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Enabling poor rural people
to overcome poverty

Report of the Consultation on the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources

Governing Council — Thirty-second Session
Rome, 18-19 February 2009

For: **Approval**

Note to Governors

This document is submitted for approval by the Governing Council.

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Abbreviations and acronyms

ACA	advance commitment authority
ARRI	Annual Report on Results and Impact of IFAD Operations
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CMRs	corporate management results
COSOP	country strategic opportunities programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IEE	Independent External Evaluation
IFI	international financial institution
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFI	multilateral financial institution
MICs	middle-income countries
ODA	official development assistance
PBAS	performance-based allocation system
PDFF	Programme Development and Financing Facility
RIDE	Report on IFAD's Development Effectiveness
WFP	World Food Programme

Recommendation for approval

The Governing Council is invited to approve the report of the Consultation contained herein and to adopt the draft resolution on the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's resources, appended to the report as annex IV.

The Council is invited to note that attachment A to the draft resolution annexed to the present document is currently incomplete as it includes only those specific pledges to the Eighth Replenishment announced by Member States during the Consultation's deliberations. Some Member States had asked for additional time to formulate their official pledges at the time of the fifth session of the Consultation. The attachment will be further updated after the Governing Council session, taking into account pledges made during that session and subsequently for a period of six months after the date of adoption of the attached draft resolution.

Executive summary

1. Volatile prices for food, fuel and fertilizer; the global financial crisis; and the increasing impact of climate change are pushing millions of poor rural people deeper into poverty and threatening to reverse the progress made in recent years towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Underlying trends of rapidly increasing global demand for food and agricultural commodities and of weak growth in agricultural productivity are also raising international concerns about global food security. It was against this challenging backdrop that the Consultation on the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources was held.
2. A broad global consensus has emerged that agriculture must move up on the global development agenda: that investment in agriculture, especially smallholder agriculture, must be increased if the twin goals of poverty reduction and global food security are to be achieved; and that the development of an inclusive global partnership for agriculture and food should be encouraged. Over the past six years, IFAD has been actively strengthening its capacity to contribute to global efforts to support their achievement. Most recently, IFAD's Action Plan for Improving its Development Effectiveness has transformed the way IFAD does business, and independent evaluation results show significant improvement in the performance and impact of IFAD operations. Improved performance has been combined with growth in the total loan and grants programme, which has averaged 10 per cent per year over the past six years. IFAD is now in a strong position to accelerate the rate of growth of its programme to respond to the unmet demand for investment and knowledge in its partner countries.
3. Over the Eighth Replenishment period, IFAD will continue to focus on its mandate according to its comparative advantage. It will innovate, learn, and respond with agility to the volatility and highly uncertain conditions affecting agricultural development, food security and rural livelihoods. It will scale up its investments in agricultural productivity, including in technologies and practices of adaptation to climate change. It will share its knowledge and experience and expand its partnerships, both to assist other development agencies in scaling up their engagement in the agricultural sector and to increase its impact on national, regional and global policymaking. IFAD will also work more closely with its country-level partners. It will directly supervise most of the projects it supports, while its country presence will strengthen its capacity to engage in a range of country-level processes, including support to project implementation, innovation and learning, engagement in policy dialogue, and partnership-building.
4. IFAD's US\$3.0 billion programme of work for the period 2010-2012, combined with cofinancing at a ratio of 1:1.5 (IFAD to total cofinancing), is expected to result in total investments worth US\$7.5 billion over the 2010-2012 period. To implement the expanded programme of work, IFAD will support larger projects with greater outreach and, where possible, programmatic approaches in support of national priorities. These will create economic opportunities for approximately 60 million poor rural women and men. Of these, approximately 25 million will be in sub-Saharan Africa. Many millions more will benefit indirectly from IFAD's work in strengthening institutional capacities and pro-poor policies in its Member States and internationally.
5. **Financing requirements for the Eighth Replenishment period.** Recognizing the significant role that IFAD can play in helping poor rural people to increase their agricultural productivity and incomes, the Consultation agreed on a total target for the programme of work of US\$3.0 billion for the Eighth Replenishment period 2010-2012.
6. The Consultation noted that Member contributions of US\$1.2 billion will be necessary to finance the proposed programme of work; and they agreed to this

amount as a target for the Eighth Replenishment period. The US\$1.2 billion represents an increase of 67 per cent relative to the Seventh Replenishment.

7. **Actions to be implemented during the Eighth Replenishment period.** The Consultation agreed that, to improve its development effectiveness, IFAD will implement a number of actions during the Eighth Replenishment period. The key actions, elaborated in full in this report and captured in the implementation matrix in annex II, relate to:
- middle-income countries (paragraphs 45-49)
 - fragile states (paragraphs 50-53)
 - country ownership (paragraphs 57-58)
 - collaboration and partnerships (paragraphs 59-61)
 - engagement with the private sector (paragraphs 62-64)
 - gender equality and women's empowerment (paragraphs 65-66)
 - climate change (paragraphs 67-69)
 - environment and sustainable natural resource management (paragraph 36)
 - sustainability (paragraphs 70-72)
 - managing for development results (paragraphs 73-79)
 - consolidating the Action Plan reforms (paragraphs 80-82)
 - human resources reform (paragraphs 83-86)
 - financial management, fiduciary and transparency issues (paragraphs 87-93)
 - improving the implementation of the performance-based allocation system (paragraphs 94-96)
 - achieving and measuring results (paragraphs 97-101)
 - IFAD's grants policy (paragraph 31)
 - a new strategic framework (paragraph 34)
8. **Mid-term review.** The Consultation agreed that a mid-term review of the implementation of the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's resources should be undertaken and its findings presented at an early session of the Consultation of the Ninth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources. The mid-term review will provide an opportunity for members to monitor progress achieved against the implementation matrix and provide further guidance.

Report of the Consultation on the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources

The Governing Council, at its thirty-first session in February 2008, adopted resolution 147/XXXI on the Establishment of the Consultation on the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources. The Consultation – consisting of all Member States from Lists A and B, and 15 Member States from List C, as well as other List C Member States invited to participate in the Consultation as observers – was requested to discuss all aspects of the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's resources and to negotiate the conclusion of that replenishment. The Consultation met five times between February and December 2008. At its fifth session, on 18-19 December 2008, the Consultation finalized its report and decided to recommend to the Governing Council for adoption a draft resolution on the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's resources.

PART ONE – THE GLOBAL CONTEXT

"For years, falling food prices and rising production lulled the world into complacency. Governments put off hard decisions and overlooked the need to invest in agriculture. Today, we are literally paying the price". Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations, June 2008.

The issues referred to in the above statement by the Secretary-General are of such magnitude that their resolution will require long-term commitments by the international community. As outlined in this document, IFAD's transformation during the Seventh Replenishment period has equipped it as never before to help address and resolve these problems.

I. Trends in global and regional poverty and food security

1. **Insufficient progress in reducing poverty and food insecurity.** At the Millennium Summit, the international community committed to halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty and hunger by 2015. Considerable progress has been made in reducing income poverty since then: between 1990 and 2005 the proportion of people living below the poverty line (now set at US\$1.25 a day) dropped from 42 to 26 per cent, and the number of people living in extreme poverty declined from 1.8 billion to 1.4 billion. The global figures, however, mask enormous regional differences. Most of the gains are concentrated in East Asia – particularly China – and South Asia. In sub-Saharan Africa, the proportion of people living in extreme poverty is unlikely to be halved by 2015 without urgent additional actions.¹
2. Global poverty is overwhelmingly rural, and will remain so in the foreseeable future. Three quarters of the extremely poor people in developing countries – over one billion people – live in rural areas. Most poor rural people depend directly or indirectly on agriculture. The poorest are landless sharecroppers, those farming plots of land that are either too small or too dry to provide for their needs, nomadic pastoralists, forest dwellers and subsistence fishers. Indigenous peoples (principally in Asia and Latin America) make up 15 per cent of the world's extremely poor people. Women remain among the most vulnerable and marginalized, and in many countries the exodus of men from rural areas is resulting in a "feminization" of rural economies.
3. Less progress has been made towards reducing food insecurity and child hunger than in reducing income poverty, and in 2007 it was estimated that 850 million children, women and men were malnourished. Globally, more than one in five children under the age of five are still underweight, and the rates are even higher in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.

¹ According to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Report 2008.

4. **New challenges.** Even the fragile gains made are under threat. In 2007 and 2008, food prices on world markets soared, and by early 2008, prices for maize, rice, wheat and edible oils reached their highest levels in nearly 30 years. The immediate causes included the increased price of fuel, feeding into both agricultural production costs and increased demand for biofuels; drought-induced crop failure in countries such as Australia; and low levels of global food stocks, which declined by over 40 per cent between 2002 and 2007. Speculation on the prices of staple commodities and decisions by many countries to restrict trade both exacerbated this situation.
5. The food supply constraints facing the world place at serious risk the progress made in reducing poverty and hunger since the Millennium Summit. According to the World Bank, soaring prices drove 100 million people into absolute poverty in 2008, while the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) estimates that, primarily due to higher food prices, the overall number of undernourished people in the world rose to 963 million.
6. Although prices have fallen back from their peak earlier this year, profound concerns remain about the volatility of food, fuel and fertilizer prices and ensuring an adequate agricultural supply response to meet rising food demand. Price volatility severely reduces the ability of poor rural people to take crucial decisions such as what to grow, and to use their meagre resources most effectively. The impact of the global financial crisis is an additional concern. The implications for poor rural people are not yet clear, but they are likely to be adversely affected in several ways if, as seems likely, it leads to reduced investment and tighter budgets.
7. Recent events make all predictions subject to a wide margin of error, but it is likely that, looking to the future, prices will remain volatile for some time and that, due to a range of structural factors, the underlying trend of food prices will be upward; thus, food prices are expected to remain significantly higher than their 2004 levels. These structural factors will include the following:
 - Since the mid-1980s, population growth has been outstripping food productivity growth. Annual growth in yields of cereals has declined from 2-5 per cent in the 1970s and 1980s to only 1-2 per cent in the mid-1990s; while population growth combined with rapid economic growth has resulted in a rapid increase in per capita cereal consumption. The World Bank projects that demand for food will rise by a further 50 per cent by 2030.
 - The conditions for expanded production have become increasingly difficult. There has been a significant slowing of technical change in food production, in large part because of the slowdown in spending on agricultural research and the delivery of new technologies and in part, too, because of slow diffusion of available technologies. In the past, increased production could also come from expanding the land under cultivation, but today this is an increasingly limited option in much of the world.² Meanwhile, water needed for irrigated agriculture is becoming increasingly scarce in many developing countries because of unsustainable rates of groundwater extraction and heightened competition from other users.
 - Climate change will have an ever-greater effect on food prices and food security. The combined impact of higher average temperatures, greater variability of temperature and rainfall, more frequent and intense droughts and floods, and reduced availability of water is already affecting the predictability of food production in all countries. According to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, one third of the population at risk is in Africa, one quarter in Western Asia, and about one sixth in Latin America. Among these, the rural poor are at greatest risk.

² The 2008 Synthesis Report of the International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD) (<http://www.agassessment.org>) concludes that the way to meet the challenges lies in putting in place institutional, economic and legal frameworks that combine productivity with the protection and conservation of natural resources like soils, water, forests and biodiversity.

- Continued distortions and speculation in international grain markets and in markets for farm inputs will continue to contribute to volatility of agricultural prices and farm incomes in the future.
8. The global commercial farming sector is already responding to the new price signals for food commodities. Important as this is, it is the role of the 450 million smallholder farms worldwide, on which a third of the world's population depend, that will determine success or failure in achieving the twin goals of poverty reduction and food security. They have the potential to produce more, providing food for their families and their communities and supplying wider national and international markets; to increase their agricultural incomes; and to manage their land sustainably. Equipping these poor rural people to be part of the solution to achieving global food security must be a priority for the international development community; it is what IFAD exists to do.

II. The return of agriculture and rural development to the centre stage of international development

9. For most of the past quarter-century, agriculture declined steadily as a focus of development efforts. Many developing countries themselves assigned their national priorities to other sectors. Indeed, in 2004 agriculture-based developing countries – typically the poorest of all developing countries – spent an average of only 4 per cent of total budgetary resources on supporting agriculture. Yet this sector represented the single largest economic activity for close to 70 per cent of the population and contributed 29 per cent of GDP.
10. This underinvestment by national governments is mirrored in the pattern of official development assistance (ODA). The amount of ODA to agriculture fell in nominal terms from US\$8 billion in 1984 to around US\$3 billion in 2006, and as a proportion of total ODA from 18 per cent in 1979 to less than 3 per cent in 2006. The decline was across the international development community: multilateral aid to the sector declined in both relative and absolute terms;³ while some bilateral donors withdrew entirely from the sector. Agriculture had become a minor topic in mainstream international development discourse.
11. This changed dramatically over the past two years, but especially in 2008. Agriculture has returned to the top of the international political agenda. As a result of the rapid rise in food prices, food security is viewed increasingly as a global issue of socio-political security. The United Nations Secretary-General launched a system-wide Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA)⁴ to address the immediate needs of vulnerable populations and to build longer-term resilience and contribute to global food and nutrition security. In June 2008, representatives from 181 countries participated in a High-Level Conference on World Food Security: The Challenges of Climate Change and Bioenergy, in Rome, and the following month, the Group of Eight (G-8) members meeting in Hokkaido, Japan, called for a global partnership for agriculture and food and announced a commitment to address the crisis and reverse the overall decline of aid and investment in the agricultural sector
12. The World Bank's *World Development Report 2008: Agriculture for Development* reinforced the centrality of agriculture to development – as a driver of growth for the wider economy, as a livelihood for the majority of people living on less than a dollar a day, and as a provider of environmental services. It pointed out that GDP growth in agriculture is at least twice as effective in reducing extreme poverty as GDP growth originating in other sectors.

³ IFAD has bucked this trend and has been an increasingly significant source of funding, now providing on average 10 per cent of total multilateral aid to the sector. It has remained one of the few organizations supporting productive activities in the rural areas.

⁴ Prepared by a High-level Task Force of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, in which staff from IFAD, as well as FAO and the World Food Programme (WFP), actively participated. IFAD participation helped to ensure that the CFA gave emphasis to building longer-term as well as immediate responses, and in particular to promoting expanded food production by smallholder farmers.

13. New funding sources for agricultural development are also emerging. Private investment, both domestic and foreign, in agricultural value chains is increasing rapidly in many countries. Remittances from migrants not only help rural family members meet their basic needs, but also enable them to invest in agricultural assets. Foundations such as the Rockefeller Foundation and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, both supporters of the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), are becoming important sources of agricultural development financing, and emerging economy donors with growing aid programmes are also supporting the agricultural sector.
14. Despite the new commitment to increasing levels of development assistance, the needs remain enormous, and largely unfulfilled. A number of estimates have been made of the level of overall public investment and foreign assistance needed for agricultural and rural development in developing countries. Among them, the Secretary-General's High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis has suggested that resource requirements for agriculture and rural development in all developing countries could be as much as US\$20 billion per annum.
15. But it is not merely a matter of increased financing. Developing countries and international development agencies will need to confront and resolve major institutional capacity constraints to effective management of large increases in resource flows. As a consequence of the declining importance given to agricultural development and rural poverty reduction over a period of more than 20 years, governments and most international development agencies – with IFAD a major exception - have allowed capacity in this area to dwindle.

PART TWO – IFAD'S ROLE AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

III. The role of IFAD in the global development architecture

16. IFAD was created in 1978 as a joint initiative of developed countries, Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and other developing countries to respond to the food insecurity problems of an earlier era, marked by famines in Bangladesh and the Sahel. The objectives stated for IFAD were: "...to mobilize additional resources... for projects and programmes specifically designed to introduce, expand or improve food production systems and to strengthen related policies and institutions within the framework of national priorities and strategies."⁵ These are as valid today as they were 30 years ago.
17. IFAD is the only international development organization dedicated exclusively to agriculture, food security and rural poverty reduction in developing countries. The support of its Members has enabled IFAD to consistently expand its investment in agricultural and rural development, even at times when almost all other development agencies were cutting their support. IFAD has a track record as a trusted partner of governments and other national stakeholders; one that combines commitment to achieving and measuring development results with its broad-based membership and governance structure. These attributes accord IFAD a strong comparative advantage among the family of international development organizations in working with poor rural communities.
18. IFAD aims to empower poor rural women and men to enhance their productivity, improve their food security and increase their incomes. Its focus is principally on smallholder agriculture, as the main source of livelihoods for poor rural people. IFAD's principal product is projects and programmes that its Member States develop jointly with IFAD and other stakeholders, and manage and implement in collaboration with other national partners and with IFAD support. They range from discrete, IFAD-supported, area-based projects⁶ to multistakeholder sectoral programmes to which IFAD contributes. All support national policy priorities and

⁵ Agreement Establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development, 1976.

⁶ Throughout this report, the term "project" is used to encompass all projects and programmes.

strengthen national capacities, and a majority are cofinanced with other multilateral or bilateral development agencies.

19. The IFAD Strategic Framework 2007-2010, approved by the Executive Board in December 2006, defines the organization's comparative advantage as a combination of three elements:
- Working with its partners – governments, civil society, NGOs, private-sector players and the international development community – to develop and implement innovative projects that fit within national priorities for rural poverty reduction, are consistent with IFAD's objectives, and above all enable poor rural people to increase their agricultural production, food security and incomes.
 - Empowering poor rural women and men by building their skills, their knowledge and their confidence, and by strengthening the capacity of their organizations to bring tangible benefits to their members and influence and hold accountable the institutions and policy processes that affect them.
 - Capturing the lessons from the projects it finances and using the knowledge as a basis for engaging in dialogue with governments and other development agencies on their agricultural and rural development policies and strategies.
20. IFAD is the only IFI that works directly and consistently with marginalized rural populations. All IFAD country programmes and projects are specifically targeted at poor rural women and men, as smallholder farmers, farm workers, small-scale rural entrepreneurs, pastoralists, fishers and landless labourers. In some regions, IFAD works with indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities who have been excluded from mainstream development processes; in others, where the majority of people in the rural areas are very poor, IFAD's work supports broader programmes for rural poverty reduction. Everywhere, reducing gender inequalities and empowering women is a key element of IFAD's work. All IFAD-supported projects focus on one or more of six themes of importance to poor rural people: access to and sustainable management of natural resources, agricultural technologies and production services, market access, rural financial services, off-farm employment, and policy and programming processes at local and national levels. IFAD does not work in the social sectors and does not provide emergency relief.

IV. IFAD's transformation for greater capacity and effectiveness

21. An Independent External Evaluation (IEE) of IFAD was conducted at the request of the membership and reported in 2005. IFAD's Action Plan for Improving its Development Effectiveness was developed to address its findings. It was approved by the Executive Board in December 2005 and incorporated as part of the Consultation report for IFAD's Seventh Replenishment. It became "the principal vehicle for internal change in IFAD over the Seventh Replenishment period". Its overarching goal was to improve IFAD's development effectiveness by addressing three critical dimensions of its performance: relevance, effectiveness (including sustainability) and efficiency – and setting targets for 2009 in each of these areas. In 2006 and 2007, work was conducted in three broad areas: strengthening IFAD's strategic planning and guidance; enhancing project quality and impact; and improving knowledge management and innovation capacity. A fourth area – strengthened human resources management – was also identified as essential to progress and targeted for action.
22. The Action Plan has been implemented vigorously, and it is been assessed by independent reviewers as "a meaningful, serious and multi-dimensional effort at organizational reform".⁷ While key challenges remain – particularly to consolidate

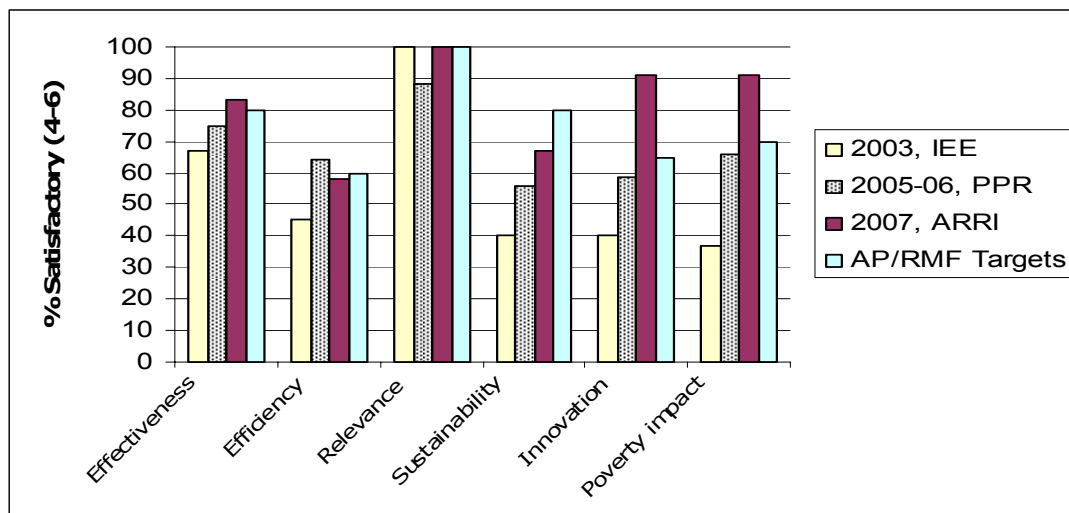
⁷ Assessment of IFAD's Action Plan, Ted Freeman and Stein Bie, on behalf of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), and the Foreign Ministries of the Netherlands and Norway (July 2008).

the reforms carried out and to complete those outstanding, including in the area of human resources – its outputs have transformed the way IFAD does business. Preliminary results show significant improvement in the quality, effectiveness and impact of IFAD operations. The 2007 Report on IFAD's Development Effectiveness (RIDE) concluded that the performance of IFAD-funded projects in 2005-2006 had improved relative to the 2003 baseline of the IEE, in the key areas of effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, innovation and poverty impact. More recently, the draft version of the Annual Report on Results and Impact of IFAD Operations (ARRI) evaluated in 2007 points to "an encouragingly positive picture of the Fund's operations". Although it is a small sample size, evidence from the ARRI demonstrates that IFAD is broadly on track to meet the 2009 Action Plan targets, although more progress is needed with regard to sustainability.

