

IMPACT REPORT 2023



IFAD AT A GLANCE



Established in
1977



Headquartered in Rome,
with offices in

47
countries



178
Member States



Member States have contributed
US\$10.4
billion paid-in capital



More than
US\$24
billion in loans and grants
provided in 46 years



More than
US\$37
billion mobilized in domestic and
international cofinancing in 46 years



Active in
89
countries globally



IFAD's ongoing project portfolio
currently reaches
78.6
million people



IFAD's programme of work contributes to
16
out of 17 SDGs

With almost
US\$3

billion financing provided to agricultural
and rural development in the last five
years, IFAD has been the second
largest multilateral financier

Rated and reaffirmed for three years

AA+

by Fitch and Standard & Poor's based
on robust membership support,
strong preferred creditor treatment,
excellent capitalization and extremely
strong financial risk management

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is an international financial institution and United Nations specialized agency founded by the United Nations General Assembly in December 1977 as one of the major outcomes of the 1974 World Food Conference. IFAD is also a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the United Nations Sustainable Development Group.

IFAD's mission is to transform rural economies and food systems by making them more inclusive, productive, resilient and sustainable. It is the only United Nations specialized agency and international financial institution with a specific mandate to eradicate poverty and hunger by investing in rural people through financial and technical assistance to agriculture and rural development projects.

IFAD is headquartered in Rome, Italy, and operates through offices in 47 countries in five regions to ensure proximity to its clients and provide effective implementation and supervision support.

IFAD's strategic framework for the period 2016–2025 sets out the Fund's overarching goal to invest in rural people to enable them to overcome poverty and achieve food security through remunerative, sustainable and resilient livelihoods.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This year's Impact Report was prepared by the IFAD Treasury Team: Natalia Toschi, Head of Funding, and Marco Palacios, Funding and Investor Relations. The report was prepared based on data on IFAD-supported projects at outcome and output levels, with the support of Maria Soledad Marco, Senior Results Specialist, and Ana Fabiola Icumina, Results Consultant, both from the Operational Policy and Results Division.

The section on IFAD's focus on biodiversity was developed by Jahan-Zeb Chowdhury, Lead Technical Specialist for Environment and Climate, and Tarek Abdel Monem, Technical Specialist for Environment and Climate.

Birgit Plockinger, Communication Officer, and Francesca Aielli, Communication Consultant, led the design, graphical content and layout of the Impact Report.

This Impact Report follows the International Capital Market Association's (ICMA's) portfolio-based approach and provides substantial and detailed information for readers on the use of proceeds from IFAD's sustainability bond issuances.¹

Disclaimer: The material in this publication has been prepared by IFAD and is current as at the date of this publication. Information may be given in summary form and does not purport to be complete. Information in this publication, 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 publication 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 operational and financial conditions, 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 the occurrence of unanticipated events or circumstances after the date hereof. 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 2022.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IFAD concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The designations "developed" and "developing" countries are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process.

This publication or any part thereof may be reproduced without prior permission from IFAD, provided that the publication or extract therefrom reproduced is attributed to IFAD and the title of this publication is stated in any publication and that a copy thereof is sent to IFAD.

© IFAD 2024
All rights reserved

Cover photo
©IFAD/Jeftalmages

ISBN 978-92-9266-384-1
Printed November 2024

1. IFAD currently issues bonds only in the form of private placements. Therefore, in this report the term "sustainability bonds" refers to "sustainability private placement bonds".

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS | 2 |
| ACRONYMS | 4 |
| FOREWORD BY GÉRARDINE MUKESHIMANA | 5 |
| HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE IFAD13 REPLENISHMENT CONSULTATIONS | 6 |
| INTERVIEW WITH JUAN CARLOS MENDOZA | 8 |
| IFAD'S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FINANCE FRAMEWORK | 13 |
| MONITORING THE IMPACT OF THE FUNDS RAISED FROM BOND ISSUANCES THROUGH THE LIFE CYCLE OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION | 16 |
| IFAD'S SUSTAINABILITY ISSUANCES | 17 |
| SELECTED PROJECT PORTFOLIO INCLUDED IN THE 2023 IMPACT REPORT | 19 |
| SELECTED EXPECTED RESULTS OF THE PORTFOLIO SUPPORTED BY SUSTAINABILITY BONDS | 22 |
| FEATURED PROJECTS | 24 |
| ANNEX I IFAD'S PROJECT TYPES AND CROSS-CUTTING THEMES | 32 |
| ANNEX II IFAD'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS – FULL MAPPING OF CORE INDICATORS | 35 |
| ANNEX III IFAD'S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION LIST | 37 |
| | |
| LIST OF FIGURES AND BOXES | |
| BOX 1 IFAD'S ENHANCED FOCUS ON BIODIVERSITY | 12 |
| FIGURE 1 IFAD'S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FINANCE FRAMEWORK CORE COMPONENTS | 13 |
| FIGURE 2 IFAD'S PROJECT TYPES AND CROSS-CUTTING (OR MAINSTREAMED) THEMES | 15 |
| FIGURE 3 IFAD'S RESULTS REPORTING SYSTEM | 16 |
| FIGURE 4 IFAD'S SUSTAINABILITY PRIVATE PLACEMENT BONDS ISSUED IN 2022 AND 2023 | 17 |
| FIGURE 5 TOTAL ALLOCATION OF PROCEEDS FROM SUSTAINABILITY BONDS ISSUED IN 2022 AND 2023 | 18 |
| FIGURE 6 PROJECT TYPES INCLUDED IN THE PORTFOLIO SUPPORTED BY SUSTAINABILITY BONDS ISSUED IN 2022 AND 2023 | 18 |
| FIGURE 7 EXPLANATION OF PROJECT TYPES INCLUDED IN THE PORTFOLIO SUPPORTED BY SUSTAINABILITY BONDS ISSUED IN 2022 AND 2023 | 20 |
| FIGURE 8 GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROJECT PORTFOLIO SUPPORTED BY SUSTAINABILITY BONDS ISSUED IN 2022 AND 2023 | 21 |

