

# ANNUAL REPORT 2016

HIGHLIGHTS



**IFAD**

Investing in rural people



## President's foreword



2016 was the first year of work towards the 2030 Agenda and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). IFAD's new Strategic Framework 2016-2025 came into effect, outlining how we will contribute to the 2030 Agenda. It sets three strategic objectives to guide our work: increasing rural poor people's capacity to produce, increasing their benefits from market participation, and strengthening the environmental sustainability and climate resilience of their economic activities. The Framework commits IFAD to working in ways that are bigger, better and smarter to maximize our impact on the lives of rural people.

In laying the foundations for the ambitious 2030 Agenda, the international community included a concerted drive to gather reliable data and establish processes to measure progress accurately. In line with this, since 2012 IFAD has been developing a methodology to scientifically assess impact, and in 2016 we completed the landmark IFAD9 Impact Assessment Initiative (IAI).

The IAI is the first such initiative undertaken by a development agency to measure the impact of the organization as a whole, rather than just looking at individual projects. It shows 139 million people being reached in the period 2010-2015 (see graphic on page 11). The assessment methods used will be a global public good, available to all stakeholders working to eradicate rural poverty.

With the knowledge developed through the IAI, we have created a Development Effectiveness Framework to facilitate the use of evidence in the design and implementation of IFAD-supported projects. Under

the Framework, we are honing tools for self-evaluation and building staff capacity to manage projects based on evidence rather than theory.

In the wider world, 2016 was a year marked by conflict, mass migration, growing inequality and undeniable climate change. In February 2017, famine was declared in South Sudan, and at the time of writing it continues to threaten in north-eastern Nigeria, Somalia and Yemen. A formal declaration of famine means that children, women and men are already dying of hunger.

As I take over as President of IFAD, I am struck by the enormity of the challenges that face rural poor people around the world. I am committed to stepping up the organization's invaluable work of investing in rural areas, where entrenched poverty is concentrated and a full 80 per cent of extremely poor people now live.

2017 is a year of consultation with our Member States for the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (IFAD11). My aim is to scale up our impact and improve our delivery. For IFAD11 we must mobilize resources to increase our capacity to drive real inclusive transformation, and bring hope to the rural families of today and tomorrow.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'G. Hounobo', written over a horizontal line.

GILBERT F. HOUNGO  
President of IFAD

## Ongoing IFAD investment programmes and projects at end 2016, and IFAD country offices

**Near East, North Africa and Europe**  
34 programmes and projects

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Armenia                | 1 |
| Azerbaijan             | 1 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 1 |
| Djibouti               | 1 |
| Egypt                  | 4 |
| Georgia                | 1 |
| Jordan                 | 1 |
| Kyrgyzstan             | 2 |
| Lebanon                | 1 |
| Morocco                | 3 |
| Republic of Moldova    | 1 |
| Sudan                  | 4 |
| Syrian Arab Republic   | 1 |
| Tajikistan             | 2 |
| Tunisia                | 2 |
| Turkey                 | 3 |
| Uzbekistan             | 1 |
| Yemen                  | 4 |

**Asia and the Pacific**  
61 programmes and projects

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Afghanistan                      | 2 |
| Bangladesh                       | 6 |
| Bhutan                           | 1 |
| Cambodia                         | 3 |
| China                            | 6 |
| Fiji                             | 1 |
| India                            | 8 |
| Indonesia                        | 3 |
| Kiribati                         | 1 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 3 |
| Maldives                         | 2 |
| Mongolia                         | 1 |
| Myanmar                          | 1 |
| Nepal                            | 5 |
| Pakistan                         | 4 |
| Papua New Guinea                 | 1 |
| Philippines                      | 4 |
| Solomon Islands                  | 1 |
| Sri Lanka                        | 3 |
| Tonga                            | 1 |
| Viet Nam                         | 4 |

**Latin America and the Caribbean**  
31 programmes and projects

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Argentina                          | 1 |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of)   | 2 |
| Brazil                             | 6 |
| Colombia                           | 1 |
| Cuba                               | 1 |
| Dominican Republic                 | 1 |
| Ecuador                            | 2 |
| El Salvador                        | 1 |
| Grenada                            | 1 |
| Guatemala                          | 2 |
| Haiti                              | 1 |
| Honduras                           | 3 |
| Mexico                             | 2 |
| Nicaragua                          | 2 |
| Paraguay                           | 1 |
| Peru                               | 2 |
| Uruguay                            | 1 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 1 |

