



CPE launch – June 2015

IFAD India Country Programme



Investing in rural people

IFAD in India

- ❑ Present in India since 1979 (35 years).
- ❑ India is the largest recipient of IFAD's assistance and also a main donor with a permanent seat on the Executive Board
- ❑ In total, there have been 31 loans for 27 projects with a total value of **USD 926 million** contributing to a total project cost of approx. USD 2.5 billion
- ❑ At present there are 10 on-going projects for a total lending of more than **USD 430 million**.

India Country Strategy (COSOP)

Current IFAD Country Strategy 2011-2015 focuses on reducing poverty of the rural poor, in particular vulnerable groups such as small and marginal farmers, tribal communities and women. The strategic focus will be on:

- (i) increased access to agricultural technologies;
- (ii) increased access to natural resources;
- (iii) increased access to financial services; and
- (iv) increased access to value chains.

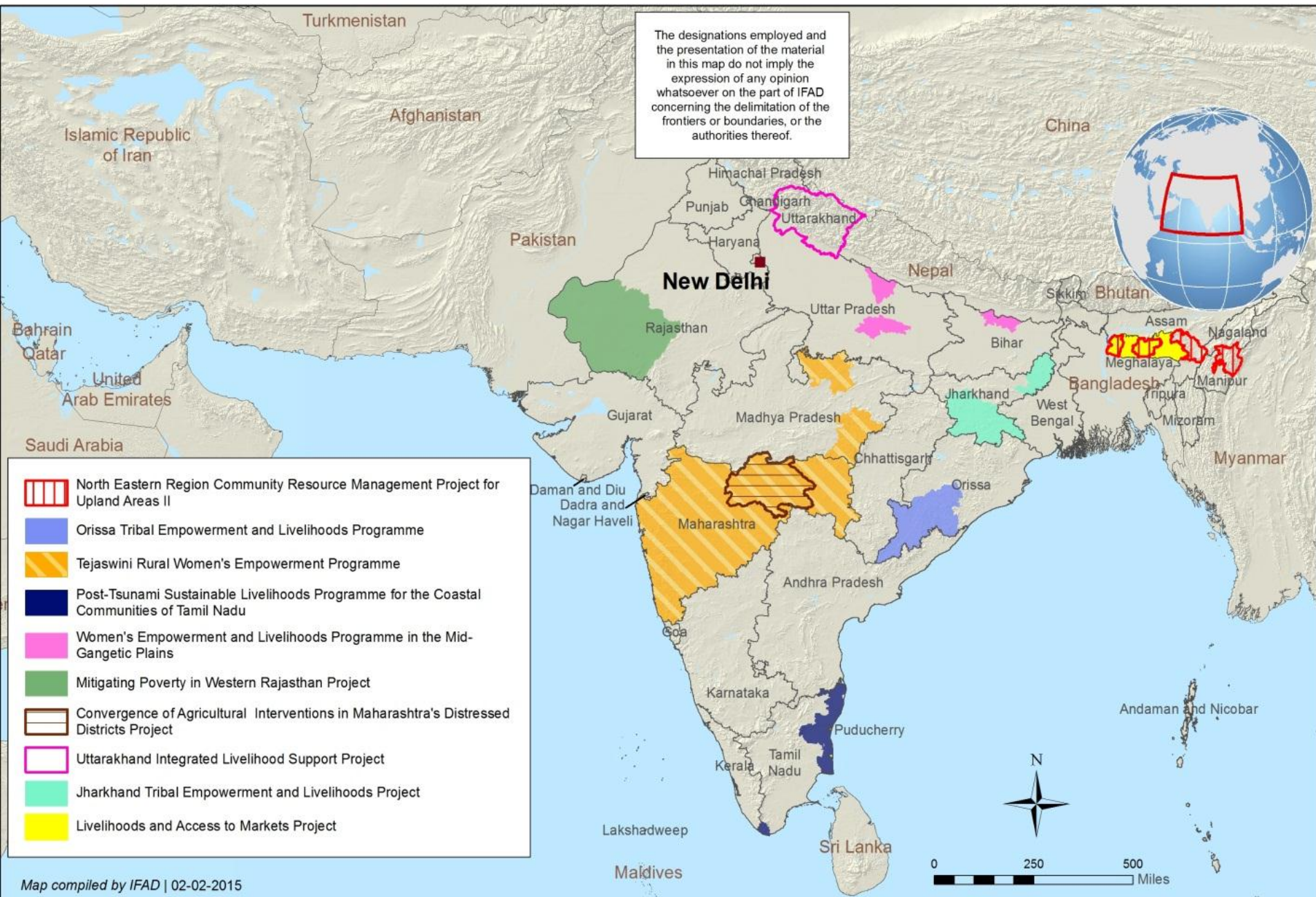
Following the CPE in 2015 a new COSOP will go to the Board in 2016.



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Other elements in the India Country Strategy

- **targeted** to the poorest and most vulnerable rural people
- **focused on empowering** of poor rural women and men to develop and strengthen their own organizations and communities
- **innovative** by testing new approaches
- developed and implemented in **partnership** with the Government of India, poor rural people and their organizations, NGOs and the private sector to **replicate and scale up** successes
- **for change that is sustainable** by ensuring coherence with national policies and strategies, as well as by ensuring ownership and leadership by governments and rural poor people themselves.
- adding value through developing and **sharing knowledge and best practices**.



10 on-going projects in India

	IFAD Loan (USD)	Current performance	Effective Date
Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (2 loans)	19,996,000 15,000,000		15 Jul 2003
Tejaswini Rural Women's Empowerment Programme (2 loans)	39,448,000 15,000,000		23 Jul 2007
Post-Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Programme for the Coastal Communities of Tamil Nadu (2 loans)	14,958,000 15,000,000		09 Jul 2007
Women's Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme in the Mid-Gangetic Plains	30,169,000	Closing early	04 Dec 2009
Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan Project	30,361,000		11 Dec 2008
Convergence of Agricultural Interventions in Maharashtra's Distressed Districts Programme	40,101,000		04 Dec 2009
North-Eastern Region Community – phase II	20,000,000		12 Jul 2010
Integrated Livelihood Support Project in Uttarakhand	90,000,000		1 Feb 2012
Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Project	51,000,000		4 Oct 2013
Livelihood and Access to Markets Project	50,000,000	NA	9 Dec 2014

Successful
Borderline
Problematic



Investing in rural people

Performance trends (number of problem projects)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
JCTDP 506	x	x				
OTELP 585	x					
LIPH 624	x					
TRWEP 682	x	x	x			
PTSLP 691/662	x					
NERCOMP		x				
MPOWER		x	x	x		
WELP				x	x	
ILSP					x	x
JTELP						
LAMP						
Totals	5	4	2	2	2	1

Key messages:

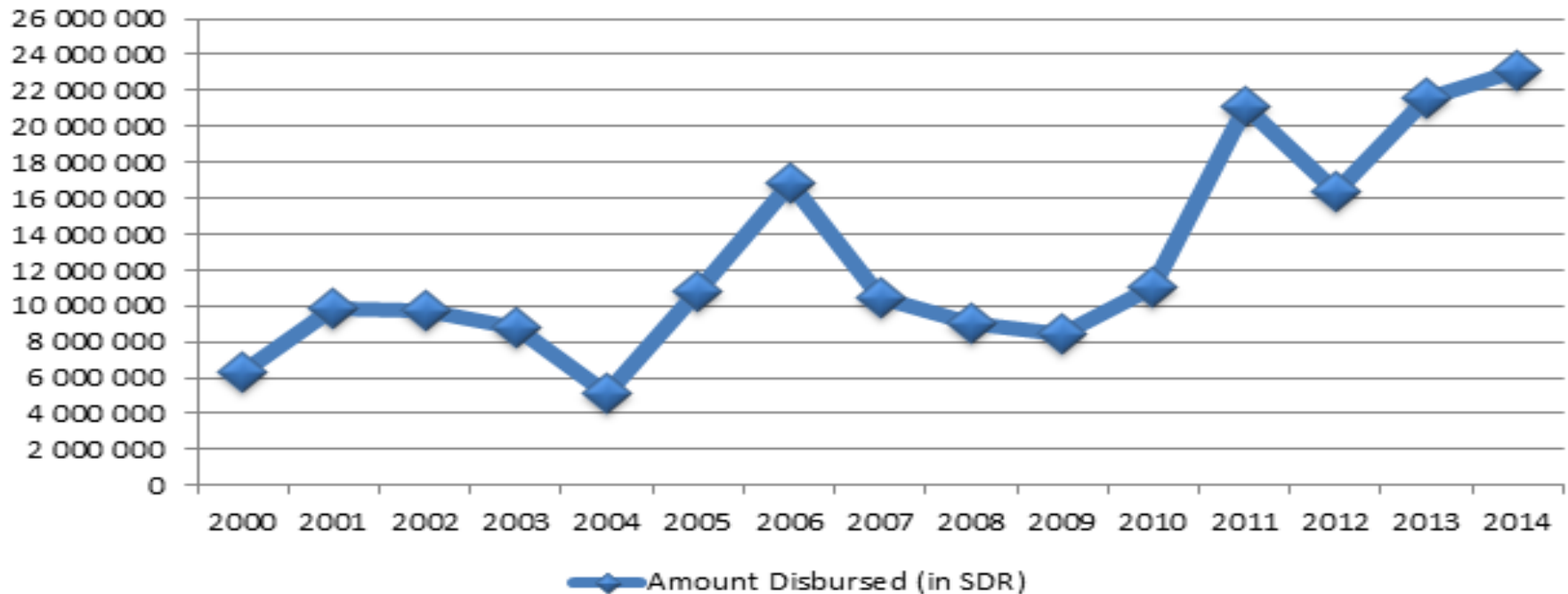
- 1.Improvement in overall performance over time;
- 2.Most problems related to management: (i) shortage of staff; (ii) turnover of staff; (iii) procurement delay; (iv) contracting problems.
- 3.Those projects that asked for help quickly improved (eg. PTSLP, TRWEP, OTELP, NERCORMP)

