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**Conference room paper**

**Report of the Consultation on the Thirteenth  
Replenishment of IFAD's Resources**

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Document: IFAD13/4/C.R.P.1

Agenda: 3

Date: 14 December 2023

Distribution: Restricted

Original: English

**FOR: APPROVAL**

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## Report of the Consultation on the Thirteenth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources

The changes to the document are reflected as follows: deleted text with strikethrough, added text underlined.

### Pages vii and viii, table 1:

<b>Impact<sup>21</sup></b>	<del>94-108</del> <u>101</u> million people with increased income
	<del>73-87</del> <u>82</u> million people with increased production
	<del>75-90</del> <u>84</u> million people with increased market access
	<del>45-53</del> <u>50</u> million people with greater resilience
	66 million people with improved food security
	5 million people with improved nutrition
	61 million people in households with improved women's empowerment
<b>Financing and resource allocation</b>	Increase share of core resources to LICs from 40% to 45%
	Increase share of climate finance in programme of loans and grants from 40% to at least 45%
	Increase the mobilization of cofinancing resources to 1:1.7
	Increase share of core resources to countries affected by fragility and conflict from 25% to at least 30%
	Increase target share of core resources for Africa from <del>55%</del> to 60%, <u>and aim to increase the share for sub-Saharan Africa from 50% to 55%</u> .
	Establish core additional climate contributions as a new instrument to mobilize and leverage climate finance

<sup>21</sup> Projections based on scenario B.

### Page vi, paragraph 21, the beginning of the paragraph should read:

In IFAD13, IFAD will also launch ACCs. ACCs are designed to strengthen IFAD's ability to deliver on its core mandate. They are a new form of voluntary additional contribution to the Fund, to boost predictability and ex ante integration of climate finance within IFAD's regular programmes.

### Page 6, paragraph 23:

At the regional level, IFAD is active in critical areas such as the Sahel through the RBAs' regional programmes and in small island developing states, and plays a leadership role in the Great Green Wall Initiative and will continue working to mobilize partners and support for the Great Green Wall Accelerator. IFAD also works closely with multilateral development banks (MDBs), including through cofinancing, mutual learning and knowledge exchanges.

### Page 12, paragraph 43:

**In IFAD13, a high premium will be placed on context-specific, integrated adaptation and resilience-building interventions based on local climate risk scenarios and ecological conditions.** All new country strategic opportunities programmes (COSOPs) will be aligned with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and National Food Systems Pathways.

**Page 14, paragraph 44:**

As requested during the Consultation discussions, as part of this integrated approach IFAD will explore options to develop a high-level ecological impact indicator to include in future results management frameworks and include proposals in the new climate, environment and biodiversity strategy.

**Page 21, paragraph 62:**

For example, the less vulnerable could receive nutrition education and social and behavioural change communication interventions, while the most vulnerable could benefit from this as well as a broader package of interventions such as homestead gardens, grants, income-generating activities and water infrastructure. IFAD also recognizes the importance of working to diversify protein sources, including plant and animal proteins. Strengthening production of legumes represents a major opportunity for animal and human nutrition, and more generally for soil fertility and health, and is part of IFAD's engagement in initiatives such as the Food and Agriculture Resilience Mission (FARM) and the Vision for Adapted Crops and Soils (VACS).

**Page 39, footnote to table 1:**

\* Cofinancing estimate includes cofinancing on PBAS and BRAM resources at ~~1:1.6~~ 1:1.7 and PSFP cofinancing at 1:5 on deployable PSFP resources.

**Page 44, paragraph 135:**

**IFAD will ~~maintain~~ increase its commitments to financing for Africa, while increasing and increase its target for FCS.** In IFAD12, IFAD increased its financing targets for Africa and sub-Saharan Africa to 55 per cent and 50 per cent of core resources respectively. In IFAD13, IFAD will increase its ambition, aiming to allocate 60 per cent of core resources to Africa and 55 per cent to sub-Saharan Africa.

**Page 46, paragraph 145:**

**IFAD13 midterm review.** A midterm review of IFAD13 implementation and its findings will be presented at an early session of the IFAD14 Consultation. This will include a review of the implementation and governance aspects of ACCs and lessons learned for IFAD14.

**Annex I, IFAD13 matrix of commitments and monitorable actions:**

**Monitorable action 12.** Present a consolidated strategy on climate, environment and biodiversity to the Executive Board, including proposals for a high-level indication of ecological impact, and plan a roadmap for IFAD's alignment with the Paris Agreement.

**Monitorable action 15.** The timeframe will be adjusted from "Q3 2024" to "Q4 2024"

**Monitorable action 28.** Increase the share of core resources allocated to low-income countries (LICs) to 45 per cent. Continue to allocate 100 per cent of core resources to LICs and lower-middle-income countries, aim to allocate 60 per cent to Africa, and ~~at least 50~~ 55 per cent to sub-Saharan Africa, while also ensuring that upper-middle-income countries can access between 11 and 20 per cent of the IFAD13 PoLG through the use of borrowed resources.

**Annex II, Results Management Framework, page 52:**

Code	Indicator name	SDG	Data source	Baseline <sup>120</sup>	IFAD12 target	IFAD13 proposed target
<b>2.1</b>	<b>Impact<sup>121</sup></b>					
2.1.1	Number of people experiencing positive economic mobility (millions)	2.3 and 1.2	Impact assessment (IA)	77.4	68	91-108 <u>101</u>
2.1.2	Number of people with improved production (millions)	2.3.2	IA	62.4	51	73-87 <u>82</u>
2.1.3	Number of people with improved market access (millions)	2.3	IA	64.4	55	75-90 <u>84</u>
2.1.4	Number of people with greater resilience (millions)	1.5	IA	38.2	28	45-53 <u>50</u>

<sup>120</sup> Impact indicator baseline based on [IFAD11 Impact Assessments](#). All other baseline figures from 2022 based on [2023 Report on IFAD's Development Effectiveness \(RIDE\)](#).

<sup>121</sup> The impact estimates are based on assessments of IFAD's portfolio during IFAD11. These forecasts may be affected by changes in the composition of IFAD's portfolio over time in terms of types of activities, based on borrower demands, as well as increased focus on fragile situations, the effects of local, regional and global shocks, and the broader global economic situation.

**Annex VII, page 104, paragraph 1:**

ACCs are designed to strengthen IFAD's ability to deliver on its core mandate. Addressing climate change is central to the future of agriculture and food systems, and therefore to IFAD's mandate. Climate change is a key factor in the erosion of gains made in ending food insecurity and poverty.

**Annex VII, page 110, paragraph 21, the end of the paragraph should read:**

As requested by the Members of the IFAD13 Consultation, Management will undertake a review of the implementation of ACCs, their impact on IFAD's governance, and lessons learned as part of the IFAD13 midterm review, for discussion by the IFAD14 Consultation. In addition, in order to review potential impacts of the introduction of ACCs on IFAD's governance, ACCs will be discussed in connection with the "Report on the status of contributions to the Thirteen Replenishment of IFAD's Resources" which is tabled regularly for the Audit Committee and the Executive Board.