The material in this presentation has been prepared by International Fund of Agricultural Development (IFAD) and is general background information about IFAD’s activities current as at the date of this presentation. This information is given in summary form and does not purport to be complete. Information in this presentation, including forecast financial information, should not be considered as advice or a recommendation to investors or potential investors in relation to holding, purchasing or selling securities or other financial products or instruments and does not take into account your particular investment objectives, financial situation or needs.

This presentation may contain forward looking statements including statements regarding our intent, belief or current expectations with respect to IFAD’s businesses and operations, market conditions, results of operation and financial condition, capital adequacy, specific provisions and risk management practices. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward looking statements. IFAD does not undertake any obligation to publicly release the result of any revisions to these forward looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. While due care has been used in the preparation of forecast information, actual results may vary in a materially positive or negative manner. Forecasts and hypothetical examples are subject to uncertainty and contingencies outside IFAD’s control. Past performance is not a reliable indication of future performance. Unless otherwise specified all information is for the year ended 31 December 2021.
WHAT IS IFAD

Smallholder farmers
Rural transformation
UN agency
IFI
Last mile and remote areas
IFAD at a glance

- **Founded in 1977** as specialized UN Agency and Development Finance Institution
- **177 member countries and cumulative capital contribution of US$10.1 billion**
- **Provides loans and grants. More than US$23 billion** of financing delivered in 44 years
- **Active in 94 countries. Purpose is to end extreme poverty and hunger and to support smallholder agriculture that are impacted by climate change**
- **Headquartered in Rome with 40 country offices**
- **Rated AA+ by Fitch and S&P based on robust membership support, strong PCT, excellent capitalization, robust liquidity, extremely strong financial risk profile**
VISION AND MANDATE

Climate change
Food systems
Women’s empowerment
Fragile environments
Resilience

WHAT IS IFAD  VISION AND MANDATE  FINANCIAL STRENGTH  FUNDING  SDFF  ANNEXES
Why rural people and agriculture

Three quarters of the world’s poorest and hungry people live in the rural areas of developing countries.

Around 63% of the world’s poorest people work in agriculture, the overwhelming majority on small farms.

Small farms produce 50% of all food calories on 30% of the world’s agricultural land.

Economic growth in agriculture is 2 to 3 times more effective at reducing poverty and food insecurity than growth through other sectors.

Investing in rural people is a long-term solution to so many of the problems we face today.

By investing in IFAD, Member States directly improve the lives of millions of the world’s poorest and hungriest people.
A unique role in the global development architecture

IFAD is the **only UN Specialized Agency and Development Finance Institution exclusively focused** on and dedicated to transforming agriculture, rural economies and food systems.

Since 1977, IFAD has been a leader in the design, financing and implementation of **people-centred rural and agricultural development projects**.

IFAD specializes in activities that **promote inclusive, productive, resilient and sustainable rural and food system transformation**.
Focused on people in rural areas

IFAD invests in the last mile, targeting exclusively poor and food-insecure people in rural areas, who are not reached by large scale development projects provided by larger institutions.

Fragile situations:
IFAD complements relief efforts with a focus on longer-term recovery and resilience of rural populations, helping to protect and restore their livelihoods.

Climate and environment:
IFAD has a leadership role in ensuring that global climate finance reaches small-scale producers and rural poor people.

Pockets of poverty:
IFAD targets poor rural people universally addressing the root causes of inequalities.
IFAD is broadening funding to respond to increased challenges

The number of undernourished people in the world continued to increase in 2019

Demand for official development assistance, particularly in the rural sector, is expected to significantly increase due to the current pandemic

Projections show a widening financing gap to reach SDGs 1 and 2

Donor governments need to double their current spending on food security, accompanied by an additional US$19 billion per year from low- and middle-income countries’ own budgets, to end hunger by 2030

- Approval of Sovereign Borrowing Framework and first bilateral loan agreement
- Approval of Concessional Partner Loan Framework First concessional partner loan
- Approval of credit rating process AA+ rating by Fitch and S&P
- Approval of Integrated Borrowing Framework
- Establishment of EMTN programme and planned inaugural private placement transaction
- Expansion of investor base and funding profile

IFAD9 delivery: US$ 3.0 billion

IFAD10 delivery: US$ 3.2 billion

IFAD11 Target delivery: US$ 3.5 billion

IFAD12 Target delivery: US$ 3.8 billion

WHAT IS IFAD VISION AND MANDATE FINANCIAL STRENGTH FUNDING SDFF ANNEXES
At a global level, demand for development assistance will increase as a result of COVID-19

COVID-19 economic shock and impact on IFAD Target population

- Limits ability of markets to function
- Rural people impeded from accessing inputs, finance, extension, markets
- Food systems interrupted
- Target groups lose income and work opportunities

Additional targeted interventions to mitigate impact and build resilience

IFAD Integrated Response working with governments and partners (UN, IFIs, non-state sector)

Rural Poor Stimulus Facility
Initiated by IFAD in response to COVID-19 towards inputs, market access, and financial and digital services

IFAD12 as part of longer term response

Flexibility to immediately support ongoing programmes

Leverage partnerships and support coherent policy response
Integrated offer to adapt to changing needs

INVESTMENTS + POLICY AND KNOWLEDGE = EXPANDED IMPACT

**Programme of Loans and Grants**

- **Programme of Work**
- **PFSP**
- **ASAP+**
- **Co-financing**

**Policy engagement**

**Partnerships**

**Knowledge**

**Goal**: increased income

**Strategic Objectives**
- **SO1**: increased production
- **SO2**: increased market access
- **SO3**: greater resilience

**Note**: The Private Sector Finance Programme (PFSP) and the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme+ (ASAP+) are multi-donor trust funds outside IFAD-only balance-sheet.

**Rural Poor Stimulus Facility**

Initiated by IFAD in response to COVID-19 towards inputs, market access, and financial and digital services.
Delivers tangible impact to people

Thanks to domestic co-financing of operations, IFAD earns the support of its member countries by surpassing targets on its stated goals.

- 62 million experienced economic mobility
- 50 million reported improved market access
- 26 million improved resilience
- 47 million reported improved production
- Outreach of 130 million poor rural people as at 2019
Overview of shareholding* structure
Large and geographically dispersed membership

** 177 Member States  
   • Diversified global shareholder base  
   • Preferred Creditor Treatment  
   • Robust credit quality with 19.5% of members being AAA  
   • Highly-rated non borrowing countries are significant shareholders

### Ratings status of shareholders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>AAA:</th>
<th>AA or better:</th>
<th>A or better:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19.5%</td>
<td>35.8%</td>
<td>49.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Shareholders are IFAD Member States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primarily contributing countries</th>
<th>Voting rights**</th>
<th>Primarily recipient countries</th>
<th>Voting rights**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other 30 members</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
<td>Other 127 members</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total: 40 members</strong></td>
<td>61.2%</td>
<td><strong>Total: 137 members</strong></td>
<td>38.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** As at 4th January 2022
Strong historical donor support over 11 replenishment cycles

IFAD equity and replenishments (US$ million)

Top 10 Contributors since inception (pledges, US$ million)

- United States
- United Kingdom
- Germany
- Netherlands
- Italy
- Japan
- Canada
- Sweden
- France
- Saudi Arabia

[Graph showing equity and replenishments]
[Bar chart showing top 10 contributors]
## 2021 IFAD Financial Position

*in US$ million in nominal terms*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other assets</td>
<td>US$1,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquidity</td>
<td>US$1,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net loans outstanding</td>
<td>US$8,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other liabilities</td>
<td>US$485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrowings</td>
<td>US$1,527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net equity</td>
<td>US$8,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>US$10,596</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Moderate size of the balance sheet compared to peers
- More than 90% of loans financed through paid-in capital in the form of Member replenishment contributions, and prospects to grow through leverage
- Distribution of loan portfolio:
  - 81% highly concessional loans
  - 11% ordinary loans
  - 8% blend loans

Note: IFAD indicators on Equity, may differ from Fitch Equity indicator due to adjustments, as definition of Equity: Total equity net of retained earning.
Globally diversified loan portfolio

- 94 countries
- 207 ongoing projects
- IFAD financing US$7.7 billion
- Mobilization US$17.8 billion
- Mobilization ratio 1.3

- 7% Latin America and the Caribbean
- 12% Near East and Europe
- 32% Asia
- 49% Africa

WHAT IS IFAD  VISION AND MANDATE  FINANCIAL STRENGTH  FUNDING  SDFF  ANNEXES
Loan portfolio distribution: global exposure

- 100% sovereign exposure
- Highly diversified portfolio inherently less exposed to regional crisis
- Solid development-related asset performance with a mix of countries in different income categories
- Average rating of the loan book (B+) in line with peers
- Single country limit: nominal country exposure < 20 per cent of Initial Capital Available (ICA)
- Maximum country allocation through Performance-Based Allocation System: 5 per cent of total allocated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Fitch rating</th>
<th>Outstanding (US$ million)</th>
<th>Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>A+</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>BBB-</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>BB-</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>CCC</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>B-</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>BB</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>B+</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>(NR)</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>BBB</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Top 10</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,514</td>
<td>42.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-99</td>
<td>Remaining countries</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,701</td>
<td>57.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total portfolio</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,215</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 100% sovereign exposure
- Highly diversified portfolio inherently less exposed to regional crisis
- Solid development-related asset performance with a mix of countries in different income categories
- Average rating of the loan book (B+) in line with peers
- Single country limit: nominal country exposure < 20 per cent of Initial Capital Available (ICA)
- Maximum country allocation through Performance-Based Allocation System: 5 per cent of total allocated
High loan portfolio quality
Strong preferred creditor treatment that mitigates credit risk

Countries prioritize payment to IFAD
Low NPLs with NPL track record aligned to the experience of peers
Supported by strict suspension rules
In support of all sectors of rural agriculture

IFAD’s current portfolio by sector:
- 29% Access to Markets
- 26% Production Sectors
- 14% Policy and Institutions
- 12% Inclusive Rural Finance
- 4% Environment and Natural Resources
- 13% Programme Management
- 2% Social Services

SDFF
### Catalytic effect and long lasting strategic partnerships

**IFAD’s main cofinanciers** *(since inception in 1978, US$ million)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Funding (US$ million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Governments</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Lateral Organisations</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dom. Fin. Inst.</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi-Lateral Organisations</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Sector Organisations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-Governmental Organisations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Agencies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Organisation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Governmental and NGOs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Partners**

- Governments
- Multi-Lateral Organisations
- Beneficiaries
- Dom. Fin. Inst.
- Bi-Lateral Organisations
- Private Sector Organisations
- Inter-Governmental Organisations
- United Nations Agencies
- Regional Organisation
- Non-Governmental and NGOs
Liquidity management
High quality portfolio, focused on capital preservation

Portfolio composition by currency
- 46% USD
- 54% EUR

Portfolio composition by products
- 34% Cash
- 18% Financial institutions
- 42% Sovereigns/supranationals/agencies
- 5% Corporates

Rating composition of the investment portfolio
- AA- and better at minimum 60% of investments

Security: preservation of the value of invested assets
Liquidity: resources must be readily available if and as required by Operations
Return: the highest possible return within the above conditions in a non-speculative manner

Currency composition guided by ALM
Maximum country and issuer exposure: 25% of the portfolio
To preserve IFAD’s capital from erosion and ensure efficient utilization of capital:
- Deployable capital: > 0 per cent
- Core risk capital consumption: < 80 per cent
- Non-core risk capital consumption: < 10 per cent
- Buffer: 10 per cent

To ensure monitoring and management of risks emerging from a more diversified asset and liability profile:

To ensure that IFAD hold a safe liquidity buffer to support borrowers in adverse situations:
- Minimum Liquidity Requirement: 12 months of projected disbursements of loans, grants and scheduled repayments of debt
- Target Liquidity Level: 80-100 per cent of 24 months of stressed net cash flows

