

Enabling poor rural people to overcome poverty Ceuvrer pour que les populations rurales pauvres se libèrent de la pauvreté Dar a la población rural pobre la oportunidad de salir de la pobreza تمكين السكان الريفيين الفقراء من التغلب على الفقر

27 January 2014

Dear Mr Gort and Ms Loriente,

Since the letter of 10 September 2012 from Gerry Cunningham (Irish Aid) and Paul Griffiths (AusAID) informing us of the inclusion of the International Fund for Agricultural Development in the 2010 MOPAN Common Approach assessment of the organisational effectiveness of the major multilateral organisations, we have had a close and productive dialogue with the MOPAN secretariat, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Spain. This recently culminated in your presentation to IFAD management and MOPAN members of the draft IFAD report.

It is three years since the MOPAN secretariat presented its first 2010 report on IFAD and we have valued the opportunity to show you what we have achieved since then. At the same time, we have also welcomed the reflections of the latest MOPAN report, the analysis of the improved performance over the last three years and, in particular, the recognition that no other IFI is mandated to focus on the rural poor or on agricultural and rural development for smallholders.

We have welcomed the opportunity to participate in this type of external assessment; including the 2013 Independent Office of Evaluation's Corporate Level Efficiency Evaluation, and the Action Plan that has now followed, supporting the (continued) reform of IFAD. The MOPAN assessment of operational management and its focus on the key areas of results delivery and management is therefore timely. As we move towards the Global Partnership High Level Meeting next year in Mexico, there will be an increased emphasis on aid effectiveness and results reporting. With the ambitious target of moving 80 million people out of poverty, we have both updated our Results Management Framework and introduced a set of indicators at the impact level and, in addition, we are now finalising the process to conduct 30 impact assessments during the current replenishment period.

The important issue of the outcome reporting has been highlighted by MOPAN 2013. Like comparable organizations, IFAD did not in the past systematically collect the outcome information. IFAD agreed to do so for the IFAD 9 period 2013-2015 and put in place the systems and data collecting approaches. Consequently, today - a year into IFAD 9, IFAD is developing the systems to reporting at the outcome level. IFAD made major investments in developing a methodology in preparing the operational framework for the first 30 impact studies, and in creating the framework for shifting impact analysis in the future away from representative case studies to all projects. IFAD has been working with the international partners to establish a common approach, allowing the outcome data to be comparable and plausible to the development community.

We will continue the dialogue with MOPAN members and through the Executive Board, including with regard to the utility of an appropriate approach to the Theory of Change, and we welcome the opportunity for further interaction with MOPAN in the future.

Yours sincerely

Associate Vice-President

Programme Management Department

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