

# IFAD Agency Overview Report 2010 - Covering period 01July 2008 to 30 Jun e2010

## 1. Portfolio Overview

### GEF3 portfolio *IFAD's first grants as GEF Executing Agency 2004 - 2006*

- 6 grants
- Total amount of GEF funds: \$26.611M, with co-financing of \$84.760M
- Ratio → 1(GEF): 3.19(IFAD)
- 1 MSP, 5 FSP

### GEF4 portfolio *IFAD as GEF Agency 2007- 30JUN09*

- 14 grants
- Total amount of GEF funds: \$49.710M, with co-financing of \$191.374M
- Ratio → 1(GEF): 3.85(IFAD)
- 4 MSP, 10 FSP

### TOTAL *IFAD's first grants, plus all grants to IFAD included in GEF work program as of 30JUN09*

- 20 grants
- Total amount of GEF funds: \$76.322
- Ratio → 1(GEF) : 3.62(IFAD)
- 5 MSP, 15 FSP
  
- Growth from GEF 3 total: 86% (GEF3 → GEF 4 as of 30JUN09)

### Cumulative portfolio composition – total through 30JUN09

Focal Area	% of total current portfolio
Climate Change	1%
Biodiversity	23%
Land Degradation	74%
International Waters	2%

### Portfolio commitments (IFAD approved)

At 30JUN09, total commitments \$65.897M

### Portfolio disbursements

At 30JUN09, total cumulative amount disbursed, \$7.384M

## 2. IFAD Portfolio Performance by Focal Area & Lessons Learned / Best Practice

Section 2	Portfolio performance by focal area
<i>Focal Area</i>	<b>BIODIVERSITY</b>
<i>Contributions to Focal Area Strategies Priorities</i>	<p>Most of IFAD's projects under this focal area contribute to SO2 (mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in production landscapes/seascapes and sectors). These activities are also combined with interventions under other focal area strategies (mainly land degradation). An example is the SIP MSP in Comoros that combines LD (60%) and BD (40%) . The integrated Ecological Planning and Sustainable Land Management in Coastal Ecosystems project in the Comoros on the three islands of Grand Comore, Anjouan and Moheli (Project #3363) has focused on sensitisation and awareness raising for biodiversity conservation in key ecosystems of global importance in Comoros. In terms of physical investment, the project has promoted conservation and planting activities (14 450 plants purchased, 12 000 <i>Ocotea comorensis</i> and <i>Khaya comorensis</i> (endemic) collected and conserved and 50 000 plants (of other types) were produced for planting. The project is also promoting an integrated ecosystem approach to conserve biodiversity through interventions that address the impact of land degradation on both terrestrial and marine ecosystems. It also implements activities in buffer zones of protected area in order to link development efforts to sustainable use of biodiversity. An ongoing GEF 3 operation in Mali (Biodiversity Conservation and Participatory Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Inner Niger Delta and its Transition Area, Mopti Region) is focusing its intervention on mainstreaming sustainable use of biodiversity in the important inner delta ecosystem in Mopti. The project is promoting a comprehensive approach that combines development efforts (through the IFAD intervention) with biodiversity conservation of key ecosystems of global value. So far the project has contributed to the regeneration of 352 ha of Bourgou (<i>Echinochloa stagnina</i>); the establishment of 2 plant nurseries, the plantation of 6448 plants; the restoration of 4 ha of Doum Palm (<i>Hyphaene thebaica</i>) sites; 10 micro-projects were financed (7 on sustainable agriculture production and 3 environmental projects) and an additional 38 micro-projects (including 17 environmental proposals) have received clearance.</p> <p>IFAD also has a GEF-3 project in Kenya ("Mount Kenya East Pilot Project for Natural Resources"), under OP 12 and 15, that is making significant contributions to Strategic Objective 2 of Biodiversity Focal Area (Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in production landscapes/seascapes and sectors). The project objective is to contribute to poverty reduction through improved food security and income levels of farmer and rural women, by promoting more effective agricultural practices and sustainable use of natural resources through integrated ecosystem management.</p> <p>In particular, the project is clearly contributing to the achievement of global environmental benefits in the areas of conservation of biological diversity and protection of forest ecosystems, and will also accrue indirect benefits from the reduction of land degradation. Some of the innovative and salient features are as follows: (a) <i>Forest rehabilitation</i>. The MKEPP-GEF is rehabilitating forests in degraded areas, and promoting community forest management practices that include participatory techniques to achieve the goal of 2 000 ha reforested and the formation of Community Forest Associations. The project collaborates with the Plantation Establishment and Livelihood Improvement Scheme (PELIS), a system that rewards communities for helping reforest degraded lands; (b) <i>Environmental services and ecosystem conservation</i>. The project would like to explore mechanisms for payment for</p>

