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Invertir en la población rural

Resumen de los fondos suplementarios recibidos, comprometidos y utilizados en 2013

Nota para los representantes en la Junta Ejecutiva

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Para **información**

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Acrónimos y siglas

AUO	Oficina de Auditoría y Supervisión
FAO	Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura
FECC	Fondo Especial para el Cambio Climático
GCIAI	Grupo Consultivo para la Investigación Agrícola Internacional
OPEP	Organización de Países Exportadores de Petróleo
PBAS	sistema de asignación de recursos basado en los resultados
PRM	Oficina de Asociaciones y Movilización de Recursos

Resumen de los fondos suplementarios recibidos, comprometidos y utilizados en 2013

I. Introducción

1. En 2009, la Oficina de Auditoría y Supervisión (AUO) publicó una evaluación sobre la asignación y distribución de las comisiones de gestión relativas a los fondos suplementarios. En este examen se plantearon una serie de cuestiones administrativas y de gobernanza, y se formularon recomendaciones que alentaban a: i) adoptar una categorización de los costos y principios de recuperación de costos; ii) establecer procesos oficiales de autorización y asignación de las comisiones de gestión, y iii) introducir la presentación de informes anuales a la Junta Ejecutiva.
2. A fin de reformar las normas que regían el principio de recuperación se celebraron varias rondas de consultas con los representantes de todas las divisiones interesadas. Tras grandes esfuerzos por crear un consenso, en diciembre de 2013 se publicó el Boletín del Presidente PB/2013/12 en el que se exponían los resultados de las deliberaciones.
3. En respuesta a la recomendación iii), el presente documento facilita a la Junta Ejecutiva información actualizada sobre todos los fondos suplementarios recibidos, comprometidos y utilizados durante el ejercicio financiero de 2013. Se trata del primer informe de este tipo. Hasta la fecha, los detalles financieros de la cartera de fondos suplementarios se han presentado a la Junta Ejecutiva por medio de los estados financieros comprobados y consolidados del FIDA.

II. Definición de recursos suplementarios

4. Los fondos suplementarios se definen como recursos en forma de donaciones recibidos y administrados por el FIDA con arreglo a condiciones convenidas de común acuerdo entre el FIDA y el donante o los donantes.¹ A diferencia de los recursos indicados en el artículo 4, los fondos suplementarios no pertenecen al FIDA y son contribuciones que se efectúan con restricciones en cuanto a su uso.²

III. Procedimientos aplicables a los fondos suplementarios

5. El FIDA ha establecido un proceso centralizado para recibir y desembolsar los fondos suplementarios. La Junta Ejecutiva es el órgano competente para decidir si el Fondo acepta administrar fondos suplementarios y las condiciones/restricciones aplicables. Sin embargo, el Presidente está facultado por la Junta Ejecutiva para recibir y administrar donaciones de cualquier fuente necesarias para financiar proyectos del FIDA en curso, y donaciones de Estados miembros necesarias para financiar estudios y actividades de asistencia técnica a corto plazo relacionadas con las operaciones del FIDA.

¹ Los fondos suplementarios se asignan independientemente del sistema de asignación de recursos basado en los resultados (PBAS) y el sistema de asignación de donaciones.

² Para un análisis exhaustivo de todas las categorías de recursos de que dispone el FIDA y de su gobernanza, véase el documento EB 2012/105/INF.3, presentado a la Junta Ejecutiva el 23 de marzo de 2012.

6. Antes de aprobar un acuerdo, el FIDA lleva a cabo un proceso interno de examen y autorización, con la asistencia de la División de Asesoramiento Técnico y Políticas, la Oficina de Asociaciones y Movilización de Recursos (PRM), la Oficina del Asesor Jurídico y la División de Servicios Financieros y del Contralor. Este sistema de control de múltiples niveles salvaguarda la viabilidad estratégica, financiera y jurídica y la calidad técnica de los proyectos y los acuerdos.
7. En 2013, en el marco de la labor del FIDA para promover la movilización estratégica y eficiente de recursos, en el boletín PB/2013/12 se impartieron instrucciones a la PRM para que celebrara consultas anuales con el Comité de Gestión Ejecutiva y el Comité de Gestión de las Operaciones y, en la medida de lo posible, negociara la puesta en común de los fondos suplementarios con arreglo a mecanismos estratégicos y temáticos de múltiples donantes alineados con las prioridades institucionales.
8. En respuesta a la recomendación i) del informe de la AUO de 2009, el FIDA introdujo una clasificación de los costos relativos a la administración y la gestión de los fondos suplementarios en el boletín PB/2013/12. Los costos indirectos (servicios jurídicos, administrativos y financieros) se recuperan como parte de las comisiones de administración. Los costos relacionados con el diseño, la supervisión y el seguimiento y evaluación de los proyectos se recuperan como parte de los costos directos. El modo en que el FIDA gestiona los fondos suplementarios se ajusta al principio de la recuperación total de los costos, y las comisiones se calculan como se indica a continuación.
9. En la medida en que los costos directos se cargan a las actividades del proyecto (corpus), los gastos administrativos en los que el FIDA incurre para la administración de cada fondo se fijan, por lo general, entre el 5 % y el 7 %, en función de la retención de intereses por el FIDA y los riesgos conexos. Si el monto del fondo suplementario es superior a USD 6 millones, se puede aplicar un límite máximo de USD 300 000, además de la retención de intereses. Sin embargo, en el caso de que se haya llegado a un acuerdo concreto con el donante —y suponiendo que el FIDA acepte el costo directo como parte de la comisión de gestión—, se convendrá en unas comisiones diferentes según sea apropiado, que oscilarán entre el 5 % y el 10 %, en colaboración con la Dependencia de Presupuesto y Desarrollo Organizativo, el Departamento de Administración de Programas, la Oficina del Asesor Jurídico y el Departamento de Operaciones Financieras. En este caso, no está previsto ningún límite máximo. La norma antes mencionada está en consonancia con la conclusión del informe de la AUO de 2009; las prácticas comunes de gestión de fondos fiduciarios,³ y el análisis de los costos realizado por la PRM en 2013 en colaboración con las divisiones pertinentes.
10. La asignación de las comisiones se basa en el costo adicional de la gestión de los fondos suplementarios y forma parte del ejercicio presupuestario anual.