**West and Central Africa**  
41 programmes and projects

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Benin                            | 2 |
| Burkina Faso                     | 1 |
| Cabo Verde                       | 1 |
| Cameroon                         | 2 |
| Central African Republic         | 1 |
| Chad                             | 1 |
| Congo                            | 2 |
| Côte d'Ivoire                    | 2 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 3 |
| Gabon                            | 1 |
| Gambia (The)                     | 1 |
| Ghana                            | 2 |
| Guinea                           | 2 |
| Guinea-Bissau                    | 1 |
| Liberia                          | 2 |
| Mali                             | 3 |
| Mauritania                       | 1 |
| Niger                            | 3 |
| Nigeria                          | 3 |
| Sao Tome and Principe            | 1 |
| Senegal                          | 2 |
| Sierra Leone                     | 3 |
| Togo                             | 1 |

**East and Southern Africa**  
44 programmes and projects

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Angola                      | 1 |
| Botswana                    | 1 |
| Burundi                     | 4 |
| Eritrea                     | 2 |
| Ethiopia                    | 3 |
| Kenya                       | 4 |
| Lesotho                     | 2 |
| Madagascar                  | 4 |
| Malawi                      | 3 |
| Mozambique                  | 4 |
| Rwanda                      | 3 |
| Seychelles                  | 1 |
| Swaziland                   | 1 |
| Uganda                      | 4 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 2 |
| Zambia                      | 4 |
| Zimbabwe                    | 1 |

**IFAD country offices (as at 31 December 2016)**

- Operational
- Planned
- Proposed subregional hub



# West and Central Africa

24 countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia (The), Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo

## Portfolio management highlights

- 41 ongoing programmes and projects in partnership with 23 recipient governments in the region at the end of 2016
- US\$1,244.4 million invested by IFAD in the region's ongoing portfolio
- US\$76.5 million in 1 new approval in 2016 for Mauritania, and additional financing for ongoing programmes and projects in Cabo Verde, Niger and Sao Tome and Principe
- 1 new results-based country strategic opportunities programme (RB-COSOP) for Nigeria

## Our work and results in 2016

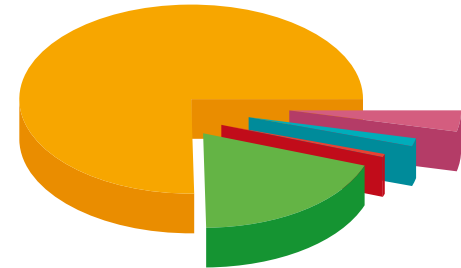
**Cameroon:** a youth entrepreneurship initiative helps young people increase their incomes through market gardening and livestock rearing; it aims to reach 50,000 participants and support over 5,000 youth-led businesses.

**Ghana:** smallholders in over 560 farmer organizations have accessed cashless credit, receiving fertilizer, seeds and services from vendors and service providers; 26 rural community banks are involved.

**Sao Tome and Principe:** value chains for cocoa, coffee and pepper are being strengthened and small farmer cooperatives linked to European markets; 1,100 tons of cocoa, 300 tons of coffee and 14 tons of dried pepper were exported by four cooperatives.

## IFAD INVESTMENTS, 1978-2016<sup>a</sup>

Share of total of US\$3 079.1 million



|                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Highly concessional loans | US\$2 348.1 million - 76.3% |
| Intermediate loans        | US\$105.2 million - 3.4%    |
| Ordinary loans            | US\$21.3 million - 0.7%     |
| Blend loans               | US\$7.7 million - 0.3%      |
| DSF grants                | US\$596.8 million - 19.4%   |

<sup>a</sup> Any discrepancy in totals is the result of rounding.

## Reducing rice imports helps smallholder farmers in Nigeria

The IFAD-supported Value Chain Development Programme is helping reduce Nigeria's dependence on imported rice while strengthening smallholder farmers' links to local markets.

Nigeria imports large quantities of rice because much local produce is of inferior quality. For example, a local processing company reports receiving paddies with over 30 per cent impurity rates from local farmers, which pushes processing costs up and the prices paid to farmers down.

The programme is tackling these challenges by linking off-takers to more than 20,000 farmers. Off-takers place orders for rice based on specific criteria, while farmers identify their own needs and planned quantities for sale. The two sides agree on mutual obligations, including a fixed price for the rice. The programme also provides extension and advisory services.

Young farmer Peter Okonkwo doubled his yield after receiving programme-funded training. "I have even started to crop twice a year because of the teaching," he says. "I will double my income by the end of 2016."



Peter Okonkwo, who has doubled his rice yield and started to crop twice a year. Nigeria: Value Chain Development Programme

©IFAD/Gabriel Ogolo

# East and Southern Africa

22 countries: Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Comoros, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, South Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

## Portfolio management highlights

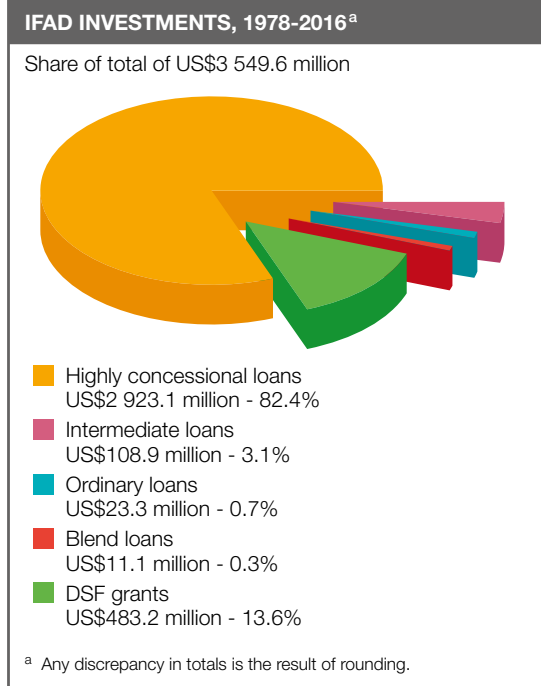
- 44 ongoing programmes and projects in partnership with 17 recipient governments in the region at the end of 2016
- US\$1,471.0 million invested by IFAD in the region's ongoing portfolio
- US\$232.9 million in new approvals in 2016: 5 new programmes and projects in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and additional financing for 1 ongoing project in Madagascar
- 4 new RB-COSOPs for Burundi, Ethiopia, Malawi and Tanzania

## Our work and results in 2016

**Kenya:** 23 youth groups are taking part in an IFAD-supported initiative to increase sustainable food production and improve natural resource management.

**Rwanda:** producer cooperatives strengthened in coffee, tea, sericulture and horticulture; over 115,000 smallholder coffee-growers have taken training, 30 per cent of them women; about 150 cooperatives have been set up; more than 56,000 farmers have adopted new technologies.

**Region:** innovative household methodologies that strengthen gender equality in the home are being applied in 12 countries, enabling families to draw up shared plans. In Uganda, a successful household methodologies project has been mainstreamed by local government.



## Rural poor people in Madagascar strengthen resilience through land tenure

In western Madagascar, IFAD-supported projects have been helping people in rural areas gain legal rights to their land. Among many benefits, farmers can use their land as collateral for credit.

In 2005, the government introduced a programme to formalize land ownership. However, applicants first have to prove their legal identity, a bureaucratic process that deters many rural people. IFAD-funded projects have supported rural communes issuing birth certificates and identity cards, and helped establish local land offices that ensure accessible services to rural residents.

"The land office here is a good thing," says Justin, a retired teacher. "In this region, there are a lot of land tenure issues. Some people have even killed or have been killed. Land certification helped put an end to this situation."

IFAD has also introduced more environmentally friendly farming methods, better irrigation and improved seed varieties. Average yields of many crops have doubled, with irrigated rice, upland rice and beans showing the strongest increases.



Women at work in a rice field.  
Madagascar: Project to Support Development in the Menabe and Melaky Regions

©IFAD/Laura Chumillas

# Asia and the Pacific

36 countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Niue, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Viet Nam

## Portfolio management highlights

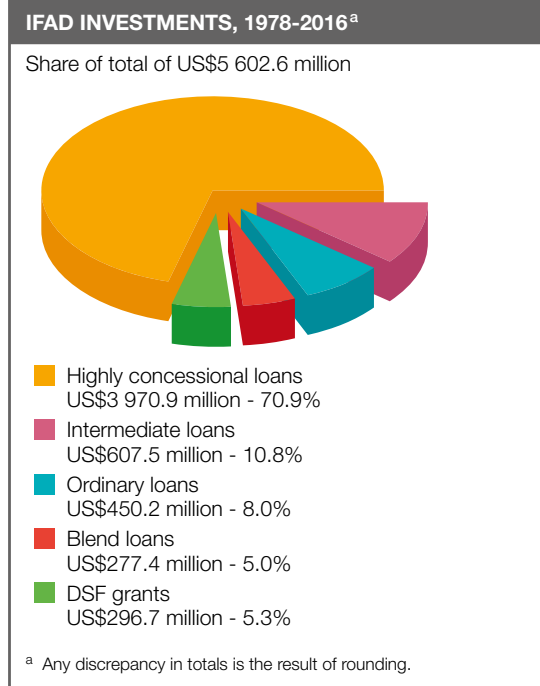
- 61 ongoing programmes and projects in partnership with 21 recipient governments in the region at the end of 2016
- US\$2,052.5 million invested by IFAD in the region's ongoing portfolio
- US\$184.2 million in new approvals in 2016: 5 new programmes and projects in Cambodia, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic (2 projects) and Viet Nam, and additional financing for ongoing projects in Mongolia and the Philippines
- 3 new RB-COSOPs in China, Indonesia and Pakistan

## Our work and results in 2016

**China:** IFAD is helping improve rural infrastructure: about 600 kilometres of canals have been lined, nearly 350 irrigation ponds and 95 drinking water supply systems have been constructed, and over 500 kilometres of roads have been built.

**Pakistan:** an IFAD-supported project is providing goats, small plots of land and training to vulnerable households; over 26,000 goats and 1,200 plots have been distributed and 10,000 people have taken training.

**Viet Nam:** more than 6,200 people, two-thirds from ethnic minorities, have participated in farmer field schools; microfinance services have been provided to 2,700 families.



## Boosting nutrition one TV show at a time in Laos

Television soap opera *My Happy Family* – created by an IFAD-supported programme – helps tackle extreme poverty and malnutrition in rural communities.

As villagers follow their favourite characters, they learn how to use local ingredients to create tasty, nutritious meals.

“Every second child in Laos is stunted,” says nutrition consultant Jutta Krahn. “That means they are short for their age, but also that their mental development is impaired.”

This may affect children's ability to finish school and find work, keeping them trapped in poverty.

“After seeing the video, we cook for the children and parents separately,” says Boun Phonyahak, a young mother. “I've learned about fern, Asian spinach and Chinese cabbage, and how to prepare a healthy soup from these vegetables.”

*My Happy Family* is part of an IFAD-supported programme working in over 200 villages in Oudomxay and Sayabouly provinces, which has reached over 79,000 people from eight ethnic groups.



Adults and children in the television series *My Happy Family* sit down to a meal together.  
Laos: Soum Son Seun Jai – Community-based Food Security and Economic Opportunities Programme

©IFAD



# Latin America and the Caribbean

33 countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas (The), Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

## Portfolio management highlights

- 31 ongoing programmes and projects in partnership with 18 recipient governments in the region at the end of 2016
- US\$511.2 million invested by IFAD in the region's ongoing portfolio
- US\$142.1 million in new approvals in 2016: 8 new programmes and projects in Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Nicaragua and Peru
- 3 new RB-COSOPs for Argentina, Brazil and Colombia

## Our work and results in 2016

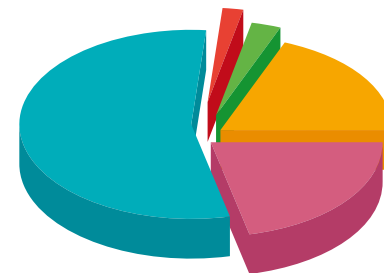
**Bolivia, El Salvador and Paraguay:** COSOPs specifically integrate indigenous peoples' issues; in Bolivia, 74,000 Aymara and Quechua families are targeted.

**Nicaragua:** working with 24,000 rural families – including over 11,000 headed by women – 49 cooperatives have been set up to promote production of grains, meat, poultry, rice, dairy, cocoa, vegetables, honey, cassava and fruit; 12,000 jobs have been created.

**Region:** with IFAD funding, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean has developed a value chains methodology and strengthened value chains in five countries, including fruit chips in Costa Rica, dairy products in the Dominican Republic and cured pork products in Mexico.

## IFAD INVESTMENTS, 1978-2016<sup>a</sup>

Share of total of US\$2 269.3 million



- Highly concessional loans  
US\$431.9 million - 19.0%
- Intermediate loans  
US\$488.0 million - 21.5%
- Ordinary loans  
US\$1 258.0 million - 55.4%
- Blend loans  
US\$40.1 million - 1.8%
- DSF grants  
US\$51.2 million - 2.3%

<sup>a</sup> Any discrepancy in totals is the result of rounding.

## Native fruits fuel rural development in Brazil

Wild and local fruits such as guava, passion fruit and *umbu* (*Spondias tuberosa*) are fuelling the growth of a profitable women-led cooperative in Brazil's remote semi-arid Sertão region.

Family farmers set up the Family Agribusiness Cooperative in Canudos, Uauá and Curaçá (COOPERCUC) more than a decade ago.

"We were told that we were mad when we started using *umbu*," says COOPERCUC chairwoman Denise dos Santos.

"We are a prosperous company now. But COOPERCUC is not about profit. ... It's about showing people that it's possible to make a living in the Sertão."

Today, the cooperative has about 280 members and annual worldwide sales of over US\$280,000.

In 2015, the IFAD-funded Rural Sustainable Development Project in the Semi-arid Region of Bahia cofinanced a new plant for the cooperative that makes it possible to process 500 kg of fruit daily. Because of the additional processing capacity, 700 more farmers are expected to join the group.