**IFAD Agency Overview Report 2010 - Covering period 01July 2008 to 30 Jun e2010**

	<p>environmental services (water) provided downstream, capitalizing on the experiences of PRESA (funded by IFAD) and Green Water Credits (GWC). This will be facilitated by the social organization promoted by the project, and may contribute to increase the acceptability of the protected area. The MKEPP-GEF supports at the same time one of the most efficient systems of protected areas in the developing world, managed by KWS (this being the first GEF grant that KWS has received), complementing appropriately the efforts made through the IFAD-supported MKEPP, and (c) <i>Social organization</i>. The project is also contributing to community mobilization and to strengthen governance at the local level (especially for water use and agriculture) through innovative schemes for planning and coordination (WUAs and FDACs, respectively), which in addition to creating social capital will facilitate the continuation of economic and social activities proposed in the project.</p>
<p><i>Contributions to Focal Area Strategic Targets</i></p>	<p>Increase in the number of hectares under sustainable management and promotion of income generating activities that promote biodiversity conservation (mainstreamed and co-financed through baseline interventions).</p>
<p><i>Overall outcomes in the focal area</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some projects are working to ensure better biodiversity management and use within terrestrial ecosystems and wider production landscapes</li> <li>- Better integration and cross-sectorial interventions</li> <li>- Better linkages between development and conservation needs (through operational linkages between community development investments and protection of ecosystem services)</li> </ul>
<p><i>Implications for the overall portfolio</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater focus on biodiversity interventions</li> <li>• Extend investment opportunities to local ecosystems of global importance</li> <li>• Promoted integrated ecosystem approaches</li> </ul>
<p><i>Portfolio Risks</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short term needs of local communities vs. long term environmental and conservation benefits for local communities</li> <li>• Political stability</li> <li>• Institutional bottlenecks and local capacities to implement innovative conservation concepts</li> </ul>

**IFAD Agency Overview Report 2010 - Covering period 01July 2008 to 30 Jun e2010**

<b>Section 2</b>	<b>Portfolio performance by focal area</b>
<i>Focal Area</i>	<b>CLIMATE CHANGE</b>
<i>Contributions to Focal Area Strategies Priorities</i>	None at this time
<i>Contributions to Focal Area Strategic Targets</i>	
<i>Overall outcomes in the focal area</i>	
<i>Implications for the overall portfolio</i>	
<i>Portfolio Risks</i>	

**IFAD Agency Overview Report 2010 - Covering period 01July 2008 to 30 Jun e2010**

<b>Section 2</b>	<b>Portfolio performance by focal area</b>
<i>Focal Area</i>	<b>INTERNATIONAL WATERS</b>
<i>Contributions to Focal Area Strategies Priorities</i>	IFAD has one project under implementation that has activities under the IW focal area. The project, a joint IFAD/UNIDO initiative, is in Morocco (Participatory Control of Desertification and Poverty Reduction in the Arid and Semi-Arid High Plateau Ecosystems of Eastern Morocco - #2632) and is being implemented under the MENARID programmatic approach. The project combines LD and IW funding and works towards sustainable land and water management in the eastern region of the country. The project is promoting a soil and water approach within a watershed management intervention with the aim of balancing competing water uses. Soil and water conservation and investment, and water harvesting techniques are contributing to SO 2 and SP3 of the IW focal area.
<i>Contributions to Focal Area Strategic Targets</i>	Soil and water conservation and integrated water resource management (including water harvesting) are directly contributing to SP3 by addressing institutional reforms that are needed (tripartite accord in Morocco for example), and ensure that communities benefit from access to water-related related benefits and improved monitoring of water use.
<i>Overall outcomes in the focal area</i>	Integration of SP3 priorities in a development-oriented baseline Model for integrating IW priorities in a LD project that focuses on sustainable rangeland use in arid ecosystems
<i>Implications for the overall portfolio</i>	Innovative approaches (particularly in terms of institutional reforms and implementation of policies) Promotion of water-related investment packages and demonstration of techniques that balance overuse and conflicting demand for water resources.
<i>Portfolio Risks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Climate variability (recurrent drought)</li> <li>- Conflicts</li> </ul>

**IFAD Agency Overview Report 2010 - Covering period 01July 2008 to 30 Jun e2010**

Section 2	Portfolio performance by focal area						
<i>Focal Area</i>	<b>LAND DEGRADATION</b>						
<i>Contributions to Focal Area Strategies Priorities</i>	<p>IFAD's portfolio of GEF projects has been mainly linked to this focal area. The portfolio shows a mix of interventions that combine the two GEF 4 strategic priorities for the land degradation focal area <i>i.e.</i> (i) Enabling environment that mainstreams SLM within development policy and practices at the regional, national and local levels and (ii) mutual benefits from the global environment and local livelihoods through catalyzing SLM investments for large-scale impact. IFAD's portfolio of GEF projects is centered on investment activities with a strong focus on linkages and synergies to mainstream SLM in the local development process. Many GEF operations under this focal area target SLM at various levels to ensure consistency with the focal area priorities but also to align in-country processes to this vision. Examples include:</p>						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="414 619 840 651">Project name and ID</th> <th data-bbox="848 619 1476 651">Contributions to LD/SO1</th> <th data-bbox="1476 619 2063 651">Contributions to LD/SO2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="414 651 840 1481"> <b>Participatory Control of Desertification and Poverty Reduction in the Arid and Semi-Arid High Plateau Ecosystems of Eastern Morocco - #2632 (joint IFAD project with UNIDO)</b> </td> <td data-bbox="848 651 1476 1481"> <p>Harmonize and mainstream SLM/IWRM into major GOM programmes and support the implementation of the Tripartite Agreement (ATP) for sustainable land and rangeland management. Project activities were focused on SLM-sensitisation efforts targeting national and local authorities in relation to SLM mainstreaming. Further legal analysis was performed to facilitate the elaboration of rules to make the Tripartite Agreement (ATP) operational.</p> <p>The project provided support to the process that is leading to the devolution of responsibility and authority for common rangeland use planning and management. A policy is being prepared to define the role and responsibility of local authorities and cooperatives in the management of rangelands. Overall the project is efficiently contributing to the creation of an enabling environment for sustainable rangeland management at all levels. The major focus is on the coordination bottlenecks and the support that can be provided to enable the environment for SLM at the community level and the rangeland user associations.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1476 651 2063 1481"> <p>The project is strengthening and expanding the implementation of the early drought and climatic warning system (EWS) initiated under the PDPEOII (10 of the 15 planned meteorological stations were placed and provide data on regular basis). A contract was signed with the Institut National de Recherche Agronomique (INRA) to carry out the systematic monitoring of vegetation and soil in the 3 identified pilot sites, and a total of 13 field workshops were held to identify the application of SLM/IWRM best practices. Three pilot sites were selected and a set of best SLM/IWRM best practices is being applied in these sites, it includes: (i) Closed areas for pasture management and seed production, (ii) rehabilitation of Siga areas, (iii) water harvesting, (iv) sand stabilization and (v) reforestation.</p> <p>9 000 ha of rangelands were put into rest and 400 ha are being reforested.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Project name and ID	Contributions to LD/SO1	Contributions to LD/SO2	<b>Participatory Control of Desertification and Poverty Reduction in the Arid and Semi-Arid High Plateau Ecosystems of Eastern Morocco - #2632 (joint IFAD project with UNIDO)</b>	<p>Harmonize and mainstream SLM/IWRM into major GOM programmes and support the implementation of the Tripartite Agreement (ATP) for sustainable land and rangeland management. Project activities were focused on SLM-sensitisation efforts targeting national and local authorities in relation to SLM mainstreaming. Further legal analysis was performed to facilitate the elaboration of rules to make the Tripartite Agreement (ATP) operational.</p> <p>The project provided support to the process that is leading to the devolution of responsibility and authority for common rangeland use planning and management. A policy is being prepared to define the role and responsibility of local authorities and cooperatives in the management of rangelands. Overall the project is efficiently contributing to the creation of an enabling environment for sustainable rangeland management at all levels. The major focus is on the coordination bottlenecks and the support that can be provided to enable the environment for SLM at the community level and the rangeland user associations.</p>	<p>The project is strengthening and expanding the implementation of the early drought and climatic warning system (EWS) initiated under the PDPEOII (10 of the 15 planned meteorological stations were placed and provide data on regular basis). A contract was signed with the Institut National de Recherche Agronomique (INRA) to carry out the systematic monitoring of vegetation and soil in the 3 identified pilot sites, and a total of 13 field workshops were held to identify the application of SLM/IWRM best practices. Three pilot sites were selected and a set of best SLM/IWRM best practices is being applied in these sites, it includes: (i) Closed areas for pasture management and seed production, (ii) rehabilitation of Siga areas, (iii) water harvesting, (iv) sand stabilization and (v) reforestation.</p> <p>9 000 ha of rangelands were put into rest and 400 ha are being reforested.</p>
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**IFAD Agency Overview Report 2010 - Covering period 01July 2008 to 30 Jun e2010**