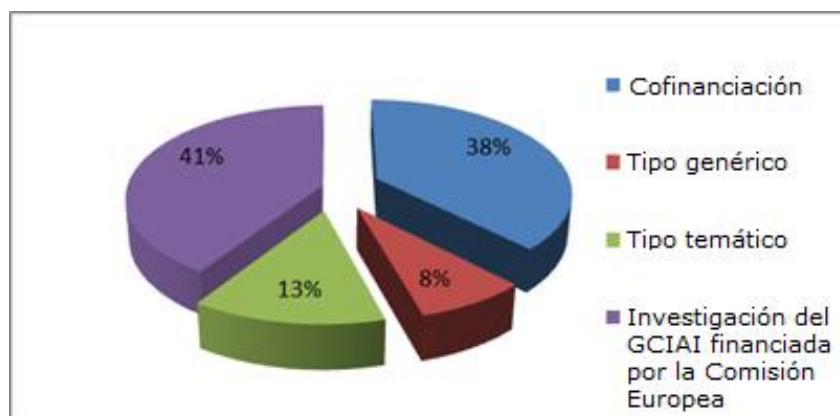
³ Banco Mundial (2012): "Board Standards Applied to Management of Trust Funds" (Washington, D.C., 2012) Según este estudio, los costos indirectos establecidos por las organizaciones internacionales evaluadas oscilan entre el 5 % y el 7 %, y los costos directos relativos al diseño, la coordinación y el seguimiento y evaluación se añaden a los costos indirectos. El Fondo Monetario Internacional cobra un 7 % por la recuperación de los gastos centrales generales (es decir, servicios de gestión técnica [5 %], jurídicos [1 %] y financieros [1 %]), además de recuperar la totalidad de los costos directos, como aquellos en los que incurren los departamentos de operaciones. Sin embargo, no recupera ninguno de los gastos institucionales generales (costos indirectos fijos). La Corporación Financiera Internacional agrupa las comisiones de administración y las utiliza para sufragar las funciones de apoyo, mientras que en los instrumentos de inversión de los fondos fiduciarios se aplica un plan de recuperación de costos distinto. La Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económicos ofrece un descuento del 1 % en caso de que el pago se realice por adelantado en lugar de en el momento del desembolso. El Programa Mundial de Alimentos cobra un 7 % por los gastos generales y un poco menos del 13 %, en promedio, por los costos directos.

IV. Cartera de fondos suplementarios de 2013

11. Los acuerdos firmados con cargo a los fondos suplementarios pueden agruparse en tres grandes categorías:
 - acuerdo con arreglo al cual un donante indica las prioridades temáticas y geográficas generales, y proporciona al FIDA flexibilidad para asignar los fondos a fin de potenciar al máximo sus objetivos estratégicos, en particular mediante la asistencia técnica o la reactivación de su cartera en Estados frágiles;
 - acuerdo de cofinanciación específica para proyectos, y
 - fondos temáticos con los que se financian programas temáticos, actividades de asistencia técnica, talleres internacionales, conferencias regionales, contratación de consultores y proyectos o programas de finalidad única.
12. Entre 2001 y 2013, el FIDA recibió un total acumulativo de USD 556 millones en concepto de fondos suplementarios,⁴ de los cuales, USD 180 millones los proporcionaron 19 Estados miembros,⁵ USD 370,7 millones, 11 organizaciones internacionales⁶ y USD 5,3 millones, cuatro entidades privadas.⁷
13. De estas contribuciones, el 41 % (USD 226 millones) se canalizó por conducto de la Comisión Europea hacia la prestación de apoyo a centros del Grupo Consultivo para la Investigación Agrícola Internacional (GCAI);⁸ el 38 % se administró para acuerdos de cofinanciación de proyectos plenamente integrados en los convenios de préstamo/donación del FIDA con los gobiernos clientes, y el 21 % se asignó a instrumentos de tipo genérico y temático. En los gráficos 1 y 2 se ilustra la asignación de los fondos suplementarios y la distribución de los recursos temáticos, por finalidad, durante este período.

Gráfico 1

Recursos suplementarios, por finalidad (2001-2013)



⁴ Para un panorama general de los recursos de fondos suplementarios en el período 1978-2001, véase el documento "Marco normativo del FIDA para los recursos suplementarios".

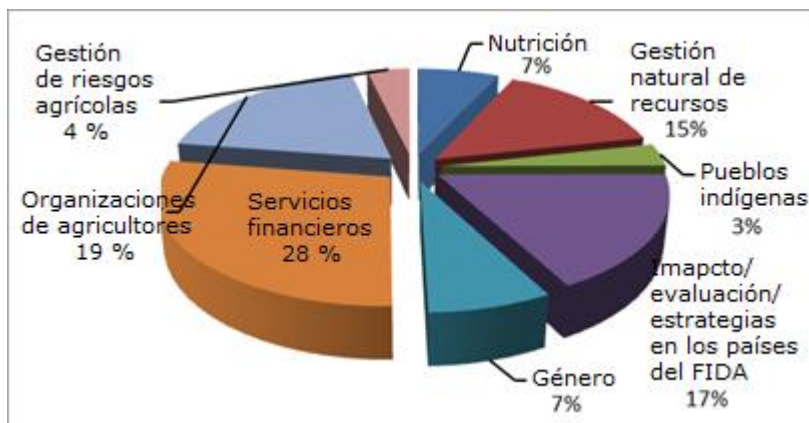
⁵ Bélgica, Canadá, Corea, Dinamarca, España, Estonia, Finlandia, Francia, Irlanda, Italia, Japón, Luxemburgo, Noruega, Países Bajos, Portugal, Reino Unido, Suecia, Suiza y Suriname.

⁶ El Banco Africano de Desarrollo, el Fondo Árabe para el Desarrollo Económico y Social, la Alianza para una Revolución Verde en África, la Comisión Europea, el Fondo para los Países Menos Adelantados, el Fondo OPEP para el Desarrollo Internacional, la Organización de Países Exportadores de Petróleo (OPEP), el Fondo Especial para el Cambio Climático (FECC) del Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial, el Grupo del Banco Mundial, el Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo de la Capitalización y la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Industrial.

⁷ El Centro Árabe para el Estudio de las Zonas y las Tierras Áridas, la Fundación Bill y Melinda Gates, el Congressional Hunger Centre y Copernic.

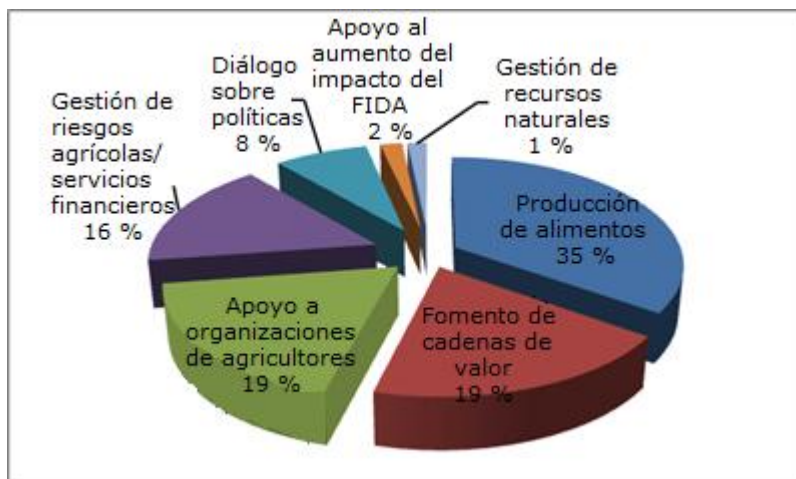
⁸ En el marco de este programa se procura fomentar la agricultura en pequeña escala y la innovación en las zonas rurales mediante la inversión en investigación agrícola.