Project outreach in India (number of hhs)

	actual beneficiary hhs reached 2014	Source
NERCORMP	21 182	Supervision 2014
OTELP	126 180	Supervision 2014
Tejeswini MH	933 892	Supervision 2014
Tejeswini MP	168 744	Supervision 2015
PTSLP Tamil Nadu	129 889	Supervision 2015
WELP MGP	77 012	RIMS 2014
MPOWER	48 365	Supervision 2014
CAIM	212 000	Supervision 2015
ILSP	31 303	Supervision 2014
Total	1.75 million hhs 8.7 million persons	

Disbursement trends

Amount Disbursed (in SDR)



Key messages:

1. Improving disbursement trend over time
2. But still big improvement needed (SDR 23 million disbursed vs SDR 28 million in new annual commitments)

Examples of scaling-up results and impact

- **OTELP:** Odisha State Government scales-up OTELP to additional districts with State Government financing.
- **TRWEP:** The 2018 State Vision Document for Madhya Pradesh foresees scaling-up of TRWEP across the entire State. State Government already in process of scaling-up Shaurya Dal initiative across entire State.
- **NERCORMP:** The project has now been scaled up with State Government financing in two adjacent States (Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur). The project has also been scaled-up with World Bank financing in three further NER States.
- **WELP:** Tablet based SHG software pilot tested in WELP, proven successful, and now scaled up by NABARD's National Level Initiative for SHG Digitisation starting from Ramgarh District in Jharkhand & Dhule in Maharashtra.
- Other examples in Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, and Jharkhand.

Innovations of interest at national level

- Linking smallholder farmers to international value chains (CAIM): for example partnership with the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) has already reached 41,923 farmers growing cotton on 53,832 ha – the largest BCI partner in the world;
- Effective delivery of development initiatives in LWE/conflict areas, through community institutions (OTELP, JTELP, NERCORMP);
- Community based NRM, watershed management and biodiversity conservation involving the traditional village institutions and NaRMGs (NERCOMRP);
- Women's empowerment: (TRWEP MP and MH) – for example the award winning Shaurya Dal initiative;
- Institutional sustainability - SHG Federations (CMRCs) becoming self sufficient without large subsidy or capital infusion from the government. Currently 85% of CMRCs in TRWEP have 50% cost recovery. This is an exceptional achievement, with great potential for scaling-up nationally.
- Microfinance innovations to assist extremely vulnerable indebted people (PTSLP) - In Tamil Nadu, the Vulnerability Reduction Fund (VRF) managed by PLF (which is the apex body of the SHGs at Panchayat level) are soft loans available for the members for emergencies. Likewise, a Debt Redemption Fund (DRF) provides soft loans for members to repay their high-interest loans from private money lenders to come out of debts.
- Emergence of effective risk mitigation insurance products (covering health, accidents, assets, etc) with low premiums (PTSLP). This is ready for scaling-up.

Summary of country level challenges in the coming years

- Developing a new pipeline of projects, with increasing focus on agriculture;
- Convergence with national programmes (the operational dimension), good emerging examples – MAVIM, MVVN;
- Improving key elements of portfolio performance, through capacity building in FM, M&E, gender, etc;
- Overcoming HR challenges (competing salary schemes between projects in same States, frequent changes in key staff, etc);
- Maintaining a strong emphasis on innovation, and learning and sharing of knowledge, both nationally and internationally;
- Maintaining IFAD visibility and relevance.

Thank you