



Corporate-level Evaluation on IFAD Replenishments

Independent Office of Evaluation
Presentation to the IFAD10 Consultation
9-10, June 2014

- The CLE on IFAD Replenishments (CLER) focused largely on assessing process: the first of its kind
- The evaluation covered IFAD7 (2005), IFAD8 (2008), and IFAD9 (2011)

Objectives



- Help ensure accountability and learning from the replenishments
- Assess the links between the replenishment process and policy and organizational change
- Assess the relevance of the replenishment in its current form
- Identify areas of improvement and good practices from other MDBs
- Six areas of focus: (i) relevance; (ii) process; (iii) voice and representation; (iv) replenishment and change; (v) results framework; (vi) financing.

The Global Context



- ODA in general is declining, both bilateral and multilateral, though ODA to agriculture increasing
- Competition is strong and aid allocation decisions not always transparent
- New donors are emerging, with implication for the dynamics around IFAD replenishments
- Earmarking of resources is increasing, with some negative effects

Main messages (1)



Strengths

1. The three replenishment objectives are inter-related, mutually supportive and remain relevant
2. Some new features have improved the replenishment process
3. Costs are generally acceptable, though indirect cost difficult to quantify
4. Process has been streamlined and institutionalized

Main Messages (2)



5. The historic partnership between developed and developing countries is unique at IFAD
6. IFAD7 and IFAD8 focused on new policies, IFAD9 focused on consolidation and efficiency
7. IFAD has over time enhanced attention to results and lessons
8. Replenishment financing remains the bedrock of IFAD programmes

Main messages (3)



Areas for reflection

1. IFAD did not have a long-term strategic vision in the past
2. The result framework is still complex
3. Three year replenishment cycle poses several challenges

Main messages (4)



4. The relevance of the list system needs study
5. Replenishment contributions may not grow at the same rate as demand for IFAD resources
6. Additional resource mobilization is necessary
7. Earmarking of regular resources may constrain IFAD's ability to respond

Conclusions



1. Replenishments are highly relevant and important institutional process
2. They represent the most fundamental process for mobilising resources
3. Improvements to the replenishment process have enhanced effectiveness and efficiency
4. There are opportunities for further development in process and representation that could lead to even stronger ownership

Recommendations



- The global context calls for close monitoring and analysis
- The preparation of a longer-term strategic vision would help set the scene for IFAD10 and beyond
- The duration of the replenishment period and structure of the MTR deserve review

Recommendations



- Voice, representation and governance merits further study
- The overall results complex should be reviewed
- Mobilising replenishment resources is fundamental, but efforts to mobilise additional resources need to be intensified