Gráfico 2

Distribución de los recursos temáticos, por finalidad (2001-2013)

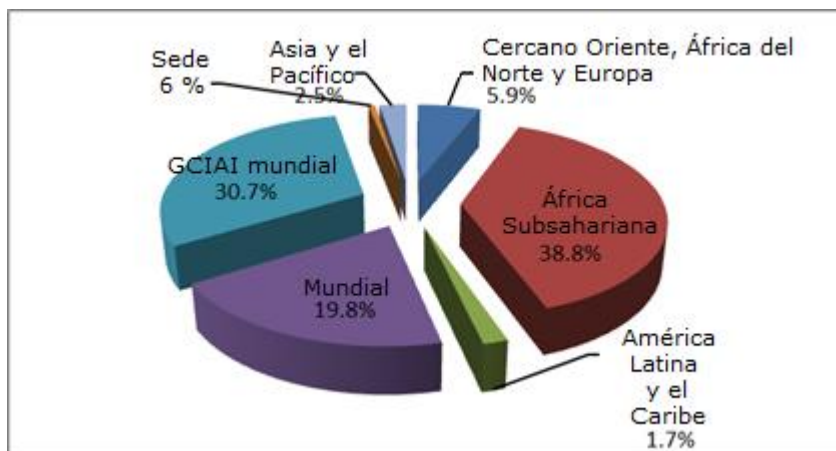
14. En diciembre de 2013, la cartera total en curso de fondos suplementarios se valoró en USD 456,2 millones. El FIDA recibió y cobró un total de USD 224,7 millones (el 49 %).
15. Los fondos suplementarios del FIDA consisten en 66 acuerdos en curso, 20 de los cuales se firmaron en 2013 por un valor total de USD 193 millones. Esto contrasta con los 13 acuerdos firmados en 2012 (USD 61 millones). Los temas principales en los que se centran estos acuerdos son:
 - i) la producción de alimentos y la agricultura sensible a la nutrición;
 - ii) las organizaciones de agricultores;
 - iii) el fomento de las cadenas de valor y el establecimiento de asociaciones con la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO) y el Programa Mundial de Alimentos a fin de reducir el desperdicio de alimentos;
 - iv) la gestión de riesgos agrícolas, y
 - v) la gestión de recursos naturales con especial atención a la tierra y la inversión responsable en la agricultura.
16. En 2013, el FIDA recibió USD 68,7 millones en contribuciones suplementarias en el marco de su cartera de acuerdos en curso. De este monto acumulativo, el FIDA retuvo USD 2 millones (el 3 %) para cubrir los gastos administrativos.
17. De los acuerdos en curso, 20 están destinados a la financiación o cofinanciación específica para proyectos (USD 154 millones); 43 son de tipo temático y abarcan el 33 % (USD 151 millones) de la cartera en curso. De estos, se han destinado USD 51 millones a prestar apoyo a las organizaciones de agricultores con arreglo a acuerdos de múltiples donantes; USD 14,2 millones se canalizan por medio del Servicio de Asistencia Técnica al Fondo Africano para la Agricultura (un acuerdo de múltiples donantes firmado en 2011); USD 11,6 millones se destinan al fondo temático de financiación para remesas, y USD 142,3 millones (el 31 %) se canalizan en el marco de cuatro acuerdos para la prestación de apoyo a centros del GCIAI financiados por la Comisión Europea. Mediante tres acuerdos generales de un solo donante (Corea, Finlandia e Italia), por un total de USD 13,5 millones (el 3 % de la cartera en curso), se apoyan 67 actividades que se centran en el fomento de las cadenas de valor, la financiación rural, la tecnología de la innovación y la asistencia técnica. En el gráfico 3 se indica la distribución de la cartera de 2013, por finalidad.

Gráfico 3.

Fondos suplementarios de 2013, por finalidad

18. La distribución regional de la cartera actual indica que la mayor proporción de donaciones se utiliza para beneficiar a todas las regiones (el 51 %), lo que incluye el apoyo a los centros del GCIAI (el 31 %); después se encuentran las actividades que benefician a toda África (el 39 %); Asia y América Latina en general (un total del 4 %), y Cercano Oriente, África del Norte y Europa (el 6 %). En el gráfico 4 se ilustra la distribución regional de la cartera de 2013.

Gráfico 4.

Distribución regional de la cartera en curso de 2013

19. Si bien en los últimos años el FIDA ha hecho grandes esfuerzos por negociar acuerdos de donantes múltiples y fondos temáticos, la mayoría de los programas en curso que reciben fondos suplementarios siguen siendo acuerdos de asociación de un solo donante. Para obtener información adicional, véase el apéndice 2.
20. Además, los donantes tradicionales de fondos suplementarios, entre ellos, Alemania, Finlandia, Italia y Países Bajos, han pasado de los acuerdos de tipo genérico a la cofinanciación para proyectos específicos o la financiación centrada en temas concretos.
21. La capacidad de medir los resultados y presentar informes al respecto es fundamental para la eficacia de la cartera financiada con fondos suplementarios y la capacidad de respuesta a las necesidades de los clientes, y es una parte esencial de la rendición de cuentas del FIDA a sus asociados donantes. Se facilita información sobre los progresos realizados en el marco de cada acuerdo mediante la presentación periódica de una combinación de informes especiales y, en algunos casos, normalizados que se centran en los resultados.