- 100 per cent of projects were assessed as being relevant, meeting the Action Plan target;
- 83 per cent of projects were found satisfactory in terms of their effectiveness in meeting their development objectives, exceeding the Action Plan target of 80 per cent;
- 58 per cent of projects were satisfactory in terms of efficiency, a significant increase from the IEE baseline of 45 per cent and close to the target level of 60 cent.
- There were also marked improvements with regard to sustainability, which was satisfactory in 67 per cent of projects evaluated in 2007, up from 40 per cent in 2002. Substantial effort will be needed to meet the 80 per cent target.

Moreover, 91 per cent of the projects demonstrated satisfactory results in rural poverty impact, with strong performance in promoting physical assets and agricultural productivity. The results are shown graphically in the figure below.

Performance against IEE baseline and Action Plan and Results Measurement Framework targets



Source: Report on IFAD's Development Effectiveness, 2007; Annual Report on Results and Impact of IFAD Operations evaluated in 2007.

Note: PPR: Portfolio Performance Report; AP: Action Plan; RMF: Results Measurement Framework

23. The outputs of all ongoing IFAD-supported projects are estimated using IFAD's Results and Impact Management System (RIMS). Among the cumulative results achieved by the end of 2007: 3.2 million hectares of common property resources were brought under improved management practices and over 142,000 hectares of land were improved through rehabilitation or development of irrigation facilities; 540,000 farmers reported production or yield increases; IFAD-assisted microfinance institutions reported 5.5 million savers and 1.3 million borrowers, the vast majority of whom were women; 11,000 marketing groups were formed or strengthened; 75,000 microenterprises were established or strengthened; and 12,000 village action plans were prepared.
24. The RIDE also reported evaluation results that suggested past weaknesses in terms of engagement in policy dialogue, the development of strategic partnerships, and investment in broader lesson-learning and knowledge management. It found these issues are now more systematically addressed under the new results-based country strategic opportunities programmes (COSOPs). IFAD's country presence and implementation of the knowledge management strategy are also expected to contribute to improved performance in these areas.
25. In terms of aid effectiveness, according to the 2008 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, undertaken by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), IFAD's performance was better than the United Nations as a whole for all nine indicators or sub-indicators measured, and better than other multilateral financial institutions (MFIs) for a majority of them.
26. The RIDE also reviewed IFAD's organizational performance. It found that performance was either on track, or partially on track, against its three operational corporate management results (CMRs) – better country programme management, better project design and better implementation support; while performance was partially on track for all of the four institutional support CMRs – improved resource mobilization and management, improved human resources management, improved risk management and improved administrative efficiency. Performance reflected both the successful introduction and initial mainstreaming across the organization of numerous Action Plan-related initiatives, and the explicit focus placed on achieving results in these areas and the establishment of a results culture within and across the organization.

V. Operational priorities

27. IFAD has combined improved performance with steady growth; the total loan and grants programme has increased on average by 10 per cent per year over the past six years. Today it is one of the largest sources of agricultural and rural development financing in many developing countries, and in 2008 its programme is expected to be close to US\$650 million. The ongoing programme consists of almost 240 active projects and programmes worth a total of over US\$8.2 billion, with a total loan and grant value of US\$4.0 billion.
28. Following its reforms, IFAD is ready to do much more to respond to the enormous unmet demand for investment and knowledge in its partner countries. Over the Eighth Replenishment period, IFAD will continue to stay squarely focused on its mandate and will not move beyond its areas of comparative advantage. But within these, IFAD's role will continue to evolve to enable it effectively to support poor rural people as they face the new and evolving challenges outlined above. The key challenges will be to assist poor rural populations to increase their agricultural productivity for improved food security, and to adapt their livelihoods to increasingly uncertain climatic conditions. IFAD will innovate and scale up its investments in agricultural development; it will share its knowledge and experience and encourage and assist other development agencies to re-engage, or scale up their engagement, in the agricultural sector; it will enhance its capacity to partner others to meet the continuing challenges of rural poverty; and it will use its expertise and experience to increase its impact on national, regional and global policymaking. To do so, it will develop a more flexible workforce with improved skills and knowledge, within an organizational culture focused on results.
29. To achieve its objectives, IFAD will work more closely with its country-level partners. It will be more closely involved in supporting project implementation – during the Eighth Replenishment period it expects to directly supervise most of the projects it supports (the only exceptions being projects cofinanced with other IFIs willing and able to effectively take on the supervision function); and it will draw the lessons and manage the knowledge that it gains from the experience. In 2007 IFAD's Office of Evaluation found that, where it has country presence, IFAD is able to more effectively engage in a range of country-level processes, including support to project implementation, innovation and learning, engagement in policy dialogue, and partnership-building. On the other hand, the evaluation was not able to provide a conclusive view on the most effective form of country presence for IFAD. In December 2007 IFAD presented to the Executive Board its activity plan for country presence for 2008, and in December 2008 it presented a progress report and activity plan for 2009. The Executive Board approved IFAD's plan for 2009, which will involve increasing the number of country offices to a total of 27 and continuing to experiment with different forms of country presence, and focuses above all on countries where IFAD has large programmes. In 2010, IFAD will undertake a self-assessment of country presence and in 2011 it will present a country presence policy to the Executive Board.
30. In many countries, IFAD's programme in agriculture and rural development is already among the largest of any development agency. A US\$3.0 billion programme of work for the period 2010-2012 will enable IFAD to increase its direct impact on rural poverty; and it will strengthen its ability to mobilize cofinancing for increased development impact, help other partners to engage – or re-engage – in agriculture and rural development, and develop its partnerships and networks. IFAD is expecting an overall cofinancing ratio of 1:1.5 (IFAD to total cofinancing – both external and domestic), which is expected to result in a total programme of support worth US\$7.5 billion over the 2010-2012 period. Deepened partnerships with the other IFIs will be critical for achieving this goal. In the light of the G-8 commitment to reverse the decline in aid to agriculture, and thus the likely availability of more cofinancing from these countries, the total could rise higher. As an illustration, cofinancing at the rate of 1:2 would yield a total of US\$9 billion or US\$3 billion per year. This is equivalent to total global ODA for agriculture in 2006. It would,

however, amount to only one sixth of the US\$20 billion per year deemed necessary by the High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis.

31. To realize the expanded programme of work, IFAD will focus on supporting larger projects with greater outreach. Where possible, IFAD will support programmatic approaches aimed at supporting national efforts to transform the agricultural or rural sector. Guided by the 2007 IFAD Innovation Strategy, projects will maintain a strong focus on promoting innovative approaches, technologies and institutional arrangements; increased scale will allow for greater direct impact in terms of poverty reduction, greater capacity to incubate innovations and share the knowledge gained with as wide an audience as possible, and more compelling lessons to be drawn about what works and what doesn't. The grants programme will be more selective, with fewer, larger and more strategic grants more closely linked to the needs of country programmes and more easily and effectively supervised. A revised policy on grants aimed at maximizing the impact of IFAD's limited grant resources and ensuring that they are more strategically used, will be presented to the Executive Board in December 2009.
32. As IFAD's programme of work grows, there will be scope for more efficiency. Strategic partners such as FAO, the World Bank and the African Development Bank will cover some of the project design and supervision costs; while financing fewer, larger projects will make it possible for IFAD to provide more intensive design and implementation support to its partner governments, and to invest more in, and closely monitor, innovative approaches.
33. A US\$3.0 billion programme of work will enable IFAD to provide financing for projects that create economic opportunities for approximately 60 million poor rural women and men. Of these, approximately 25 million will be in sub-Saharan Africa. Many millions more will benefit indirectly from IFAD's work in strengthening institutional capacities and pro-poor policies in its member countries and internationally.
34. The IFAD Strategic Framework 2007-2010 will continue to guide IFAD's work into the Eighth Replenishment period. A new strategic framework will be delivered to the Executive Board in December 2010 to guide IFAD's activities in the period 2011 and thereafter. Areas of work in which IFAD is already engaged, but which will require increased emphasis in the changing global context, include the following:
35. **Increasing agricultural productivity for improved food security.** The increasingly uncertain prospects for global food security call for extra efforts to support poor rural women and men in increasing their agricultural productivity.⁸ To do so, IFAD will work within the framework of the CFA, and will promote new approaches for technology development and dissemination, such as private-public and public-farmer organization partnerships. It will also further strengthen its collaboration with the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), with a view to ensuring effective linkages between the development of essential new technologies and their effective application by poor farmers.
36. **Combating natural resource degradation and the effects of climate change.** In much of the developing world, natural resource degradation leads directly to lower crop yields and, ultimately, the loss of arable land. Developing countries are also confronted by the effects of climate change, which in many cases exacerbate the deterioration of the natural resource base. It is the rural poor – especially women, and in some regions indigenous peoples – who are most vulnerable to the consequences. IFAD will therefore consistently promote sustainable natural resource management and increased resilience by poor rural people. To ensure that IFAD-financed projects systematically incorporate principles of environmental sustainability, it has recently developed and issued to staff new operational safeguard procedures with respect to environmental impact, and it will present these to the Executive Board for review in April 2009.⁹ In addition, the Annual

⁸ Improved food security and nutrition can also make an important contribution to ameliorating the effects of HIV/AIDS and enhancing the treatment processes.

⁹ "IFAD Procedures for Environmental Management and Sustainable Development" build on the evolving approaches of the international community to these issues, and they aim to ensure that IFAD country programmes and IFAD-supported

Report on Results and Impact of IFAD Operations evaluated in 2008, to be presented to the Executive Board in December 2009, will review IFAD's engagement in natural resources and the environment. The Consultation requested an environment and natural resources policy, which could incorporate the climate change strategy referred to in paragraph 69. The Executive Board will consider the contents of this policy, based on its review of the safeguard procedures and the results of the 2009 ARRI. IFAD will also give particular emphasis to assisting poor rural people to adapt to the effects of climate change (see paragraphs 67-69). In addition, and without compromising food crop production or environmental sustainability, IFAD will explore the potential role of biofuels to offer rural communities local energy sources and alternative income-generation options in an environmentally sustainable manner.

37. **Supporting other donors to increase financing to agriculture and rural development.** Some well-established international development agencies that have reduced their involvement in agriculture and rural development, or withdrawn from it completely, now wish to re-engage and expand their support, but are constrained because they have little technical expertise in the sector. Other, newer actors – both development agencies and foundations – lack experience in the sector or in regions in which they are interested to expand. IFAD will actively engage with such partners and potential partners to help them to do more in agriculture and rural development and, where possible, to cofinance projects and programmes with them. The Global Donor Platform for Rural Development, which IFAD currently co-chairs, will be an important vehicle for IFAD's engagement.
38. **Sharing knowledge and experience.** As development agencies look to upscale their assistance to agriculture and rural development, it is critical that they learn from experience. IFAD will share the lessons it has learned from its recent work in agriculture-based rural poverty reduction. It will continue to promote new approaches in its operations and share its knowledge widely with its partners, in line with the knowledge management strategy. The forthcoming Rural Poverty Report, due to come out in 2009, will contribute significantly towards this aim by reporting, inter alia, successful stories of how poor rural women and men are themselves responding to current and emerging development challenges.
39. **Stronger focus on land issues.** Secure access to productive land is critical for the rural poor. In some countries, there is a large rural landless population. In others, the distribution of land is highly unequal, contributing to extremely skewed rural incomes and opportunities. In many, conflict over land is widespread. In some, the lack of stable land tenure and ownership systems discourages investment; while the weak land rights of indigenous peoples, women and other vulnerable groups facilitate the acquisition of farm and forest land by more powerful or large-scale interests. In line with its 2008 Policy on Improving Access to Land and Tenure Security, IFAD will ensure that the projects it supports meet the principles of "do no harm" and of free prior and informed consent. It will also expand its support to governments that request it, in order to promote the equitable access to land by poor rural people and enhance their land tenure security; it will engage in policy dialogue (continuing to draw upon the "access to land" indicator in its rural sector assessment), and share the knowledge it acquires.
40. **Leveraging international remittances.** The large scale of migrants' remittances being sent back to families in home countries has the potential to positively affect rural development. A recent IFAD study estimated such remittances at US\$300 billion worldwide in 2006 – three times the level of all development assistance. Although remittances may have declined as a result of the global financial crisis, they remain a very significant source of income for many poor rural people. One third of remittances go to rural areas, but only a small proportion of this is used for agricultural investment. Several pilot projects are now under way in Latin America,

projects systematically incorporate principles of environmental sustainability. They include provisions for: (i) improving the environmental quality of IFAD operations; (ii) promoting the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources, with specific references to biological diversity and protected area management, fisheries, and range, forest, wetlands and water resources; (iii) environmental categorization of projects entering the pipeline; and (iv) environmental impact assessments for all projects classified as Category A.

supported by IFAD and the Inter-American Development Bank, to develop innovative ways to enable the families of migrants to use these resources for private agricultural investment. IFAD will pursue opportunities to scale up such initiatives and integrate them into its rural finance work.

41. **Working with organizations of rural producers.** Today, organizations of rural producers are significant actors in many developing countries. They provide services to their members and, increasingly, engage with governments on their behalf. IFAD has already established numerous partnerships with such organizations, and it will build on these. Selectively, it will provide support to them to maximize impact in reducing rural poverty, ensuring their active involvement in the development and implementation of country programmes and projects, and strengthen their voice in policy dialogue.

PART THREE – DELIVERING RESULTS IN THE EIGHTH REPLENISHMENT PERIOD

VI. Differentiated country approaches

A. Overview

42. IFAD's Member States have highly diverse agricultural sectors and profoundly different patterns of rural poverty. IFAD will tailor its tools, strategy and approaches to respond to the very different needs and demands of its Members, and it will look to streamline its procedures in countries with a consistent and proven track record of success in implementing IFAD-supported projects and programmes. In all cases, innovation, learning and the sharing of the knowledge IFAD has accumulated about what works and what does not, will be rigorously pursued, to enable IFAD to influence policies at the national level, and to feed into IFAD's advocacy work at the international level.
43. Most of IFAD's work during the Eighth Replenishment period will be in low-income countries. Sub-Saharan Africa is the region where least progress has been made towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and in increasing agricultural productivity (many countries are net food importers). It is also where climate change is likely to have the most adverse effects on agricultural production. During the Eighth Replenishment period, and in accordance with its performance-based allocation system (PBAS), IFAD expects to spend 40-50 per cent of its resources in this region. IFAD will be a major partner in agricultural development for many national governments, and will play an important role not only as financier but also in assisting countries to develop policies and institutions that effectively support rural poverty reduction.
44. Notwithstanding high rates of poverty reduction, more poor rural people live in Asia than any other region, and hundreds of millions of them are vulnerable to economic and natural shocks and conflict. Rural poverty in Asia is increasingly located in remote upland areas where agricultural productivity is low, livelihoods poorly diversified and institutions weak. As overall poverty levels continue to fall, a growing percentage of those left behind will be indigenous people or ethnic minorities; most will be women, elderly people and youth. IFAD's work will focus particularly on these groups, and seek to assist the Asian governments develop innovative, effective approaches to reducing rural poverty in these poorer areas.

B. IFAD's role in middle-income countries

45. Most of IFAD's operations are designed to benefit poor rural people in low-income countries. However, the Agreement Establishing IFAD, the Lending Policies and Criteria, and the Strategic Framework all require IFAD to address rural poverty in all developing member countries, including middle-income countries (MICs). Moreover, about one third of all people living in absolute poverty live in MICs – a majority of them in rural areas.¹⁰ Ensuring they receive the support they need to overcome

¹⁰ This assumes a measure for absolute poverty of US\$ 1 per day. It is possible that the proportion of the absolute poor living in MICs may change as a consequence of the new measure of US\$ 1.25 per day.

poverty is crucial to meeting the MDGs. Of course, the primary responsibility for reducing levels of rural poverty in MICs – as in all countries – lies with the governments of those countries themselves, but IFAD continues to play a key role in complementing, reinforcing and helping to expand those national efforts.

46. IFAD lends to MICs on non-concessional terms, and they account for 20 per cent of IFAD loans committed. In Latin America most of IFAD's lending is to MICs, and with rising incomes in Asia and the Near East and North Africa, the same is likely to be true for these regions within the space of 5-10 years. IFAD's portfolio in MICs performs substantially better than the average of the portfolio as a whole: the 2006 ARRI reported that project performance in MICs was satisfactory in more than 80 per cent of projects, as compared with 67 per cent for the portfolio as a whole. IFAD's programmes and projects in MICs also generate valuable knowledge that IFAD captures and transfers to other countries.
47. The Consultation recognized that the needs of MICs are varied, and are changing, and that to remain effective IFAD needs to better fulfil its mandate by improving the service that it offers them, ensuring that its engagement with them is relevant, and enhancing the partnerships that these are built on. IFAD has already brought its interest rates into line with other IFIs, by adopting the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) as its reference rate for loans on ordinary and intermediate terms. The Consultation agreed that IFAD should explore further actions (some of which may also be relevant to low-income countries) including:
- More actively promoting South-South cooperation, including by supporting MICs in their efforts to promote knowledge-sharing and innovation in low-income countries. Some MICs have developed leading-edge capabilities in agricultural research and are generating new technologies that are likely to prove essential to the interests of poorer countries. By supporting South-South cooperation, IFAD will increase its overall effectiveness and the sustainability of its efforts.
 - Review the practices of other IFIs regarding application of lending terms and conditions, to identify practices and procedures that may be relevant for IFAD.
 - Establishing voluntary modalities and instruments to enable those countries that may decide to cease sovereign borrowing from IFAD to continue to access its services – including, if demanded, reimbursable technical assistance. IFAD will consider the needs of MICs that have decided to cease sovereign borrowing in the design of the proposal for IFAD's role and instruments relative to private sector engagement (see paragraph 64).
48. The Consultation also recognized that while some MICs may have a declining need for IFAD's project financing, they still value the technical expertise and opportunities for learning that they gain from interacting with IFAD. At the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), once a MIC reaches a certain level of GNI per capita (currently US\$6,465) a dialogue is opened with the country concerned on the continuing need for that country to borrow.¹¹ IFAD will develop a graduation policy consistent with the voluntary practice of other IFIs. It will furnish a framework with objective and transparent criteria that provides for consideration of the interests and wishes of borrowing countries that reach a graduation point.
49. IFAD will present a policy paper on its engagement in MICs to the Executive Board by September 2010, including also the issues raised in paragraphs 47 and 48 above.

¹¹ It should be noted that no countries that have ceased to borrow from IBRD following such dialogue are currently borrowing from IFAD.

