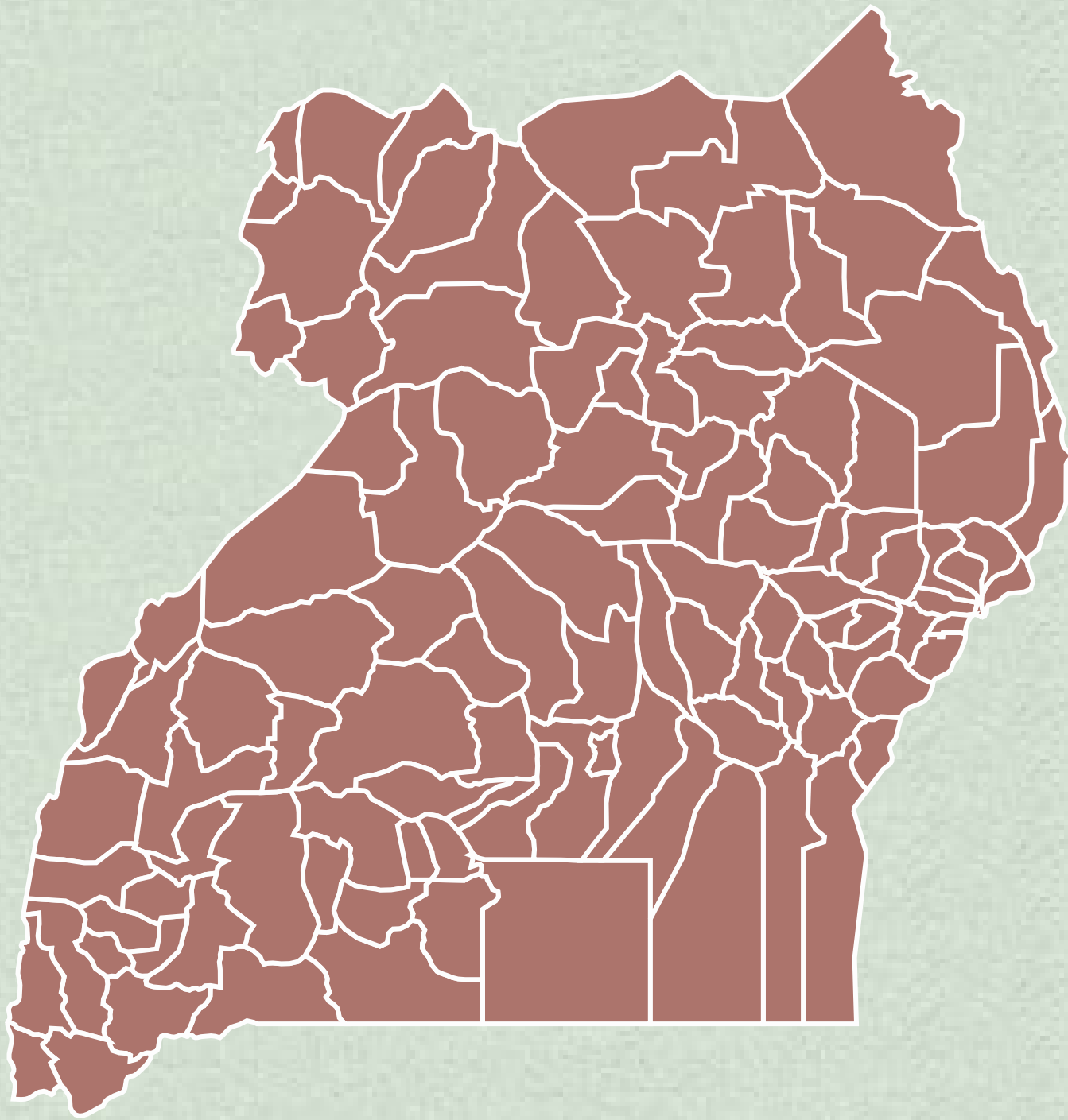


## Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation 2013-2020



**Land area:** 200,520 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 42.7 million, of whom 76% live in rural areas (2019)

**Population below poverty line:** 21.4% (2016)

**Rate of stunting (children <5):** 28.9% (2018)

**Average annual real GDP growth:** 5.9% (2019 estimate)

**Agriculture as proportion of GDP:** 24.2% (2018)

**Labour force engaged in agriculture:** 72% (2020)

Sources: IFAD, World Bank, African Development Bank

### IFAD operations (since 1981)

18

Total number of  
IFAD-funded  
projects

3

number of  
ongoing  
projects

US\$ 562  
million

Total IFAD investment  
financing approved

1998  
2004  
2013

Country strategic  
opportunities  
programmes

### Areas covered by projects



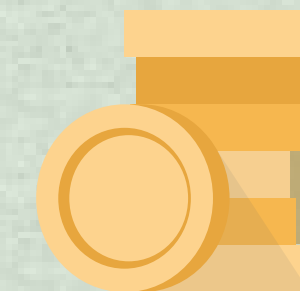
Market access & development



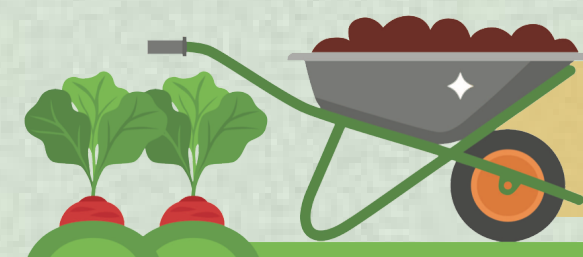
Economic infrastructure



Agricultural production & marketing



Rural finance



Agricultural production & productivity

### Evaluation coverage

Time frame: 2013 - 2020

Projects evaluated: 9 (of which 3 ongoing)

Total cost of evaluated projects: US\$1.4 billion

Ifad financing: US\$430 million





# Main evaluation findings

## AREAS OF STRENGTH

**1** Portfolio effectively sequenced; objectives relevant and aligned with national and IFAD strategic frameworks, continuing focus on smallholder commercialization and community empowerment

**2** Evidence suggests IFAD-funded projects have helped improve household incomes & assets and food security, and strengthened grassroots institutions

**3** Move towards value chain approaches led to significant rise in farmer incomes, private-sector co-investment, and private-sector partnerships; insulated IFAD investments from political events

**4** Building infrastructure and support services around confirmed market demand reduced transport costs, enabled higher market prices and added value through bulking and processing

**5** IFAD's investments in rural finance effectively built linkages between local savings & credit groups and service providers, and introduced regulatory reforms

## AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

**1** Portfolio reflected a tension around delivering on poverty reduction objectives while focusing on a more commercial growth strategy

**2** IFAD has successfully built private sector partnerships, but must ensure greater beneficiary outreach

**3** Poverty targeting well addressed, but only modest efforts were made to meet specific needs of youth and transform role of women

**4** Resilience of communities reached has been enhanced, but achievements modest compared to climate change challenges facing Uganda

**5** Empirical development experience from the country programme has not been effectively translated into useful knowledge products

## Recommendations

**#1**

Expand IFAD's effective value chain approach to other commodities with greater beneficiary outreach potential

**#2**

Mainstream climate change more directly in the new COSOP, given the growing urgency in Uganda

**#3**

Deliver more transformative approaches and interventions tailored to the specific needs of women and youth

**#4**

Develop a non-lending strategy that systematizes knowledge management, partnerships and country policy engagement and provides the necessary resources for its implementation

**#5**

Strengthen M&E, reporting and financial management for greater governance and anti-corruption and better assessment of results