At work in COOPERCUC's new plant, which has the capacity to process up to 500 kg of fruit every day.  
Brazil: Rural Sustainable Development Project in the Semi-arid Region of Bahia

©IFAD/Juan Cortes Carrasbal

# Near East, North Africa and Europe

23 countries and Gaza and the West Bank: Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Djibouti, Egypt, Georgia, Iraq, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco, Republic of Moldova, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Yemen

## Portfolio management highlights

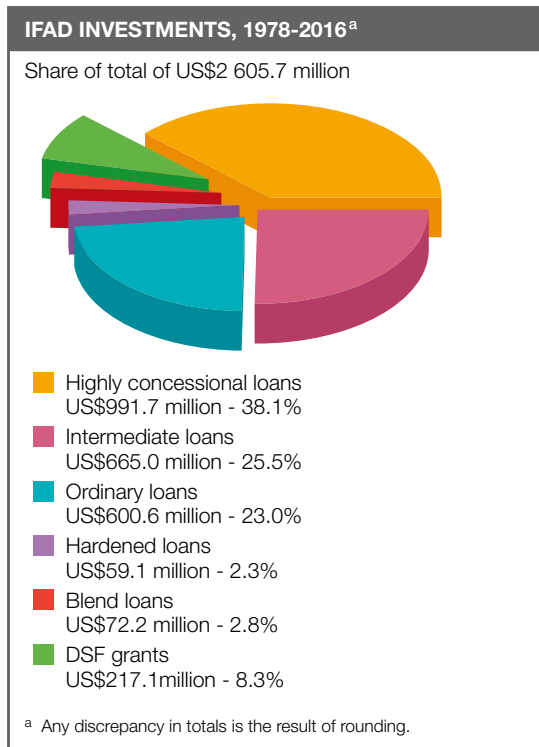
- 34 ongoing programmes and projects in partnership with 18 recipient governments in the region at the end of 2016
- US\$754.2 million invested by IFAD in the region's ongoing portfolio
- US\$139.1 million in new approvals in 2016: 5 new programmes and projects in Djibouti, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Republic of Moldova and Tunisia, and additional financing for an ongoing project in Sudan
- 1 new RB-COSOP for Turkey

## Our work and results in 2016

**Djibouti:** to improve living conditions for over 8,300 pastoral families, about 50 community water tanks have been built or repaired; degraded grazing land has been regenerated and 8,600 trees planted; 30,000 livestock have been vaccinated or treated, and 40 tons of feed distributed.

**Georgia:** irrigation schemes have been rehabilitated and bridges repaired; irrigation investments have benefited more than 14,000 households and irrigated over 11,000 hectares of farmland.

**Sudan:** conservation agriculture techniques and drought-tolerant seeds have been introduced and average sorghum and sesame yields have more than doubled, increasing farmers' profit margins by as much as 200 per cent.



## Almonds and apricots flower on once-barren land

Family farmers in the West Bank are growing high-value crops such as almonds and apricots on once-barren hillsides, seeing their incomes rise by 80 per cent or more.

The US\$14 million IFAD-supported Participatory Natural Resource Management Programme has reached almost 100,000 rural people. Land reclamation and rehabilitation investments have increased farm-related incomes by at least 70 per cent, while credit services have raised net monthly incomes by nearly 50 per cent.

Husband and wife team Raja'i and Bushra Fayyad are strawberry farmers. A loan funded by the IFAD programme enabled them to install a new irrigation system and hanging containers that increased their greenhouse's planting space. They were thus able to cultivate twice the number of seedlings and produce an early harvest.

"The investment made a huge difference to our lives," Bushra said. "For the first time ever, we are able to produce early and capture the highest market prices."



Husband and wife strawberry farmers, Raja'i and Bushra Fayyad, in their greenhouse.  
West Bank: Participatory Natural Resources Management Programme  
©IFAD/Annabelle Lhommeau



# New programmes and projects

## **West and Central Africa**

### **Strengthening value chains for food security in Mauritania**

Hunger and malnutrition are major concerns in Mauritania, where 24 per cent of households are food-insecure. The new Inclusive Value Chain Development Project will build on the achievements of an earlier project to improve food security by strengthening value chains and the access of poor producers to markets.

The project will involve poor rural people in profitable value chains such as market gardening, poultry farming, goat's milk and non-timber forest products. It will also facilitate partnerships, provide training and offer financial services. A grant from the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) will promote sustainable management techniques of natural resources.

## **East and Southern Africa**

### **Dairy farming is a pathway out of poverty in Rwanda**

Agriculture contributes one third of Rwanda's GDP and employs over 80 per cent of the labour force. The dairy sector plays a crucial role. The new IFAD-supported Rwanda Dairy Development Project will build on past investments in the sector, raising the productivity of smallholder dairy farms and increasing supplies of quality milk.