V. Conclusiones

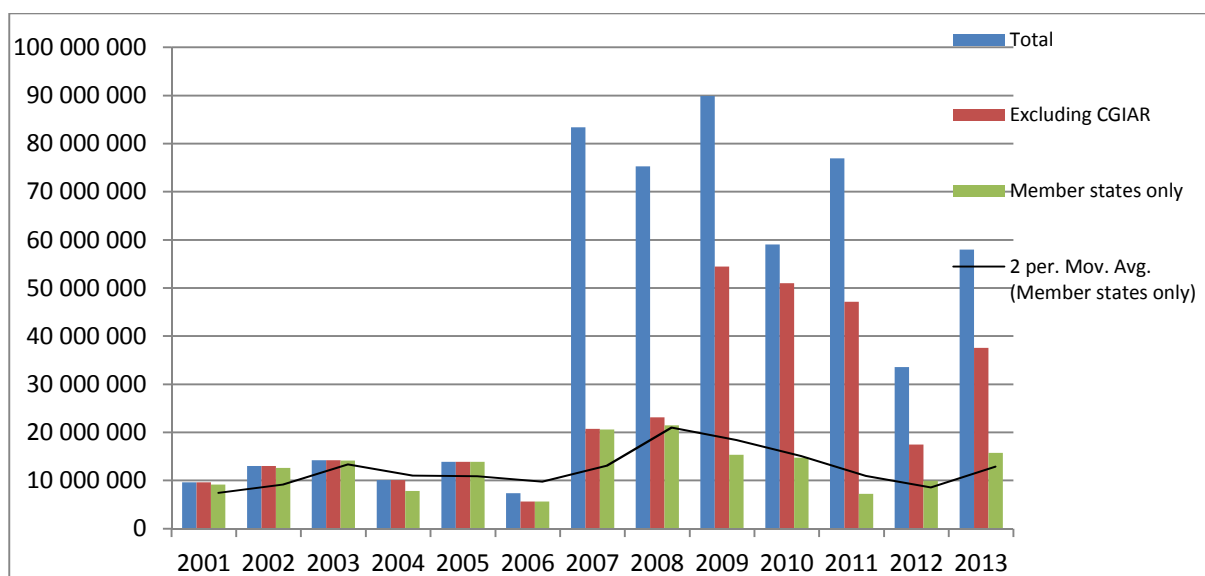
22. El FIDA valora los fondos suplementarios, pues son instrumentos financieros flexibles con los que se canalizan recursos hacia soluciones innovadoras y con posibles efectos transformadores que, de lo contrario, no recibirían el apoyo de los gobiernos clientes mediante los préstamos del FIDA.
23. La movilización de fondos suplementarios ofrece la oportunidad de fortalecer las asociaciones estratégicas entre el FIDA y los donantes respectivos.
24. Entre 2012 y 2013, el FIDA duplicó la cantidad de compromisos movilizados gracias a estos fondos.
25. La cartera actual de fondos suplementarios está fragmentada y entraña elevados costos de transacción. Desde 2011, con el establecimiento del Servicio de Asistencia Técnica, el Programa de apoyo a las organizaciones campesinas en África y la Plataforma sobre gestión de riesgos agrícolas, el FIDA ha emprendido un esfuerzo concertado para fomentar su eficiencia administrativa mediante la creación de fondos de múltiples donantes.
26. En vista de que estas experiencias han dado resultados muy satisfactorios, el FIDA está dispuesto a administrar acuerdos de un solo donante o de múltiples donantes mediante un marco temático general. Las ventajas de este modelo son dobles: se impulsa la aplicación de la visión y el programa estratégico del FIDA y, al mismo tiempo, se garantiza que los asociados en el desarrollo sean capaces de prestar un apoyo financiero específico en esferas temáticas en las que existe sinergia entre las prioridades del FIDA y los objetivos de desarrollo de los donantes.

Historical trends in supplementary funds contributions to IFAD (2001-2013)

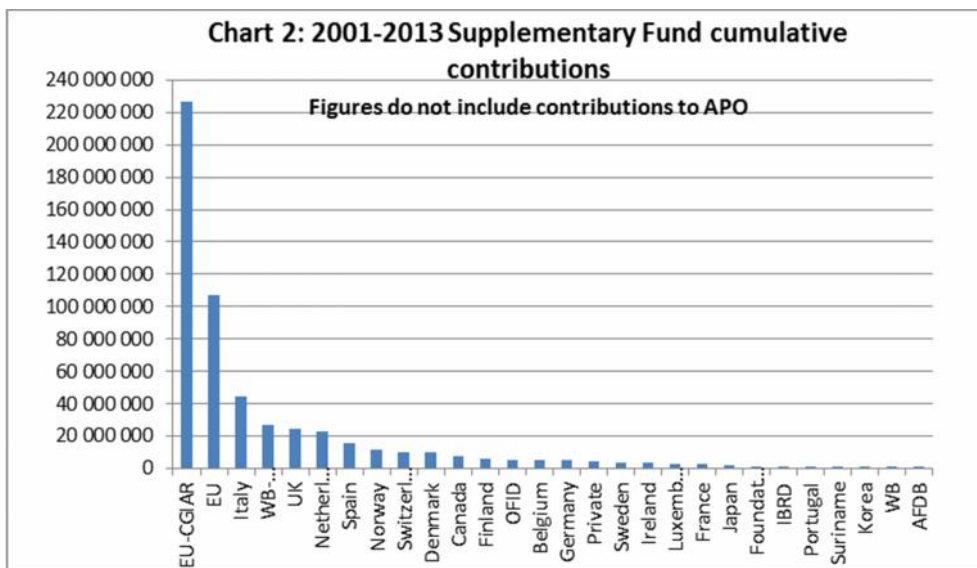
The majority of IFAD’s supplementary funds come from the share of bilateral ODA earmarked to specific purposes (i.e. multi-bilateral ODA). Volatility of the bilateral ODA is reflected in the unpredictability of supplementary funds as opposed to IFAD’s regular resources. Supplementary fund resources vary in size and scope depending on a single donor.

Chart 1 illustrates that IFAD’s Member States’ cumulative contributions to non-core resources (green bar and trend-line) have been quite steady over the last 10 years, despite a decline in 2006 followed by a peak in 2007 and another drop in 2011. In particular, during replenishment negotiation years 2002, 2005, 2008 Member State contributions to supplementary funds have not decreased, confirming their importance to IFAD’s regular resources. A two-fold increase of IFAD’s overall SF resource from 2008 to 2009 (red bar) reflects the €56.5million provided by the EC in response to the food crisis under the EC Food Facility to strengthen the programmes supported by IFAD in select Africa countries.

Chart 1: Historical trends in supplementary funds contributions to IFAD (2001-2013)



Until 2006 supplementary contributions were almost entirely provided by Member States. Chart 2 shows that as of 2001, Italy (US\$45million overall contribution from 2001), the Netherlands (US\$23million overall contribution from 2001), and the UK (US\$24million overall contribution from 2001) have been the major Member State contributors to IFAD’s supplementary funds. In 2008, Spain commenced providing SF and within three years, its contributions totalled US\$18million in grant non-core resources.



Following the adherence of IFAD to the EC Framework Administration Financial Agreement (FAFA) in 2004, the EC started its contributions to IFAD’s non-core resources through a EUR4million contribution to establish the Financial Facility for Remittances in 2005. Between 2007 and 2008 Agriculture gained momentum in ODA allocations and IFAD became a key partner for the EU. To date, EC contribution to IFAD have reached approximately Euro 386 million. These include three main strings of collaboration:

1. EU annual contributions to the CGIAR centres in support of agriculture research (EUR218million to the CGIAR under six main annual Agreements started in 2007);
2. EU grant cofinancing to IFAD-loan supported programme in Mozambique, Yemen, Eritrea, Burundi, ECOWAS, Kenya, Madagascar and the Philippines (about EUR108million) under the EC food facility and the MDG1 ; and
3. EU support to cross-thematic areas including the financial facility for remittances (EUR8million under two agreements), Support to Farmers’ Organizations in Africa (EUR32million under three agreements), and the Technical Assistance Facility to the African Agriculture Fund (EUR10million) and the PARM - Platform for Agriculture Risk Management (EUR3million).