Project name and ID	Contributions to LD/SO1	Contributions to LD/SO2
<p><b>Integrated Ecological Planning and Sustainable Land Management in Coastal Ecosystems in the Comoros (in the three islands of Grand Comore, Anjouan and Moheli). #3363</b></p>	<p>The project has achieved good progress in undertaking the ecological and mapping exercises (60 % achievement rate for PY1); It has fully achieved (100 %) the training and awareness raising campaigns on integrated ecosystem management approaches and has reached a 35 % rate on the local participatory planning for integrated ecosystem management so far. These efforts will help communities and local land users in mainstreaming SLM in their local plans. The project also targets relevant national policy tools for SLM mainstreaming.</p>	<p>So far, the project has concentrated its efforts on sensitisation campaigns. However, it managed to undertake some conservation and planting activities (14 450 plants purchased, 12 000 <i>Ocotea comorensis</i> and <i>Khaya comorensis</i> (endemic) collected and conserved and 50 000 plants (of other types) were produced for planting. This is contributing to the increase in the net primary productivity and carbon stocks.</p>
<p><b>Sustainable Land Management in the Watersheds of the North Central Plateau (GEF3 project # 3567) – This is a GEF 3 project that was designed under the CPP framework.</b></p>	<p>The project has undertaken several capacity building, training and consultations sessions with farmers and communities. Support was provided to 12 local management committees in relation to the sustainable management of lowlands. Awareness raising and sensitization targeted 614 women and innovative mechanisms for preventing and resolving land tenure conflicts identified and tested. GEF funding contributed to the land tenure security of the overall intervention. Project interventions were concentrated in Yatenga - Loroum and targeted 4 villages. 75 ha were targeted through this intervention. Land tenure studies and capacity building activities on access to land were also implemented. They have offered incentives for SLM through secured access to land.</p>	<p>Training sessions were held for 98 farmers in all the project provinces. Training sessions were facilitated by technical officers and the objective was to promote understanding and knowledge of farmers about technical packages and approaches to SLM as successfully implemented through the PDRD (i.e. zai, demi-lunes, erosion control techniques etc). The trained farmers are being used as facilitators to widely diffuse knowledge in their villages. A limited number of small-scale demonstration sites has been established to date.</p>

IFAD has two other ongoing projects with activities in the Land Degradation Focal Area, but funded under GEF-3's Operational Programme 15:

- **“Sustainable Land Management in the Sertão”** (Brazil) (under OP15), whose objective is to strengthen the environmental indicators of the *Dom Helder Camara Project*, adding environmental management and preservation to integrated rural development, to address poverty. This strategy aims to demonstrate the reconciliation of the development of productive activities with the preservation of natural resources, notably soils, water and biodiversity. The project is already being implemented to help reduce the level of land degradation, through erosion and salinization. The schemes are still being developed at the level of training and experimentation. These areas will be monitored on the physical, chemical and biological aspects of the soils, water erosion and ground cover. This monitoring will provide the indicators for degradation that will permit an evaluation of the impact of

