**Agricultural Risk Management Projects of the International Fund for Agricultural Development**

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The **International Fund for Agricultural Development** (IFAD) is a specialized agency of the United Nations working with poor rural populations in developing countries to eliminate poverty, hunger and malnutrition; by raising productivity and incomes for a better quality of life.

The **Platform for Agricultural Risk Management** (PARM, www.p4arm.org) is a G8/G20-initiative focused on making risk management an integral part of policy planning and implementation in the agricultural sector. It is a neutral platform to facilitate the access to and the exchange and generation of knowledge in ARM, through research and capacity building, to mainstreaming ARM into policy frameworks. PARM is working with nine African countries in partnership with NEPAD.

The **Weather Risk Management Facility** is a joint UN partnership established in 2008 between IFAD and WFP. It aims to reduce smallholders’ vulnerability to climate-related production risks to encourage better food security, resilient livelihoods, and investment in smallholder agricultural production.

IFAD is also an active member of a **Resilience Measurement Technical Working Group** (TWG) which was established in 2013, under the Food Security Information Network (FSN) to develop resilience-related diagnostic and M&E technical materials and support relevant regional, country-level and field-based initiatives.

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**Senegal: Support to Agricultural Development and Rural Entrepreneurship Programme**

This programme aims at improving the access of smallholder farmers and their organizations to efficient and effective services and infrastructure, to technologies that promote food security, job creation, and access to markets and incomes.

This is done through two components:

1. Enhancing supply of agricultural production through development of rural infrastructure and measures that facilitate access to factors of production and agricultural advisory services.
2. Value addition and marketing to increase the share of smallholder production commercialized in local and regional markets. This includes building infrastructure, support to local processing and transformation of agricultural produce, and support to the professionalization of producers and their organizations.

Upon farmers organizations’ requests, weather index insurance was introduced in the input package in 2015/2016 for key cereal crops.

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**Ethiopia: Rural Financial Intermediation Programme – Phase II**

This programme aims at providing poor rural people with sustainable access to a range of financial services through a nationwide network of some 30 Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) and about 5,500 rural savings and credit cooperatives (RUSACCOs), and 100 unions of RUSACCOs.

This is done through three components:

1. Institutional support to microfinance institutions and cooperatives.
2. Investments to improve regulation and supervision of MFIs, and rural savings and credit cooperatives (RUSACCOs).
3. A line of credit to bridge liquidity gaps for MFIs and RUSACCOs.

It follows RUFIP Phase I, which was implemented between 2001 and 2009, reaching 1,500,000 households.

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**Kenya: Cereal Enhancement Programme – Climate-Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods Window**

This programme has two objectives:

- The graduation of smallholder farmers to commercially-oriented, climate-resilient agricultural practices through improvements in productivity, post-production management practices and market linkages for targeted value chains.
- The empowerment of county governments and communities to sustainably and consensually manage their natural resources and build resilience to climate change.

As a strategic partnership of the GoK, the EU and the RBAA (IFAD, FAO and WFP), the implementation will be divided into two stages:

**Stage 1** 60,000 food insecure farmers are supported by WFP’s Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations Programme, for them to build food-producing assets, set up community-level natural resource management, and to access financial services.

**Stage 2** IFAD and FAO reach out to 75,000 subsistence farmers to help them graduate to commercial farming, and 25,000 smallholder farmers producing surplus to market for capacity building to reduce their post-harvest losses, and increasing their market linkages.

Activities are organised in three components:

1. Climate-resilient/climate-smart productivity enhancement
2. Post harvest management and linkages to market, including warehouse receipt systems
3. Access to financial services, including weather index insurance, linked to on-farm investment to boost yields and income generation, which can in turn be used for re-investment in farms.

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**Theory of Change**

**Theory of Change for IFAD’s Projects on ARM**

This diagram illustrates the theory of change for IFAD’s projects on ARM. It highlights the key elements and processes involved in achieving the desired outcomes and outcomes.

**Theory of Change for ARM Project in Senegal**

This diagram illustrates the theory of change for ARM project in Senegal. It outlines the steps and processes involved in achieving the desired outcomes and outcomes.

**Theory of Change for ARM Project in Ethiopia**

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**Theory of Change for ARM Project in Kenya**

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