Over the period 2001-2013, some Member States also contributed a cumulative total of US\$25million in supplementary funds to offer outstanding, highly qualified, experienced and motivated young talents (professionals and students) from their countries exposure to IFAD’s unique UN/IFI environment under the Associate Programme Officer Programme (APO). APOs work at IFAD, typically for a 2-year period at the P2 level with the same benefits and entitlements as regular IFAD staff members. The funding provided by the governments for this programme amounts to US\$170,000/US\$205,000 per participant, per year⁹. Over the last few years, IFAD has benefited from an average number of 15 to 20 APOs per year. During 2001-2013 IFAD has recruited 97 APOs.

⁹ This figure varies according to the dependency allowances and country of assignment.

Table 3: Member States Contribution to IFAD's APO Programme (amount in US\$)

	Sum of total APO 2001-2013
Germany	3 549 506
Finland	3 407 154
Italy	3 500 210
Denmark	2 954 316
Netherlands	2 399 025
Korea	2 794 357
Sweden	1 759 894
Belgium	1 577 134
Norway	1 552 074
France	577 918
Japan	525 600
Switzerland	388 007
USA	69 500
Grand Total	25 054 695

Supplementary fund agreements under implementation at 31 December 2013

	IFAD managed Multi-donor programmes	Date of Agreement	Total Contribution expected under Agreement	Received in 2013	Received under the agreement as at 31 December 2013
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FACILITY TO THE AFRICAN AGRICULTURE FUND First multi-donor fund established at IFAD (including a joint multi-donor agreement between Italy-AGRA- UNIDO)					
<p>The main goal of the TAF is to support capacity building for small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and small farmers operating in the agriculture sector in Africa through improving linkages between small businesses, small-scale farmers, farmers' organizations, and companies invested in by the African Agriculture Fund (AAF). In 2013, the TAF mid-term review revealed that the number of opportunities/investments where out growers' schemes can be developed is much smaller than initially envisaged, for this project. In addition, the SME window is more limited than initially foreseen, with the type of targets outlined mostly suitable for medium sized enterprises. The review highlighted that the Rural Finance TAF component, designed to complement the AAF rural finance component, has thus far not been realized, limiting opportunities for finance, through the TAF projects linked to AAF investments. As a result, IFAD and the EC reviewed the Programme and introduced a new "Value Chain" component by merging the two original components: "Out growers" and "Rural Finance". Through this approach, IFAD's direct role in supervising activities and linking TAF activities with IFAD-supported programmes has been enhanced.</p>					
European Union-TAF	TAF (Eur 10 million)	11 May 2011 11 May 2016	13 779 501		2 199 028
Italy-AGRA- UNIDO for TAF	In 2011 Italy with US\$210,000, AGRA with US\$150,000 and UNIDO with US\$99,212 subscribed IFAD multi-donor framework to support the TAF	11 May 2011 11 May 2016	449 212		449 212
One account, one report			14 228 713	0	2 648 240
FINANCIAL FACILITY FOR REMITTANCES 2005-2020					
<p>In 2006 with initial funding from Spain (EUR2 million) and the EC (EUR4million) a multi-donor Financing Facility for Remittances (FFR) was established at IFAD to link migration and development issues, supporting capacity-building, advocacy and research in areas related to migration and remittances and piloting innovative projects to enhance the development impact of remittances. In 7 year, the FFR grew from an initial EUR 6million programme to a US\$28 million facility, and has become one of the most relevant actors in the field of remittances worldwide. To date, IFAD FFR has implemented 45 innovative projects in more than 40 countries worldwide, jointly with over 200 partners on the ground from the public sector, private sector, civil society, diaspora organizations, and generating more than US\$ 10 million in co-financing. While the multi-donor FFR has been managed as one, relevant agreements with Spain, Luxemburg, the EC and UNCDF have been signed as independent agreements and require independent financial reporting. An effort shall be made - within the FFR steering committee, to encourage donors to pool funds.</p>					
European Union-FFR	Migrant Remittances System	29 Dec. 2005 31 Aug. 2013	5 511 800		4 960 620
European Union-Diaspora	the Postal Financial Services and remittances in Africa aiming at enhancing competition in the African remittance marketplace through enabling African post offices to offer financial services and showcase the potential role of postal networks in migration and development. EUR4 160 000 EC financial assistance	12 Dec. 2012 12 Dec.2015	5 732 272		2 801 681
Luxembourg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migrant Remittances System Africa 	15 Dec. 2011 31 Dec. 2014	2 600 879		2 600 879
Spain-FFR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financing Facility for Remittances three trances 	15 Feb. 2008 12 Nov. 2014 extended along with the PA until 2020	8 463 900		8 463 900
UNCDF-FFR	FFR	17 Sept. 2008 31 Dec. 2014	562 195		562 195
Funds are kept in separate accounts but one narrative report accepted.			11 626 974	0	19 389 275