**IFAD Agency Overview Report 2010 - Covering period 01July 2008 to 30 Jun e2010**

	<p>the project's actions upon the agro-ecosystems of the semi-arid landscape.</p> <p>- <b>“Participatory coastal zone restoration in the Eastern Province”</b> (Sri Lanka) (under OP15), where the objective is to promote restoration and conservation management of globally important ecosystems affected by the tsunami mainstreamed into the reconstruction process to support sustainable livelihoods and reduce vulnerability to climate change along the East Coast of Sri Lanka. Activities are starting, but it is expected that the project will help to mainstream restoration and management conservation of globally important ecosystems to support sustainable livelihoods and reduce vulnerability to climate change along the East Coast of Sri Lanka.</p>
<p><i>Contributions to Focal Area Strategic Targets</i></p>	<p>The strong linkages between development efforts and SLM mainstreaming across the IFAD/GEF portfolio under the LD focal area (often using a watershed approach) directly contribute to the increase of the NPP and the rainwater use efficiency in the targeted sites. It is early to assess precisely the impact on the global environment (carbon sequestration etc.) however, the projects are working towards the achievement of increased carbon stocks in soils and biomass as well as the increase of the availability of fresh water (through watershed management approaches).</p>
<p><i>Overall outcomes in the focal area</i></p>	<p>All projects are progressing towards their targets and are expected to contribute to the overall outcome of the LD Focal Area. Of note is that the portfolio is a mix of pure LD operations and multi-focal area projects and some of the overall outcomes are addressed in a cross-FA fashion through some projects. Specific LD objectives are addressed through the promotion of sustainable practices (agricultural production, rangelands etc.) and innovative approaches to sustainable land management such as integrated ecosystem approaches for SLM (e.g. MSP in Comoros) and the efforts to increase the diversity of funding sources through SLM (i.e. linkages with local development initiatives, income generating activities, private sector involvement etc.). Innovative approaches such as tripartite accords for SLM (between main stakeholders in Morocco for sustainable rangeland management for instance) are a contribution to innovative approaches as outlined in the FA strategy.</p>
<p><i>Implications for the overall portfolio</i></p>	<p>At the overall portfolio level, LD projects are contributing to the diversification of approaches for SLM mainstreaming at all levels (technical and institutional/political aspects). We note that GEF funding is providing new positive incentives to tackle land degradation and to mainstream and meet the objectives of the UNCCD throughout IFAD's portfolio. The blended nature of our GEF operations is offering new opportunities to develop synergies between local development efforts and sustainable land management through the integration of SLM in local development plans, community development funds and policy tools. GEF operations have also triggered cross-sectorial approaches to SLM promoting synergies among all stakeholders and leading to better coordination and less duplication of efforts.</p>
<p><i>Portfolio Risks</i></p>	<p>The main constraints were the weak local environmental governance and the conflicts over land tenure issues. Incentives for the participation of the local stakeholders in the awareness raising campaigns were needed in some projects. Also, local communities often expect immediate benefits that are difficult to generate from long-term investment in SLM. This may lead to a lack of interest from communities in some cases. SLM investment (physical investments) are often dependent on climate conditions and water availability (notably in arid and semi-arid environments). Climate variability may put some of the investments at risk. Political situation in some countries may delay the process or lead to serious difficulties in implementing project activities.</p>



**IFAD Agency Overview Report 2010 - Covering period 01July 2008 to 30 Jun e2010**

Section 2	Portfolio performance by focal area
<i>Focal Area</i>	<b>SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT</b>
<i>Contributions to Focal Area Strategies Priorities</i>	<p>Forest use and management play a special role in IFAD's endeavours to fight rural poverty. Forest ecosystems, which cover just under a third of the terrestrial land surface, are essential not only for earth's functioning, but also for the livelihoods of 1.6 billion people through the provision of multiple values, goods and services. Forests are also central to the implementation of the three Rio Conventions, providing a link between them. Most recently, the world has recognized the critical role of forests in achieving the objectives of emissions reduction and climate change mitigation.</p> <p>In recent years, IFAD's focus on sustainable forest management has become more explicit, including collaboration with the GEF for the implementation of the Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Strategy approved under the 4<sup>th</sup> Replenishment. IFAD is <b>participating actively in the GEF SFM Strategy</b>, with a joint IFAD-GEF portfolio of five projects: One under implementation (ASEAN Regional Peatlands), one about to begin (Vietnam Uplands), two submitted for GEF CEO endorsement (Ecuador and Peru), and one under design (Mexico), that together amount to US\$ 14.5 m. Total cofinancing (IFAD and other partners) for these five projects is almost US\$ 72 m (1:4).</p> <p>The joint IFAD-GEF portfolio under SFM is supporting the two long-term objectives, with more emphasis in objective (ii), <b>To promote sustainable management and use of forest resources</b>, fostering the sustainable management of production forests with multiple benefits (80% of efforts), and also supporting objective (i) To conserve and sustainably use forest biodiversity (20 % of efforts).</p>
<i>Contributions to Focal Area Strategic Targets</i>	<p>IFAD is currently supporting the strategic targets of the SFM Strategy through the following associated Focal Area Strategic Programs, as part of an ASEAN project:</p> <p>1. <b>ASEAN Regional Peatlands</b> project (Rehabilitation and Sustainable Use of Peatland Forests in South-East Asia): The project supports three GEF focal areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Biodiversity, BD-SP 4, "Strengthening the Policy and Regulatory Framework for Mainstreaming Biodiversity", as it aims to promote the sustainable management of peatlands through an integrated ecosystem approach at the regional, national and local levels, working through government agencies, private sector and the local community.</li> <li>- Land Degradation, LD-SP 2, "Supporting Sustainable Forest Management in Production Landscapes", as it strengthens the policy and institutional framework for initiating and promoting integrated management and rehabilitation of peatlands under the APMS and the NAPs. It will also define and demonstrate best management practices to avoid the degradation of peatlands mainly caused by land conversion and fires.</li> <li>- Climate Change, CC-SP6, "Management of Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)", as the projects will protect carbon stocks and reduce GHG emissions. Peatland forests are the largest carbon store in SE Asia and their degradation is leading to GHG emissions estimated at 2 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide per year.</li> </ul>

