

COUNTRY CONTEXT

Area:
1.882
million km²

Population:
40.5
million (2017)

Rural population:
65.6%
(2017)



Population below poverty line (2014-2015):
36.1%
global poverty line

25.2%
extreme poverty line

Chronic malnutrition:
38.2%
16.3% acute malnutrition (2014)

Life expectancy at birth:
64.5
years (2016)

2011 - secession of South Sudan

2019 - beginning of democratic transition

Sources: World Bank, African Development Bank

IFAD OPERATIONS (1979-2018)

Total cost: **US \$815 million**

IFAD investment financing approved: **US \$335 million**

Number of IFAD loans approved: **21**



EVALUATION COVERAGE

Years: **10** (2009-2018)

Projects evaluated: **9**

Total cost: **US \$375 million**

IFAD financing: **US \$198 million**

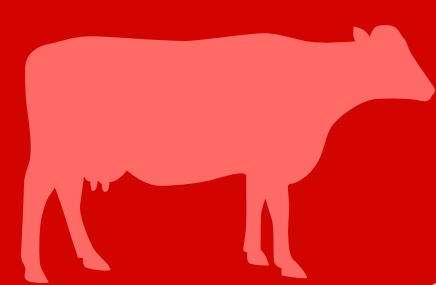
COSOPs: **2009, 2013**

Beneficiaries: **over 220,000 households**

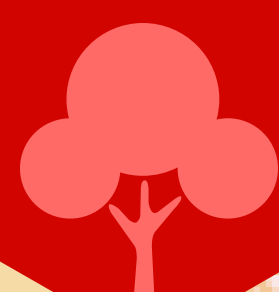


AREAS COVERED BY PROJECTS

Crop & livestock production*



Natural resource management & governance



Access to finance



Community development



Rural infrastructure



Policy development



* Focus on rain-fed agriculture | Pastoralism and agropastoralism

MAIN EVALUATION FINDINGS

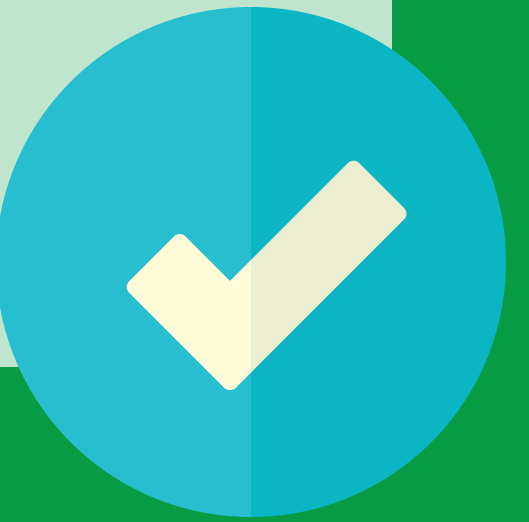
Areas of Strength

Impactful interventions, with a focus on rain-fed agriculture – e.g. crop & livestock productivity, natural resource management (NRM) and climate change

Significant contributions towards strengthening NRM governance and reducing NRM conflicts between settled farmers and pastoralists: e.g. 6 conflict resolution centres established

Remarkable results achieved for human and social capital and empowerment, e.g. 900 community-level institutions strengthened; women socially and economically empowered

Investments in infrastructure (e.g. water supplies, rural access roads) were relevant to rural population's basic and social needs



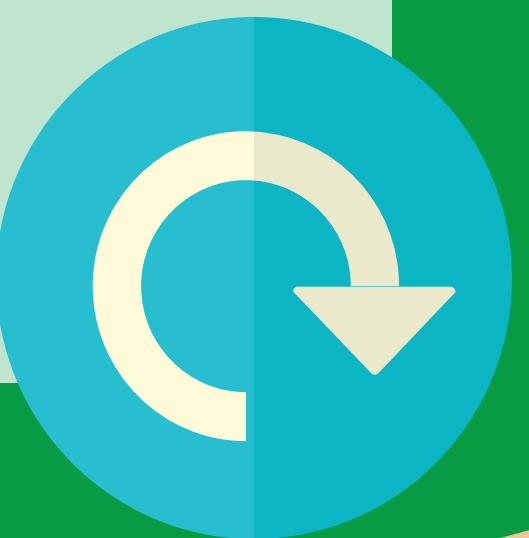
Areas for Improvement

Modest performance in knowledge management and monitoring & evaluation impeded optimal policy engagement

Further partnership-building with development partners & non-state actors required, to consolidate project gains

Greater focus on institutional development and government engagement needed, to foster scaling-up and sustainability of results

Insufficient attention to articulating pathways to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition



RECOMMENDATIONS



Identify opportunities for partnerships and cofinancing, to scale up achievements in key areas and have greater impact



Articulate better the theory of change in country and project strategies that underline expected poverty impact



Ensure an inclusive and differentiated targeting strategy



Strengthen the knowledge management platform to foster information-sharing and effective monitoring of IFAD portfolio



Support institutional capacity development of key Government counterpart agencies at local and state level, while strengthening links with IFAD-financed projects to enhance sustainability



Enhance IFAD's capacity to be better engaged in project supervision and reviews, knowledge management, coordination across strategic partnerships and policy dialogue