To ensure a very conservative approach to the investment portfolio asset allocation, aiming to improved liquidity and quality of treasury assets:
Enhanced Fiduciary Risk Management Framework

Design and approval

Financial management assessment determines risk level and mitigating measures, eligible expenditure* identified in the Financing Agreement

Ex-ante

Fast checks to ensure that funds are requested by the appropriate authority and disbursed to the designated accounts; no checks on eligibility

Ex-post

Periodic checks during the project’s life by external auditors and IFAD staff to ensure funds are used for intended purposes and financial management arrangements are appropriate

*Eligible expenditure must meet the criteria as defined in IFAD’s General Conditions. More detail is then subsequently provided in Financing Agreements and in project-specific documentation. Every year, projects submit an Annual Work Plan and Budget for IFAD’s no-objection; eligibility is verified ex-post.
Continuous Fiduciary Management during Project Implementation

**ANNUAL EXTERNAL AUDITS**

- Annual audit in accordance with international standards
- Reviews and follow-up with project teams (ranging from internal control weaknesses to ineligible expenses)

**ANNUAL SUPERVISION MISSIONS**

- Review and update of financial management assessments depending on performance (and audit findings)
- Review of the Statements of Expenditure submitted by the projects

**SOE REVIEW PROCESS**

1. Identify and select random samples (minimum 30% of expenditure)
2. Review all supporting documentation and identify all discrepancies
3. Discuss discrepancies with project finance manager
4. IFAD and project agree on action items* to improve financial performance

*Occasionally, ineligible expenses are identified in audits and/or supervision missions. A range of 'soft' remedies are applied before IFAD decides to suspend a project and/or country portfolio.
IFAD’s Key Credit Factors: Summing up to AA+ S&P / AA+ Fitch

**VERY STRONG CAPITAL STRUCTURE**
- Excellent capitalization with equity increasing since inception, thanks to successful replenishments
- Fitch equity/assets ratio to far exceed the 25% 'excellent' threshold

**PREFERRED CREDITOR TREATMENT**
- Moderate credit risk
- Preferred creditor treatment
- Relatively small size and low debt servicing costs, affordable loans

**GLOBAL BEST PRACTICES IN RISK MANAGEMENT**
- Strong financial and risk policies adapted to meet changing funding structure
- Experienced Treasury and Risk team

**LIQUIDITY: HIGH, AND IMPROVING QUALITY – AMPLE SIZE**
- Strong liquidity, bolstered by a well-managed liquidity policy
- High-quality investment portfolio

**CLOSE ALIGNMENT WITH POLICY PRIORITIES OF MEMBERS**
- Importance of policy mandate with agricultural and rural development key to meet SDGs
- Full government ownership for successful project implementation

**WHAT IS IFAD**
- Vision and Mandate
- Financial Strength
- Funding
- SDFF
- Annexes

**IFAD**
- Investing in rural people
Historical funding profile
Member equity contribution and modest borrowing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>31 Dec 2021</th>
<th>Threshold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Debt coverage ratio</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>&lt; 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquidity ratio</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>&gt; 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt/Equity ratio</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
<td>&lt; 35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(US$ million)
### IFAD has a strong credit quality

#### S&P Global Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Outlook</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AA+</td>
<td>Stable Outlook</td>
<td>Long-Term foreign currency issuer credit ratings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-1+</td>
<td>Stable Outlook</td>
<td>Short-Term foreign currency issuer credit ratings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Fitch Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Outlook</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AA+</td>
<td>Stable Outlook</td>
<td>Long-Term issuer rating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1+</td>
<td>Stable Outlook</td>
<td>Short-Term issuer rating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Strong enterprise risk profile
- Robust record of membership support, strong preferred creditor treatment
- Extremely strong financial risk profile
- Funding is assessed as strong, reflected by a strong one year funding gap
- IFAD’s liquidity remains robust

- Excellent capitalization
- IFAD’s strength of preferred creditor status is excellent
- Risk Management policies are assessed as strong
- Concentration risk is low
- Liquidity profile assessed at AA+
- Limited interest rate risk and FX risk reflect very low market risks

