE)

- A unit of IFAD that reports to the Executive Board of IFAD, rather than to the President
- Initially a M&E unit/division embedded in the operations department - gained an independent status in 2003
- Conducts evaluations of IFAD-financed policies, strategies and operations (i.e. projects, country programmes) to promote **accountability** and **learning**

Why “independence”?

- Increases **credibility** of evaluations
- Is seen by governing bodies as an assurance that the institution works to **improve** itself
- Avoids **conflict of interest and undue pressure** from management
- Provides an **objective perspective** on what works and what does not work
- **Strengthens** self-evaluation

“Independence” in what way?

The IOE Director:

- is appointed by and reports directly to the IFAD Executive Board. The Board is supported by a sub-committee (Evaluation Committee).
- has authority to issue final evaluation reports without prior clearance from anyone outside IOE
- makes decisions concerning IOE staff and consultants, in accordance with IFAD rules and procedures

But “Independence” isolation

- For each evaluation, key partners identified in IFAD, government and other stakeholders: “core learning partnership”
- At entry point: draft approach paper and key questions discussed with stakeholders
- Comments and feedback of partners gathered throughout the evaluation process
- Draft evaluation report - comments sought, “audit trail”
- Final workshop to discuss the findings and recommendations → “agreement at completion point”

Feedback and learning loop

IOE	IFAD
Presents key recommendations in final evaluation reports	← Prepares response to evaluation recommendations and follow-up actions
Submit comments on PRISMA to the Board	→ Annually prepare and submit to the Board “President’s Report on the Implementation Status of Evaluation Recommendations and Management Actions” (PRISMA)
Participates in key in-house quality assurance fora (e.g. for new projects)	
Submit comments on new policy/strategies to the Board, if covered in past evaluations	→ Submit new policy/strategies to the Board for approval
Validates all PCRs	→ Prepares project completion reports (PCRs) for all projects

Types of evaluations

Project completion report validation (PCRv)

Project performance evaluation (PPE)

Impact evaluation (IE)

Country strategy and programme evaluation (CSPE)

Corporate-level evaluation (CLE)

Evaluation synthesis report (ESR)

Annual Report on Results and Impact of IFAD Operations (ARRI)

Examples of CLEs and ESRs



Corporate level evaluations (CLEs)

- IFAD's engagement in fragile and conflict-affected states and situations
- IFAD's performance-based allocation system
- IFAD policy on grant financing



Evaluation synthesis reports (ESRs)

- IFAD's engagement with indigenous peoples
- Engagement in pastoral development (IFAD-FAO joint)
- Environment and natural resource management

Evaluation Manual – second edition



- Contains the **core methodology** used by IOE in conducting evaluations
- **Guides staff and consultants** involved in evaluation work
- Describes **processes** for each type of evaluation
- Incorporates **new international evaluative trends**
- Available in **English, French, Spanish and Arabic**

Evaluation methodology fundamentals

Understanding the pathway to change and measuring of achievements along the results chain


- Theory-based approaches
- Mixed-methods approach
- Techniques and instruments for data collection
- Analysis and interpretation of data
- Benchmarking
- Evaluation questions

Evaluation criteria (mainly for project evaluation)

Reflects IFAD's specificity

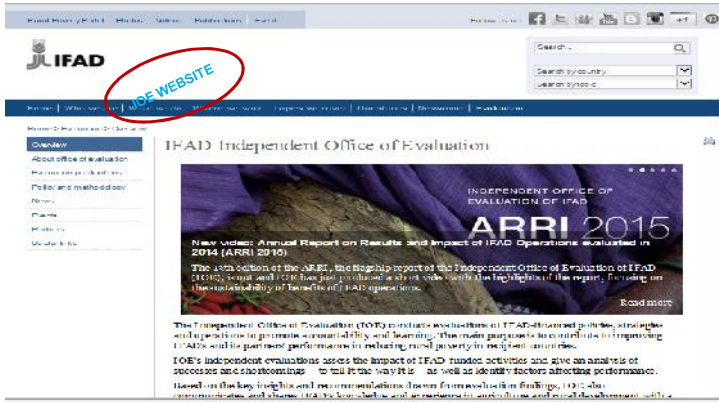
- Rural poverty impact**
 - Household income and net assets
 - Human and social capital and empowerment
 - Food security and agricultural productivity
 - Institutions and policies
- Other evaluation criteria**
 - Gender equality and women's empowerment
 - Innovation and scaling up
 - Environment and natural resources management
 - Adaptation to climate change

- Project performance**
 - Relevance
 - Effectiveness
 - Efficiency
 - Sustainability of benefits
- Overall project achievement**
 - Performance of partners**
 - IFAD
 - Government



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Please visit our webpage

www.ifad.org/evaluation/overview



The screenshot shows the IFAD website's navigation menu with a red circle around the 'IOE WEBSITE' link. The main content area features a banner for the 'ARRI 2015' (Annual Report on Results and Impact of IFAD Operations evaluated in 2014) and a brief description of the IOE's role in providing independent evaluations and recommendations to improve IFAD's performance.


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Thank you!