IFAD managed Multi-donor programmes		Date of Agreement	Total Contribution expected under Agreement	Received in 2013	Received under the agreement as at 31 December 2013
SUPPORT TO FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS 2009-2017					
SFOAP is a corporate effort to bring together a coalition of like-minded donors that are willing to support smallholder agriculture					
<p>The Support to Farmers' Organizations in Africa Programme (SFOAP) was established in 2009 with EUR 5 million financing by the European Commission (EC) and US\$1.5 million financing from IFAD. Its aim is to strengthen the capacity of FOs in African countries and their regional and pan-African networks. It was the first continental programme in Africa to be initiated by the four regional networks of FOs in sub-Saharan Africa (EAFF, PROPAC, ROPPA and SACAU) providing a single programme in support of the institutional development of their organizations at all levels. The objectives of SFOAP are: (i) to strengthen the institutional capacity of Farmers' Organizations (FOs) in Africa countries, and of their regional and Pan-African networks, and (ii) to enable FOs influencing policies and support programmes affecting agriculture, rural development and food security. The Pilot Phase supported 55 national organizations in 39 countries, their four regional networks in sub-Saharan Africa and the establishment of the Pan-African Farmers' Organization (PAFO). In 2012 Italy, Finland and Switzerland agreed to jointly co-finance SFOAP's 2012 management activities to support SFOAP's transition from pilot phase to a main phase. The main phase was launched in January 2013 through additional supplementary funds by the EC (EUR15million), France (EUR1million), Switzerland (EUR2million), and US\$2.5 million financing from IFAD. This phase (US\$26million) builds on the successes and lessons learned from the pilot phase and scales up programme activities and outreach. The programme aims to further strengthen and consolidate the institutional capacity of FOs and give them a greater say in agricultural policies and programmes. It also supports the development of FOs' economic services to facilitate the integration of smallholder farmers in value chains. The addition of a fifth regional network, the UMAGRI, has expanded the geographical area of the main phase to the North Africa region. The programme now supports 68 national farmers' organizations (NFOs) in 49 countries, their five regional networks and the PAFO. The Medium-Term Cooperation Programme with Farmers' Organisations in Asia and the Pacific (MTCP 2) aims to strengthen the capacities of farmers organizations in Asia and the Pacific to deliver better, improved and inclusive services to their members and to engage in effective dialogues with governments, thereby making FOs more viable, responsive and accountable to their members, more respected by their partners and have more participation in policy-making and program implementation processes of governments and IFAD country operations.</p>					
SFOAP PILOT & BRIDGING PHASE					
EU - SFOAP inception phase	Support to Farmers' Organizations in Africa Programme (SFOAP) was initiated in 2009 with EUR 5 million financing by the European Commission (EC) and US\$1.5 million financing from IFAD	14 Jan. 2009 30 Sept. 2012	6 888 994	274 834	6 888 994
CH-FN-IT SFOAP bridging phase	SFOAP Bridging Phase: cofinanced with supplementary funds from Finland (US\$70,000); Italy (US\$40,000) and Switzerland (CHF121,500).	1 Oct. 2012	235 455		235 455
			7 124 449	274 834	7 124 449
SFOAP MAIN PHASE - Multidonor fund					
Swiss-SFOAP	SFOAP main phase (EUR2Million)	13 Dec. 2012	2 755 900	716 534	716 534
EU-SFOAP	SFOAP main phase (EUR15,000,000)	21 Dec. 2012	19 792 500	4 489 195	4 489 195
France-AFD-SFOAP	SFOAP main phase (EUR1,065,750)	14 Mar. 2013	1 468 550		
Funds are pooled into one account. One unified narrative and financial report provided.			24 016 950	5 205 729	5 205 729
Together with SFOAP, the Farmers' Fighting Poverty in Africa (FFP/AFRICA) composes the programme Farmers' Africa, financed by the European Commission (EC). The financing from the EC is channelled to AgriCord through IFAD.					
EU-FFP	Farmers Fighting Poverty / AFRICA	22 Nov. 2012	16 397 606		6 231 090
One account independent reporting			16 397 606	0	6 231 090
MTCP was launched in 2009 with IFAD resources approved under the regional grant window.					
Swiss MTCP	Medium-Term Cooperation Programme with Farmers' Organisations in Asia and the Pacific - Second Phase (MTCP 2) - (CHF3,000,000)	5 Dec. 2013	3 354 616	670 601	670 601
One account independent reporting			3 354 616	670 601	670 601
TOTAL of the two phases of the MULTI-DONOR PROGRAMME			50 893 621	6 151 163	19 231 869
FARMERS' FORUM 2014-Ongoing					
<p>The Farmers' Forum (FAFO) is a bottom-up process of consultation and dialogue between small farmers' and rural producers' organizations, IFAD and governments for rural development and poverty reduction. Established in 2006 as a permanent feature of the IFAD Governing Council and operationalized through IFAD-funded investment projects and grant programmes, the Farmers' Forum is fully aligned with IFAD's strategic objectives, and is rooted in concrete partnership and collaboration at country and regional levels. Engagement with rural organisations at field level and dialogue at the international level are articulated as mutually reinforcing processes. Following consultations at the national and regional level, the Farmers' Forum meets every two years for a global consultation, in conjunction with the Governing Council of IFAD. Over the past 8 years, the FAFO process has demonstrated its relevance and indeed changed the way IFAD and FOs are working together. Direct support to FOs through grant financing for capacity building – a major request of the Farmers' Forum –increased dramatically since the beginning of the Farmers' Forum process, from US\$2.4 million per biennium in 2004-2005 to over US\$12.0 million in 2008-2009 and over US\$50million in 2013-17. Since its inception, FAFO has received supplementary funding from Italy (US\$40,000 approved in 2005 to prepare to the first FAFO in 2006; US\$45,000 for FAFO2010 and US\$100,000 for the FAFO2012); Switzerland (US\$50,000 for FAFO2010; US\$291,000 for FAFO 2012; and US\$218,000 for FAFO2014), France (EUR50,000 for FAFO2010) and Finland (US\$42,000 to ensure women farmers participation to FAFO2012); and BMGF with US\$230,000 to FAFO2014.</p>					
Swiss-FAFO 2014	Cofinancing of the Farmers' Forum 2014 in Rome	13 Dec. 2012 31 Dec 2014	201 980		201 980
BMGF-FAFO 2014	Cofinancing of the Farmers' Forum 2014 in Rome	Jan 2014 30 June 2014	230 000		
Kept in separate accounts but one narrative report accepted (individual financial reporting is required).			431 980	0	201 980

IFAD managed Multi-donor programmes		Date of Agreement	Total Contribution expected under Agreement	Received in 2013	Received under the agreement as at 31 December 2013
THE AGRICULTURE RISK MANAGEMENT MULTI-DONOR PROGRAMMES					
<p>Agriculture, by its dependence on natural events beyond human control, has always been risky business. But today, smallholder farmers face new and old threats from a variety of directions. These include volatile food prices, erratic agricultural markets, crop and livestock pests and diseases, and climate change, making agriculture less predictable than ever. These are risks faced by farmers in developing and developed countries alike. But smallholder farmers in developing countries face additional risks that their counterparts in most developed countries do not. IFAD has long been aware that helping smallholders manage risk is an essential element of establishing global food and nutrition security.</p>					
PLATFORM FOR AGRICULTURE RISK MANAGEMENT: Multi-donor facility 2013-2017					
<p>IFAD, with the support of France, the EC, Italy, and in partnership with the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), launched the Platform for Agricultural Risk Management (PARM) in December 2013. PARM is a partnership-based initiative aiming at fostering responsible investment in rural areas and agriculture. The aim of the platform is to assess and qualify agricultural risks in partner countries, develop appropriate strategies to challenge such risks, and contribute to establishing the conditions necessary for food and nutrition security. Its main role will consist of: (a) improving the area of risk agricultural management, (b) assist national stakeholders in setting up a process to develop agricultural risk management strategies, (c) developing effective tools to measure efficiency and effectiveness of risk management systems, (d) building capacity among African nations on agricultural risk management topics, (e) act as a broker between the private and public sector and between those in need of risk management expertise and those who can provide it; and, (f) strength regional cooperation on agricultural risk management.</p>					
EU-PARM	PARM	Dec. 2013 Dec. 2017	4 288 375	1 064 983	1 064 983
France-AFD	PARM	Dec. 2013 Dec. 2017	2 639 000	1 377 950	1 377 950
Italy-PARM	PARM	Dec. 2013 Dec. 2017	650 000		0
IFAD-PARM			300 000		
One account, one report			7 877 375	2 442 933	2 442 933
WEATHER RISK MANAGEMENT					
<p>With initial support of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (US\$1million) in 2008 IFAD and the WFP established the Joint Weather Risk Management Facility (WRMF), to develop index insurance with the World Food Programme. Since 2008 the WRMF has been conducting research, building capacity, and implementing initiatives to improve index insurance product offerings and the way they are delivered. In 2014 France agreed to support the Phase II of the project 'Improving weather risk management in Sub-Saharan Africa: satellites for insuring smallholders' with EUR500,000. The IFAD-WFP WRMF has been working to address the challenges weather risk (particularly drought) poses for smallholders producing crops in rural areas and to evaluate and review 36 weather index insurance programmes. A main challenge is that, to develop an index insurance contract, historical daily data sets (ideally of about 20 years or more) are necessary, as well as the capacity to capture current data in order to know when a payout should be triggered.</p>					
WFP	Weather Risk Management	06 Apr 2013 31 Dec 2013	98 000		0
France-Weather risk	Convention de financement AFD-IFAD weather risk management Apr 2012	13 Apr. 2012 June 2016	688 975	197 917	688 975
Two separate accounts, a unified reporting.			786 975	197 917	688 975
NUTRITION SENSITIVE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT 2013-2016					
<p>Canada supported the launch of the initiative as a multi-donor facility. Germany subsequently made a contribution with country specific (Brazil, Zambia, Ghana, Indonesia) and sector focused earmarking that promote value chains within specific crops, fish or livestock high nutritional contents relevant for smallholder production and consumption. The two projects are mutually reinforcing. Under the agreement with Canada IFAD is to strengthening its technical capacity in nutrition issues, through additional staff and improved links with CG programs on agriculture and nutrition.</p>					
Canada	Nutrition sensitive agriculture	28 Mar 2013 27 Mar 2016	4 951 966	4 951 966	4 951 966
Germany	Nutrition sensitive value chain	Dec. 2013 Dec. 2015	857 675		
Kept in separate accounts but one narrative report accepted (respective financial report required)			5 809 641	4 951 966	4 951 966