The project will work with 100,000 rural households, and women will make up 45 per cent of the participants. It will improve organizational capacity, enterprise skills, dairy processing and marketing infrastructure among smallholder dairy farmers. It will also create an evidence-based, inclusive policy framework and institutional structure for the Rwandan dairy sector.

## **Asia and the Pacific**

### **Making value chains work for small farmers in Cambodia**

Cambodia's poverty rate fell by more than 20 percentage points between 2004 and 2011, but agricultural growth has stalled in the past three years. The new IFAD-supported Accelerating Inclusive Markets for Smallholders Project will stimulate growth and increase returns from farming for smallholders, including young people, through efficient public-sector investment.

The project will work to develop value chains for quality-assured rice, vegetables, backyard chicken, cassava and raw silk. Using IFAD's public-private-producer partnership model, it will develop links among buyers, producers and service providers. The project will be implemented in all parts of the country, and about 75,000 families are expected to participate.

## **Latin America and the Caribbean**

### **Improving livelihoods for indigenous peoples in the hinterlands of Guyana**

The predominantly indigenous population of Guyana's hinterlands face severe challenges, including persistent poverty, climate change, chronic diseases and the encroachment of logging and mining activities. The challenges facing small farmers include low soil fertility, severe floods and prolonged dry spells. The new IFAD-supported Hinterland Environmentally Sustainable Agricultural Development Project aims to build livelihood resilience, strengthen access to assets, and improve nutrition and adaptation to climate change.

The project will help communities plan investments in local value chains, including ginger and turmeric. The project will reach about 30,000 people, at least 75 per cent indigenous peoples and 50 per cent women.

## **Near East, North Africa and Europe**

### **FARMS: the new Facility for refugees, migrants and rural stability**

IFAD launched its Facility for Refugees, Migrants, Forced Displacement and Rural Stability (FARMS) during the 2016 United Nations Summit for Refugees and Migrants, with an overall envelope of US\$100 million. The Facility focuses on rural development and livelihood support for refugees, displaced persons and rural host communities.

FARMS will create 20,000 jobs, especially for women and young people, and at least 1 million days of temporary work, mainly in the agrifood sector. Over 500 community infrastructure projects will improve roads, irrigation systems and access to markets, while a focus on better governance of natural resources will help reduce conflicts and promote equitable access.

