UPGRADED CONTENTS and BROADER SCOPE

1. Present to IFAD governing bodies and Management a more comprehensive account of IOE’s evaluation activities
2. Further contribute to learning by extracting findings and lessons from the evaluations

It analyses time series of ratings to identify performance trends of IFAD-supported operations

ANALYSIS

RECENT PROJECT PERFORMANCE

LONG-TERM PERFORMANCE TRENDS

COUNTRY STRATEGY AND PROGRAMME EVALUATIONS (CSPEs) CONDUCTED 2011-2021

OVERVIEW OF KEY PERFORMANCE CRITERIA USING IOE RATINGS

PERCENTAGE OF PROJECTS RATED "MODERATELY SATISFACTORY OR BETTER" (2018-2020)

PERFORMANCE OF RATING TRENDS (2011-2020)

OVERALL CONSTANT: relevance; effectiveness; overall project achievement.

DECLINING, BUT RECENT UPTICK: efficiency and sustainability; innovation, scaling up; government performance.

DECLINING, FOLLOWED BY A PLATEAU: rural poverty impact, gender equality and women’s empowerment; performance of IFAD.

STEADY INCREASE: environment, natural resource management; climate change adaptation

NOTABLE IMPROVEMENTS in CSPEs 2019-2021, compared to the past.
**CLIMATE ADAPTATION**

IFAD has brought climate response to the centre of corporate priorities but there are still important gaps to be addressed at the corporate level.

**GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE**

Ownership, leadership and accountability were closely connected and, together, they were key drivers of government performance. IFAD country presence was important but, on its own, was not enough to improve implementation performance.

**KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT**

Success factors: IFAD’s strategic clarity, earmarked resources and partnership, along with commitment and ownership from governments. Undermining factors: Lack of adequate M&E systems, unclear scope and insufficient resources.

**COUNTRIES WITH FRAGILITY SITUATIONS IN WEST AFRICA**

Strategies and portfolios focused on selected drivers of fragility but lacked an explicit and holistic assessment.

**COMMUNITY-DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT (CDD)**

Despite the challenges and variation in their performance, overall CDD-related operations have performed better than non-CDD operations in fragile, remote and marginal contexts.

**RESPONSE TO THE 2004 TSUNAMI DISASTER**

IFAD was under pressure to intervene. However, IFAD’s mandate and business model is geared to long-term engagement. Attempting to act on real-time modality led to incomplete designs and made it difficult to build a strategy to link recovery interventions to long-term development.