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Microfinance and Poverty Alleviation Ben Quinones 2014-02-04 First published in 2000. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Annual Report International Fund for Agricultural Development 2011

lica Report of the Ninth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee San Jose, Costa Rica 12-16 June 1989

Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition in Latin America and the Caribbean 2020 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2021-05-19 The goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that are related to food security and nutrition will not be achieved as long as, in some territories in Latin America and the Caribbean, populations continue to live with malnutrition rates. Economic opportunities in these areas are often limited, public services are scant, and exposure to severe climate events is high. The public policies promoted in the region have had less impact in these historically lagging territories, and there is a pressing need to produce a new agenda of public instruments that address the characteristics of the communities that inhabit them. The full and sustainable development of the territories that are falling behind is not only an obligation in terms of the realization of the rights of their inhabitants; it would also allow these territories to activate their social, economic, environmental and cultural potential, to the benefit of all societies. It is hoped that the 2020 Regional Overview will help to highlight the challenges experienced by the territories with the worst indicators in terms of food and nutrition, and that it will serve to mobilize political commitment and public attention towards those areas that are most highly lagging. The year 2020 will be remembered for many decades as the year of the COVID-19 pandemic. The indicators of the 2030 Agenda that are used in this publication do not yet show the different impacts of COVID-19. However, there are references to the possible implications of the pandemic for the future.

Summary of GAO Reports Issued Since 1981 Pertaining to Farm Bill Legislation United States. General Accounting Office 1985

Food Bibliography 1985 Reference to U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) documents related to food, nutrition, or agriculture, and released in various years as stated. Intended for in-depth research or general browsing. Arranged according to accession numbers. Each entry gives such information as title, author, agencies concerned, GAO contact, Congressional relevance, and lengthy abstract. Subject, agency/organization, and Congressional indexes.

A.I.D. Research and Development Abstracts 1984

U.S. Participation in the UN United States. President 1987

Multilateral Foreign Aid United States. General Accounting Office 1993

Partnerships in International Policy-Making Raffaele Marchetti 2016-10-26 This book analyzes how international organizations and the European Union engage with civil society to pursue their policy goals. Multi-stakeholder initiatives, private-public partnership, sub-contracting, political alliances, hybrid coalitions, multi-sectoral networks, pluralist co-governance, and indeed foreign policy by proxy are all considered. Bringing together the most advanced scholarship, the book examines trade, environment, development, security, and human rights with reference to both EU and global institutional settings such as the WTO, UN Climate Summits, FAO, IFAD, ICC, UNHRC, UNSC, and at the EU level the DG FISMA, TRADE, CLIMA, DEVCO, HOME and ECHO. The book also studies the use of NGOs in the foreign policy of the EU, USA, and Russia. This changing politics and the polarized debate it has generated are explored in detail.

Official Records of the ... Session of the General Assembly 1996

Building resilience for food and nutrition security in the context of civil conflict Ecker, Olivier 2014-05-04 Food and nutrition insecurity is a consequence and a driver of civil conflict. War and civil unrest reduce household incomes and employment opportunities through economic recession; cause losses in people's purchasing power from price inflation; and restrict food availability, access, and utilization through disruption of infrastructure. In turn, low per capita income and poverty, youth unemployment, and social and economic inequality—often combined with poor governance, population pressure, and rough terrain—are factors driving civil conflict. Recently, food and nutrition insecurity has been identified as another main driver of civil conflict globally and even more so in Arab countries. Specifically, rising international food prices were reported to have significantly increased the incidence of antigovernment demonstrations, riots, and civil conflict in low-income countries in the past.

Report on the 1983-1987 Medium Term Plan IICA-Costa Rica

IFAD Annual Report International Fund for Agricultural Development 2006

Report of the Seventh Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture

Report of the Thirteenth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee

Final Report Ifad's Role in Jamaica Prepared for the Inter-american Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

Does the UN Joint Program for Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE) deliver on its empowerment objectives? Quisumbing, Agnes 2022-07-16 This paper compares the empowerment impacts of the UN Joint Program for Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE) in Ethiopia, Niger, Nepal, and Kyrgyzstan using the Abbreviated Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (A-WEAI). We assess the extent of empowerment and gender parity, and decompose the sources of disempowerment, separately for men and women and for beneficiary and control groups. We then estimate program impacts on A-WEAI and its component indicators and assess whether estimated impacts are consistent with the activities implemented by the program. We interpret the quantitative results in the light of the qualitative studies undertaken as part of the impact evaluation. Despite the diversity in country and cultural contexts, in all four countries, women are more disempowered than men, although large proportions of men are themselves disempowered. Excessive workload is the most common major contributor to disempowerment, and so is lack of group membership. The program had positive impacts on aggregate empowerment measures for program participants in Niger, Nepal, and Kyrgyzstan. Nevertheless, gender parity improved only in Nepal. The group-based approach was a clear contributor to women's empowerment in Ethiopia, Nepal, and Kyrgyzstan. In Kyrgyzstan, the GALS/BALI approach contributed to impacts across almost all indicators of empowerment. The positive impact of GALS and GALS/BALI on men and women alike in Kyrgyzstan is consistent with emerging evidence that involving both men and women in gender transformative approaches, rather than focusing on women alone, may be key to effective and sustainable programs. Although impacts on time use were insignificant in the quantitative study, the qualitative work pointed out negative impacts, emphasizing the unintended consequences of increased workload for women who participate in livelihood interventions.