ACRONYMS

| | |
|------------------|--|
| ARCAFIM | Africa Rural Climate Adaptation Finance Mechanism |
| ESG | Environmental, Social and Governance |
| GBF | Global Biodiversity Framework |
| HPK | Hamburger Pensionskasse |
| ICMA | International Capital Market Association |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| KCEP-CRAL | Kenya Cereal Enhancement Programme Climate-Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods Window |
| ORMS | Operational Results Management System |
| PoLG | programme of loans and grants |
| RDMT | Resilience Design and Monitoring Tool |
| SDFP | Sustainable Development Finance Framework |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goal |

FOREWORD BY GÉRARDINE MUKESHIMANA VICE-PRESIDENT OF IFAD

I am pleased to introduce the second Impact Report of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

In the face of multiple global crises, there is a pressing need for innovative and impactful investments and for a thorough rethinking of how global and local food systems work. This report shows how IFAD is responding to this need. It shows how, through IFAD-financed operations, we are promoting resilience and adaptability within the poorest rural communities across the world.

This work is very close to my heart. I have seen first-hand the significant impact that strategic investments can have on rural livelihoods and communities. I fully share IFAD's dedication to strengthening sustainable and equitable agricultural development for rural communities.

As evidenced in this report, IFAD is steadfast in its commitment to deliver results and impact. In 2023, to increase our ability to achieve this critical mission, IFAD issued its first sustainability bonds for a total value of EUR 180 million (US\$194 million equivalent). With the inaugural issuances in 2022, this brought the total amount issued to US\$344 million equivalent by the end of 2023. By issuing the first two bonds in euro in 2023, IFAD also broadened the pool of currencies of issuance.

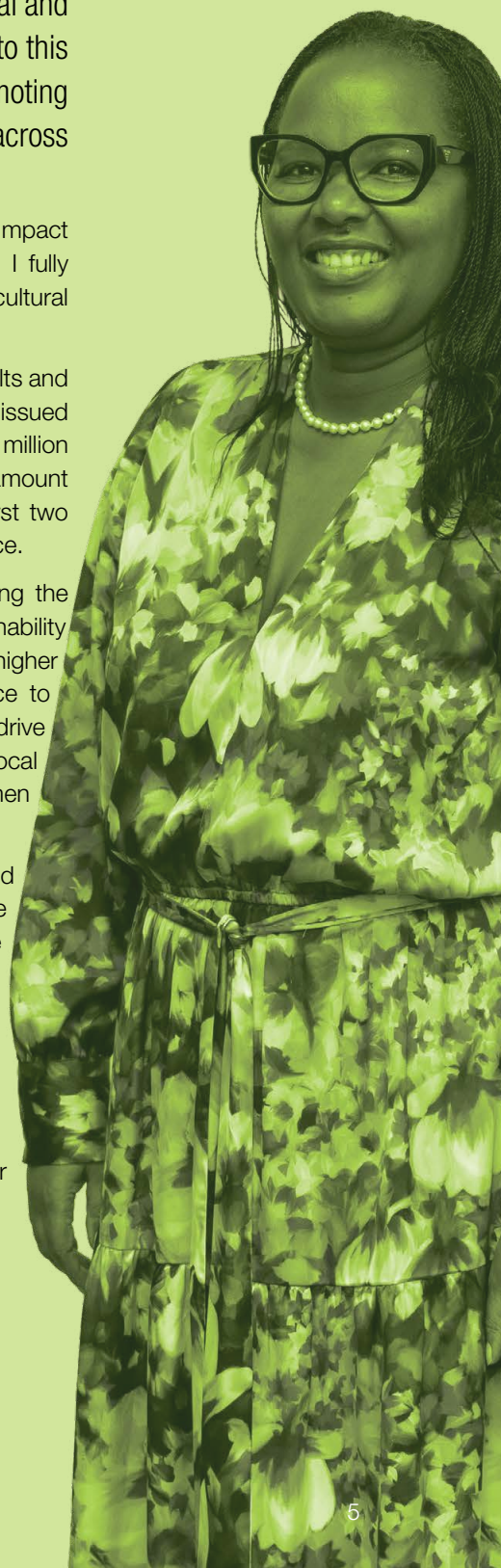
This report highlights the impacts that these funds are having on improving the livelihoods of the people we serve. It shows how the proceeds from sustainability bond issuance are translated into IFAD investments that change lives. From higher agricultural productivity and better access to markets, to greater resilience to climate shocks and to empowerment for women and youth, our initiatives drive positive change where it is needed most. They foster the transformation of local food systems, reducing hunger and strengthening incomes for poor rural women and men.

Through this report we aim to continue connecting IFAD with like-minded impact investors. Partnering with those who share our conviction about the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals, we can make a difference by mobilizing much-needed resources to make the goals a reality.

As we navigate the complexities of today's world, let us be inspired by the projects and results showcased in this report. