Independent office of evaluation





ANNUAL REPORT ON RESULTS AND IMPACT OF IFAD OPERATIONS

**ARRI 2018** 

# The ARRI is the flagship report of the Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD (IOE).

of the Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD (IOE). The report's objectives are to present a synthesis of

#### IFAD's performance,

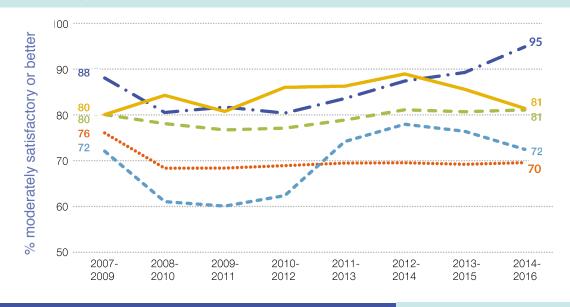
lessons and challenges

to enhance operational effectiveness.

ANALYSIS		
	Total number of evaluations conducted by IOE since 2002	320
Å	Country strategy and programme evaluations	45
	Total number of newly evaluated projects	36
	Ratings from project evaluations (2007-2016)	2,542

## Flat and deteriorating trends

Overview of key project portfolio criteria (2007-2016) (Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better by year of completion)



## IFAD performance

# Rural poverty impact

## Overall project achievement

# **Government** performance

## Project performance

# IFAD performance as a partner



95%

IFAD performance as a partner received the highest increase in positive ratings.

The 2017 evaluations confirmed that IFAD is valued and trusted by governments for the quality and timeliness of its support, focus, flexibility and responsiveness.

# Adaptation to climate change



81%

Key elements of the best performing projects are linked to implementation

of on-farm interventions, introduction of diversified crop production, and partnering with governments to support fragile ecosystems.

#### **STRENGTHS**

**Environment and natural resources management** 



85%

Evaluations confirm a positive step forward.

Undertaking specific actions towards the conservation of natural resources and training activities have proven effective in protecting sensitive ecosystems and fragile environments.

### **AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT**



#### **Efficiency**

Remains the weakest area due to high costs, frequent staff turnover, and delays in project start-up.



#### Sustainability

Recurrent issues are delays in implementation, limited beneficiary ownership and the absence of clear project exit strategies.



# Government performance as a partner

Constraints include limited fiduciary management capacity, delays in staff recruitment and weak supervision of projects.



#### Gender equality and women's empowerment

Women's specific needs were not taken into account in the project design.



### Rural poverty impact

Evaluations found significant gaps in targeting strategies and weak institutional capacities.

### Five findings

of the 2018 ARRI learning theme:

## "Targeting strategies to reach the rural poor"

IFAD needs to find a balance

between market-oriented and poverty-focused projects.



are crucial for good poverty targeting in design and implementation. 4 Sufficient resources are needed to reach the poorest and the "last mile"

which is costly but essential given IFAD's mandate and the SDGs.





2 Robust poverty analysis and well-informed targeting strategies

to meet the needs of poor rural people are required at project design.



Government commitment and partnerships are important

for reaching the poorest of the poor.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

REVIEW IFAD
PROJECT-CYCLE
PROCESSES
and examine resources
committed to each



STRENGTHEN
MONITORING AND
EVALUATION (M&E)
SYSTEMS to capture
poverty data



REVISE IFAD'S
TARGETING
POLICY AND
GUIDELINES



ENSURE SUSTAINABILITY of rural poverty impacts with exit strategies inclusive of beneficiaries



CONDUCT ROBUST POVERTY & CONTEXT ANALYSIS



2019 ARRI LEARNING THEME: Quality of project design at entry