# Financing data and resource mobilization

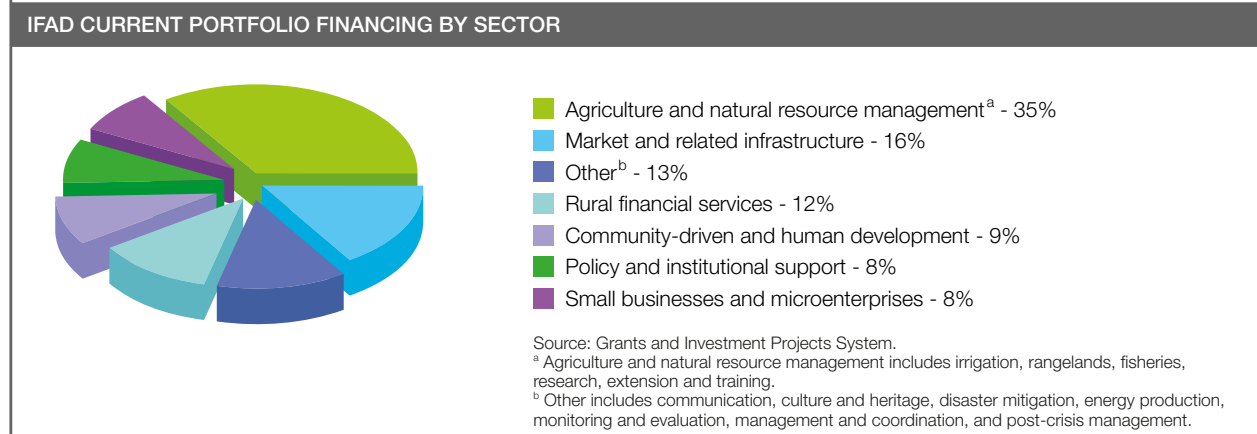
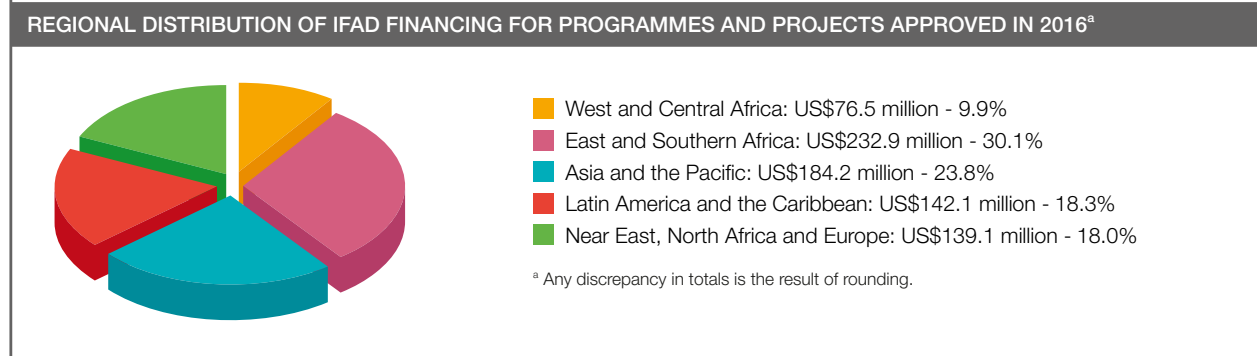
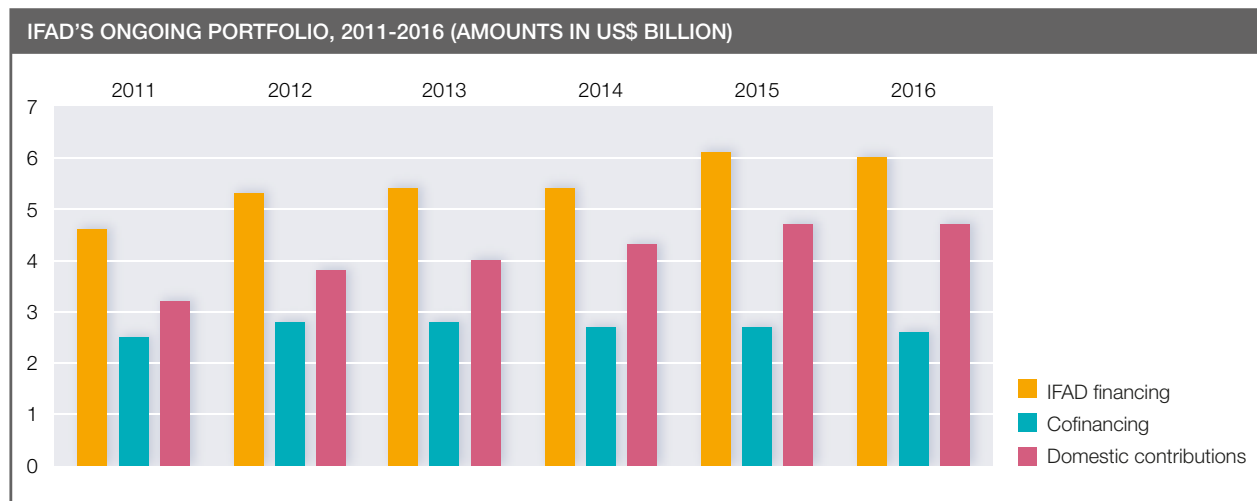
## IFAD's portfolio

IFAD's investment in ongoing programmes and projects in rural areas was worth US\$6.0 billion in 2016. At the end of the year, there were 211 programmes and projects at work around the world, funded by IFAD in partnership with 97 recipient governments (see map on page 3). External cofinancing and funds from domestic sources for the ongoing portfolio amounted to US\$7.3 billion. The total value of these programmes and projects was US\$13.4 billion.

About one third of IFAD's ongoing portfolio funds agriculture and natural resource management, empowering smallholder farmers to increase their productivity and manage vital natural resources more sustainably and efficiently. About 16 per cent of funds currently invested finance work to strengthen markets

and related infrastructure. This is essential to enabling poor farmers to access markets and make a decent income from their produce. Rural finance accounts for 12 per cent of funds invested, ensuring that rural women and men can access financial services such as credit, savings and insurance to build their businesses and manage risks.

IFAD prioritizes assistance to least developed countries and countries with low food security. Of programme and project financing approved in 2016, 54 per cent was for low-income food-deficit countries (as classified by FAO) and 39 per cent was for the United Nations-classified least developed countries. From a regional perspective, sub-Saharan African countries received over 42 per cent of new financing for programmes and projects in 2016.