Improving irrigation project planning and implementation processes in Sub-Saharan Africa: Diagnosis and recommendations 2006-01-23 Weaknesses in planning and implementation (P&I) have been identified as one of the main reasons for the disappointing results of agricultural water development and management projects. Based on a review and critical analysis of experiences and case studies in sub-Saharan Africa, this study component proposes practical ways of improving performance related to planning and implementation and thereby enhancing the returns to investments in agricultural water.

Water user associations 2018-06-20

Guidelines on irrigation investment projects Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2019-04-15 Irrigation has been and will continue to be an agricultural and rural investment priority. Development of the irrigation sector faces multiple challenges, including water scarcity and degradation, competition over shared resources, and the impact of climate change. Innovations are needed to address these challenges, as well as emerging needs, and to promote productive, equitable and sustainable water management. These guidelines, produced by an inter-agency team, highlight experiences and lessons learned from global irrigation investment operations. They introduce innovative approaches, tools and references, and provide practical guidance on how to incorporate or apply them at each stage of the investment project cycle. The guidelines will be a useful resource for national and international professionals involved in irrigation investment operations.

Jamaica International Fund for Agricultural Development 1994

Microcredit and Microenterprise United States. Congress. House. Committee on International Relations. Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade 1998

The Influence of Financial Relations on Sustaining Rural Livelihood in Sudan Gihan Adam Abdalla 2013 This book started with a vision to portray Sudanese rural livelihood and question whether microfinance is able to sustain rural living. The village of Al

Dagag, in the North Kordofan state of Sudan, was chosen to be the research case study. However, further questions arose due to using the inductive methodology of Grounded Theory. Throughout the entire research process, different categories emerged from the data, which conceptualize the perspective of the rural people on livelihood, microfinance, and financial institutions. The path to remodel the livelihood approach led to including new determinants. (Series: Spectrum. Berlin Series on Society, Economy and Policy in Developing Countries / Spektrum. Berliner Reihe zu Gesellschaft, Wirtschaft und Politik in Entwicklungsländern - Vol. 108)

State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations for 2015 United States. Congress. House. Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs 2014 report of the fifth regular meeting of the inter-american board of agriculture

Status of digital agriculture in 47 sub-Saharan African countries Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2022-01-07 Sub-Saharan Africa is uniquely positioned significantly increase its current agricultural productivity to lift the region's more than 400 million people out of extreme poverty and improve the livelihood of approximately 250 million smallholder farmers and pastoralists in the region. To achieve that, substantive digital transformation of the agriculture sector is required through improved infrastructure and increased access to and use of digital technologies for agriculture. To improve the current understanding of sub-Saharan Africa's digital agriculture landscape, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) undertook this study in 47 countries. The report is composed of 47 desk-based country case studies against six thematic focal areas, the aim of which is to present a snapshot of the status of digital agriculture in each country. This is followed by highlights of the main findings of the analysis of the country profiles with suggested steps for future action. The findings of the study are presented to FAO and ITU Member States, as well as all relevant stakeholders with the purpose of advancing and supporting investment in digital transformation of the agricultural sector in sub-Saharan Africa.

Food Systems Profile – Mozambique Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2022-06-17 Food systems are intimately linked to our lives – through the food we eat, our nutrition and health, our livelihoods, jobs, and the environment and natural resources of the planet. The main challenge for food systems is to produce nutritious food for all while preserving our biodiversity and environment and ensuring equitable distribution of wealth. This Food Systems Profile provides a summary of the main food system issues in Mozambique and highlights potential solutions for their sustainable and inclusive transformation. It is the result of a systemic analysis and stakeholders consultation that was part of a global assessment of food systems in over 50 countries, following a joint initiative by the EU, FAO and CIRAD which aims at catalyzing the sustainable and inclusive transformation of food systems.

Environmental Change and Security Project Report 2002

Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Bill, 1987 1987

Dare to Understand and Measure (DaTUM) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2019-08-30 The main objective of this report is to review the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) frameworks, tools and guidance documents that are available for climate-smart agriculture (CSA), and in particular for objective (“pillar”) two on adaptation and resilience. The report is a literature review and does not propose a new methodology. It is not an exhaustive list, but summarises the main M&E frameworks. This report represents the first step towards the development of operational guidelines for the design and implementation of national M&E frameworks for CSA, to be developed during the first quarter of 2019. The envisioned operational guidelines will address the core constraints and needs of Member States on both the design and implementation of an M&E system that can simultaneously address CSA and sector reporting requirements for the 2030 Agenda climate instruments. These guidelines will address the principal need expressed by Member States that M&E systems and indicators should be simple and not onerous. The intended users are practitioners designing CSA projects at country level and policy-makers coordinating national-sector monitoring and reporting efforts on climate change under the following three global agreements: the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Paris Agreement of 2015.