C. IFAD activities in fragile states

50. Just over one-quarter of the world's poor live in states identified as fragile by the World Bank;¹² these states are generally more rural and highly dependent on agriculture than are non-fragile states.¹³ They are also the states in which the challenge of reducing poverty and meeting the MDGs (and hence, for development agencies, the challenge of spending resources effectively) is most difficult. Poor rural people in fragile states are especially vulnerable, lacking the resources to cope with man-made or natural disasters and, in many cases, the social coping mechanisms that provide a safety net.
51. Approximately one sixth of IFAD resources are spent in fragile states (as identified by the World Bank). Operations in fragile states take as their starting point respect for the sovereignty of national governments, and they are guided by its 2006 Policy on Crisis Prevention and Recovery, and tailored to the diverse needs of each individual country; following approval of the policy, the PBAS was revised to permit IFAD to make available to eligible countries between 30 and 100 per cent more than their normal PBAS allocation. The role of the United Nations in many of the most fragile states is critical; IFAD will work within the overall United Nations effort and coordinate with the Resident Co-ordinator and/or humanitarian co-ordinator as the overall leader of the United Nations Country Team, as well as with other development agencies.
52. During the Eighth Replenishment period, a key objective for IFAD will be to improve its development effectiveness in fragile states. The Consultation agreed that its approach should be characterized by the following:¹⁴
- A flexible approach to programme and project design, with a strong focus on building the capacity of community and government institutions.
 - More focus on the key issues of vulnerability and resilience, economic empowerment, gender, food security, land rights and natural resource management, and particular targeting of vulnerable population groups including displaced female-headed households, indigenous peoples and rural communities with demobilized combatants requiring reintegration.
 - Greater simplicity in project objectives and activities, to take account of the limited capacity of many fragile states to manage and implement development projects.
 - Attention to mitigating, and responding to, risks of natural disaster and conflict – particularly local conflicts, e.g. over access to natural resources.
 - Expanded knowledge-sharing, including working with partners able to address a broader range of the causes of fragility than IFAD alone is able to do.
 - Cofinancing, wherever possible through harmonized procedures, in order to avoid increasing transaction costs to governments.

¹² This assumes a measure for absolute poverty of US\$ 1 per day. It is possible that the proportion of the absolute poor living in fragile states may change as a consequence of the new measure of US\$ 1.25 per day.

¹³ The World Bank identifies fragile states as low-income countries falling within the threshold of International Development Association eligibility and scoring 3.2 or lower on the Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) index. According to these criteria 34 countries are currently identified as fragile. IFAD's approach for fragile states will apply specifically to those countries listed by the World Bank as fragile.

¹⁴ The approach will also take into account the OECD-DAC "Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations" and other United Nations General Assembly resolutions on the matter.

- Strengthened capacity for analysis to underpin programme and project design and implementation, including through expanded IFAD country presence and direct supervision.¹⁵
 - Particular attention to the management of risk associated with engagement in fragile states, including security of the workforce.
53. The Consultation endorsed the approach, which will be incorporated into relevant IFAD operational guidelines¹⁶ during 2009 and 2010.

VII. Operational effectiveness

A. Aid effectiveness

54. In both its activities at country level and its reforms at the organizational level IFAD is guided by the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. IFAD's Action Plan for Improving its Development Effectiveness has provided a vehicle for the adoption of a management for development results (MfDR) approach, and its operating model is guided, when appropriate, by the Paris principles, while respecting national policies and national sovereignty.
55. IFAD participated in the Third High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Accra in September 2008 and, through the partnership with the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development, supported the initiative to include the agriculture sector in the round-table discussions and rural civil society organizations (CSOs) in the Forum. IFAD also contributed to the drawing up of, and has endorsed, the Accra Agenda for Action and its call for accelerated progress in the three areas of country ownership, building more effective and inclusive partnerships, and achieving and accounting for development results.
56. The Consultation agreed that, during the Eighth Replenishment period IFAD, should:
- Ensure that the partnership commitments of the Paris Declaration, and the three areas of the Accra Agenda for Action, are reflected in all its country-level activities and its organizational systems and processes. It will continue to monitor achievements in all these areas.
 - Continue to add to collective efforts to improve the effectiveness of the United Nations in delivering development outcomes. IFAD will continue to participate actively in Delivering as One initiatives in the eight pilot countries and beyond. It will further strengthen its collaboration with the other Rome-based United Nations agencies, FAO and the World Food Programme (WFP). IFAD will also continue to play an active role in the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and its key committees, to improve the effectiveness of the system as a whole. It will continue to collaborate with other United Nations agencies and IFIs engaged in reform, in order to strengthen its capacity to fulfil its mandate.
 - Continue to report to the Executive Board on progress against the evolving aid effectiveness agenda through the RIDE.

B. Country ownership

57. Country ownership has been a defining feature of IFAD's approach to rural poverty reduction since it was founded, and its importance is today widely recognized as a precondition for achieving development effectiveness. IFAD works with its developing Member States: it assists them in designing projects and programmes that they own and implement, it makes available the resources they require to finance them, and it provides them with technical support to enable them to manage and implement them effectively. Country ownership is also highlighted in the Strategic Framework 2007-2010 and is an objective of the operational

¹⁵ While programme size is the key criterion for prioritizing a country for IFAD country presence, its status as a fragile state is also a criterion.

¹⁶ Including the COSOP guidelines, project design and supervision guidelines and quality assurance and quality enhancement guidelines.

processes and systems established under the Action Plan.

58. The Consultation called for IFAD to strengthen and intensify its efforts to promote country ownership. During the Eighth Replenishment period it will:
- Strengthen national capacities and skills for project design and implementation and policy dialogue, and build the capacity of its own staff to promote country ownership in IFAD operations.
 - Ensure that government priorities drive its COSOPs and that these are developed with the involvement of a range of in-country stakeholders. Wherever feasible, it will support integrated and programmatic approaches. In all its design and implementation processes IFAD will: (a) work in accordance, and when appropriate, with the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action, in cooperation with national governments and with full respect for their sovereignty; (b) actively seek the participation of the targeted rural communities, and assist them to strengthen their organizations; (c) progressively conduct implementation support missions jointly with governments; (d) use country systems where these are adequate and cooperate with others to support the strengthening of systems where needed; and (e) use country presence to facilitate IFAD's engagement with in-country stakeholders and strengthen national capacities.
 - Measure its performance on country ownership both at the country programme and project levels – including through client/partner surveys – and against its commitments under the Paris Declaration. It will report to the Executive Board annually through the RIDE. The ARRI will also provide an independent measurement of the results achieved.

C. Collaboration and partnerships

59. Partnerships are central to aid effectiveness, and to IFAD's organizational model, mission and core business. And as both an IFI and a United Nations agency, IFAD is well placed to work closely with both. A well-defined approach and creative, strategic and effective management of partnerships is essential if IFAD is to be effective in: (a) strengthening the capacity of organizations of poor rural people and fostering sustainable collaboration among farmers, government officials and private-sector representatives; (b) improving the quality, scope and impact of IFAD's operations and its organizational effectiveness and efficiency; (c) drawing on the knowledge of others and sharing its own for replication and scaling up; and (d) mobilizing resources, generating global public goods, and creating the enabling environment needed to achieve the MDGs.
60. During the Eighth Replenishment period, IFAD will adopt a more systematic and strategic approach to partnerships. The Consultation agreed that priorities should be to:
- Further deepen its current strategic partnerships with FAO and WFP, farmers' organizations, the other IFIs and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).
 - Strengthen and expand partnerships – notably with the other IFIs – to increase the level of project cofinancing (paragraph 30) and scale up successful innovations developed through IFAD-supported projects.
 - Establish new partnerships with foundations, new official donors and private-sector actors, and strengthen existing partnerships, such as those with the CGIAR and its member research centres, all with a view to better targeting its support, sharing knowledge and experience, and promoting replication and scaling up for greater results.
 - Promote South-South partnerships for sharing of successful approaches to rural poverty reduction between countries and regions.
 - Build on its participation in United Nations initiatives such as One United Nations and the CFA, and collaborate with others to influence policy and

strengthen harmonization and improve measures of development effectiveness.

- Increase the overall volume, and enhance the strategic value, of cofinancing partnerships (paragraph 30).

61. In support of these priorities, IFAD will review existing partnerships, including all cooperation agreements and memoranda of understanding, with a view to strengthening those that contribute to IFAD's strategic objectives, and ending those that involve high transaction costs and add little value. While this review will be ongoing, IFAD will report to the Executive Board by September 2011 on the success of its efforts to develop a more selective approach to partnerships. On the basis of the review IFAD will consider developing guiding principles and/or a framework to provide conceptual coherence for IFAD partnerships, make clear the expected results from partnerships, and guide staff in working in partnership with others. It will enhance staff skills in identifying, establishing and maintaining effective collaboration and partnerships; and it will strengthen its systems to support partnership management, monitoring and evaluation. Targets for partnerships will be established, and results will be measured and reported on in the RIDE.

D. Strengthening IFAD's engagement with the private sector

62. A strong and diverse private sector, providing agricultural inputs, production and financial services and markets, which poor rural producers are able to access and use, is critical for increasing their agricultural production and incomes. Under IFAD's Private-sector Development and Partnership Strategy of 2005 there is much that IFAD can do – and is doing – to engage with a growing number of private-sector actors and develop partnerships with them. It is, for example, working to link rural producers to export markets and to bring privately-owned financial institutions into rural finance operations.
63. During the Eighth Replenishment period, IFAD will continue to work through its regular operations and within the framework of the IFAD's Private-sector Development and Partnership Strategy, to build the conditions for successful private-sector partnerships between smallholder farmers and other economic agents. Several agencies exist that provide support directly to the private sector, but few if any of them prioritize investments in agriculture that bring direct benefits to very poor rural communities – though some are now considering doing so. IFAD will strengthen its partnerships with these agencies¹⁷ to find ways to stimulate such investments. In 2010, the independent Office of Evaluation will conduct an evaluation of the Private Sector Development and Partnership Strategy, and the findings of that exercise will provide lessons for future engagement.
64. In addition, IFAD will explore with potential partners the need for, and the value added of, a new and additional facility to promote private-sector investment that can stimulate pro-poor economic growth in rural areas. If such a need is identified, a proposal for IFAD's role and instruments, fully consistent with IFAD's mandate, will be prepared and presented for approval to IFAD's Executive Board by December 2010.

¹⁷ These include the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the African, Asian and Inter-American Development Banks, the Inter-American Investment Corporation, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and bilateral agencies such as the German Investment and Development Company, the Agence Française de Développement and Promotion et Participation pour la Coopération économique [PROPARCO], both of France, the Capital for Development Group of the United Kingdom, Swedfund of Sweden).

E. Gender equality and women's empowerment¹⁸

65. Rural women play critical roles in agricultural production and natural resource management; yet they are generally poorer than men, have less access to assets, services and decision-making, are more affected by HIV/AIDS, and are less likely to escape poverty. Yet empowered women can be agents of change and an important force in overcoming poverty. Addressing gender inequalities, particularly by targeting and empowering women, is thus critical to the effectiveness of IFAD's operations and a key aspect of IFAD's poverty targeting strategy.¹⁹ In 2003, IFAD adopted a Gender Plan of Action to bring greater consistency to its efforts to integrate gender into its business processes and operations. Supported by supplementary funding from several members, this integration process has largely taken place. A follow-up Framework for Gender Mainstreaming in Operations was issued in July 2008. IFAD has also collaborated with FAO and the World Bank to develop the *Gender in Agriculture Sourcebook* launched in October 2008. This is an authoritative compilation of good practices and innovative activities to integrate gender into project and programme design.
66. While IFAD's operational framework for gender equality and women's empowerment is well established, the performance of IFAD-supported projects in addressing gender issues has not always been adequate. Two thirds of projects reviewed at completion in 2007 were rated as satisfactory or highly satisfactory on women's empowerment and participation, but one third were not. The mid-term assessment of the Gender Plan of Action found that there are a number of important areas in which IFAD needs to further improve its performance. The Consultation urged IFAD to implement the approaches it has already established. Starting immediately, IFAD will draw upon its own core resources (which may be complemented by supplementary funds) to:
- Build the capacity of IFAD workforce – both Rome- and country office-based – to better analyse the causes of gender inequalities and address effectively gender issues in IFAD country programmes and IFAD-supported projects, in policy dialogue, and in areas such as innovation, knowledge management and communication.
 - Ensure that gender specialists and/or representatives of women's organizations participate in the design of COSOPs and projects, and that projects give particular emphasis to training and capacity-building as a vehicle for the empowerment of women and girls.
 - Strengthen capacity to gather sex-disaggregated data at project level, and report annually on its performance on gender in its operations through the RIDE, wherever appropriate providing sex-disaggregated data.
 - Join the multilateral development bank working group on gender.
 - Review both IFAD's existing Results Framework for Gender Mainstreaming and state-of-the-art indicators, and consult with the African Development Bank and other partners to identify those indicators for mainstreaming gender that are most useful and appropriate for inclusion in the Results Measurement Framework for the Eighth Replenishment.
 - The independent Office of Evaluation will conduct an evaluation of IFAD's performance on gender equality and women's empowerment in 2009. Based on the findings of the evaluation, the Executive Board will consider the need to develop a corporate policy and implementation strategy on gender.

¹⁸ Issues related to gender balance in IFAD's workforce and to gender training are addressed under section VIII.C on human resources reform.

¹⁹ In doing so, IFAD is guided by the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW),

F. Climate change

67. Over the past 30 years, IFAD has worked to assist poor rural people living in marginal or unfavourable agro-ecological conditions to manage their natural resources more sustainably, increase their agricultural productivity, and reduce their vulnerability to climatic shocks. In recent years the need for a more explicit climate change focus has become increasingly apparent; indeed IFAD's support for projects can only be effective if the impact and potential impacts of climate change are fully taken into account in their design and implementation. Many projects now do provide support to enable poor rural communities to adapt to the effects of climate change; IFAD also has some limited experience of helping such communities benefit from mitigation activities. IFAD's operating model provides for a range of new instruments and processes which are increasingly being used to ensure that in country strategies, project design and implementation and national policy dialogue, attention is systematically given to issues of climate change. These include IFAD's safeguard procedures for environmental management and sustainable development (see paragraph 36).
68. IFAD's international policy engagement so far has been mainly through the mechanisms of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It has fitted within a coordinated United Nations system response, and it has focused especially on highlighting the needs of poor rural communities in adapting to climate change and the opportunities they offer for contributing to mitigating its effects. IFAD is working with a range of partners, including the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the UNFCCC's Nairobi work programme on impact, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change; the Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), which is hosted in IFAD; the other Rome-based agencies, FAO and WFP; and the CGIAR and its research centres.
69. The Consultation concluded that IFAD must further strengthen its engagement in climate change issues, as a key means to enabling poor rural women and men to overcome poverty. Specifically, IFAD will:
- Build on the achievements realized so far, and ensure that IFAD activities at the country level are consistently and systematically built upon an awareness of the potential effects of climate change, and that wherever appropriate climate change adaptation is incorporated into project designs, in a manner that is consistent with national policies and supports governments to deliver their climate change objectives.
 - In order to facilitate adaptation in vulnerable countries, give more emphasis in project designs to capacity development in the areas of risk preparedness, diversification of livelihoods, natural resources management, and improvement and implementation of agricultural techniques and technologies.
 - Develop a corporate strategy on climate change, to be presented to the Executive Board for approval by April 2010. The strategy will propose ways of ensuring that IFAD responds speedily, appropriately and in line with its mandate in countries where recurrent climate-related hazards hamper programmes and projects supported by IFAD. The strategy will have a strong operational focus: it will draw on IFAD's current and past experience with both adaptation and mitigation, and on the practices and strategies of other development organizations, and it will serve to ensure a common understanding on key climate change issues and guide their full integration into both IFAD operations and its advocacy work.²⁰

²⁰ The strategy will draw on the forthcoming OECD DAC guidelines on integrating climate change adaptation into development cooperation. It will also refer to the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters (HFA), to ensure that disaster risk mitigation is mainstreamed into IFAD operations, wherever relevant.

- While maintaining its focus on its mandate and comparative advantage, complement its core resources by being open to additional funding that would enable it to scale up its engagement in climate change issues and to meet the additional costs that climate-related challenges impose on investments in development.
- Work with partners to (a) support the development of a post-Kyoto regime that takes account of the concerns of poor rural communities, especially women, and including indigenous peoples, and enables their organizations to have a voice in its design; and (b) work with these communities to benefit from the new regime once it is in place.

G. Sustainability

70. Sustainability is defined as the continuation of benefits after major development assistance has been completed. The IEE rated IFAD's performance on sustainability as satisfactory in only 40 per cent of its projects between 1994 and 2003. More recent data show significant improvement; 67 per cent of projects achieved a satisfactory rating for sustainability according to the Annual Report on Results and Impact of IFAD Operations evaluated in 2007.
71. IFAD's approach to improving its performance on sustainability is built on the following measures:
- Focusing on the achievement of sustainability, and promoting full country ownership, throughout the project cycle.
 - During the project design process: ensuring realism in setting project objectives, identifying exit strategies, analysing and mitigating risks to sustainability, and using the quality enhancement and quality assurance processes to ensure that sustainability issues are fully addressed.
 - Working with target groups to identify and design project activities that respond to their priorities, the opportunities open to them and their capacities.
 - Using direct supervision and country presence to empower project managers to manage for results, absorb lessons learned and respond to new challenges, and identify and address risks as they arise.
 - Clearer sequencing and phasing of institution-building and economic activities, and building the skills and organizations of target groups so that they can engage in financially viable activities and maintain profitable commercial relations with market intermediaries.
 - Engaging in policy dialogue at country level to enhance the sustainability of project results.
 - Ensuring that projects take into account the climate-related and other threats faced by the target group, and assist them to reduce their vulnerability to these shocks.
72. The Consultation urged IFAD to continue working to improve its performance on sustainability during the Eighth Replenishment period. It will report on its performance annually to the Executive Board through the RIDE.

VIII. Organizational effectiveness and efficiency

A. Management for development results

73. IFAD has adopted an MfDR approach to focus the organization on achieving and measuring development results.²¹ It is underpinned by: (a) the clear definition and statement of IFAD's strategic objectives in the Strategic Framework; (b) focusing all systems, processes and resources (human and financial) on achieving those strategic objectives; (c) ensuring that all systems, processes and resource uses, are consistent and aligned with each other; (d) closely monitoring progress in achieving the strategic objectives, and using this information in decision-making and learning; and (e) creating an MfDR culture across the organization. The approach is used to bring operational and organizational performance together into an integrated and coherent system of planning, monitoring and accountability.
74. **Operational effectiveness.** At the country level, IFAD's main planning and monitoring instrument is the results-based COSOP. It serves to align all in-country activities with both countries' national development strategies and IFAD's strategic objectives, and to promote learning and accountability. It also builds stronger synergies among individual projects, and with other relevant development activities in the country. To gauge perceptions of IFAD's in-country performance, the organization conducts client/partner surveys each year. The surveys are concrete expressions of IFAD's support for the Paris Declaration principle of accountability and provide information that IFAD uses to better serve its clients.
75. At the project level, the quality enhancement and quality assurance processes strengthen project design and ensure alignment with corporate priorities. Project status reports and supervision reports provide data for monitoring project performance during implementation, while project completion reports assess performance at completion. These are complemented by project evaluations conducted by the independent Office of Evaluation. IFAD's Results and Impact Management System (RIMS) is used for reporting on project outputs and impact. The RIDE and the ARRI examine IFAD's overall programme performance each year. They are IFAD's principal tools for accountability to its governing bodies.
76. IFAD will ensure that its projects and country programmes include state-of-the art results frameworks/logframes and that the Executive Board has sufficient information on which to base project financing decisions. IFAD will update its guidelines for COSOPs, for project design and for grants, and these will include minimum standards for results frameworks/logframes for all three. It will also present to the Executive Board, by April 2011, a revised format for project documents presented to the Board for approval. In addition, it will train relevant staff in the design of results frameworks, so as to ensure that minimum standards are consistently adhered to.
77. **Organizational effectiveness.** IFAD is also using MfDR to improve its management of resources, internal processes and policies – a precondition for enhancing its operational effectiveness. It has set up and operates a Corporate Planning and Performance Management System (CPPMS), which – while still considered "work in progress" – provides an organization-wide framework to focus and manage IFAD's work and align it with its strategic objectives, and to ensure coherence between IFAD's country-level activities and the management of its budget, human resources, internal processes and policies. At its core are eight corporate management results (CMRs) that reflect what IFAD intends to improve within the organization to achieve its strategic objectives. The CPPMS also includes: key performance indicators (KPIs) for tracking progress towards the CMRs; management plans to track departmental and divisional CMR contributions and results; and processes for identifying and managing risks to achievement of the

²¹ IFAD is also building capacity for MfDR in its Member States. For example, through the introduction of results-oriented annual work plans and budgets within the projects it supports, it is tightening the links between project planning and monitoring and evaluation, and in a number of countries it is also strengthening country-level monitoring and evaluation and statistical capacities. IFAD also supports an initiative of the Joint Venture for MfDR to establish communities of practice in Asia and the Pacific, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, as model cases for South-South cooperation and peer-to-peer learning in MfDR approaches.