## IFAD Agency Overview Report 2010 - *Covering period 01July 2008 to 30 Jun e2010*

<i>Overall outcomes in the focal area</i>	The project is in its initial stages (ASEAN, first year) and there are no outcomes achieved yet
<i>Implications for the overall portfolio</i>	It is expected that the project will have significant contributions to forest policies (ASEAN, consolidation and implementation of regional and national plans for peatland management) and piloting innovative approaches in SFM (rehabilitation and integrated management of peatlands, case of ASEAN project).
<i>Portfolio Risks</i>	Relevant risks detected are associated to the support for partners (ASEAN Secretariat and participating Member States) in the project implementation, and willingness from governments at national and local levels to continue to participate, adopting new policies, sharing information for better management, and contributing with resources to achieve the objectives.

### 3. Secured Co-financing at MTR/FEV

Does not apply. No IFAD projects have undergone MTR or FEV in this review period.

#### 4. IFAD Portfolio BestPractices

Section 4	Highlight lessons learned/best practices grouped by a topic or theme
<p>+ CLO1: <i>Enhancing social impacts through the improved understanding of the causal relationships between environmental management and local community welfare.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The short-term needs of local communities may conflict with the long-term perspective of conservation efforts and environmental interventions. This may impact on communities' interest in project activities – projects may need to better distinguish long term vs. short term benefits and provide mechanisms for concrete incentives to increase community ownership and interest in the short run.</li> <li>- Existing incentive mechanisms (from previous interventions and approaches) may impact the project's performance and community participation if the proposed approach brings a drastic change (i.e. a shift from food-for-work to a long-term process by which local communities are required to take initiative and implement project activities that may not yield immediate benefits for them).</li> <li>- Access to basic productive assets (funding, land and technology) are the main drivers for sustainability. Even if stakeholders understand the direct links between environmental management and local community welfare they will need concrete incentives and mechanisms to translate their understanding and interest in concrete investments.</li> </ul>
<p>CLO2: <i>Enhancing the catalytic effect of GEF financing with the aim of: identifying, scaling up and replicating best practices, improving the science evidence base to develop projects, strategies and policies, and capturing learning from demonstrations across all focal areas.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Up-scaling and replication of best practices require strong knowledge management components (within the projects) and sharing mechanisms (across project and focal areas). This is being tested under the MENARID and the SIP frameworks.</li> <li>- Multi-focal area projects offer good opportunities to test new approaches.</li> <li>- GEF investment could provide further support to development-oriented research (not often easily eligible for GEF funding).</li> <li>- The GEF investment is providing the needed support to diversify the incentives and the right activities that are needed for up-scaling of best practices (i.e. mainstreaming SLM in local planning, access to land and land tenure issues, benefit sharing from BD conservation efforts etc.).</li> </ul>
<p>CLO3: <i>Enhancing the impact of capacity development support provided across focal areas.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local ownership: Local ownership of capacity building efforts is important to ensure impact and benefit.</li> <li>- Partnerships: many actors may undertake the same capacity building efforts – there is need for further coordination and harmonization of approaches.</li> <li>- Sustainability: sustainability mechanisms for capacity building effort may be lacking – projects may need to pay particular attention to ways and tools to build on capacity building results and disseminate the results through the beneficiaries (example of the SLM training that a group of farmers is receiving and will disseminate in the context of the Sustainable Land Management project in the Watersheds of the North Central Plateau of Burkina Faso).</li> </ul>
<p>CLO4 : <i>Improving performance monitoring at project and portfolio level</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It remains difficult to monitor and evaluate global environment benefits from SLM investments.</li> <li>- Sophisticated M&amp;E systems may require large investment in equipment and capacity building efforts (and be highly demanding in terms of technical assistance).</li> <li>- Complex reporting requirements (i.e. various tracking tools for multi-focal area projects and difficulties in providing the baseline value for some specific indicators) require continuous monitoring and technical support.</li> <li>- Participatory M&amp;E is important for learning and for the conception of adequate risk-mitigation measures.</li> </ul>