---

SDFF
Funding strategy for IFAD12 (2022-2024)

Guided by IFAD’s Integrated Borrowing Framework

Targeting private institutional investors with a strong ESG focus and alignment with IFAD’s mission

Through bilateral loans and private bond placements

Targeted overall size for the triennium: US$ 1.0-1.5 bn

Focused on US$ and EUR
IFAD’S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FINANCE FRAMEWORK
Use of proceeds
An amount equal to the net proceeds from loans to IFAD or private placement bonds issued by IFAD will be included in IFAD’s resources. IFAD will use these resources to finance or refinance Eligible Development Projects (EDPs) in member countries. Proceeds from loans or bond private placements will not be used to finance IFAD’s administrative and operating expenses, nor to finance expenses for grants, as these expenses are covered entirely by replenishment contributions from IFAD’s Member States Replenishment contributions.

Process for project evaluation and selection
EDPs go through a rigorous review and approval process to ensure that they align with IFAD’s mission and meet development priorities of borrowing governments, as detailed in the jointly developed Country Strategic Opportunities Programmes (COSOP) or Country Strategies.

Management of proceeds
The proceeds from loans and bond private placements sourced under the SDFF will be allocated within IFAD’s investment portfolio to a special sub-portfolio linked to IFAD’s lending operations to “EDPs”.

Reporting
IFAD will produce an annual impact report under the SDFF. The report will include the total amount of financing approved under the framework with a lookback period of 36 months, disbursement patterns and outstanding balance of proceeds from loans and private bond placements as well as planned or achieved results.
IFAD’s projects contribute to the SDG strategic priorities

- Environment and Natural Resources
- Production Sectors
- Inclusive Rural Finance
- Social Services
- Access to Markets
- Policy and Institutions

- Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation
- Gender
- Youth
- Nutrition
High social, environmental and climate standards (SECAP) requirements for borrowers, recipients and partners

SECAP assessment throughout the project cycle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT STAGE</th>
<th>SECAP PROCEDURES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Concept (OSC)</td>
<td>Screening and categorization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Design (DRM)</td>
<td>Participation and consultation and knowledge management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 QAG desk review</td>
<td>Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Loan negotiation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Board approval</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Implementation</td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Completion</td>
<td>Evaluation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IFAD’s projects capture information about a core set of activities, which can be matched against SDGs targets. The matching process assessed alignment between the types of results generated by each activity, measured through quantitative core indicators (CI), and the objective of the SDG target. The contribution of a CI to an SDG target is deemed DIRECT if the alignment of the CI’s outputs/outcomes to the SDG target is a perfect or close to perfect match. The contribution is deemed INDIRECT if the alignment of the CI’s outputs/outcomes to the SDG target (s) is secondary – that is to say it creates an additional benefit by investing in these activities.

This mapping allows IFAD to relay to stakeholders, including member states, investors, and the public, how IFAD has helped to deliver against each SDG target.

The contribution of a CI to an SDG target is deemed DIRECT if the alignment of the CI’s outputs/outcomes to the SDG target is a perfect or close to perfect match. The contribution is deemed INDIRECT if the alignment of the CI’s outputs/outcomes to the SDG target (s) is secondary – that is to say it creates an additional benefit by investing in these activities.
### Example of SDG tracking: Nutrition – Indicator 1.1.8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core Indicator</th>
<th>SDG Goal</th>
<th>Specific SDG targets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.1.8</strong> IFAD CORE INDICATOR</td>
<td><strong>2 ZERO HUNGER</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.1 DIRECT LINK</strong> End hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of persons/households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition</td>
<td><strong>2 ZERO HUNGER</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.2 INDIRECT LINK</strong> End all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.1 INDIRECT LINK</strong></td>
<td>By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sample project portfolio: highlights

Portfolio by region

- Asia and Pacific: 74%
- North and East Africa: 16%
- Latin America and Caribbean: 6%
- Eastern and Southern Africa: 4%

Portfolio by sector

- Access to markets: 52%
- Production sector: 22%
- Policy and institutions: 19%
- Environment, nat. resources and climate: 7%

Funding

- 17 projects financed
- US$778.4 million IFAD financing
- US$1,861.5 million total financing
Result-based programmes and projects that transform lives of poor rural people
Angola
Smallholder Resilience Enhancement Project (SREP)

OBJECTIVE
Improving the food and nutrition security of targeted households and boosting agricultural productivity and the resilience of targeted households.