CMRs. The system is linked to the budget through the results-based programme of work and budget, as well as to the corporate risk register. Within the staff performance evaluation system the CMRs also provide the basis for linking individual staff members' objectives and evaluations to corporate priorities.

78. IFAD has been invited by the multilateral development bank members of the Common Performance Assessment System (COMPAS) to participate in the 2008 survey for the self-assessment of both procedures and processes for delivering results and implementation of the results agenda. This will enable IFAD to compare its practices and performance with those of other Members. The COMPAS group has also developed close communication with the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN).
79. During the Eighth Replenishment period, the MfDR approach will be central to IFAD's efforts to improve its development effectiveness. IFAD will continue to:
- Focus on and measure results at COSOP and project levels, at entry, during implementation and at completion; and review the results achieved annually, to understand better areas of strength and weakness, and strengthen the project cycle as necessary.
 - Refine the CPPMS, to reflect both emerging experience with the indicators used and evolving operational and organizational priorities; and review the results achieved each quarter, taking prompt and responsive management actions as required.
 - Report to the Executive Board on results achieved through the RIDE.

B. Consolidating the Action Plan reforms

80. An assessment of the Action Plan, commissioned in early 2008 by three IFAD Executive Board members²² "provided evidence that the Action Plan is leading to improvements in IFAD's development effectiveness". However, while the overall assessment of the implementation of the Action Plan was positive, it also identified a number of areas where continuing diligence would be essential, including: (a) maintaining the commitment to organizational reform demonstrated at IFAD since early 2007; (b) accelerating progress in effectively dealing with human resources management; (c) maintaining and improving staff morale while effectively realigning human resources; (d) strengthening its focus on innovation and strengthening partnerships for innovation; and (e) solidifying and mainstreaming the knowledge management strategy.
81. The Consultation agreed that, into and during the Eighth Replenishment period, IFAD must respond to these and other challenges. It has already started: in October 2008 new institutional arrangements were established for ensuring coherent implementation of Action Plan outputs, continuing change and reform efforts and addressing new challenges and opportunities to improve IFAD. Other priorities will be to:
- Carefully manage the transition from the first phase of reform under the Action Plan into a second phase of continuous change and deepened reforms.
 - Broaden the coalition of change agents within and across the organization.
 - Pay particular attention to human resources management reform (see section VIII.C).
 - Review its business processes, and modify them where appropriate in order to improve cost-efficiencies, reduce risk and enhance the quality of its operations.
 - Ensure that new business processes are grounded in IFAD's strategic priorities (including innovation and knowledge management) and in its core values.

²² Canada, the Netherlands and Norway.

- Continue to report to the Executive Board on its operational and organizational reforms, principally through the RIDE.
82. IFAD will also continue to actively engage with other United Nations agencies and IFIs both to share the experience and knowledge it has gained in implementing the Action Plan, and to learn from their experience of organizational reform.

C. Human resources reform

83. In order to achieve the ambitious agenda of strengthening IFAD's development effectiveness while expanding its programme of work, the organization needs the right workforce, focusing on the right work at the right time.
84. Human resources reform is being implemented within IFAD's human resources policy. Important building blocks have been put in place, including: the establishment of the Human Resources Management Committee, chaired by the President to ensure continued senior management attention to human resources issues; the development of IFAD's core values; the transparent assessment of the leadership of IFAD managers using 360 degree feedback; the strengthening of the performance evaluation system, which links pay to performance and is a basis for promotions; the establishment of the SpringBoard training programme for high-potential professional staff; the relaunch of IFAD's induction process; the conducting of the 2006 and 2008 staff surveys and follow-up; and investment in technology to reduce transaction costs.
85. The Consultation agreed that IFAD's priorities for human resources reform during the Eighth Replenishment period are:
- **A more flexible workforce.** To be achieved by rightsizing the organization to better achieve its strategic objectives (both through the hiring of talented professionals to sustain its competitive advantage and through a voluntary separation programme); aligning people to corporate priorities; deploying staff in developing Member States; internal movement; and strategically prioritizing the functions to be performed by IFAD staff, consultants and service providers.
 - **A diversified workforce with different and enhanced skills and knowledge.** IFAD will continue to be fully committed to enhanced merit-based recruitment practices. It will also sustain its investment in capacity-building, and in technical and specialist skills to meet the development challenges facing IFAD; ensure accountability for performance and compliance with values; and promote diversity in terms of gender and geography, including improving the gender balance and increasing the proportion of staff from developing countries.
 - **A workforce with high levels of engagement and motivation.** To be achieved by ensuring that, wherever possible, staff performance is assessed relative to IFAD's operational outcomes; that incentives are aligned to results, with good performance rewarded and weak performance challenged; that there is a clear and transparent approach to the accountability of managers; that feedback from staff is acted on; and that career development opportunities for staff are available.
86. IFAD's people strategy for human resources reform was presented to the Executive Board for information in December 2008. This will provide the way forward for future achievements in human resources reform and support the implementation of IFAD's core values. Key performance indicators for human resources reform have been included in the Results Measurement Framework for the Eighth Replenishment (annex I): these will be monitored by management and will be reported annually to the Executive Board through the RIDE. In addition, a separate report on the implementation of the human resources reform agenda will be presented to the Executive Board in December 2009 and 2010. IFAD will also review the results-based incentive systems of other international institutions and report to the Executive Board with options to better align staff incentives with institutional performance by September 2011. In addition, IFAD will contribute to United Nations

system-wide reforms in human resources management through active participation and by being willing to act as a pilot site or laboratory for change, in accordance with IFAD's rules and policies.

D. Financial management, fiduciary and transparency issues

87. **IFAD budgets.** IFAD will improve the organization and presentation of IFAD budgets in order to improve transparency and clarity, to facilitate greater comparability with the practices of other IFIs, and to incorporate evolving best practice in results-based budgeting. Specifically, IFAD management will engage with the Audit Committee of the Executive Board in order to ensure that the preparation of the budget for 2010 and subsequent years integrates the expenditures currently financed under the Programme Development Financing Facility (PDFF) fully into IFAD's administrative budget.
88. **The audit function.** In October 2007, an external quality assessment of IFAD's internal audit function concluded that it generally conforms to the internal audit standards set out by the Institute of Internal Auditors. The Audit Committee welcomed the assessment, and Management, with the support of the Audit Committee, is already taking steps to continue improving the quality and independence of internal audit functions, in line with evolving best practice. Other measures to improve the independence of the audit function include: consultation with the Audit Committee for the appointment and dismissal of the head of the internal audit function, the Committee holding closed sessions with the head of internal audit function, the Committee reviewing and making recommendations for changes to the charter of the IFAD internal audit function, and Management providing Audit Committee members with access to internal audit reports, on request, as is the practice at other IFIs. With the support of IFAD Management, the Audit Committee is also revisiting its mandate to reflect a more proactive role in strengthening internal oversight, enhancing transparency and accountability, ensuring a cost-effective discharge of external audit services, and reviewing risk management. It will reflect these in revised terms of reference and rules of procedures that will be presented for approval by the Executive Board.
89. **Procurement.** In order to ensure that procurement under IFAD-supported projects conforms to international best practice, IFAD Management will present the Executive Board by December 2009 with a review of its project procurement guidelines and their implementation, including a comparison with those of the World Bank and its reference guide to "Fiduciary Management for Community-driven Development Projects", and an assessment of their alignment with IFAD's anticorruption policy. IFAD accepts the use of the borrower/recipient's procurement regulations, as long as they are assessed by IFAD to be adequate and fully consistent with the IFAD Procurement Guidelines and the borrower/recipient has sufficient capacity to implement them.
90. **Disclosure.** The Consultation requested the Executive Board to amend the IFAD Policy on the Disclosure of Documents by September 2009, so that project appraisal documents are disclosed prior to the Executive Board session during which the project is to be considered. For the sake of efficiency and cost neutrality, disclosure takes place through IFAD's public website and documents are provided in their original language. The Consultation also directed the Executive Board to review policy provisions with regard to the disclosure of previously undisclosed documents.
91. **Risk management.** IFAD will continue to mainstream enterprise risk management (ERM) in all its operations and activities. In 2008, IFAD established its Enterprise Risk Management Committee and formulated its risk management policy. It will develop a corporate risk profile and will continue to integrate and embed risk management culture into IFAD's corporate governance initiatives and existing management processes such as results-based strategic planning and the internal control systems. The President will submit an annual report on its risk management activities to the Executive Board through the Audit Committee.
92. **Accountability and transparency.** IFAD has strengthened its accountability mechanisms, including through the establishment of the Sanctions Committee and

the Harassment Investigation Panel. In line with best international practice, in 2009 IFAD will adopt an internal control framework and a financial disclosure policy for senior officers and relevant staff.

93. **Administrative efficiency.** While the programme of work will expand during the Eighth Replenishment period, the administrative budget will not increase proportionately. All business processes will be reviewed and streamlined, investments will be made in information technology, and alternative forms of service delivery will be explored to achieve efficiency gains and reduce transaction costs. IFAD will continue to seek to contain non-operational, administrative costs to zero real growth, while demonstrating increased efficiency in operational costs relative to the programme of work.

IX. Improving the implementation of the performance-based allocation system

94. IFAD's performance-based allocation system (PBAS) provides a mechanism to allocate IFAD's resources among borrowing Member States, taking into account needs and performance. While responding to IFAD's specific mandate and operational priorities, the system shares many of the features of similar systems used by other IFIs and will be maintained during the Eighth Replenishment period. The Consultation agreed that evolving best practices in other IFIs would be considered with a view to improving PBAS implementation in IFAD.
95. Recognizing that country opportunities and conditions change, the Consultation agreed that the Executive Board should consider enabling countries not initially included in the three-year allocation period to be brought into the third year. This would need to be done on the condition that a country or countries with similar country scores are removed from the list, in order to maintain the balance of allocations between the borrowing countries.
96. The Consultation highlighted that adjustments and improvements to the system are integral to its evolution. They requested that the Executive Board mandate the PBAS working group to continue its functions and, as well, review the practices of other IFIs and identify improvements to the system. Possible areas for examination include: the relative weight of different elements of the PBAS formula, the current level of minimum and maximum allocations and the possible need for exceptional allocations for particularly vulnerable countries, in addition to the current support for post-conflict countries. The reallocation approaches of other IFIs would also be examined. The PBAS working group will review and assess all such proposals, which would subsequently be presented to the Executive Board/Governing Council for their consideration and approval.

X. Achieving and measuring results

97. IFAD achieves, or contributes to, results at four levels: country progress in key development outcomes; IFAD's contributions to those outcomes; the operational effectiveness of its country and project activities; and its organizational effectiveness, i.e. its internal planning, management and monitoring systems, tools and processes. Better measurement and reporting of the results achieved is a key element of IFAD's efforts to improve its development effectiveness.
98. Over the past two years, IFAD has established systems to measure, and manage for, results, particularly in terms of its operational and organizational effectiveness. It has also improved and consolidated its reporting; the first RIDE was presented to the Executive Board in December 2007. Some of the key findings of that report are summarized in section IV above.
99. IFAD's Results Measurement Framework for the Eighth Replenishment will enable IFAD to further improve and measure its development effectiveness; and its adoption will contribute to further embedding MfDR across the organization. The framework will measure and report on results at all four levels. It will be based firmly on what IFAD already has in place, while including new indicators where necessary to make it comprehensive. Particular attention will be given to

strengthening IFAD's Results and Impact Management System (RIMS), as the basis for Level 2 indicators, and to focusing them on outcomes as well as outputs. The basic elements of the framework are closely harmonized with those of other IFIs, thus facilitating sharing of experience and comparability.

100. The Consultation endorsed the approach proposed for the Results Measurement Framework for the Eighth Replenishment. The draft framework itself (shown in annex I) will be amended and improved to reflect further results achieved and the emerging experience of using the current indicators for management purposes. In the coming months, IFAD will engage in dialogue with its Members as to appropriate indicators for the framework, and it will take into account their views in finalizing it. The final framework will be submitted to the Executive Board in September 2009, prior to the start of the Eighth Replenishment period. The Consultation stressed the need for simple, measurable and aggregable indicators that can be used by IFAD Management and are accessible to outside stakeholders, to facilitate their understanding of IFAD's impact. The Consultation endorsed the use of the RIDE as the reporting vehicle for the Results Measurement Framework.
101. The Consultation agreed to have a mid-term review of the implementation of IFAD's Eighth Replenishment, which would be undertaken in 2011, and its findings presented at an early session of the Consultation on the Ninth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources. The mid-term review will provide an opportunity for Members to monitor progress achieved against the implementation matrix for the Eighth Replenishment period (annex II) and provide further guidance in key objective areas.

PART FOUR – FINANCING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE EIGHTH REPLENISHMENT PERIOD

102. The Consultation agreed on a total target for the programme of work of US\$3.0 billion for the Eighth Replenishment period. Additional resource requirements to achieve this target, including administrative budget, PDFF and IFAD's share of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative debt relief, amount to US\$626 million, giving a total resource requirement of US\$3.626 billion.
103. Loan reflows, loan cancellations and investment income are calculated at US\$1.745 billion. During the Eighth Replenishment period, IFAD will maintain the advance commitment authority (ACA) with a maximum use of seven years of reflows. An ACA ceiling of seven years will result in additional commitment authority of US\$681 million. Together, these amounts reduce the financing gap to US\$1.20 billion.
104. **Member contributions.** The Consultation noted that Member contributions of US\$1.20 billion will be necessary to finance the target work programme over the Eighth Replenishment period 2010-2012. It agreed on US\$1.20 billion as a target for the Eighth Replenishment, and further agreed, based on the practice of the Seventh Replenishment, that the structural gap may not exceed 15 per cent of the target level while striving to reduce it to 10 per cent.
105. **Recommendation.** The Consultation recommends to the Governing Council that it adopt the draft resolution attached as annex IV to this report.

Results Measurement Framework for IFAD VIII

Level 1: Country progress in key development outcomes¹

Development outcomes at country level cannot be attributed to any single actor. However, as IFAD's goal is to empower poor rural people to overcome poverty, monitoring progress being achieved at the country, regional and global levels relative to this goal is critical. The development outcome indicators relevant to this goal will focus on: (a) performance against MDG 1, the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger by 2015, particularly in rural areas; and (b) macro-economic and agricultural sector performance.

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline year</i>	<i>Baseline value</i>	<i>MDG target 2015</i>
Extreme poverty and hunger			
MDG 1: Population living on less than a \$1.25 a day (percentage)	2005	26	21
MDG 1: Prevalence of under-nourishment in population (percentage)	2002-2004	17	10
MDG 1: Children under 5 who are underweight (percentage)	2005	27	17
Number of rural poor (million)	2005	1.05 billion	-
Macro and sector performance, low and middle-income countries			
GNI per capita (Atlas method, current US\$)	2006	2000	
GDP per capita growth (annual percentage)	2006	6.0	
Agricultural value added (annual percentage growth)	2006	4.1	
Crop production index (1999-2001 = 100)	2004	112.4	

Sources: Millennium Development Goals Reports 2007 and 2008, World Development Indicators 2008, *World Development Report 2008*.

¹ Achievements against all indicators will be reported on by region (East Asia and Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Middle East and North Africa, South Asia, sub-Saharan Africa).

Level 2: IFAD's contribution to development outcomes

While success in country-level rural poverty reduction cannot be attributed to IFAD operations alone, IFAD can assess its contribution, by considering the outputs and outcomes of those operations. The framework will measure outputs with a view towards expected outcomes, as a whole and in terms of IFAD's six strategic objectives, in the areas of: land and water management; agricultural technologies and production services; rural financial services; agricultural markets; off-farm employment; and local planning and programming processes.

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline value 2008^{a/}</i>	<i>Targets / Achievements 2012</i>
People receiving services from IFAD-supported projects (million)	29.2	60 ^{b/}
M/F ratio	57:43	45:55
Natural resources (land and water)		
Area under constructed/rehabilitated irrigation schemes (ha)	240 000	
CPR land under improved management practices (ha)	3 996 000	
Agricultural technologies and production services		
People trained in crop production practices/technologies	2 795 000	
M/F ratio	44:56	
People trained in livestock production practices/technologies	912 000	
M/F ratio	38:62	
Rural financial services		
Active borrowers	4 818 000	
M/F ratio	62:38	
Voluntary savers	9 954 000	
M/F ratio	60:40	
Agricultural markets		
Roads constructed/rehabilitated (km)	19 400	
Marketing groups formed/strengthened	17 200	
Off-farm employment		
People trained in business and entrepreneurship	342 000	
M/F ratio	48:52	
Enterprises accessing facilitated non-financial services	9 090	
Planning and programming processes		
People trained in community management topics	318 000	
M/F ratio	26:74	
Village/community action plans prepared	19 800	

^a The values in this column represent cumulative figures associated with all ongoing IFAD-supported projects (source: IFAD's Results and Impact Management System).

^b The target figure represents the number of people expected to receive services from IFAD-supported projects approved during the Eighth Replenishment period 2010-2012.

Note: M/F: male/female

Level 3: Progress in enhancing IFAD's operational effectiveness

IFAD's ability to contribute to country-level outcomes depends largely on how it manages its operations to ensure relevance, effectiveness and efficiency. Results and indicators at this level are more closely linked to IFAD's own actions; therefore, they are not only monitored, but they are also vital elements of IFAD's system for results management. The framework will assess the quality, performance and impact of IFAD country programmes and projects at entry, during implementation and at completion, as well as IFAD's international engagement and partnerships.

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Stage in cycle</i>	<i>Baseline year</i>	<i>Baseline value</i>	<i>2012 targets</i>
Country programme-related indicators				
Percentage of country programmes rated 4 or better for contribution to (a) increasing the incomes, (b) improving the food security, and c) empowering poor rural women and men.	At entry	2008	-	90
	During implementation	2007	85	80
	At completion	2008	-	75
Percentage of country programmes rated 4 or better for adherence to aid effectiveness agenda	At entry	2008	-	90
	During implementation	2007	79	80
	At completion	2008	-	75
Ratio of national and international cofinancing mobilized to IFAD financing for projects and programmes	At entry	2007	1 : 1.1	1:1.5
Project-related indicators				
Percentage of projects rated 4 or better for effectiveness in one or more thematic areas of engagement	At entry	2007	67	90
	During implementation	2007	88	90
	At completion	2007	78	85
Percentage of projects rated 4 or better for impact on measurements of poverty among the target group, such as (a) physical and financial assets, (b) food security, (c) empowerment, and (d) gender equality ^a	At entry	2007	76	90
	During implementation	2007	67	80
	At completion	2007	70	75
Percentage of projects rated 4 or better for innovation, learning and/or scaling up	At entry	2007	77	90
	During implementation	2007	80	80
	At completion	2007	65	75
Percentage of projects rated 4 or better for sustainability of benefits	At entry	2007	61	90
	During implementation	2007	77	80
	At completion	2007	63	80
Average time from project approval to effectiveness (months)	During implementation	2007	15.2	11
Percentage of projects at risk	During implementation	2007	18.7	18
Strengthened international advocacy-related indicators				
Number of global/regional meetings of farmer organizations with substantive IFAD support	n.a.	2008	-	t.b.d.
Partnerships with international organizations for joint policy advocacy expanded or strengthened	n.a.	2008	-	t.b.d.

^a Following reviews of IFAD's existing Results Framework for Gender Mainstreaming and of state-of-the-art indicators, and having consulted with partners, IFAD will identify indicators for mainstreaming gender to be included in the final Results Measurement Framework.

Note: t.b.d. = to be developed

Level 4: Progress in improving IFAD's organizational effectiveness

Improvements in operational performance are dependent on improved organizational effectiveness. The framework will measure achievements against a range of indicators in the areas of resource mobilization and management, human resources management, risk management and administrative efficiency.

<i>Indicator^a</i>	<i>Baseline year</i>	<i>Baseline value</i>	<i>2012 target</i>
CMR 4 – Improved resource mobilization and management			
Rate of return on investment (percentage)	2008	3.5	3.5
CMR 5 – Improved human resource management			
Staff engagement index ^b	2008	70%	75%
Proportion of workforce ^c in programmes ^d	2008	56%	65%
Proportion of workforce from Lists B and C Member States	2008	33%	
Proportion of women in P5 posts and above	2008	30%	
Average time to fill professional vacancies (days)	2007	141	100
Cost per payslip (US\$) ^e	2009	t.b.d.	t.b.d.
CMR 6 – Improved risk management			
Percentage of high-priority internal audit recommendations that are overdue	2008	n.a.	20%
CMR 7 – Improved administrative efficiency			
Budgeted expenses per US\$1 of loan and grant commitments	2008	16.3%	<16.3%

^a An indicator reflecting IFAD's uptake of the recommendations of the independent Office of Evaluation will be developed for inclusion in the final version of the Results Measurement Framework.

