

## **Background on IFAD11's Impact Assessment Dataset**

IFAD is committed to conducting impact assessments on 15 per cent of its project portfolio. The projects are selected for impact assessments in an attempt to be representative of IFAD's overall portfolio. This allows IFAD to report on the corporate impacts of its operations making it the only international financial institution that reports impact at the corporate level.

IFAD collects rich data on households and communities including IFAD's beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries that are used as counterfactual groups in ex-post impact assessments. Sample sizes range between 1,500 and 3,000 households and around 150 to 300 communities per project. These datasets contribute to IFAD's Impact Assessment to measure attributable impacts of IFAD's interventions on income, wealth, productive capacities, market integration and resilience of the beneficiaries.

## **IFAD11 Impact Assessment Dataset**

Of all IFAD projects that closed during the IFAD11 period (2019- 2021), data is available for 24 on which impact assessments were conducted. Data from IFAD's Impact Assessment are collected using the CAPI approach with [Survey Solutions](#) and cover socio-demographic, economic, social capital variables, as well as a large set of variables that determine agricultural and non-agricultural production and incomes.

Variables related to trade, market access and resilience are also collected. The vast range of variables allows for nuanced and detailed analyses running across a wide spectrum of possibilities. Qualitative data collected through focus group discussions and key informant interviews enrich each data set and help build the narrative.

The common variables across these 24 datasets are integrated into one harmonized dataset. A data dictionary file in excel, which includes the list of all variables in the harmonized dataset along with the explanations of how they are created is available for download.

### **CONTACT:**

The IFAD11 Impact Assessment harmonized dataset is available on request. Please write an email to [riamailbox@ifad.org](mailto:riamailbox@ifad.org) providing your name, affiliation and research topic.

## List of IFAD11 Impact Assessment Projects and Data

S.No.	Country	Project name, description and contact	Main focus
1	Argentina	<p>Inclusive Rural Development Programme (PRODERI)</p> <p>Contact: Aslihan Arslan (<a href="mailto:a.arslan@ifad.org">a.arslan@ifad.org</a>)</p> <p>Focused on developing and strengthening small-scale rural producers' productive capacities and market access through financial support to POs and indigenous communities.</p>	Development and strengthening of small-scale rural producers' productive capacities and market access through financial support to producer organizations and indigenous communities
2	Bolivia	<p>Economic Inclusion Programme for Families and Rural Communities in the Territory of Plurinational State of Bolivia (ACCESOS)</p> <p>Contact: Romina Cavatassi (<a href="mailto:r.cavatassi@ifad.org">r.cavatassi@ifad.org</a>)</p> <p>Provided financial resources and training to improve the living conditions of rural households investing in economically viable natural resource management systems and small agribusinesses.</p>	Provided financial resources and training for sustainable management of renewable natural resources and small-scale businesses
3	Djibouti	<p>Programme to Reduce Vulnerability in Coastal Fishing Areas (PRAREV-PECHE)</p> <p>Contact: Romina Cavatassi (<a href="mailto:r.cavatassi@ifad.org">r.cavatassi@ifad.org</a>)</p> <p>Aimed to increase coastal fishers' access to fishing equipment and strengthen their resilience to climate change by: monitoring their impact on marine ecosystems; promoting infrastructure and climate adaptation policies using institutional strengthening; disseminating income-diversification strategies; and further strengthening the fishing VC including processing, conservation, marketing and financial support.</p>	Improve the resilience and reduce the vulnerability to climate change of people living in rural coastal areas.

4	Ethiopia	<p>Rural Financial Intermediation Programme (RUFIP II)</p> <p>Contact: Aslihan Arslan (<a href="mailto:a.arslan@ifad.org">a.arslan@ifad.org</a>)</p> <p>Focused on provision of rural financial services through MFIs and RUSACCOs in underserved poor areas. Worked to improve the legal and regulatory environment for RFIs. Provided a credit facility for RFIs and supported them to reach more clients.</p>	Rural financial services provided through MFIs and RUSACCOs
5	Ghana	<p>Rural Enterprises Programme III (REP III)</p> <p>Contact: Aslihan Arslan (<a href="mailto:a.arslan@ifad.org">a.arslan@ifad.org</a>)</p> <p>This was the third phase of a programme that begun in 1995 to enhance the contribution of micro-small enterprises (MSEs) to poverty reduction. REPIII provided business advisory services, technical training and technologies to MSEs. It also supported access to finance through matching grants and refinancing facilities for participating financial institutions, and capacity-strengthening of supporting institutions.</p>	Support for rural poor micro and small entrepreneurs (MSE)
6	India	<p>Post-Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Programme for the Coastal Communities of Tamil Nadu (PTLSP)</p> <p>Contact: Athur Mabiso (<a href="mailto:a.mabiso@ifad.org">a.mabiso@ifad.org</a>)</p> <p>Provided rural financial services (including loans) to beneficiaries mainly in the fisheries sector, enabling them to pay off debts, improve access to markets, invest in fish vending businesses or other microenterprises. Facilitated insurance on productive assets, including boats and fishing equipment.</p>	Credit, rural financial services mainly in the fisheries sector
7	Kenya	Upper Tana Catchment Natural Resource Management Project (UTanNRMP)	Sustainable water and natural resource management