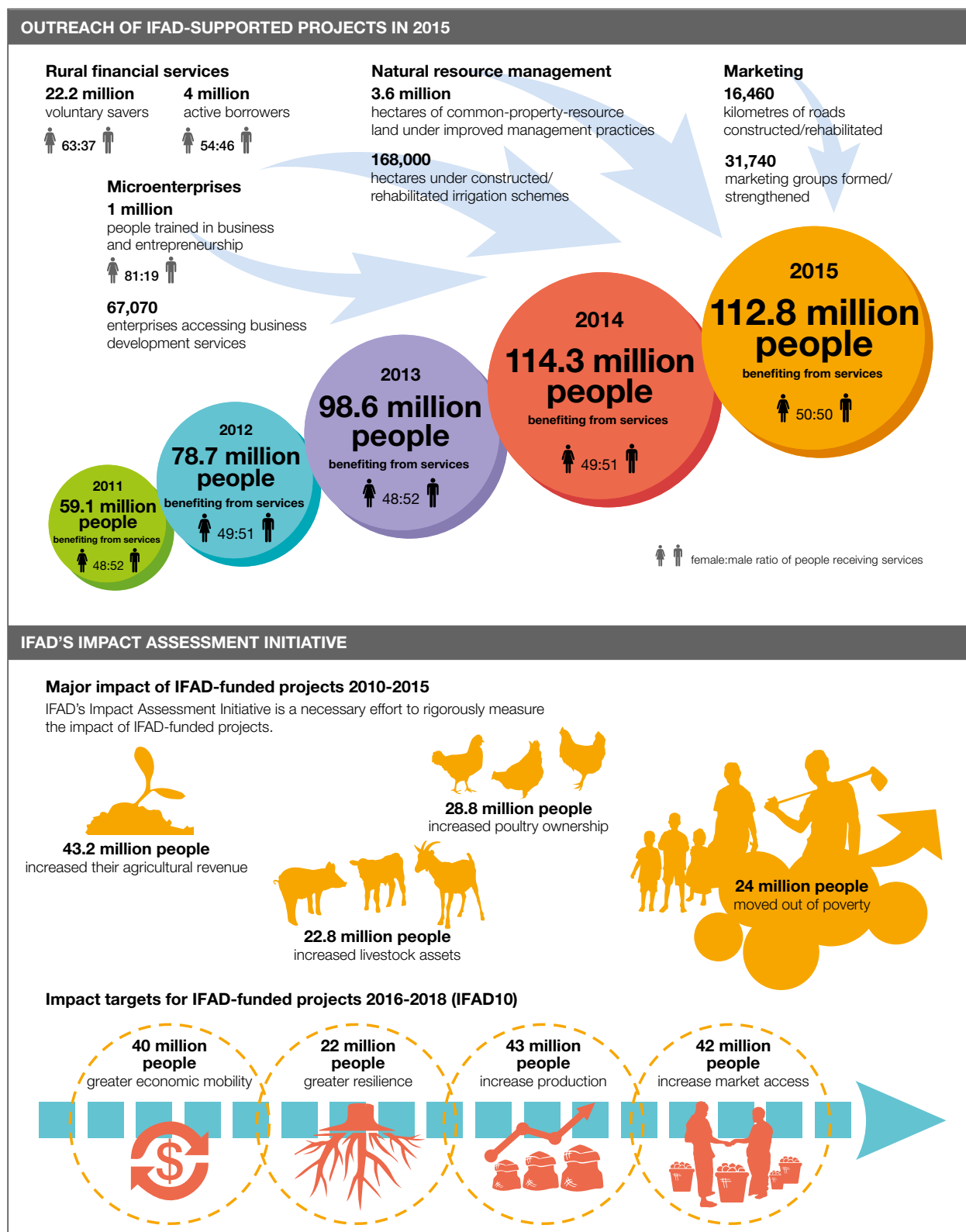
## Impact and results

IFAD continues to focus on achieving and measuring impact and results. The Report on IFAD's Development Effectiveness (RIDE) is the Fund's main corporate document reporting on institutional and development effectiveness. The 2016 RIDE constitutes the full-term report for the period of the Ninth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (IFAD9), 2013-2015. Read the full RIDE at: <https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/118/docs/EB-2016-118-R-8.pdf>

During the year, we also completed the landmark IFAD9 Impact Assessment Initiative. Results for projects ongoing and closed during the period 2010-2015 show 139 million people being reached and seeing benefits such as increased income, increased livestock assets and moving out of poverty.

Read the full Annual Report online:

<http://www.ifad.org/pub/ar/2016/e/index.htm>





IFAD invests in rural people, empowering them to reduce poverty, increase food security, improve nutrition and strengthen resilience. Since 1978, we have provided US\$18.5 billion in grants and low-interest loans to projects that have reached about 464 million people. IFAD is an international financial institution and a specialized United Nations agency based in Rome – the UN's food and agriculture hub.



International Fund for Agricultural Development  
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- [www.youtube.com/user/ifadTV](https://www.youtube.com/user/ifadTV)

Women farmers sorting produce at Bulbule agricultural market in Surkhet.

Nepal: High-Value Agriculture Project in Hill and Mountain Areas

©IFAD/Sanjit Das/Panos