^b Composite indicator, derived from selected responses to staff survey.

^c Workforce is defined as IFAD staff, consultants and service providers.

^d IFAD's activity tree defines the workforce according to three main categories: programme, governance and support.

^e The cost per payslip is a standard indicator of administrative efficiency within and between the human resources and finance functions. It is used widely in the public and private sectors, thus facilitating benchmarking. It is measured by dividing the cost of running the payroll by the number of people being paid.

Note: t.b.d.= to be developed

Implementation matrix for the Eighth Replenishment period

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Proposed actions (those involving the Executive Board are shown in bold)</i>	<i>Target date</i>
IFAD's role in middle-income countries	Present a policy paper on IFAD's engagement in MICs to the Executive Board.	September 2010
IFAD activities in fragile states	Introduce key issues relative to fragile states into relevant operational guidelines (including those for COSOPs, project design and supervision, and quality assurance and quality enhancement).	June 2010
Country ownership	Measure performance on country ownership, and report to the Executive Board annually through the RIDE.	December 2009 onwards
Collaboration and partnerships	Report to the Executive Board on the success of IFAD's efforts to develop a more selective approach to partnerships. Establish targets for partnerships, and report results to the Executive Board annually through the RIDE.	September 2011 December 2009 onwards
Strengthening IFAD's engagement with the private sector	If the need is identified, present a proposal for IFAD's role and instruments relative to engagement with the private sector, fully consistent with IFAD's mandate, to the Executive Board.	December 2010
Gender equality and women's empowerment	The independent Office of Evaluation will conduct an evaluation of IFAD's performance on gender equality and women's empowerment in 2009. Based on the findings of the evaluation, the Executive Board will consider the need to develop a corporate policy and implementation strategy on gender. Join the multilateral development bank working group on gender. Report annually to the Executive Board on IFAD's performance on gender in its operations through the RIDE.	* December 2009 onwards
Environment and sustainable natural resource management	Present for the review of the Executive Board "IFAD Procedures for Environmental Management and Sustainable Development". Present a policy on environment and natural resources, which could incorporate the climate change strategy referred to in paragraph 69, to the Executive Board.	April 2009 To be decided (reference paragraph 36)
Climate change	Present a strategy on climate change to the Executive Board. (see also "environment and sustainable natural resource management").	April 2010
Sustainability	Report annually to the Executive Board on IFAD's performance with respect to sustainability through the RIDE.	December 2009 onwards

* The Executive Board will consider a corporate policy and implementation strategy on gender as soon as the evaluation of IFAD's performance on gender equality and women's empowerment, which is to be undertaken by IFAD's independent Office of Evaluation in 2009, is finalized.

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Proposed actions (those involving the Executive Board are shown in bold)</i>	<i>Target date</i>
Management for development results	<p>Update IFAD's guidelines for COSOPs, for project design and for grants, with minimum standards for results frameworks/logframes for all three.</p> <p>Present to the Executive Board a revised format for project documents presented to the Board.</p> <p>Report annually to the Executive Board on results achieved through the RIDE.</p>	<p>April 2011</p> <p>December 2009 onwards</p>
Consolidating the Action Plan reforms	Continue to report to the Executive Board on IFAD's operational and organizational reforms, principally through the RIDE.	December 2009 onwards
Human resources reform	<p>Present to the Executive Board reports on the implementation of IFAD's human resources reform agenda.</p> <p>Key performance indicators for the human resources reform will be reported annually to the Executive Board through the RIDE.</p> <p>Review the results-based incentive systems of other international institutions and report to the Executive Board with options to better align staff incentives with institutional performance.</p>	<p>December 2009, 2010</p> <p>December 2009 onwards</p> <p>September 2011</p>
Financial management, fiduciary and transparency issues	<i>IFAD's administrative budget and PDFF:</i> Engage with the Audit Committee of the Executive Board to integrate expenditures currently financed under the Programme Development Financing Facility (PDFF) fully into the administrative budget.	IFAD's budget for 2010 onwards
	<i>Internal audit:</i> take steps to continue enhancing the quality and independence of the internal audit function in line with evolving best practice.	[to be determined]
	<i>Audit Committee:</i> to present revised terms of reference and rules of procedure for the approval of the Executive Board.	
	<i>Procurement:</i> Present the Executive Board with a review of IFAD's project procurement guidelines and their implementation, including a comparison with those of the World Bank and its reference guide to "Fiduciary Management for Community-driven Development Projects", and an assessment of their alignment with IFAD's anticorruption policy.	December 2009
	<i>Disclosure:</i> Executive Board to amend the IFAD Policy on the Disclosure of Documents, so that project appraisal documents will be disclosed on IFAD's public website prior to the Executive Board session during which the project will be considered.	September 2009
	Executive Board to review policy provisions with regard to the disclosure of previously undisclosed documents.	
<i>Risk management:</i> The President to submit an annual report on IFAD's risk management activities to the Executive Board through the Audit Committee.	Ongoing	
<i>Accountability and transparency:</i> Adopt an internal control framework and a financial disclosure policy for senior officers and relevant staff.	June 2009	

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Proposed actions (those involving the Executive Board are shown in bold)</i>	<i>Target date</i>
Improving the implementation of the performance-based allocation system	Executive Board to mandate the PBAS working group to continue its functions and, as well, review the best practices of other IFIs and identify improvements to the system.	Ongoing
Achieving and measuring results	Present the final Results Measurement Framework for the approval of the Executive Board, prior to the start of the Eighth Replenishment period. Report to the Executive Board on achievements against the IFAD VIII Results Measurement Framework through the RIDE.	September 2009 December 2010 onwards
Grants	Present a revised policy on grants to the Executive Board.	December 2009
Strategic Framework	Present to the Executive Board a new strategic framework to guide IFAD's activities in the period 2011 onwards.	December 2010

Specific reporting requirements under the implementation matrix

<i>Executive Board session</i>	<i>Report to be presented</i>
April 2009	Present for the review of the Executive Board " IFAD Procedures for Environmental Management and Sustainable Development ".
September 2009	Present the final Results Measurement Framework for the approval of the Executive Board, prior to the start of the Eighth Replenishment period.
September 2009	Executive Board to amend the IFAD Policy on the Disclosure of Documents , so that project appraisal documents will be disclosed on IFAD's public website prior to the Executive Board session during which the project will be considered. Executive Board to review policy provisions with regard to the disclosure of previously undisclosed documents.
December 2009	Present to the Executive Board a revised policy on grants .
December 2009	Present to the Executive Board a report on the implementation of IFAD's human resources reform agenda.
December 2009	Present the Executive Board with a review of IFAD's project procurement guidelines and their implementation, including a comparison with those of the World Bank and its reference guide to "Fiduciary Management for Community-driven Development Projects", and an assessment of their alignment with IFAD's anticorruption policy.
*	The independent Office of Evaluation will conduct an evaluation of IFAD's performance on gender equality and women's empowerment in 2009. Based on the findings of the evaluation, the Executive Board will consider the need to develop a corporate policy and implementation strategy on gender.
April 2010	Present to the Executive Board a strategy on climate change (see also the policy on environment and natural resources).
September 2010	Present to the Executive Board a policy paper on IFAD's engagement in MICs .
December 2010	If the need is identified, present a proposal for IFAD's role and instruments relative to engagement with the private sector , fully consistent with IFAD's mandate, to the Executive Board.
December 2010	Present to the Executive Board a new strategic framework to guide IFAD's activities in the period 2011 onwards.
December 2010	Present to the Executive Board a report on the implementation of IFAD's human resources reform agenda.
April 2011	Present to the Executive Board a revised format for project documents presented to the Board.
September 2011	Report to the Executive Board on the success of IFAD's efforts to develop a more selective approach to partnerships .
September 2011	As part of IFAD's human resources reform agenda, review the results-based incentive systems of other international institutions and report to the Executive Board with options to better align staff incentives with institutional performance.
To be decided (reference paragraph 36)	Present to the Executive Board a policy on environment and natural resources , which could incorporate the climate change strategy referred to in paragraph 69.
Each December	Risk management: The President to submit an annual report on IFAD's risk management activities to the Executive Board, through the Audit Committee.
Each December	Report to the Executive Board on achievements against the IFAD VIII Results Measurement Framework through the RIDE.

* The Executive Board will consider a corporate policy and implementation strategy on gender as soon as the evaluation of IFAD's performance on gender equality and women's empowerment, which is to be undertaken by IFAD's independent Office of Evaluation in 2009, is finalized.

List of documents provided to the Consultation and other reference documents made available

Document No.	Title
REPL.VIII/1/R.2/Rev.1	Sessions and workplan of the Consultation on the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources
REPL.VIII/1/INF.2	Closing statement of the Chairperson
REPL.VIII/2/R.2	Meeting the challenge by delivering results: IFAD 2010-2012
REPL.VIII/2/C.R.P.1/Rev.1	Sequence of topics to be considered by the Consultation on the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources
REPL.VIII/2/INF.3	Closing statement of the Chairperson
REPL.VIII/3/R.2	Results and impact
REPL.VIII/3.R.3	IFAD's approach to sustainability
REPL.VIII/3/R.4	IFAD's response to food price increases
REPL.VIII/3/R.5	IFAD's Eighth Replenishment financial requirements
REPL.VIII/3/R.6	Draft outline of the Report of the Consultation on the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources
REPL.VIII/3/R.7	Programme priorities for the Eighth Replenishment period based on US\$3.3 billion in loan and grant operations
REPL.VIII/3/INF.3	Technical note on advance commitment authority
REPL.VIII/3/INF.4	Closing statement of the Chairperson
REPL.VIII/4/R.2	Draft Report of the Consultation on the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources
REPL.VIII/4/R.2/Add.1	Draft Resolution on the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources
REPL.VIII/4/R.3	IFAD's approach to country ownership
REPL.VIII/4/R.4	IFAD's role in middle-income countries
REPL.VIII/4/R.5	IFAD's role in fragile states
REPL.VIII/4/R.6	IFAD's response to the emerging role of the private sector
REPL.VIII/4/R.7	Improving the implementation of the performance-based allocation system
REPL.VIII/4/R.8	Gender equality and women's empowerment: IFAD VIII
REPL.VIII/4/R.9	Collaboration and partnerships for increased impact and effectiveness
REPL.VIII/4/R.10	IFAD and climate change
REPL.VIII/4/R.11	Exchange rates for the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources
REPL.VIII/4/INF.3	Closing statement of the Chairperson
REPL.VIII/5/R.2/Rev.1	Draft Report of the Consultation on the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources
REPL.VIII/5/R.2/Add.1	Draft Resolution on the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources

REPL.VIII/5/R.2/C.R.P.1	Combating natural resource degradation and the effects of climate change
REPL.VIII/5/R.2/C.R.P.2	IFAD's role in middle income countries
REPL.VIII/5/R.2/C.R.P.3	Climate change
REPL.VIII/5/R.2/C.R.P.4	Contingent Contributions
REPL.VIII/5/INF.2	Closing statement of the Chairperson

Draft Resolution on the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's resources

Resolution ___/XXXII

The Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources

The Governing Council of IFAD,

Recalling Article 4.3 of the Agreement Establishing the Fund, which provides that, in order to assure continuity in the Fund's operations, the Governing Council shall periodically review the adequacy of the resources available to the Fund and, if necessary, invite Members to make additional contributions to the resources of the Fund;

Further recalling Governing Council Resolution 147/XXXI, adopted on 13 February 2008, establishing a Consultation on the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources;

Urging those Members which have not yet paid the full share of their previous contributions to the resources of the Fund and those which have not yet deposited their Instruments of Contribution for the Seventh Replenishment to adopt effective measures to complete such payments and deposit such Instruments of Contribution as soon as possible;

Reaffirming its unanimous support for the Fund and its mandate to combat poverty and hunger and noting with great satisfaction the Fund's continued progress in discharging effectively that mandate;

Noting the desire of its Members to maintain an adequate level of annual loan and grant commitments in order to enable the Fund to fulfil its mandate;

Further recalling its Resolution 100/XX on the Provision of Advance Commitment Authority during the Fourth Replenishment Period, adopted on 21 February 1997;

Having considered the Report of the Consultation on the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (2010-2012), contained in document GC 32/L.5 and the draft resolution on the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources attached thereto;

Taking into account the statements made in the Consultation on the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources indicating that a number of Members intend to contribute to the resources of the Fund through pledges of contributions under the Eighth Replenishment, in accordance with the arrangements set forth in this Resolution, it being understood that no commitment in that regard will arise for any Member until the Member concerned has deposited an Instrument of Contribution and that such instrument takes effect in accordance with its terms and conditions consistent with this Resolution and the Agreement Establishing the Fund; and

Acting upon the conclusions of the Consultation on the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources, which has recommended that, in view of the needs of the developing Member States of the Fund in regard to their continued development in the agricultural and rural sectors, the resources of the Fund are in vital need of replenishment so as to enable the Fund to carry out its programme of work for the replenishment period, the Members should be invited to make additional contributions to the resources of the Fund,

Decides:

I. Report of the Consultation on the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (2010-2012)

1. Document GC 32/L.5, containing the Report of the Consultation on the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (2010-2012), is hereby approved and shall form the basis of the Fund's operations. Accordingly, the Governing Council has decided to authorize the replenishment of the resources of the Fund.

2. Definitions

The terms used in this Resolution have the meanings herein set forth:

- (a) "ACA": advance commitment authority conferred by paragraph III.18 of this Resolution;
- (b) "additional contribution": a Member's contribution under the Eighth Replenishment of the resources of the Fund as defined in Section 3 of Article 4 of the Agreement;
- (c) "Agreement": the Agreement Establishing the Fund;
- (d) "complementary contribution": the amount made available by a Member to the Fund during the Replenishment Period on a voluntary basis and referred to in paragraphs II.4(d) and II.5(b) of this Resolution;
- (e) "Consultation": the committee of senior representatives of the Members established pursuant to Resolution 147/XXXI of the Governing Council to review the adequacy of the resources available to the Fund;
- (f) "contribution": the amount that a Member is legally committed to pay into the resources of the Fund under its Instrument of Contribution;
- (g) "Contribution Votes": those votes from the Original, Fourth Replenishment, Fifth Replenishment, Sixth Replenishment Seventh Replenishment and Eighth Replenishment Votes allocated to each Member in accordance with Article 6, Sections 3(a)(i)(B) and 3(a)(ii)(B), of the Agreement, paragraphs II.16(b) and II.17(b) of Resolution 87/XVIII of the Governing Council, paragraph IV.19(b) of Resolution 119/XXIV of the Governing Council, paragraph IV.19(b) of Resolution 130/XXVI, paragraph IV.19(b) of Resolution 141/XXIX/Rev.1 and paragraph IV.19(b) of this Resolution, respectively, on the basis of each Member's contribution to the resources of the Fund;
- (h) "dollar" or "US\$": United States Dollar;
- (i) "Fourth Replenishment Votes": the votes defined generally as Replenishment Votes by Sections 3(a)(ii) and (iii) of Article 6 of the Agreement and distributed under the Fourth Replenishment of the Fund's Resources in the form of Membership and Contribution Votes in accordance with paragraphs II.17 and II.18 of Resolution 87/XVIII of the Governing Council;
- (j) "Fifth Replenishment Votes": the votes defined generally as Replenishment Votes by Sections 3(a)(ii) and (iii) of Article 6 of the Agreement and distributed under the Fifth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources in the form of Membership and Contribution Votes in accordance with paragraph IV.19 of Resolution 119/XXIV of the Governing Council;
- (k) "Sixth Replenishment Votes": the votes defined generally as Replenishment Votes by Sections 3(a)(ii) and (iii) of Article 6 of the Agreement and distributed under the Sixth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources in the form of Membership and Contribution Votes in

accordance with paragraph IV.19 of Resolution 130/XXVI of the Governing Council;

- (l) "Seventh Replenishment Votes": the votes defined generally as Replenishment Votes by Sections 3(a)(ii) and (iii) of Article 6 of the Agreement and distributed under the Seventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources in the form of Membership and Contribution Votes in accordance with paragraph IV.19 of Resolution 141/XXIX/Rev.1 of the Governing Council;
- (m) "Eighth Replenishment Votes": the votes defined generally as Replenishment Votes by Sections 3(a)(ii) and (iii) of Article 6 of the Agreement and distributed under the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources in the form of Membership and Contribution Votes in accordance with paragraph IV.20 of this Resolution;
- (n) "Fund": the International Fund for Agricultural Development;
- (o) "increase in contribution": an increase by a Member, pursuant to Section 4 of Article 4 of the Agreement, of the amount of its additional contribution;
- (p) "instalment": one of the instalments in which a contribution is to be paid;
- (q) "Instrument of Contribution": a written commitment whereby a Member confirms its intention to make additional contribution to the resources of the Fund under the Replenishment;
- (r) "Member": a Member of the Fund;
- (s) "Membership Votes": those votes from the Original, Fourth Replenishment, Fifth Replenishment, Sixth Replenishment Seventh Replenishment and Eighth Replenishment Votes allocated to each Member in accordance with Article 6, Sections 3(a)(i)(A) and 3(a)(ii)(A), of the Agreement, paragraphs II.16(a) and II.17(a) of Resolution 87/XVIII of the Governing Council, paragraph IV.19(a) of Resolution 119/XXIV of the Governing Council, paragraph IV.19(a) of Resolution 130/XXVI of the Governing Council, paragraph IV.19(a) of Resolution 141/XXIX/Rev.1 of the Governing Council and paragraph IV.20(a) of this Resolution, respectively, on the basis of membership of the Fund;
- (t) "Original Votes": the votes defined by Sections 3(a)(i) and (iii) of Article 6 of the Agreement and distributed in the form of Membership and Contribution Votes in accordance with paragraphs II.16 and II.18 of Resolution 87/XVIII of the Governing Council;
- (u) "payment of" or "to pay" a contribution: payment of, or to pay, a contribution in cash or by deposit of promissory notes or similar obligations;
- (v) "qualified contribution": the contribution covered by a qualified Instrument of Contribution as defined in paragraph II.7(c) of this Resolution;
- (w) "Replenishment": the Eighth Replenishment of the resources of the Fund through contributions in accordance with this Resolution;
- (x) "Replenishment Period": the three-year period commencing 1 January 2010 and ending on 31 December 2012;
- (y) "special contribution": a contribution from a non-Member State or other sources to the resources of the Fund as defined in Section 6 of Article 4 of the Agreement;
- (z) "unit of obligation": a freely convertible currency or Special Drawing Right (SDR) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), as selected by each

Member and in which its contribution is denominated in accordance with its pledge as specified in Columns B-1 and B-2 of Attachment A to this Resolution; and

- (aa) "unqualified contribution": the contribution covered by an unqualified Instrument of Contribution as defined in paragraph II.7(b) of this Resolution.

II. Contributions

3. General Clause

- (a) The Governing Council accepts the Report of the Consultation on the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (document GC 32/L.5) and invites Members to make additional contributions to the resources of the Fund under the Replenishment.
- (b) The target level of the Replenishment is established at one billion and two hundred million United States dollars (US\$ 1,200,000,000), which amount shall be contributed in freely convertible currencies. In seeking that objective, the Replenishment has been accomplished through the good will of all Members in making an effort to ensure the availability of a sufficient level of resources to the Fund. In this respect, the Member States shall endeavour to ensure that the target level of the Replenishment is achieved, if necessary, by an increase in their additional contributions.
- (c) While maintaining the target level of the Eighth Replenishment as specified in paragraph II.3(b), the structural gap for the Eighth Replenishment may not exceed fifteen per cent (15%) of the target level. In the event that the structural gap exceeds fifteen per cent (15%) at the end of the six-month period for the creation of new votes specified in paragraph II.4(b) of the Resolution, the target level specified in paragraph II.3(b) shall be adjusted so that the total amount of the pledges received at that date represents at least eighty-five per cent (85%) of the target level. If such an adjustment becomes necessary, the President will immediately communicate the new target level to the Governors, after which paragraph II.3(b) of the present Resolution shall be deemed to have been amended accordingly.