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FOOD LOSS REDUCTION 2013-2016					
<p>In 2013 the Swiss Agency for Development Co-operation (SDC) through their Global Programme on Food Security (GPFS) under the theme "Reducing food losses through post-harvest management" - launched the joint RBA programme through FAO. The project aims at improving food security and income generation opportunities through reduction of food losses in supported food grains and pulses value chains. The project activities will be focused on establishing a global community of practices on food losses, support policy development, and include pilot activities on food loss assessments and reduction in three selected countries: Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Uganda. All three RBAs have strong organisational commitments to the global reduction of food losses. By leveraging their strengths, the project will have significant influence and impact in both raising awareness on losses and in stimulating change in member countries to take action for food loss reduction.</p> <p>A new supplementary fund agreement between IFAD and Ireland was signed in 2013 to enable the use of US\$174,880 - which had remained unspent under a previous partnership agreement - to support the "Food loss reduction through partnerships and evidence-based interventions."</p>					
Ireland	Food loss reduction through partnerships and evidence based interventions	12 Dec. 2013 until end of activities	174 880		174 880
Switzerland through FAO	RBAs joint programme for "Mainstreaming food loss reduction initiatives for smallholders in food deficit areas". US\$2 748 000 are channelled through FAO and a share of it will be used by IFAD following approval by the Steering committee.	22 Dec 2013 14 Dec. 2016	TBD		
	Funds are kept in separate accounts. Ireland agreed to have a joint report with the CH funded programme.		174 880	0	174 880
MAINSTREAMING GENDER EQUALITY					
<p>Since 1995 IFAD has received US\$15million SF from Japan, Norway, Germany, Canada, Finland, The Netherlands and Italy under nine agreements to achieve more impact on reducing poverty and increasing household food security by: (i) building IFAD's capacity at HQs and country level reaching more rural women through gender-sensitive programme design and implementation; (ii) working in partnership with other institutions and organization; (iii) developing and testing innovative methodologies; (iv) empowering women and their organizations by creating their legal awareness and</p>					
Japan WID	Women-in Development Activities. All the funds have been used. One activity - the Scaling up household methodologies for results impact in IFAD-supported programmes and projects still ongoing with US\$ 186 103.73	14 Nov. 1995 no expiring	5 823 151		5 823 151
Norway	Gender Mainstreaming. One activity (US\$30,000) still ongoing under the Programme to Assist IFAD Projects in Western and Central Africa to Reach Rural Women ('the Programme') - to provide technical assistance on gender and trainings in WCA.	27 Nov. 1998 no expiring	4 875 215		4 875 215
	Funds are kept in separate accounts		10 698 366	0	10 698 366
	IFAD managed Single-donor programmes	Date of Agreement	Total Contribution expected under Agreement	Received in 2013	Received under the agreement as at 31 December 2013
Thematic focused single donor Agreements					
European Union-CGIAR	• Consultative Group for International Agriculture Research III (Eur 17.5 million)	22 July 2010 1 Jun. 2013	24 114 126	6 441 090	23 368 449
European Union-CGIAR	• CGIAR-CIP (Eur 5 million) Strengthening Pro-poor Agriculture Innovation for Food security in Andean Region	20 Dec 2010 15 Jun. 2014	6 889 750	2 163 486	5 441 168
European Union-CGIAR	• Consultative Group for International Agriculture Research IV (Eur 32.5 million)	Dec 2011 Dec 2015	42 224 000		30 216 626
European Union-CGIAR	• Consultative Group for International Agriculture Research VI (Eur 50.15 million)	1 Jan 2013 31 Dec 2016	69 104 196	12 173 844	12 173 844
EU-ILC	Support to the International Land coalition (ILC) through IFAD: Catalysing partnerships for pro-poor land governance	21 Dec. 2012	5 278 000	1 559 223	1 559 223
WB-IBRD GAFSP	To support IFAD to design and supervise two GAFSP programmes in Sierra Leone (US\$19 million) and Togo Eur 3.4 million (US\$3.8 million equivalent)	Nov 2010 na	3 800 000		3 800 000
Italy RURALFIN	• Rural Finance activities • Asia and Africa	9 May. 2005 8 May 2014	6 104 250		6 104 250