EXPECTED RESULTS
- Provision of services to 218,000 poor rural households, 65,400 households in the south and 152,000 households in the north
- Developing of rural infrastructure to build resilience and enhance productivity and market access, with 40,000 households reporting improved access to water, land and road infrastructure

KEY FACTS
- Sector: rural development
- Approval year: 2019
- Tenor: 23 years including a grace period of 7 years
- Total financing: USD 150 million
- IFAD financing: USD 29,755 million
OBJECTIVE
Assisting rural households to increase their incomes, food and nutritional security and resilience in targeted upland areas. UPLANDS will directly work with rural households, farmers’ group and women’s group. High priority is given to youth.

EXPECTED RESULTS
- 30,000 households direct beneficiaries in 7 provinces of Indonesia

KEY FACTS
- Sector: agricultural development
- Approval year: 2019
- Tenor: 13 years including a grace period of 6 years
- Total financing: USD 151.66 million
- IFAD financing: USD 50.0 million
COVID-19 Rural Poor Stimulus Facility

**PROVISION OF INPUTS AND BASIC ASSETS FOR PRODUCTION**
Inputs and basic assets provided to small-scale farmers to support production and weather immediate effects of economic crisis

**FACILITATED ACCESS TO MARKETS**
Support market access, including logistics and storage support to avoid losses, facilitating transport, and ensuring markets remain open and demand high

**ADAPTED FINANCIAL SERVICES**
Delivery of targeted funds through existing finance institutions in IFAD project areas to ensure businesses remain solvent and farmers meet immediate loan repayment requirements

**DIGITAL SOLUTIONS TO SHARING INFORMATION**
Provision of digital agricultural services to facilitate up-to-date information on production, weather, market prices and other important areas
**IFAD governance structure**

**Governing Council:** Held annually, the Governing Council is the Fund's main decision-making body and is open to all Member States.

**Executive Board:** Held three times a year, the Executive Board is responsible for overseeing the general operations of IFAD and for approving its programme of work. Membership on the Executive Board is determined by the Governing Council.

**Evaluation Committee:** The Evaluation Committee is a sub-committee of the Executive Board which performs in-depth reviews of selected evaluation issues and the Independent Office of Evaluation's strategies and methodologies.

**Audit Committee:** The Audit Committee is a sub-committee of the Executive Board of IFAD and deals with audit-related matters on an ad hoc basis.

**Management:** The President chairs the Executive Board and is responsible for overall management of the Fund. The President is selected by the Member States for a four-year term that is renewable once.
### Risk metrics at a glance 1/2

#### Capital Adequacy Policy

**Deployable capital (DC)** is the main measure to assess IFAD’s capital utilization and the availability of resources to support future commitments. It is composed of:

- **Total initial capital available (ICA):** Total equity – contributions and promissory notes receivable + allowance for loan losses
- **Total resources required (TRR).** The aggregation of capital requirements for IFAD’s risk exposure (valuation adjustment, credit risk, currency risk, market risk in the investment portfolio and operational risk)
- **Buffer**

#### Metrics and thresholds

- **Deployable capital (DC) = > 0%**
- **Core risks < 80%**
- **Non-core risks < 10%**
- **Buffer = 10% of initial capital available (ICA)**
- **Nominal country exposure = < 20%**
- **Leverage = Financial Liabilities/ICA = 35%-50%**

#### Liquidity policy

Liquid assets compared to the:

- **Minimum Liquidity Requirement (MLR) and**
- **Target Liquidity Level (TLL)**

#### Metrics and thresholds

- **Minimum Liquidity Requirement: 12 months of projected disbursements of loans, grants and scheduled repayments of debt**
- **Target Liquidity Level: 80-100 per cent of 24 months of stressed net cash flows**
## Risk metrics at a glance 2/2

### Investment Policy Statement

The risk tolerance level for the portfolio is set at a conditional value at risk of 3%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Credit rating for eligible asset classes</th>
<th>Individual assets: A- or above (AAA for Asset Backed Securities) Overall portfolio must be 60% in AA- or above</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concentration limits such as maximum country and issuer exposure</td>
<td>Determined in IFAD’s investment guidelines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk measurements include duration, standard deviation, ex ante tracking error (active risk), value at risk (VaR) and conditional value at risk (CVaR)</td>
<td>IFAD’s main market risk measure is CVaR, set at 3% for the one-year CVaR at 95% confidence level. Overall portfolio duration must be no lower than zero (i.e. divesting into cash, lower limit) and no higher than five years (upper limit).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage deviation from target currency ratios</td>
<td>IFAD aims to ensure that its assets are held in the same currency composition as its future commitments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Integrated Borrowing Framework

- **Debt/Equity < 35 per cent**, defined as \( \frac{\text{Total outstanding debt principal}}{\text{Initial capital available}} \)
- **Liquidity > 5 per cent**, defined as \( \frac{\text{Cash in hand and in banks + investments}}{\text{total assets}} \)
- **Debt coverage < 50 per cent**, defined as \( \frac{\text{Total debt service (principal and interest)}}{\text{total loan reflows}} \)
As at December 2021, IFAD was compliant with all the risk limits established in the exposure management framework set out in the Capital Adequacy Policy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Limit (%)</th>
<th>Dec 2021 (%)</th>
<th>Dec 2020 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategic limit</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deployable capital</td>
<td>&gt;0</td>
<td>39.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target limits</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leverage</td>
<td>35-50</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core risk capital consumption</td>
<td>&lt;80</td>
<td>47.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-core risk capital consumption</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prudential limit</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single country limit</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Fund’s Deployable capital ratio was 39.8%, well above its prudential limit of 0%.

Despite the gradual introduction of debt, the capitalization of IFAD is extremely strong: Equity represents 81% of IFAD’s total Assets (including receivables).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets in US$ million in nominal terms</th>
<th>Dec 2021</th>
<th>Dec 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and investments</td>
<td>1 405</td>
<td>1 165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net contributions and promissory note receivables</td>
<td>842</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outstanding loans</td>
<td>8 234</td>
<td>8 177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowance for loan losses</td>
<td>(118)</td>
<td>(120)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowance for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other assets</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td>10 596</td>
<td>9 883</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities and Equity in US$ million in nominal terms</th>
<th>Dec 2021</th>
<th>Dec 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borrowing liabilities</td>
<td>1 527</td>
<td>1 155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other liabilities</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total liabilities</strong></td>
<td>2 012</td>
<td>1 681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>10 104</td>
<td>9 170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General reserve and retained earnings</td>
<td>(1 520)</td>
<td>(967)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total equity</strong></td>
<td>8 584</td>
<td>8 203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total liabilities + equity</td>
<td>10 596</td>
<td>9 883</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## OUR PUBLICATIONS

Scan the QR codes on the side to download our publications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publication</th>
<th>QR Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IFAD Annual Report 2020</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="QR Code" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audited financial statements 2021</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="QR Code" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S&amp;P rating report</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="QR Code" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitch rating report</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="QR Code" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAD12 Replenishment report</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="QR Code" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAD SECAP procedures</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="QR Code" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAD Strategy and Action Plan on Environment and Climate Change 2019-2025</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="QR Code" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAD’s Sustainable Development Finance Framework</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="QR Code" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- IFAD Annual Report 2020
- Audited financial statements 2021
- S&P rating report
- Fitch rating report
- IFAD12 Replenishment report
- IFAD SECAP procedures
- IFAD Strategy and Action Plan on Environment and Climate Change 2019-2025
- IFAD’s Sustainable Development Finance Framework