Guidelines on Irrigation Investment Projects Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) 2019-05-06 Irrigation has been and will continue to be an agricultural and rural investment priority. Development of the irrigation sector faces multiple challenges, including water scarcity and degradation, competition over shared resources, and the impact of climate change. Innovations are needed to address these challenges, as well as emerging needs, and to promote productive, equitable and sustainable water management. These guidelines, produced by an inter-agency team, highlight experiences and lessons learned from global irrigation investment operations. They introduce innovative approaches, tools and references, and provide practical guidance on how to incorporate or apply them at each stage of the investment project cycle. The guidelines will be a useful resource for national and international professionals involved in irrigation investment operations.

Food for All Uma Lele 2021-10-19 This book is a historical review of international food and agriculture since the founding of the international organizations following the Second World War, including the World Bank and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP) and into the 1970s, when CGIAR was established and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) was created to recycle petrodollars. Despite numerous international consultations and an increased number of actors, there has been no real growth in international assistance, except for the work of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. The book concurrently focuses on the structural transformation of developing countries in Asia and Africa, with some making great strides in small farmer development and in achieving structural transformation of their economies. Some have also achieved Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG2, but most have not. Not only are some countries, particularly in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, lagging behind, but they face new challenges of climate change, competition from emerging countries, population pressure, urbanization, environmental decay, and dietary transition. Lagging developing countries need huge investments in human capital, and physical and institutional infrastructure, to take advantage of rapid change in technologies, but the role of international assistance in financial transfers has diminished. The COVID-19 pandemic has not only set many poorer countries back but starkly revealed the weaknesses of past strategies. Transformative changes are needed in developing countries with international cooperation to achieve better outcomes. Will change in the United States bring new opportunities for multilateral cooperation?"--

Catie 1984 Annual Report Annual Report Annuual Report (ifad Ta 38d Grant)

Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations for 1990 United States. Congress. House. Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs 1989

Gender in Agriculture Sourcebook World Bank 2008-10-07 The 'Gender in Agriculture Sourcebook' provides an up-to-date understanding of gender issues and a rich compilation of compelling evidence of good practices and lessons learned to guide practitioners in integrating gender dimensions into agricultural projects and programs. It serves as a tool for: guidance; showcasing key principles in integrating gender into projects; stimulating the imagination of practitioners to apply lessons learned, experiences, and innovations to the design of future support and investment in the agriculture sector. The Sourcebook draws on a wide range of experience from World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and other donor agencies, governments, institutions, and groups active in agricultural development. The Sourcebook looks at: access to and control of assets; access to markets, information and organization; and capacity to manage risk and vulnerability through a gender lens. There are 16 modules covering themes of cross-cutting importance for agriculture with strong gender dimensions (Policy, Public Administration and Governance; Agricultural Innovation and Education; Food Security; Markets; Rural Finance; Rural Infrastructure; Water; Land; Labor; Natural Resource Management; and Disaster and Post-Conflict Management) and specific subsectors in agriculture (Crops, Livestock, Forestry, and Fisheries). A separate module on Monitoring and Evaluation is included, responding to the need to track implementation and development impact. Each module contains three different sub-units: (1) A Module Overview gives a broad introduction to the topic and provides a summary of major development issues in the sector and rationale of looking at gender dimension; (2) Thematic Notes provide a brief and technically sound guide in gender integration in selected themes with lessons learned, guidelines, checklists, organizing principles, key questions, and key performance indicators; and (3) Innovative Activity Profiles describe the design and innovative features of recent and exciting projects and activities that have been implemented or are ongoing.

Appendices Annual Report 1996

Yemen Arab Republic 1981

Program Review of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Center for Development Information and Evaluation (U.S.) 1985

Understanding the role of ruminant systems on greenhouse gas emissions and soil health in selected Central Asian countries Lopes, J.C., Dondini, M., Zhumanova, M., Rulli, M., Falcucci, A. 2021-05-27 Like many other economies in transition, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan face the dual challenge of promoting development and reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and ruminant systems are central for achieving both goals. Given the important economic, nutritional and environmental roles that ruminant systems play in Central Asia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, we conducted a GHG assessment (based on Tier 2 methodology according 2006 IPCC Guidelines) to understand the role of ruminants and grasslands in emissions and soil organic carbon sequestration in the region. This study found that enteric methane and manure management are the predominant sources of emissions from cattle systems; however, the study found that regions with high GHG emissions from the cattle systems also had the highest soil carbon stocks. This is mainly due to the high apportion of carbon into the soil from manure and organic amendments. Thus, in these regions, tailored practices could likely reduce GHG emissions through practices that can increase organic carbon storage. This project was the first step in understanding the role of ruminants through advanced GHG accounting methods and serve as a basis for these countries to take on larger climate investment projects and catalyse climate action through sustainable livestock development.