		<p>Contact: Tisorn Songsermsawas (<a href="mailto:t.songsermsawas@ifad.org">t.songsermsawas@ifad.org</a>)</p> <p>The project supported: i) community empowerment through training and sensitization of staff and school programmes, ii) sustainable rural livelihoods through on-farm demonstrations and distribution and matching grants, and iii) sustainable water and natural resource management through training in irrigation and water management, and rehabilitation of degraded forests.</p>	
8	Kyrgyzstan	<p>Livestock and Market Development Programme II (LMDP II)</p> <p>Contact: Aslihan Arslan (<a href="mailto:a.arslan@ifad.org">a.arslan@ifad.org</a>)</p> <p>Aimed to increase livestock productivity and climate resilience through community-based pasture management. Supported pasture user unions (PUU) to increase productivity and resilience of pastures, improve animal health and support income diversification.</p>	Livestock Productivity and Climate Resilience in Pasture Community Development
9	Lesotho	<p>Smallholder Agriculture Development Project (SADP)</p> <p>Contact: Athur Mabiso (<a href="mailto:a.mabiso@ifad.org">a.mabiso@ifad.org</a>)</p> <p>With goals of reducing rural poverty and enhancing rural economic growth on a sustainable basis, SADP promoted increased marketed production among project beneficiaries in the smallholder agriculture sector. To do so, it provided financial capital in the form of matching grants.</p>	Reduce rural poverty and enhance rural economic growth on a sustainable basis.
10	Malawi	<p>Sustainable Agricultural Production Programme (SAPP)</p> <p>Contact: Romina Cavatassi (<a href="mailto:r.cavatassi@ifad.org">r.cavatassi@ifad.org</a>)</p>	Promotion of good agricultural practices and agricultural inputs through extension planning areas.

		Promoted good agricultural practices and distribution of agricultural inputs through extension planning areas. The promotion was based on evidence coming from research conducted via an institutional partnership. Offered technical assistance and capacity building via FFS.	
11	Mali	<p>Rural Microfinance Programme (RFP)</p> <p>Contact: Vibhuti Mendiratta (<a href="mailto:v.mendiratta@ifad.org">v.mendiratta@ifad.org</a>)</p> <p>Focused on access to financial services and credit markets. Aimed to improve access to credit, increase self-employment and provided institutional support in building good governance.</p>	Access to Financial Services and Credit Markets
12	Mauritania	<p>Poverty Reduction Project in Aftout South and Karakoro - Phase II (PASK II)</p> <p>Contact: Romina Cavatassi (<a href="mailto:r.cavatassi@ifad.org">r.cavatassi@ifad.org</a>)</p> <p>Aimed to increase income and improve the living conditions by building an inclusive economic and social fabric. Supported sustainable management of natural resources through: i) soil rehabilitation and surface water management, ii) support to agriculture, livestock and natural resources, iii) professional training and technical advice, and iv) local infrastructure.</p>	Sustainable management of natural resources
13	Mozambique	<p>Pro-poor Value Chain Development Project in the Maputo and Limpopo Corridors (PROSUL)</p> <p>Contact: Romina Cavatassi (<a href="mailto:r.cavatassi@ifad.org">r.cavatassi@ifad.org</a>)</p> <p>Promoted inclusive agribusiness VCs for cassava and livestock. The impact assessment focused on cassava, due to data availability. ASAP financing supported the adoption of climate adaptation practices.</p>	Promotion of inclusive agribusiness value chains

14	Nicaragua	<p>Adapting to Markets and Climate Change Project (NICADAPTA)</p> <p>Contact: Romina Cavatassi (<a href="mailto:r.cavatassi@ifad.org">r.cavatassi@ifad.org</a>)</p> <p>Aimed to reduce climate change vulnerability by supporting investments to facilitate access to markets for value added coffee and cocoa. Provided support to producer organizations, finance for productive infrastructure, access to agricultural technology and early warning climate information.</p>	Productive investments and technical assistance
15	Nigeria	<p>Value Chain Development Programme (VCDP)</p> <p>Contact: Tisorn Songsermsawas (<a href="mailto:t.songsermsawas@ifad.org">t.songsermsawas@ifad.org</a>)</p> <p>Supported developing market linkages and infrastructure and strengthening of farmers' organizations for rice and cassava. Facilitated value addition, increased access to inputs, improved technologies, credit and information.</p>	Agricultural Marketing Development and Smallholder Productivity Enhancement
16	Pakistan	<p>Southern Punjab Poverty Alleviation Project (SPPAP-PK)</p> <p>Contact: Tisorn Songsermsawas (<a href="mailto:t.songsermsawas@ifad.org">t.songsermsawas@ifad.org</a>)</p> <p>Improved food security for both training and livestock components. The training component improved dietary diversity, and the livestock component increased female ownership of livestock. The ability to recover from shocks increased for both groups. However, there were no impacts on income, production or market access.</p>	Increasing incomes of target population by enhancing their employment potential and boosting agricultural productivity and production.
17	Papua New Guinea	<p>Productive Partnerships in Agriculture Project (PPAP)</p> <p>Contact: Athur Mabiso (<a href="mailto:a.mabiso@ifad.org">a.mabiso@ifad.org</a>)</p>	Value chain development; market linkages with private producer partnerships