4. Additional, Increase in and Complementary Contributions

The Fund is authorized, in accordance with the Agreement and the provisions of this Resolution, to accept from Members for the resources of the Fund:

- (a) additional contributions in freely convertible currencies from all Members totalling _____¹ United States dollars (US\$ _____¹), contributed in sums as indicated for the respective Members, in terms of the applicable unit of obligation, as set out in Columns B-1 and B-2 of Attachment A to this Resolution;
- (b) with the objective of attaining and supplementing the target level of the Replenishment referred to in paragraph II.3(b) of this Resolution, additional contributions in freely convertible currencies from all Members that increase the additional contributions of Members shown in Columns B-1 and B-2 of Attachment A to this Resolution and pledged in accordance with paragraph II.4(a) above, if the said increase in additional contributions is notified in writing to the Fund no later than a date six months after the date upon which the Governing Council adopted this Resolution. Upon receipt of formal pledges of further additional contributions, the President of the Fund shall communicate a revised

¹ To be inserted by the Governing Council upon adoption of this Resolution.

Attachment A to all Members of the Fund no later than fifteen days after the above-mentioned date. In order to assist this process, the President of IFAD is requested to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that the target level of the Replenishment specified in paragraph II.3(b) of this Resolution is attained;

- (c) an increase in contribution to the resources of the Fund for the Replenishment; and
- (d) complementary contributions, not forming part of the pledged contributions included in Columns B-1 and B-2 of Attachment A to this Resolution.

5. **Special and Complementary Contributions**

- (a) **Special Contributions.** During the Replenishment Period, the President may accept special contributions from non-Member States or other sources to the Fund.
- (b) **Complementary Contributions.** During the Replenishment Period, the Fund may accept complementary contributions from Member States. Complementary contributions shall not form part of the pledged contributions included in columns B-1 and B-2 of Attachment A to this Resolution and, accordingly, shall not entitle the said contributing Member State to receive Contribution Votes under paragraph IV.20(b) of this Resolution. After the adoption of this Resolution, the Executive Board may, from time to time, decide upon the use to be made of the complementary contributions so received.
- (c) **Contingent Contributions.** During the Replenishment Period, the Fund may accept additional contributions under paragraph II.4(a), II.4(b) and II.4(c) of this Resolution from Member States, part of which contributions may be contingent upon the completion of specific actions as agreed on in the Replenishment Consultation Report with regard to the introduction of Human Resources Reform, policies on fragile states, climate change and gender, as well as enhanced cooperation and partnership. Contingent contributions shall form part of the pledged contributions included in columns B-1 and B-2 of Attachment A to this Resolution and shall entitle the said contributing Member State to receive Contribution Votes under paragraph IV.19(b) of this Resolution. Such contingent contributions shall not be deemed as receivables for the purpose of accounting provisions until such time as the contingent action shall have occurred.

6. **Miscellaneous operations**

During the Replenishment period, the Executive Board and the President are encouraged to examine opportunities to supplement the resources of the Fund by using the Fund's power to perform financial and technical services, including the administration of resources and acting as trustee, that are consistent with the objective and functions of the Fund. Operations involved in the performance of such financial services shall not be on the account of the Fund.

7. **Instrument of Contribution**

- (a) **General Clause**
 - (i) Members making contributions under this Resolution shall deposit with the Fund, not later than a date six months after the date of the adoption of this Resolution, an Instrument of Contribution² specifying therein the amount of its contribution in the applicable

² An illustrative format of an Instrument of Contribution is given in Attachment D to this Resolution, which a Member may follow in preparing its Instrument of Contribution.

unit of obligation as set forth in Columns B-1 and B-2 of Attachment A to this Resolution.

- (ii) Any Member which has not been able to make a pledge of its contribution under this Resolution may deposit its Instrument of Contribution in accordance with the requirements of provision (i) of this paragraph. The President of the Fund shall take such steps as may be necessary for the implementation of this provision and shall keep the Executive Board informed, in accordance with paragraph II.17 of this Resolution.
- (b) **Unqualified Contribution.** Except as provided in paragraph II.7(c) below, the Instrument of Contribution shall constitute an unqualified commitment by the Member to make payment of the contribution in the manner and on the terms set forth in or contemplated by this Resolution.
- (c) **Qualified Contribution.** As an exceptional case, where an unqualified contribution commitment cannot be given by a Member due to its legislative procedures, the Fund may accept from that Member an Instrument of Contribution that contains a formal notification by that Member that it will pay the first instalment of its contribution without qualification but that payment of the remaining instalments is subject to the enactment of the necessary appropriation legislation and compliance with other legislative requirements. Such a qualified Instrument, however, shall include an express undertaking on the part of the Member to seek the necessary appropriations at a rate so as to complete payment of its total contribution not later than a date three years after the date of adoption of this Resolution, except as the President shall otherwise determine. The Fund shall be notified as soon as possible after such appropriation has been obtained and such other legislative requirements have been fulfilled. For the purposes of this Resolution, a qualified contribution shall be deemed to be unqualified to the extent that appropriations have been obtained, other legislative requirements have been met and the Fund has been notified.

8. Effectiveness

- (a) **Effectiveness of the Replenishment.** The Replenishment shall come into effect on the date upon which the Instruments of Contribution relating to contributions from all the Members have been deposited with the Fund in the aggregate total amount equivalent to at least fifty per cent (50%) of the total contribution to the Replenishment of all such Members as set forth in Column B-3 of Attachment A to this Resolution.
- (b) **Effectiveness of Individual Instruments of Contribution.** Instruments of Contribution deposited on or before the effective date of the Replenishment shall take effect on the date the Replenishment becomes effective and Instruments of Contribution deposited after that date shall take effect on their respective dates of deposit.

9. Advance Contribution

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph II.8(a) above, all contributions or parts thereof paid to the resources of the Fund prior to the date for the effectiveness of the Replenishment may be used by the Fund for its operations, if necessary, in accordance with the requirements of the Agreement and other relevant policies of the Fund, unless a Member specifies otherwise in writing. Any loan and grant commitments made by the Fund on such advance contributions shall for all purposes be treated as part of the Fund's operational programme.

10. Instalment Payments³

(a) **Payment of an Unqualified Contribution**

- (i) Each contributing Member shall, at its option, pay its unqualified contribution in a single sum, in two or in no more than three instalments, as specified in the Instrument of Contribution. The single sum or the first instalment shall be due on the thirtieth day after the Member's Instrument of Contribution enters into effect, and any other instalment shall be due on the first anniversary of the entry into effect of the Replenishment but the balance, if any, of the payment shall be made no later than a date three years after the adoption of this Resolution, except as the President of the Fund shall otherwise determine.
- (ii) Instalment payments in respect of each unqualified contribution shall be, at the option of the Member, either (A) in equal amounts or (B) in progressively graduated amounts with the first instalment amounting to at least thirty per cent (30%) of the contribution, the second instalment amounting to at least thirty five per cent (35%) and the third instalment, if any, covering the remaining balance. In special circumstances, the President of the Fund may, upon the request of a Member, agree to vary the prescribed percentages or number of instalments of a Member subject to the requirement that such a variation shall not affect adversely the operational needs of the Fund.

- (b) **Payment of a Qualified Contribution.** Payment in respect of a qualified contribution shall be made within ninety (90) days as and to the extent each instalment has become unqualified and becomes due in accordance with provision (a)(i) of this paragraph.
- (c) **Payment of an Advance Contribution and Amount of Instalments.** A Member who shall make advance contribution of no less than forty per cent (40%) of its total contribution may, in consultation with the President of the Fund, vary the amounts of the second and third instalments free of any restriction on the size of such instalments prescribed in provision (a)(ii) above, subject to the total amount of its contribution.
- (d) **Special Schedule of Payments.** To the extent that the payments are to depart from the requirements of provision (a)(i) and percentages of instalments specified in provision (a)(ii) of this paragraph, at the time of depositing its Instrument of Contribution, each Member shall indicate to the Fund its proposed schedule of instalment payments.
- (e) **Optional Arrangements.** A Member may at its option pay its contribution in fewer instalments or in larger percentage portions or at earlier dates than those specified in this paragraph, provided that such payment arrangements are no less favourable to the Fund.

11. Mode of Payment

- (a) **Form of Payment.** All payments in respect of each contribution shall be made in cash or, at the option of the Member, by the deposit of non-negotiable, irrevocable, non-interest-bearing promissory notes or other similar obligations of the Member, encashable by the Fund at par on demand in accordance with paragraph II.12 of this Resolution and time schedules agreed with the Fund.

³ Payments from all Members shall be consistent with the provisions of Section 5(c) of Article 4 of the Agreement.

- (b) **Freedom from Restriction of Use.** In accordance with the requirements of Section 5(a) of Article 4 of the Agreement, all freely convertible currency contributions shall be made free of any restriction as to their use by the Fund.
- (c) **Increase in Cash Payment.** To the extent possible, the Members may favourably consider payment of larger portions of their contributions in cash.

12. Encashment of Promissory Notes or Similar Obligations

- (a) The Fund shall encash promissory notes or other similar obligations made as payment of contributions under this Resolution within the Replenishment period or as shall be agreed between the President of the Fund and the Member making such contribution.
- (b) **Accelerated Encashments.** A Member State making a contribution may request at the time of the deposit of the Instrument of Contribution or thereafter to pay part of its contribution through the investment income derived from accelerated encashment of its instalment payments, subject to terms and conditions to be agreed with the Fund.

13. Currency of Payment

All contributions referred to in Columns B-1 and B-2 of Attachment A to this Resolution shall be paid in freely convertible currencies or in SDRs as specified in the respective Instruments of Contribution.

14. Delay in Deposit of an Instrument of Contribution and/or Reduction in Payment

- (a) **Option of Commensurate Modification.** In the case of an undue delay in the deposit of an Instrument of Contribution or in payment or of substantial reduction in its contribution by a Member, any other Member may, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in this Resolution, at its option, after consultation with the Executive Board, make a commensurate modification, *ad interim*, in its schedule of payment or amount of contribution. In exercising this option, a Member shall act solely with a view to safeguarding the objectives of the Replenishment and avoiding any significant disparity between the relative proportion of Members' total contributions until such time that the Member whose delay in the deposit of an Instrument of Contribution and/or payment or reduction in its share causing such a move by another Member has acted to remedy the situation on its part or the Member exercising the option revokes its decision taken under this provision.
- (b) **Member not Modifying Commitment.** Members that do not wish to exercise their option referred to in paragraph II.14(a) above may indicate so in their respective Instruments of Contribution.

15. Meeting of the Consultation

If, during the Replenishment Period, delays in the making of any contributions cause or threaten to cause a suspension in the Fund's lending operations or otherwise prevent the substantial attainment of the goals of the Replenishment, the Fund may convene a meeting of the Consultation to review the situation and consider ways of fulfilling the conditions necessary for the continuation of the Fund's lending operations or for the substantial attainment of those goals.

16. Fixed Reference Exchange Rates

For the purposes of freely convertible currency contributions and pledges under this Resolution, the rate of exchange to be applied to convert the unit of obligation into the dollar shall be the average month-end exchange rate of the IMF over a six-month period preceding the adoption of this Resolution between the currencies to be

converted (1 April 2008 - 30 September 2008), rounded to the fourth decimal point. The said exchange rates are set out in Attachment E to this Resolution.

17. **Review by the Executive Board**

The Executive Board shall periodically review the status of contributions under the Replenishment and shall take such actions, as may be appropriate, for the implementation of the provisions of this Resolution.

III. **Advance Commitment Authority**

18. The Executive Board may, from time to time and having regard to the resources of the Fund available for commitment to loans and grants, including investment income and payments and repayments under loans provided by the Fund net of administrative costs, employ an ACA in a prudent and cautious manner. ACA should not exceed seven (7) years of future reflows, as deemed to be within the limits of financial prudence during the Replenishment period. The procedures for the use of ACA during the Replenishment Period are set out in Attachment B to this Resolution and form an integral part thereof. ACA shall come into effect upon the adoption of this Resolution and shall terminate upon a date one year after the end of the Replenishment Period.

IV. **Voting Rights**

19. **Distribution of Original Votes, Fourth Replenishment Votes, Fifth Replenishment Votes Sixth Replenishment and Seventh Replenishment Votes**
- (a) **Original Votes.** The one thousand eight hundred (1 800) Original Votes shall continue to be distributed in accordance with Sections 3(a)(i) and (iii) of Article 6 of the Agreement and paragraphs II.16 and II.18 of Resolution 87/XVIII of the Governing Council on the Fourth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources. Column A-1 of Attachment C to this Resolution, as it may be amended from time to time, specifies the current distribution of the seven hundred and ninety (790) Original Membership Votes. Column A-2 of Attachment C to this Resolution, as it may be amended from time to time, specifies the current distribution of the one thousand and ten (1 010) Original Contribution Votes.
- (b) **Fourth Replenishment, Fifth Replenishment Sixth Replenishment and Seventh Replenishment Votes.** The two hundred and sixty-five point fifty-five (265.55) Fourth Replenishment Votes, the two hundred and seventy-three point nine five five (273.955) Fifth Replenishment Votes, the two hundred and ninety-four point nine six zero (294.960) Sixth Replenishment Votes and the three hundred and seventy-one point two three zero (371.230) Seventh Replenishment Votes shall continue to be distributed in accordance with Sections 3(a)(ii) and (iii) of Article 6 of the Agreement, paragraphs II.17 and II.18 of Resolution 87/XVIII of the Governing Council on the Fourth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources, paragraph IV.19 of Resolution 119/XXIV of the Governing Council on the Fifth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources, paragraph IV.19 of Resolution 130/XXVI of the Governing Council on the Sixth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources and paragraph IV.19 of Resolution 141/XXIX/Rev.1 of the Governing Council on the Seventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources, respectively. Column B-1 of Attachment C to this Resolution, as it may be amended from time to time, specifies the current distribution of the Fourth Replenishment Membership Votes, the Fifth Replenishment Membership Votes, the Sixth Replenishment Membership Votes and the Seventh Replenishment Membership Votes. Column B-2 of Attachment C to this Resolution, as it may be amended from time to time, specifies the current distribution of the Fourth Replenishment Contribution Votes, the Fifth

Replenishment Contribution Votes, the Sixth Replenishment Contribution Votes and the Seventh Replenishment Contribution Votes.

- (c) **Effectiveness.** The allocation and distribution of the Original, Fourth Replenishment, Fifth Replenishment, Sixth Replenishment and Seventh Replenishment Votes referred to in provisions (a) and (b) above shall continue irrespective of the entry into force of this Resolution.

20. Allocation of New Votes for the Replenishment

In accordance with Section 3(a)(ii) of Article 6 of the Agreement,

_____ ⁴ (_____ ⁴) new votes are hereby created for the Replenishment ("Eighth Replenishment Votes"). Those votes shall be distributed as follows:

- (a) **Membership Votes.**

_____ ⁴ (_____ ⁴) votes shall be allocated as membership votes, with each Member receiving an equal number of the said votes. Upon any change in the number of Members of the Fund, the _____ ⁴ (_____ ⁴) votes shall be redistributed upon the same basis. Column D-1 of Attachment C to this Resolution, as it may be amended from time to time, specifies the current distribution of Eighth Replenishment Membership Votes.

- (b) **Contribution Votes.** The remaining _____ ⁴ (_____ ⁴) votes shall be allocated as contribution votes to each Member in the proportion that each Member's paid contribution, valued in US\$ at the effective rate for the Replenishment, to the additional contributions made under the Replenishment, as specified in paragraph II.4(a) of this Resolution and as amended by paragraph II.4(b) of this Resolution, bears to the aggregate of the total contributions made by all Members to the Replenishment. For that purpose, a paid contribution shall be deemed to be only the part of a contribution of a Member actually paid to the Fund, in accordance with paragraph IV.21 of this Resolution. Column D-2 of Attachment C to this Resolution, as it may be amended from time to time, specifies the potential Eighth Replenishment Contribution Votes for each Member if all Members pay the pledges specified in Column B-2 of Attachment A to this Resolution. Column D-3 of Attachment C to this Resolution, as it may be amended from time to time, specifies the actual Eighth Replenishment Contribution Votes of each Member.

- (c) **Effectiveness.** The allocation of the _____ ⁴ (_____ ⁴) votes, as specified in provisions (a) and (b) above, shall enter into effect upon the date on which the period specified in paragraph II.4(b) of this Resolution shall come to an end.

21. For the purpose of the allocation of the contribution votes in paragraphs IV.19(b) and IV.20(b) of this Resolution, a paid contribution shall mean a contribution paid, in a freely convertible currency, in cash or by deposit of promissory notes or similar obligations, with the exception of those promissory notes or other obligations against which an accounting provision is made.

⁴ To be inserted by the Secretariat six months after the date of the adoption of this Resolution (see paragraph II.4(b) above).

V. Reporting to the Governing Council

22. The President of the Fund shall be requested to submit to the thirty-third session and subsequent sessions of the Governing Council reports on the status of commitments, payments and other relevant matters concerning the Replenishment. The reports shall be submitted to the Governing Council together with the Executive Board's comments, if any, and its recommendations thereon.

VI. Revision of the Lending Policies and Criteria

23. Upon proposal of the President, the Executive Board shall submit to the thirty-third session of the Governing Council proposals for amendments to the Lending Policies and Criteria in order to further differentiate between the various levels of concessionality of Fund financing and strengthen the partnership relations between the Fund and the Member States that use its resources.

Summary of Attachment A Eighth Replenishment Contributions of Member States at 13 January 2009

Member State	Amount in US\$ ¹
Austria	16 800 000 ²
Azerbaijan	100 000*
Bangladesh	600 000
Belgium	55 724 726 ³
Brazil	13 360 000
Cameroon	800 000 - 1 000 000 ⁴
China	22 000 000
Denmark	15 306 122 ⁵
Ecuador	50 000
Egypt	3 000 000
Finland	18 270 402
France	53 288 672
Germany	70 000 000 ⁶
India	25 000 000
Italy	80 000 000 ²
Japan	60 000 000
Luxembourg	2 400 000 ⁷
Madagascar	200 000
Netherlands	75 000 000 ⁸
Niger	50 000
Nigeria	15 000 000
Norway	45 500 000 ²
Pakistan	8 000 000
Saudi Arabia	50 000 000 ⁹
South Africa	500 000
Spain	53 288 672 - 60 901 340 ¹⁰
Sweden	57 978 484 ¹¹
Switzerland	20 119 014
Syrian Arab Republic	500 000
Turkey	1 200 000 ²
United Kingdom	65 000 000 ¹²
United States	90 000 000 ¹³
Yemen	1 000 000
Total	920 036 092 - 927 848 760 **

¹ Converted to US\$ amount by applying the average exchange rate as described in paragraph 16 of this resolution.

² Subject to parliamentary approval.

³ Belgium's pledge includes EUR 21 million to regular resources. Belgium also announced the intention to make a complementary contribution for the Belgian Survival Fund, at least as large as that made to the Seventh Replenishment (EUR 15.6 million), subject to parliamentary approval.

⁴ Cameroon has indicated that its pledge will be within the range of US\$800 000 to US\$1.0 million. The exact amount will be communicated at a later date.

⁵ The Danish contribution of DKK 75 million for the Eighth Replenishment is subject to approval by the Board of International Development Cooperation.

⁶ Germany's contribution depends on the following: (i) subject to entry into force of the 2009 federal budget law and parliamentary approval; (ii) pledge will not exceed 6.5 per cent of the total pledges made by Member States upon effectiveness of the Eighth Replenishment; (iii) the unit of obligation will be decided by the German Government at the time of deposit of its Instrument of Contribution at the latest.

⁷ Luxembourg's pledge is 0.2 per cent of the agreed target.

⁸ The Netherlands pledges a maximum of US\$75 million to the Eighth Replenishment based on a target of US\$1.2 billion. If the final target is revised downwards, the Netherlands reserves the right to lower its pledge accordingly, in order not to exceed its percentage share of 6.25 of the target.

⁹ The contribution of US\$50 million by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia consists of US\$20 million as the Kingdom's regular contribution to the Eighth Replenishment and US\$30 million as a complementary contribution to the Replenishment which would be utilized to increase food production in low-income countries.

¹⁰ Spain has indicated that its pledge will be within the range of EUR 35 million to EUR 40 million. The exact amount will be communicated at a later date.

¹¹ Sweden's pledge will not exceed SEK 360 million and should correspond to not more than 5.4 per cent burden share of the total pledges.

¹² The United Kingdom's pledge will be contingent on performance against commitments agreed on in the Report of the Consultation on the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources, in accordance with paragraph 5(c) of this resolution.

¹³ Subject to approval through the budget process and congressional appropriation.

* This amount has been paid as an advance contribution, but no pledge has yet been received.

