Updated report of the Consultation on the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD’s resources

Leaving no one behind: IFAD’s role in the 2030 Agenda

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Consultation on the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD’s resources: fourth session
14-15 December 2017
Business as usual is not sufficient to reach SDG1 and SDG2

IFAD has an important role to play in leaving no one behind

IFAD has the capacity to deliver bigger, better and smarter

IFAD will leverage development finance

IFAD’s investments will target the poorest people and the poorest countries

IFAD will streamline and leverage partnerships to respond to country needs

IFAD will mainstream key issues to multiply the impacts

IFAD will tailor its operations to better support rural transformation processes

IFAD will enhance its Value for Money across all four dimensions

Thus, IFAD will achieve its full potential to contribute to the 2030 Agenda
### New RMF indicators:

- **Nutrition:**
  - Women reporting improved quality of their diets
  - Number of people with improved nutrition (millions)

- **Youth:**
  - Ensure **Youth Action Plan** places specific focus on youth employment
  - Differentiate approaches for *young women* and *young men*

- **Gender:**
  - Review and strengthen targets in **Gender Action Plan**
  - Longer term goal of **full gender equality** at all levels of IFAD staffing

- **Climate change:**
  - More tracking of **climate-focused** financing (25% of POLG)
  - COSOPs/CSNs analyse **Nationally Determined Contributions**
  - Projects estimate **GHG emissions**
  - **New RMF indicators:** GHG emissions (CO2) avoided/sequestered

- **Fragility:**
  - Launch a **special programme** for countries with fragile situations
  - At least 60% of new country strategies in MFS will include a **detailed fragility assessment**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land</th>
<th>RMF indicator:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• number of persons whose ownership/rights over natural resources have been registered</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private sector</td>
<td>• New commitment on updated strategy for private sector engagement</td>
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<td>• Better measurement and disaggregation of private sector resource mobilization</td>
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<td>Targeting</td>
<td>• Analyze the link between people with disabilities and IFAD-funded projects</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Explore disaggregating results for people with disabilities in IFAD12</td>
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<td>• Consider inclusion of people with disabilities in targeting guidelines</td>
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What has changed?  
Organizational/operational issues

| Cofinancing | • Disaggregated cofinancing target into **domestic** and **international**  
• More detailed disaggregation to be provided in RIDE |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Resource allocation | **New RMF indicators:**  
• *number of countries included in PBAS (80)*  
• *share of PBAS resources reallocated (<10%)* |
| Transparency | **New RMF indicators:**  
• *disclosure of project completion reports*  
• *publishing data to meet IATI standards*  
• *efforts to support transparency in borrowing countries* |
| UN Issues | • Commit to develop proposal for **implementing UN reform** recommendations relevant to IFAD  
• Develop Action Plan to address recommendations of SG’s Strategy on **Sexual Exploitation and Abuse** |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Risk framework</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Prepare an integrated <strong>borrowing framework</strong> by 2019</td>
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<td>• Commission a review of <strong>IFAD’s risk management</strong>, starting 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>• <strong>Update</strong> IFAD’s enterprise <strong>risk management</strong>, covering operational risk, financial risk, preparedness for market borrowing, and decentralization</td>
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<th>Market borrowing</th>
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<td>• Confirmed <strong>IFAD12 consultation</strong> will assess preparations for market borrowing and decision to proceed subject to Governing Council approval in 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>• <strong>Updated road map</strong> for financial strategy</td>
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<td>• Prepared <strong>separate resolution</strong> on market borrowing</td>
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What has changed?
Financial scenario

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributions</th>
<th>1,200</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Borrowing</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Borrowing/Contributions</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sovereign</td>
<td>215.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPLs 25 yrs</td>
<td>107.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPLs 40 yrs</td>
<td>107.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PoLG</strong></td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>227.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSF</td>
<td>585.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highly concessional</td>
<td>1,341.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total concessional</strong></td>
<td>2,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>801.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blend</td>
<td>543.1</td>
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(All figures in USD millions)
Assembling development finance

$7 of investment for every $1 of replenishment contributions

PoW
US$ 8.4 billion

International cofinancing (0.6)
25%

Domestic cofinancing (0.8)
34%

PoLG
Contributions (Core, UCC and grant element of CPLs)
14%

Borrowing (CPLs, SBLs)
5%

Reflows, investment income
22%

IFAD11

Investing in rural people
Approach for IFAD11 targets

\[
X + Y + Z = T
\]

- **Pledged contributions (core + UCC+ grant element of CPL)**: Dec 2017 + Feb 2018
- **Subsequent pledges with high degree of confidence**: Aug 2018
- **Additional pledges**: After Aug 2018

**IFAD11 Target**
- IFAD11 Borrowing and internal resources
- IFAD11 PoLG

End of IFAD11

*IFAD*
Investing in rural people
IFAD will achieve its full potential to contribute to the 2030 Agenda

PoLG of 3.5bn

- 47 million people increase production
- 46 million people increase market access
- 24 million people greater resilience
- 12 million people improved nutrition

44 million people greater economic mobility
SDG 1.2 and 2.3
Thank you