		Developed coffee and cocoa value chains (VCs), establishing market linkages with private producer partnerships and improving roads. Introduced pest-resistant planting material and agricultural extension services.	
18	Peru	<p>Strengthening Local Development in the Highlands and High Rainforest Areas Project (PSSA)</p> <p>Contact: Aslihan Arslan (<a href="mailto:a.arslan@ifad.org">a.arslan@ifad.org</a>)</p> <p>Provided grants to support the formation of POs and development of business plans. Promoted training in business management and technical assistance in production, processing and marketing of products. Supported territorial and natural resource management plans for communities, but the IA focused on business plan component.</p>	Business plan development programme
19	Philippines	<p>Second Cordillera Highland Agricultural Resource Management Project (CHARMP2)</p> <p>Contact: Athur Mabiso (<a href="mailto:a.mabiso@ifad.org">a.mabiso@ifad.org</a>)</p> <p>Aimed to improve the livelihoods of poor households from the indigenous communities in the CAR region. It provided a package of assistance at community and household levels including social mobilization &amp; participatory investment planning; agroforestry and watershed management; agriculture, agribusiness and income-generating activities; and rural infrastructure development.</p>	Sustainable agricultural and agri-business development, improved land tenure security and food security, and conservation of watersheds and highland forests
20	Solomon Islands	<p>Rural Development Programme - Phase II (RDP II)</p> <p>Contact: Tisorn Songsermsawas (<a href="mailto:t.songsermsawas@ifad.org">t.songsermsawas@ifad.org</a>)</p>	Reduce poverty by improving cocoa and coconut value chain.

		Increased cocoa production and sales, but no impact on total income and decreased coconut production and sales. Increased the ability to recover from shocks, dietary diversity and food security. Supported agribusinesses paid higher cocoa prices, sold more cocoa and hired more workers, which contributed to household-level impacts.	
21	Tajikistan	<p>Livestock and Pasture Development Project II (LPDP II)</p> <p>Contact: Romina Cavatassi (<a href="mailto:r.cavatassi@ifad.org">r.cavatassi@ifad.org</a>)</p> <p>Aimed to increase livestock productivity while supporting adaptation to climate change by providing veterinary services, technical assistance and training on breeding techniques, water points and fodder supply. Introduced pasture rotations based on degraded pasture assessment implemented by the PUUs.</p>	Livestock and Pasture Development
22	Tanzania	<p>Marketing Infrastructure, Value Addition and Rural Finance Support Programme (MIVARF)</p> <p>Contact: Athur Mabiso (<a href="mailto:a.mabiso@ifad.org">a.mabiso@ifad.org</a>)</p> <p>Aimed to improve market linkages and access to finance by: i) rehabilitating or constructing roads, warehouses and markets; ii) Supporting value addition through post-harvest training centres; iii) training beneficiaries in production practices and market linkages; iv) supporting grassroots financial service providers; and v) developing rural financial system through smallholder credit guarantee scheme.</p>	Market linkages and access to financial services
23	Tunisia	<p>Agropastoral Development and Local Initiatives Promotion Programme for the South-East - Phase II (PRODESUD II)</p> <p>Contact: Romina Cavatassi (<a href="mailto:r.cavatassi@ifad.org">r.cavatassi@ifad.org</a>)</p>	Quality and productivity enhancement of agro-pastoral systems, income diversification, expansion of employment opportunities for



		<p>Aimed to improve living conditions and reduce rural poverty by improving the agropastoral systems, increasing agricultural productivity and diversifying income sources. Supported local initiatives through improving infrastructure, funding micro enterprises, providing training and technical advice, and enhanced institutional development through supporting agricultural development groups.</p>	<p>disadvantaged groups, and strengthening of local infrastructures</p>
24	Zambia	<p>Smallholder Productivity Promotion Programme (S3P)</p> <p>Contact: Aslihan Arslan  <a href="mailto:a.arslan@ifad.org">a.arslan@ifad.org</a></p> <p>Promoted participation in farmer organizations (FOs) and adoption of good agricultural practices to increase production and incomes in cassava, groundnut and beans mixed systems. It also promoted farmer field schools (FFSs) to increase adoption of improved planting materials and conservation agriculture. FOs were provided training on management and entrepreneurship skills.</p>	<p>Production promotion through FFS, support to Farmer Organizations</p>