**IFAD Agency Overview Report 2010 - Covering period 01July 2008 to 30 Jun e2010**

Section 5. Fees usage report and list of meetings attended 01JUL08 to 30JUN09

IFAD, 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 Estimated actual Administrative Costs	Staff Time (days)	Consultant Time (days)	Staff Costs (i) (\$)	Consultant Cost (i) (\$)	Travel Costs (ii) (\$)	Overhead Costs (iii) (\$)	Total Cost (\$)
<b>1. Corporate Activities</b>							
a) Policy Support	70	10	12 429	1 554	26 914	-	40 897
b) Portfolio Management			-	-	3 674	-	3 674
c) Reporting			-	-	12 225	1 592	13 817
d) Outreach and Knowledge Sharing		8	-	1 356	2 793	478	4 627
e) Support to the GEF EO			-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12 429</b>	<b>2 910</b>	<b>45 606</b>	<b>2 070</b>	<b>63 015</b>
<b>2. Project Cycle Management</b>							
a) Project Preparation and Approval	450	320	470 283	58 898	77 744	45 652	652 577
b) Project Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation	40	240	8 233	52 093	9 679	-	70 005
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>478 516</b>	<b>110 991</b>	<b>87 423</b>	<b>45 652</b>	<b>722 582</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>490 945</b>	<b>113 901</b>	<b>133 029</b>	<b>47 722</b>	<b>785 597</b>

(i) Staff time multiplied by total salary costs (per staff day) to the agency, excluding overhead costs (see column H), e.g. using average cost per category of staff.

The agency may explain the method used here.

(ii) Including tickets, per diem and hotel.

(iii) Overhead costs include office space, utilities, IT, HR, etc.



C. Constantinides  
Director - Financial Services Division  
IFAD

**IFAD Agency Overview Report 2010 - Covering period 01July 2008 to 30 Jun e2010**

<b>Agency: IFAD Period: 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009</b>	<b>Venue</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Categories</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Follow-up on CSIF/TerrAfrica Process	Nouakchott	October	2008	b	1 participant
Overall Performance Study 4 EO visit	Rome	October	2008	e	5 participants
GEF TerrAfrica Ex. Committee Meeting	Istabbul	November	2008	b, a	3 participants
GEF Council Meeting	Washington DC	November	2008	b, a	5 participants
LDCF/SCCF Council Meeting	Washington DC	November	2008	b, a	5 participants
GEF5 Planning Meeting	Washington DC	November	2008	a	5 participants
GEF Trustee Meeting on IFAD FPA	Washington DC	November	2008	a	5 participants
CSP North Africa and Middle East	Casablanca	November	2008	d	1 participant
Inter-agency meeting on GEF/WB initiative for the Mediterranean Region	Casablanca	November	2008	d, b	1 participant
UNFCCC side event on the LEG/NAPA	Poznan	December	2008	d	2 participants invited to share its experience as a GEF executing agency on the NAPA implementation process
GEF Replenishment Meeting	Paris	March	2009	a	1 participant
STAP meeting	Rome	April	2009	d	3 participants, of which 1 invited to give presentation on biofuels
IA meeting w/ M. Barbut	Bonn	June	2009	a	1 participant
GEF Council Meeting	Washington DC	June	2009	b,a	4 participants
LDCF/SCCF Council Meeting	Washington DC	June	2009	b,a	4 participants