** The totals for the Eighth Replenishment reflect the pledges made to date. However, a number of countries have yet to announce their pledges. A number of countries also gave indications of their pledges pending formal confirmation of their precise contribution. This table will be updated periodically to reflect the additional pledges.

Eighth Replenishment Contributions of Member States at 13 January 2009

Member State	A. Previous contributions (US\$)				B. Contributions pledged to Eighth Replenishment			
	Cumulative contributions in convertible currencies to IFAD's replenishments (Initial to Sixth)		Seventh Replenishment ²		Unit of obligation ³	Amount of contribution in unit of obligation	Amount in US\$ ⁴	Equivalent in SDR ⁵
	Pledges A-1	Payments ¹ A-2	Pledges A-3	Payments ¹ A-4				
Afghanistan					US\$			
Albania	30 000	30 000	10 000	10 000	US\$			
Algeria	51 330 000	51 330 000	1 100 000	1 100 000	US\$			
Angola	260 000	260 000			US\$			
Antigua and Barbuda	7 000				US\$			
Argentina	7 900 000	7 900 000	2 000 000		US\$			
Armenia	11 200	11 199	7 466	7 466	US\$			
Austria	40 676 757	40 676 757	10 800 000	10 800 000	EUR	11 034 240 ⁶	16 800 000	10 474 800
Azerbaijan	100 000	100 000			US\$	100 000 ⁷	100 000	62 350
Bahamas (The)					US\$			
Bangladesh	3 049 999	3 050 000	600 000	600 000	US\$	600 000	600 000	374 100
Barbados	10 000	10 000			US\$			
Belgium	71 695 129	71 695 129	12 044 199	8 029 466	EUR	21 000 000 ⁷	31 973 203	19 935 292
Belize	205 333	205 333			US\$			
Benin	200 000	196 850			US\$			
Bhutan	105 000	105 000	30 000	30 000	US\$			
Bolivia	1 250 000	1 200 000	300 000		US\$			
Bosnia and Herzegovina			75 000	75 000	US\$			
Botswana	335 000	335 000	75 000	50 000	US\$			
Brazil	42 748 903	42 748 903	7 916 263	7 916 263	US\$	13 360 000	13 360 000	8 329 960
Burkina Faso	166 043	166 043	100 000	100 000	US\$			
Burundi	69 861	69 861	10 000	10 000	US\$			
Cambodia	420 000	420 000	210 000	210 000	US\$			
Cameroon	889 574	889 574	793 713	793 713	US\$	525 440 - 656 800 ⁸	800 000 - 1 000 000	498 800 - 623 500
Canada	175 936 291	175 936 291	30 600 000	30 600 000	CAD			
Cape Verde	46 000	26 000			US\$			
Central African Republic	82 127	19 521			US\$			
Chad	30 000		30 000		US\$			
Chile	700 000	700 000	100 000	100 000	US\$			
China	40 700 000	40 700 000	16 000 000	11 000 000	US\$	22 000 000	22 000 000	13 717 000

Eighth Replenishment Contributions of Member States at 13 January 2009

Member State	A. Previous contributions (US\$)				B. Contributions pledged to Eighth Replenishment			
	Cumulative contributions in convertible currencies to IFAD's replenishments (Initial to Sixth)		Seventh Replenishment ²		Unit of obligation ³	Amount of contribution in unit of obligation	Amount in US\$ ⁴	Equivalent in SDR ⁵
	Pledges A-1	Payments ¹ A-2	Pledges A-3	Payments ¹ A-4				
Colombia	470 000	470 000	170 381	170 381	US\$			
Comoros	25 000				US\$			
Congo	635 553	535 553	300 000	300 000	US\$			
Cook Islands	5 000	5 000			US\$			
Costa Rica	90 000				US\$			
Côte d'Ivoire	3 003 707	1 558 822			US\$			
Croatia					US\$			
Cuba	500 000				US\$			
Cyprus	162 000	162 000	30 000	30 000	US\$			
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	850 000	250 000	20 000		US\$			
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 180 000	1 180 000	200 000		US\$			
Denmark	109 329 315	109 329 315	9 883 702	6 589 135	DKK	75 000 000 ⁹	15 306 122	9 543 367
Djibouti	31 000	6 000			US\$			
Dominica	54 987	54 987			US\$			
Dominican Republic	270 000	83 551			US\$			
Ecuador	790 993	790 993			US\$	50 000	50 000	31 175
Egypt	14 000 000	14 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	US\$	3 000 000	3 000 000	1 870 500
El Salvador	100 000	100 000			US\$			
Equatorial Guinea	10 000				US\$			
Eritrea	20 000	20 000	10 000		US\$			
Ethiopia	190 869	190 869	30 000	30 000	US\$			
Fiji	230 000	194 229	10 000	10 000	US\$			
Finland	33 693 397	33 693 397	8 000 000	4 910 988	EUR	12 000 000	18 270 402	11 391 596
France	203 527 915	203 527 915	29 465 930	19 643 953	EUR	35 000 000	53 288 672	33 225 487
Gabon	5 594 566	3 296 894	14 542	14 542	US\$			
Gambia (The)	45 086	45 086			US\$			
Georgia	10 000				US\$			
Germany	282 462 671	282 462 671	40 000 000	26 000 000			70 000 000 ¹⁰	43 645 000
Ghana	1 266 487	1 266 487	400 000	400 000	US\$			
Greece	2 950 000	2 950 000	1 246 163	1 246 163	EUR			

Eighth Replenishment Contributions of Member States at 13 January 2009

Member State	A. Previous contributions (US\$)				B. Contributions pledged to Eighth Replenishment			
	Cumulative contributions in convertible currencies to IFAD's replenishments (Initial to Sixth)		Seventh Replenishment ²		Unit of obligation ³	Amount of contribution in unit of obligation	Amount in US\$ ⁴	Equivalent in SDR ⁵
	Pledges A-1	Payments ¹ A-2	Pledges A-3	Payments ¹ A-4				
Grenada	81 000	75 000			US\$			
Guatemala	793 022	770 354	250 000		US\$			
Guinea	240 000	240 000	70 000	70 000	US\$			
Guinea-Bissau	55 000	30 000			US\$			
Guyana	635 379	635 379			US\$			
Haiti	130 000	107 118			US\$			
Honduras	801 356	801 356			US\$			
Iceland	5 000	5 000	300 000	300 000	US\$			
India	55 249 313	55 249 313	17 000 000	11 000 000	US\$	25 000 000	25 000 000	15 587 500
Indonesia	41 959 000	41 959 000	5 000 000	3 000 000	US\$			
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	167 995 000	13 825 500			US\$			
Iraq	53 099 000	6 283 200	2 000 000	1 340 000	US\$			
Ireland	6 453 440	6 453 440	8 460 658	6 005 164	EUR			
Israel	450 000	300 000			US\$			
Italy	205 866 505	205 866 505	51 005 525		EUR	52 544 000 ⁶	80 000 000	49 880 000
Jamaica	325 229	325 229			US\$			
Japan	279 746 637	279 746 637	33 000 000	33 000 000	JPY	6 375 300 000	60 000 000	37 410 000
Jordan	740 000	740 000	100 000	100 000	US\$			
Kazakhstan					US\$			
Kenya	3 688 897	3 688 897	100 000	66 117	US\$			
Kiribati	5 000	5 000			US\$			
Kuwait	153 041 000	153 041 000	8 000 000	8 000 000	US\$			
Kyrgyzstan					US\$			
Lao People's Democratic Republic	204 000	154 000	51 000		US\$			
Lebanon	115 000	115 000	80 000	80 000	US\$			
Lesotho	282 908	282 908	100 000	100 000	US\$			
Liberia	89 000	39 000			US\$			
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	88 099 000	45 913 057			US\$			
Luxembourg	2 470 820	2 470 820	798 036	798 036	EUR	1 576 320 ¹¹	2 400 000	1 496 400
Madagascar	279 712	279 712	97 035	97 035	US\$	200 000	200 000	124 700

Eighth Replenishment Contributions of Member States at 13 January 2009

Member State	A. Previous contributions (US\$)				B. Contributions pledged to Eighth Replenishment			
	Cumulative contributions in convertible currencies to IFAD's replenishments (Initial to Sixth)		Seventh Replenishment ²		Unit of obligation ³	Amount of contribution in unit of obligation	Amount in US\$ ⁴	Equivalent in SDR ⁵
	Pledges A-1	Payments ¹ A-2	Pledges A-3	Payments ¹ A-4				
Malawi	133 346	73 346			US\$			
Malaysia	1 000 000	1 000 000	125 000	125 000	US\$			
Maldives	51 000	51 000			US\$			
Mali	60 721	60 721	127 031	127 031	US\$			
Malta	54 985	54 985			US\$			
Marshall Islands [#]								
Mauritania	135 000	22 828			US\$			
Mauritius	270 000	270 000			US\$			
Mexico	29 753 165	29 753 166	3 000 000	2 000 000	US\$			
Mongolia	2 000				US\$			
Morocco	5 800 000	5 800 000	300 000	300 000	US\$			
Mozambique	320 000	320 000	80 000	80 000	US\$			
Myanmar	250 000	250 000			US\$			
Namibia	340 000	340 000	20 000	20 000	US\$			
Nepal	160 000	160 000			US\$			
Netherlands	192 728 206	192 728 206	39 287 907	39 287 907	EUR	49 260 000 ¹²	75 000 000	46 762 500
New Zealand	9 555 336	9 555 336			NZD			
Nicaragua	98 571	98 571	20 000	20 000	US\$			
Niger	244 651	184 586	50 000		US\$	50 000	50 000	31 175
Nigeria	101 459 000	101 458 999	5 000 000	4 710 666	US\$	15 000 000	15 000 000	9 352 500
Niue					US\$			
Norway	147 623 977	147 623 977	32 410 000	21 604 394	NOK	240 135 350 ⁶	45 500 000	28 369 250
Oman	200 000	200 000	50 000	50 000	US\$			
Pakistan	9 600 000	9 600 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	US\$	8 000 000	8 000 000	4 988 000
Panama	166 365	166 365	33 200	24 900	US\$			
Papua New Guinea	170 000	170 000			US\$			
Paraguay	704 842	616 937			US\$			
Peru	760 000	760 000	200 000	200 000	US\$			
Philippines	1 600 000	1 600 000	200 000	23 864	US\$			
Portugal	3 250 001	3 250 001	1 071 429	1 071 429	EUR			

Eighth Replenishment Contributions of Member States at 13 January 2009

Member State	A. Previous contributions (US\$)				B. Contributions pledged to Eighth Replenishment			
	Cumulative contributions in convertible currencies to IFAD's replenishments (Initial to Sixth)		Seventh Replenishment ²		Unit of obligation ³	Amount of contribution in unit of obligation	Amount in US\$ ⁴	Equivalent in SDR ⁵
	Pledges A-1	Payments ¹ A-2	Pledges A-3	Payments ¹ A-4				
Qatar	29 980 037	29 980 037	10 000 000	10 000 000	US\$			
Republic of Korea	10 090 000	10 090 000	3 000 000	2 000 000	US\$			
Republic of Moldova	6 100	6 100	13 000	13 000	US\$			
Romania	150 000	150 000	100 000	50 000	US\$			
Rwanda	163 851	163 851	7 300		US\$			
Saint Kitts and Nevis	20 000	20 000			US\$			
Saint Lucia	22 000	22 000			US\$			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines					US\$			
Samoa	50 000	50 000			US\$			
Sao Tome and Principe	10 000				US\$			
Saudi Arabia	379 778 000	379 778 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	US\$	20 000 000 ¹³	20 000 000	12 470 000
Senegal	272 707	272 707	113 369	113 369	US\$			
Seychelles	19 667	19 667			US\$			
Sierra Leone	18 430	18 430			US\$			
Solomon Islands	35 000	10 000			US\$			
Somalia	20 000	10 000			US\$			
South Africa	500 000	500 000			US\$	500 000	500 000	311 750
Spain	12 341 159	12 341 159	29 465 930	29 465 930	EUR	35 000 000 - 40 000 000 ¹⁴	53 288 672 - 60 901 340	33 225 487 - 37 971 985
Sri Lanka	6 602 001	6 602 001	1 001 000	334 000	US\$			
Sudan	776 810	776 810	250 000		US\$			
Suriname	150 000				US\$			
Swaziland	238 329	238 329	34 800	34 800	US\$			
Sweden	175 604 382	175 604 382	33 169 728	33 169 728	SEK	360 000 000 ¹⁵	57 978 484	36 149 584
Switzerland	78 593 175	78 593 175	16 900 531	11 254 656	CHF	21 300 000	20 119 014	12 544 205
Syrian Arab Republic	700 000	700 000	350 000	350 000	US\$	500 000	500 000	311 750
Tajikistan	400	400	400	400	US\$			
Thailand	750 000	750 000	150 000	150 000	US\$			
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia					US\$			
Timor-Leste					US\$			
Togo	81 491	31 491			US\$			

Eighth Replenishment Contributions of Member States at 13 January 2009

Member State	A. Previous contributions (US\$)				B. Contributions pledged to Eighth Replenishment			
	Cumulative contributions in convertible currencies to IFAD's replenishments (Initial to Sixth)		Seventh Replenishment ²		Unit of obligation ³	Amount of contribution in unit of obligation	Amount in US\$ ⁴	Equivalent in SDR ⁵
	Pledges A-1	Payments ¹ A-2	Pledges A-3	Payments ¹ A-4				
Tonga	55 000	55 000			US\$			
Trinidad and Tobago	100 000				US\$			
Tunisia	2 581 727	2 518 396	600 000	400 000	US\$			
Turkey	15 307 523	15 307 523	900 000	900 000	US\$	1 200 000 ⁶	1 200 000	748 200
Uganda	445 000	245 000	45 000	45 000	US\$			
United Arab Emirates	51 180 000	51 180 000	1 000 000	650 000	US\$			
United Kingdom	176 702 033	170 612 826	50 000 000	17 500 000	GBP	33 852 000 ¹⁶	65 000 000	40 527 500
United Republic of Tanzania	303 882	263 941	60 000	56 505	US\$			
United States	647 674 400	647 215 061	54 000 000	32 775 617	US\$	90 000 000 ¹⁷	90 000 000	56 115 000
Uruguay	325 000	325 000	100 000	100 000	US\$			
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	174 689 000	174 689 000	15 000 000	15 000 000	US\$			
Viet Nam	1 103 000	1 103 000	500 000	300 000	US\$			
Yemen	1 900 000	1 784 316	600 000	591 609	US\$	1 000 000	1 000 000	623 500
Zambia	420 116	293 589	100 000	100 000	US\$			
Zimbabwe	2 103 074	2 103 074			US\$			
Total**	4 441 707 441	4 184 950 945	615 430 237	436 733 227			866 284 570 - 874 097 238**	540 129 669 - 545 000 868**

Complementary contributions to Replenishments

Member State	A. Previous contributions (US\$)***				B. Contributions pledged to Eighth Replenishment			
	Fourth to Sixth Replenishments		Seventh Replenishment ²		Unit of obligation ³	Amount of contribution in unit of obligation	Amount in US\$ ⁴	Equivalent in SDR ⁵
	Pledges	Payments ¹	Pledges	Payments ¹				
Belgium	56 415 563	56 415 563	19 152 855	2 421 240	EUR	15 600 000 ⁷	23 751 523	14 809 074
Canada	1 284 357	1 284 357			CAD			
India	1 000 000				US\$			
Italy	3 874 193	3 874 193			EUR			
Luxembourg	818 409	818 409			EUR			
Netherlands	15 312 075	15 312 075			EUR			
Saudi Arabia					US\$	30 000 000 ¹³	30 000 000	18 705 000
Sweden			6 830 536		SEK			
United Kingdom	10 000 000	7 611 509			GBP			
Total**	88 704 597	85 316 106	25 983 391	2 421 240			53 751 523**	33 514 074**
Total Replenishment**	4 530 412 038	4 270 267 051	641 413 627	439 154 467			920 036 092 - 927 848 760**	573 643 743 - 578 514 942**

¹ Payments in cash and promissory notes, excluding accounting provisions against the encashment of promissory notes at time of drawdown.

² In accordance with resolution 141/XXIX on the Seventh Replenishment of IFAD's resources.

³ The following abbreviations are used for currencies:

CAD: Canadian dollar	GBP: pound sterling	SDR: special drawing right
CHF: Swiss franc	JPY: Japanese yen	SEK: Swedish krona
DKK: Danish krone	NOK: Norwegian krone	US\$: United States dollar
EUR: euro	NZD: New Zealand dollar	

⁴ Converted to US\$ amount by applying the average exchange rate as described in paragraph 16 of this resolution.

⁵ Converted from US\$ amount by applying the average International Monetary Fund (IMF) US\$/SDR exchange rate for the period 1 April to 30 September 2008.

⁶ Subject to parliamentary approval.

⁷ Belgium's pledge includes EUR 21 million to regular resources. Belgium also announced the intention to make a complementary contribution for the Belgian Survival Fund, at least as large as that made to the Seventh Replenishment (EUR 15.6 million), subject to parliamentary approval.

⁸ Cameroon has indicated that its pledge will be within the range of US\$800 000 to US\$1.0 million. The exact amount will be communicated at a later date.

⁹ The Danish contribution of DKK 75 million for the Eighth Replenishment is subject to approval by the Board of International Development Cooperation.

¹⁰ Germany's contribution depends on the following: (i) subject to entry into force of the 2009 federal budget law and parliamentary approval; (ii) pledge will not exceed 6.5 per cent of the total pledges by Member States upon effectiveness of the Eighth Replenishment; (iii) the unit of obligation will be decided by the German Government at the time of deposit of its Instrument of Contribution at the latest.

¹¹ Luxembourg's pledge is 0.2 per cent of the agreed target.

¹² The Netherlands pledges a maximum of US\$75 million to the Eighth Replenishment based on a target of US\$1.2 billion. If the final target is revised downwards, the Netherlands reserves the right to lower its pledge accordingly, in order not to exceed its percentage share of 6.25 of the target.

¹³ The contribution of US\$50 million by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia consists of US\$20 million as the Kingdom's regular contribution to the Eighth Replenishment and US\$30 million as a complementary contribution to the Replenishment which would be utilized to increase food production in low-income countries.

¹⁴ Spain has indicated that its pledge will be within the range of EUR 35 million to EUR 40 million. The exact amount will be communicated at a later date.

¹⁵ Sweden's pledge will not exceed SEK 360 million and should correspond to not more than 5.4 per cent burden share of the total pledges.

¹⁶ The United Kingdom's pledge will be contingent on performance against commitments agreed on in the Report of the Consultation on the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources, in accordance with paragraph 5(c) of this resolution.

¹⁷ Subject to approval through the budget process and congressional appropriation.

[#] This State has applied for membership to IFAD. The Governing Council will take its decision on the application at its thirty-second session.

^{*} This amount has been paid as an advance contribution, but no pledge has yet been received.

^{**} The totals for the Eighth Replenishment reflect the pledges made to date. However, a number of countries have yet to announce their pledges. A number of countries also gave indications of their pledges pending formal confirmation of their precise contribution. This table will be updated periodically to reflect the additional pledges.

^{***} There were no complementary contributions prior to the Fourth Replenishment.

Procedures for the Use of Advance Commitment Authority

1. The main purpose of Advance Commitment Authority (ACA) is to fill shortfalls in the amount of committable resources available for loans and grants that may arise in a particular year.
2. The Executive Board shall ensure that the amount available for commitment under ACA and related disbursement requirements remain within the limits of financial prudence, using conservative assumptions and including a margin for expected loan repayment arrears. The Executive Board shall receive projections in relation to commitments to be made under ACA (expected loan reflows and disbursements) that include safety margins to ensure that the cash-in-hand at any point in time is sufficient to cover the disbursement needs of the Fund.
3. ACA may only be used if the resources available for commitment (i.e. net additional resources received or accrued during the previous year, in addition to unused resources brought forward) are insufficient to complete the approved lending programme in any given year.
4. ACA may only be used to make commitments for loans and grants.
5. The President of the Fund shall ensure that accounting mechanisms are established to show the level of ACA used on each occasion and the loan reflows that are set aside for disbursements arising from such commitments.
6. The President of the Fund shall ensure that accounting procedures are established so that once a commitment for a loan or a grant is made under ACA, the disbursements associated with such commitment are removed from the loan reflows subsequently received in order to avoid double counting.
7. The Executive Board shall approve the total resource commitment to be made through ACA at each session of the Executive Board. In no event shall the maximum amount that may be made available through ACA during the Replenishment Period exceed seven years of future reflows.
8. The President of the Fund shall report regularly to the Executive Board on the status of Resources Available for Commitment, including the management of ACA. This report shall include details on resources available for commitment from assets held in freely convertible currencies (Members' contributions, investment holding, etc.) less liabilities, commitments already made, exclusions from committable resources due to accounting provisions, the current and cumulative amount committed under ACA, the amount of ACA transferred to Regular Resources, and the amount that may be available under ACA for future use, with detailed calculations and assumptions.
9. The use of ACA shall be reviewed by the External Auditor and his findings shall form part of the regular audit of the Financial Statements of the Fund. The External Auditor's report shall be discussed with the Audit Committee of the Executive Board in the same manner as for his report on the Financial Statements of the Fund.