	IFAD managed Single-donor programmes	Date of Agreement	Total Contribution expected under Agreement	Received in 2013	Received under the agreement as at 31 December 2013
Spain-LAC;NEN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Rights and Remittances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - US\$1 120 000 used for a grant agreement with Fundación Capital to "Enhance the gender-sensitive impact of remittances for rural development in Latin America and the Caribbean" - US\$1 249 000 used for Sustainable water management micro-systems in mountainous areas of Lebanon 	15 Feb. 2008 27 Nov. 2013 extended along with the PA until 2020	2 630 500		2 630 500
Spain GECC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to African rural disadvantaged communities fighting against climate change (Grant ongoing) 	15 Oct. 2008 12 Nov. 2011	1 878 357		1 878 357
Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support IFAD's reform for efficiency 	14 Dec 2001 30 May 2014	1 641 813		1 641 813
Swiss-IOE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase Three of the Partnership on Development Effectiveness through Evaluation 950 000 CHF 	15 June 2013 6 March 2016	1 088 800	317 314	317 314
Swiss-Land Tenure	IFAD-contribution to Community Investor Partnerships Project in Mozambique (2009-2012)	29 Jan. 2009; 31 Dec. 2012	191 427		191 427
The Netherlands-GLTN	Funds through IFAD in support to the Global Land TN	Aug 2013 Dec 2017	20 437 500	5 000 000	5 000 000
OFID	Rural Energy Program for Western and Central Africa (Sao Tome)	21 Dec. 2012 2 years from signature	760 000		
FAO	Expo 2015	Dec 2013 Dec 2015	45 372		0
		Subtotal	186 188 092	27 654 957	94 322 972
Umbrella type agreements					
Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 2003, through three subsequent Partnership Agreements, Finland has contributed US\$5.6 million in Finnish Supplementary Funds (FSF). FSF have given IFAD some flexibility for operational innovation in particular with South-South cooperation, Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), fisheries and micro-finance, and to support the thematic priorities of pro-poor policy dialogue, gender equality, and natural resource management, with specific focus on Africa. Under the 2009 Agreement (Eur 1 500 000), Finland has supported 21 activities. 50% of the resources have been used to support African countries related activities. 45% of the Finnish funds has been used at Headquarters level to address cross-thematic core issues not limited to a specific region. Finally, only 5 % of the portfolio has a specific focus outside Africa (Peru) for a South-South cooperation project on Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs). 	6 Jun. 2009 31 Dec. 2014	2 066 925		2 066 925
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1994, Italy's MoFA, through its Directorate-General for Development Cooperation (DGCS), initiated an additional voluntary contribution to the Fund, making Italy one of the first countries to contribute to IFAD's supplementary funds. Since then Italy has contributed overall US\$51 million in supplementary funds. Focus of the partnership is to improve Market access, support capacity building, and enhance farmers associations in Italy development priority countries. Overall contribution in 2013 was EUR1,000,000 (US\$1,297,200 equivalent) of which US\$650,000 channelled through PARM. 	12 Nov. 2001 12 Nov. 2016	9 671 275	647 200	9 671 275
Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To finance and co finance projects, programmes and other activities aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity, introduce innovations and improving agricultural markets in the Asia and Pacific Region 	18 Oct. 2012 18 Oct. 2016	1 800 000	470 557	929 330
		Subtotal	13 538 200	1 117 757	12 667 530

	IFAD managed Single-donor programmes	Date of Agreement	Total Contribution expected under Agreement	Received in 2013	Received under the agreement as at 31 December 2013
Project specific financing and cofinancing agreement					
Belgium BSF-Rwanda	Cofinancing contribution to the Support Project for the Strategic Transformation of Agriculture – PAPSTA (the Project) Agreement for Eur 4 000 000 (US\$/Eur=0.761)	12 Dec. 2008 12 Dec. 2013	5 511 800		5 155 500
Denmark-Moldova	Cofinance to the Youth Entrepreneurship Financing Sub-Component under the Rural Financial Services and Agribusiness Development Project. DKK 26 299 816 + DKK 700 000=DKK 26 999 816	9 Dec. 2010 30 Jun. 2014	4 692 523		4 664 587
Denmark-Armenia	Cofinance to the Farmer Market Access Programme - FREDA (DKK 10 000 000)	29 Dec. 2008 31 Dec. 2014	1 845 834		1 755 138
Denmark-Armenia 2	Cofinance Rural Assets Creation Programme (RACP) in Armenia (DKK 24 685 000)	30 Nov 2011 30 June 2015	4 392 349		1 755 062
Estonia	Supplementary Funds Contribution		45 000	62 008	62 008
Italy Viet Nam	Pilot Project for Poverty Reduction in Gia Lai Province in the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam	16 Dec. 2008 16 Dec. 2013	1 400 600		1 400 600
Italy Niger	Technical Assistance to the Italy-Niger "Project of Rural Infrastructure and Market Access".	Dec. 2013 Dec. 2015	993 663		
Italy Guinea	Support to Processing and Commercialization of Horticulture and Rice Products in Low Guinea Project	Dec. 2013 Dec. 2015	989 625		
Netherlands Bangladesh	Charlands settlement and development infrastructure project Phase IV	Jul. 2010 30 Sept 2016	5 086 000	121 245	5 086 000
Netherlands South Sudan	Cofinance to the Southern Sudan Livelihoods Development Project	16 Jul. 2009 31 Dec. 2014	9 550 000	2 336 016	6 516 015
Finland-Zambia	Cofinance Smallholder Production Promotion Programme-S3P (Eur 5.5 million)	13 Dec 2011 2015	7 578 725	1 615 560	1 615 560
Spain Brazil	• Gestión de Conocimiento en Zonas Semiáridas de Nordeste de Brasil Eur 3 500 000	17 Dec 2009 3 Jan 2014	5 053 475		5 053 475
Germany-BF	Support of sustainable value chains in the rice sector, in particular of small-scale structures Burkina Faso	13 Sept. 2013 Sept 2016	2 342 515		
OFID-Somalia	Co-fin grant for Food Security for Pastoralist Programme to be implemented in conjunction with the NWICDP II	15 Feb. 2012 Feb. 2015	1 500 000	700 000	
OFID-WCA	Grant agreement for Energy Poverty - Sao Tome and Principe and Ghana	1 Dec. 2012 1 Dec. 2014	760 000	608 000	608 000
European Union-Eritrea	Post-crisis rural recovery and development in Eritrea	1 Sept. 2009 1 Sept. 2012	6 476 365	1 165 507	6 132 914
European Union-Yemen Economic Dev	Yemen - Economic Opportunity Programme	11 May 2011 11 May 2014	8 929 116		2 366 815
European Union-Yemen Fishery	Yemen - Fisheries Investment Project	2 Jul. 2012 3 Dec.2015	6 200 775		1 309 053
EU-Mozambique	Support to Accelerate Progress towards MDG 1C in Mozambique – IFAD Components of the Programme	24 Apr. 2013 24 Apr. 2018	34 307 000	7 564 946	7 564 946
EU-Burundi	Support to Accelerate Progress towards MDG 1C in Burundi	31 May. 2013 31 Mar. 2017	23 091 250	6 282 267	6 282 267
EU-KCEP	Kenya Cereal Enhancement Programme (KCEP)	Dec. 2013 Dec. 2017	23 223 200	5 780 501	
		Subtotal	153 969 816	26 236 050	57 327 940
		Total portfolio negotiated in 2013	456 224 633	68 752 744	224 746 925
			192 972 011		