Eighth Replenishment Votes of Member States at 13 January 2009

Member State	A. Original votes			B. Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Replenishment votes			C. Total Original, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Replenishment votes	D. Eighth Replenishment votes					E. Actual total votes ³
	A-1	A-2	A-3	B-1	B-2	B-3		D-1	Contribution votes ¹		D-4		
	Membership votes	Contribution votes ¹	Total votes	Membership votes	Contribution votes ¹	Total votes		Membership votes	Potential ²	Actual	Actual total votes		
Afghanistan	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.934					7.934	
Albania	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.016	3.133	7.950					7.950	
Algeria	4.817	17.324	22.141	3.117	1.183	4.300	26.441					26.441	
Angola	4.817	0.007	4.824	3.117	0.089	3.206	8.030					8.030	
Antigua and Barbuda	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.934					7.934	
Argentina	4.817	1.712	6.529	3.117	1.135	4.252	10.781					10.781	
Armenia	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.008	3.124	7.942					7.942	
Austria	4.817	7.109	11.926	3.117	12.835	15.952	27.878					27.878	
Azerbaijan	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.036	3.153	7.970					7.970	
Bahamas (The)	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.934					7.934	
Bangladesh	4.817	0.437	5.254	3.117	0.963	4.080	9.334					9.334	
Barbados	4.817	0.001	4.818	3.117	0.003	3.119	7.938					7.938	
Belgium	4.817	15.300	20.117	3.117	14.311	17.428	37.544					37.544	
Belize	4.817	0.037	4.854	3.117	0.038	3.155	8.009					8.009	
Benin	4.817	0.017	4.835	3.117	0.054	3.170	8.005					8.005	
Bhutan	4.817	0.009	4.826	3.117	0.044	3.161	7.987					7.987	
Bolivia	4.817	0.105	4.922	3.117	0.335	3.451	8.373					8.373	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.037	3.154	7.971					7.971	
Botswana	4.817	0.030	4.847	3.117	0.117	3.234	8.081					8.081	
Brazil	4.817	6.639	11.456	3.117	12.711	15.828	27.284					27.284	
Burkina Faso	4.817	0.010	4.828	3.117	0.099	3.216	8.044					8.044	
Burundi	4.817	0.024	4.841	3.117	0.005	3.122	7.963					7.963	
Cambodia	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.259	3.375	8.193					8.193	
Cameroon	4.817	0.119	4.936	3.117	0.590	3.707	8.643					8.643	
Canada	4.817	37.323	42.140	3.117	40.609	43.726	85.866					85.866	
Cape Verde	4.817	0.004	4.821	3.117	0.006	3.122	7.943					7.943	
Central African Republic	4.817	0.007	4.824	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.941					7.941	
Chad	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.934					7.934	
Chile	4.817	0.037	4.854	3.117	0.270	3.387	8.241					8.241	
China	4.817	4.088	8.905	3.117	16.166	19.283	28.188					28.188	

Eighth Replenishment Votes of Member States at 13 January 2009

Member State	A. Original votes			B. Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Replenishment votes			C. Total Original, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Replenishment votes	D. Eighth Replenishment votes					E. Actual total votes ³
	A-1	A-2	A-3	B-1	B-2	B-3		D-1	Contribution votes ¹		D-4		
	Membership votes	Contribution votes ¹	Total votes	Membership votes	Contribution votes ¹	Total votes		Membership votes	Potential ²	Actual	Actual total votes		
Colombia	4.817	0.024	4.842	3.117	0.232	3.349	8.191					8.191	
Comoros	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.934					7.934	
Congo	4.817	0.081	4.898	3.117	0.256	3.373	8.271					8.271	
Cook Islands	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.002	3.119	7.936					7.936	
Costa Rica	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.934					7.934	
Côte d'Ivoire	4.817	0.175	4.992	3.117	0.396	3.513	8.505					8.505	
Croatia	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.934					7.934	
Cuba	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.934					7.934	
Cyprus	4.817	0.030	4.847	3.117	0.043	3.159	8.007					8.007	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.076	3.192	8.010					8.010	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4.817	0.360	5.177	3.117	0.054	3.171	8.348					8.348	
Denmark	4.817	11.578	16.395	3.117	31.625	34.741	51.137					51.137	
Djibouti	4.817	0.002	4.819	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.936					7.936	
Dominica	4.817	0.016	4.833	3.117	0.004	3.121	7.953					7.953	
Dominican Republic	4.817	0.009	4.826	3.117	0.022	3.139	7.965					7.965	
Ecuador	4.817	0.137	4.954	3.117	0.150	3.267	8.221					8.221	
Egypt	4.817	1.747	6.564	3.117	4.817	7.934	14.498					14.498	
El Salvador	4.817	0.035	4.852	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.969					7.969	
Equatorial Guinea	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.934					7.934	
Eritrea	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.007	3.124	7.941					7.941	
Ethiopia	4.817	0.035	4.852	3.117	0.048	3.165	8.017					8.017	
Fiji	4.817	0.045	4.862	3.117	0.029	3.146	8.008					8.008	
Finland	4.817	7.710	12.527	3.117	6.721	9.838	22.364					22.364	
France	4.817	45.570	50.387	3.117	36.838	39.955	90.342					90.342	
Gabon	4.817	1.082	5.899	3.117	0.079	3.196	9.095					9.095	
Gambia (The)	4.817	0.007	4.824	3.117	0.009	3.126	7.950					7.950	
Georgia	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.934					7.934	
Germany	4.817	61.658	66.475	3.117	52.039	55.156	121.631					121.631	
Ghana	4.817	0.128	4.945	3.117	0.531	3.648	8.593					8.593	
Greece	4.817	0.402	5.219	3.117	1.280	4.397	9.616					9.616	

Eighth Replenishment Votes of Member States at 13 January 2009

Member State	A. Original votes			B. Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Replenishment votes			C. Total Original, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Replenishment votes	D. Eighth Replenishment votes					E. Actual total votes ³
	A-1	A-2	A-3	B-1	B-2	B-3		D-1	Contribution votes ¹		D-4		
	Membership votes	Contribution votes ¹	Total votes	Membership votes	Contribution votes ¹	Total votes		Membership votes	Potential ²	Actual	Actual total votes		
Grenada	4.817	0.009	4.826	3.117	0.019	3.135	7.961					7.961	
Guatemala	4.817	0.087	4.904	3.117	0.196	3.312	8.217					8.217	
Guinea	4.817	0.042	4.859	3.117	0.078	3.195	8.054					8.054	
Guinea-Bissau	4.817	0.010	4.828	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.944					7.944	
Guyana	4.817	0.073	4.890	3.117	0.157	3.273	8.164					8.164	
Haiti	4.817	0.037	4.855	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.971					7.971	
Honduras	4.817	0.119	4.936	3.117	0.173	3.290	8.226					8.226	
Iceland	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.149	3.266	8.083					8.083	
India	4.817	6.726	11.543	3.117	18.732	21.849	33.392					33.392	
Indonesia	4.817	5.926	10.743	3.117	10.832	13.948	24.691					24.691	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4.817	4.831	9.648	3.117	0.000	3.117	12.765					12.765	
Iraq	4.817	2.195	7.012	3.117	0.657	3.774	10.786					10.786	
Ireland	4.817	1.208	6.025	3.117	4.057	7.174	13.199					13.199	
Israel	4.817	0.052	4.869	3.117	0.056	3.173	8.042					8.042	
Italy	4.817	37.201	42.018	3.117	36.821	39.938	81.956					81.956	
Jamaica	4.817	0.061	4.878	3.117	0.056	3.173	8.051					8.051	
Japan	4.817	63.508	68.325	3.117	52.630	55.747	124.071					124.071	
Jordan	4.817	0.089	4.906	3.117	0.230	3.347	8.253					8.253	
Kazakhstan	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.934					7.934	
Kenya	4.817	0.901	5.718	3.117	0.447	3.564	9.282					9.282	
Kiribati	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.002	3.119	7.936					7.936	
Kuwait	4.817	45.787	50.604	3.117	12.090	15.206	65.811					65.811	
Kyrgyzstan	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.934					7.934	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	4.817	0.001	4.818	3.117	0.057	3.173	7.991					7.991	
Lebanon	4.817	0.009	4.826	3.117	0.073	3.190	8.015					8.015	
Lesotho	4.817	0.046	4.864	3.117	0.105	3.222	8.085					8.085	
Liberia	4.817	0.014	4.831	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.947					7.947	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	4.817	16.043	20.860	3.117	0.000	3.117	23.976					23.976	
Luxembourg	4.817	0.412	5.229	3.117	0.870	3.987	9.216					9.216	
Madagascar	4.817	0.035	4.852	3.117	0.114	3.231	8.083					8.083	

Eighth Replenishment Votes of Member States at 13 January 2009

Member State	A. Original votes			B. Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Replenishment votes			C. Total Original, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Replenishment votes	D. Eighth Replenishment votes				
	A-1	A-2	A-3	B-1	B-2	B-3		D-1	Contribution votes ¹		D-4	E.
	Membership votes	Contribution votes ¹	Total votes	Membership votes	Contribution votes ¹	Total votes		Membership votes	Potential ²	Actual	Actual total votes	Actual total votes ³
Malawi	4.817	0.026	4.843	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.959					7.959
Malaysia	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.434	3.550	8.367					8.367
Maldives	4.817	0.009	4.826	3.117	0.009	3.126	7.952					7.952
Mali	4.817	0.010	4.827	3.117	0.074	3.191	8.018					8.018
Malta	4.817	0.005	4.822	3.117	0.015	3.132	7.954					7.954
Marshall Islands	#											
Mauritania	4.817	0.008	4.825	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.942					7.942
Mauritius	4.817	0.030	4.847	3.117	0.070	3.186	8.033					8.033
Mexico	4.817	7.251	12.068	3.117	4.327	7.444	19.512					19.512
Mongolia	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.934					7.934
Morocco	4.817	1.048	5.865	3.117	1.194	4.311	10.176					10.176
Mozambique	4.817	0.028	4.845	3.117	0.128	3.245	8.090					8.090
Myanmar	4.817	0.087	4.904	3.117	0.000	3.117	8.021					8.021
Namibia	4.817	0.007	4.824	3.117	0.129	3.246	8.070					8.070
Nepal	4.817	0.021	4.838	3.117	0.037	3.153	7.991					7.991
Netherlands	4.817	41.456	46.273	3.117	46.628	49.745	96.018					96.018
New Zealand	4.817	2.434	7.251	3.117	0.978	4.095	11.346					11.346
Nicaragua	4.817	0.013	4.831	3.117	0.032	3.149	7.979					7.979
Niger	4.817	0.064	4.882	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.998					7.998
Nigeria	4.817	30.210	35.027	3.117	7.887	11.003	46.030					46.030
Niue	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.934					7.934
Norway	4.817	29.950	34.767	3.117	33.520	36.637	71.404					71.404
Oman	4.817	0.052	4.869	3.117	0.042	3.159	8.029					8.029
Pakistan	4.817	1.258	6.075	3.117	4.192	7.309	13.384					13.384
Panama	4.817	0.023	4.840	3.117	0.049	3.166	8.006					8.006
Papua New Guinea	4.817	0.059	4.876	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.993					7.993
Paraguay	4.817	0.070	4.887	3.117	0.156	3.273	8.160					8.160
Peru	4.817	0.056	4.873	3.117	0.321	3.438	8.311					8.311
Philippines	4.817	0.280	5.097	3.117	0.313	3.430	8.527					8.527
Portugal	4.817	0.349	5.166	3.117	1.362	4.479	9.645					9.645

Eighth Replenishment Votes of Member States at 13 January 2009

Member State	A. Original votes			B. Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Replenishment votes			C. Total Original, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Replenishment votes	D. Eighth Replenishment votes					E. Actual total votes ³
	A-1	A-2	A-3	B-1	B-2	B-3		D-1	Contribution votes ¹		D-4		
	Membership votes	Contribution votes ¹	Total votes	Membership votes	Contribution votes ¹	Total votes		Membership votes	Potential ²	Actual	Actual total votes		
Qatar	4.817	10.126	14.943	3.117	5.263	8.379	23.322					23.322	
Republic of Moldova	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.009	3.125	7.942					7.942	
Republic of Korea	4.817	0.905	5.722	3.117	3.769	6.886	12.608					12.608	
Romania	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.079	3.196	8.013					8.013	
Rwanda	4.817	0.044	4.861	3.117	0.015	3.131	7.992					7.992	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	4.817	0.003	4.821	3.117	0.004	3.121	7.941					7.941	
Saint Lucia	4.817	0.004	4.821	3.117	0.004	3.121	7.942					7.942	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.934					7.934	
Samoa	4.817	0.012	4.829	3.117	0.006	3.122	7.952					7.952	
Sao Tome and Principe	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.934					7.934	
Saudi Arabia	4.817	127.108	131.925	3.117	10.760	13.877	145.802					145.802	
Senegal	4.817	0.032	4.849	3.117	0.123	3.240	8.089					8.089	
Seychelles	4.817	0.005	4.822	3.117	0.002	3.119	7.941					7.941	
Sierra Leone	4.817	0.006	4.824	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.940					7.940	
Solomon Islands	4.817	0.003	4.821	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.937					7.937	
Somalia	4.817	0.003	4.821	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.937					7.937	
South Africa	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.187	3.304	8.121					8.121	
Spain	4.817	2.237	7.054	3.117	16.650	19.767	26.821					26.821	
Sri Lanka	4.817	1.223	6.040	3.117	1.317	4.434	10.474					10.474	
Sudan	4.817	0.077	4.894	3.117	0.208	3.324	8.218					8.218	
Suriname	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.934					7.934	
Swaziland	4.817	0.018	4.836	3.117	0.086	3.203	8.038					8.038	
Sweden	4.817	33.468	38.285	3.117	45.852	48.969	87.254					87.254	
Switzerland	4.817	14.526	19.343	3.117	19.249	22.366	41.709					41.709	
Syrian Arab Republic	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.431	3.548	8.365					8.365	
Tajikistan	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.934					7.934	
Thailand	4.817	0.157	4.974	3.117	0.185	3.302	8.276					8.276	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.934					7.934	
Timor-Leste	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.934					7.934	
Togo	4.817	0.011	4.828	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.945					7.945	

Eighth Replenishment Votes of Member States at 13 January 2009

Member State	A. Original votes			B. Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Replenishment votes			C. Total Original, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Replenishment votes	D. Eighth Replenishment votes					E. Actual total votes ³
	A-1	A-2	A-3	B-1	B-2	B-3		D-1	Contribution votes ¹		D-4		
	Membership votes	Contribution votes ¹	Total votes	Membership votes	Contribution votes ¹	Total votes		Membership votes	Potential ²	Actual	Actual total votes		
Tonga	4.817	0.009	4.826	3.117	0.011	3.128	7.954					7.954	
Trinidad and Tobago	4.817	0.000	4.817	3.117	0.000	3.117	7.934					7.934	
Tunisia	4.817	0.280	5.097	3.117	0.835	3.952	9.048					9.048	
Turkey	4.817	1.750	6.567	3.117	4.333	7.449	14.016					14.016	
Uganda	4.817	0.038	4.856	3.117	0.072	3.189	8.045					8.045	
United Arab Emirates	4.817	16.835	21.652	3.117	1.434	4.551	26.203					26.203	
United Kingdom	4.817	33.086	37.904	3.117	36.871	39.988	77.891					77.891	
United Republic of Tanzania	4.817	0.031	4.848	3.117	0.093	3.210	8.058					8.058	
United States	4.817	189.617	194.434	3.117	54.747	57.863	252.297					252.297	
Uruguay	4.817	0.070	4.887	3.117	0.097	3.213	8.100					8.100	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	4.817	56.077	60.894	3.117	12.621	15.737	76.631					76.631	
Viet Nam	4.817	0.001	4.818	3.117	0.555	3.672	8.490					8.490	
Yemen	4.817	0.210	5.027	3.117	0.732	3.848	8.875					8.875	
Zambia	4.817	0.068	4.885	3.117	0.087	3.204	8.089					8.089	
Zimbabwe	4.817	0.560	5.377	3.117	0.187	3.304	8.681					8.681	
Total	790.000	1010.000	1800.000	511.151	694.546	1205.696	3005.696					3005.696	

¹ Only freely convertible currency contributions will be taken into account in calculating contribution votes, in accordance with paragraph IV.21 of this resolution.

² Potential votes are those which each Member State would accrue based on full payment of the pledges to the Eighth Replenishment listed in Column B-3 of attachment A to this resolution.

³ The actual total votes shown here are subject to change as countries complete their payments to the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh replenishments (as well as previous replenishments where relevant).

[#] This State has applied for membership to IFAD. The Governing Council will take its decision on the application at its thirty-second session.

INSTRUMENT OF CONTRIBUTION TO THE RESOURCES OF IFAD

The President
 The International Fund for
 Agricultural Development
 Via Paolo di Dono, 44
 00142 Rome
 Italy

1. I have the honour to inform you that (name of donor country) will contribute an amount equivalent to (amount in letters)* (state applicable unit of obligation) (amount in figures in applicable unit of obligation)* as its additional contribution to the resources of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). This contribution will be made in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in Resolution ___/XXXII of the Governing Council.
2. Payment of the contribution will be made in (unit of obligation)* / (in a single sum/two instalments/three instalments) (in cash) (partly in cash and partly in the form of promissory notes or other similar obligation) (in the form of promissory notes or other similar obligation). The amount of (amount in figures in applicable unit of obligation) * / which constitutes the (total contribution) (first instalment) of (country) will be paid by 20_ in (cash) (by promissory note or other similar obligation) (cash equivalent of SDR..... and the balance in the form of promissory note or other similar obligation).
3. The balance of the contribution will be paid in ____ instalments by _____20_ in (cash) (cash and promissory notes or other similar obligation) (promissory notes or other similar obligation).¹
4. The balance of the contribution will be payable after the enactment of necessary appropriation legislation and we will seek the necessary appropriation to complete our payments within the Replenishment period.²

* If the currency of payment is different from the unit of obligation then please state here the currency of payment.

¹ This paragraph is to be used only in conjunction with paragraph II.10(d) of the Resolution and the timings of the payment of instalments should be indicated. The paragraph is to be deleted when not applicable.

² This paragraph should be deleted when not applicable.

5. (country) will not exercise its option under paragraph II.14 of the Resolution of modifying its commitment provided in this Instrument.³

6. I confirm that all other requirements that are necessary for the deposit of this Instrument of Contribution with IFAD have been duly completed.

(Name of donor country)

(signature of authorized
representative)
(Title of the Signatory)

** to be deleted if not applicable*

³ This paragraph should be deleted when not applicable.

FIXED REFERENCE EXCHANGE RATES
1 APRIL 2008 - 30 SEPTEMBER 2008
(United States Dollar)

Currency	April	May	June	July	August	September	Six-month average (1 April to 30 September)
CAD	1.0095	0.9942	1.0186	1.0257	1.0626	1.0599	1.0284
CHF	1.0386	1.0488	1.0177	1.0477	1.0976	1.1017	1.0587
DKK	4.8018	4.8096	4.7310	4.7795	5.0614	5.2165	4.9000
EUR	0.6435	0.6448	0.6344	0.6406	0.6787	0.6992	0.6568
GBP	0.5084	0.5067	0.5021	0.5049	0.5468	0.5556	0.5208
JPY	104.0800	105.6600	106.4000	107.9900	109.1000	104.3000	106.2550
NOK	5.1313	5.0993	5.0806	5.1377	5.3909	5.8261	5.2777
NZD	1.2910	1.2819	1.3125	1.3617	1.4229	1.4975	1.3612
SDR	0.6158	0.6170	0.6121	0.6169	0.6370	0.6422	0.6235
SEK	6.0075	6.0300	5.9800	6.0550	6.4025	6.7800	6.2092

Note: CAD Canadian dollar
CHF Swiss franc
DKK Danish krone
EUR euro
GBP pound sterling
JPY Japanese yen
NOK Norwegian krone
NZD New Zealand dollar
SDR special drawing rights
SEK Swedish krona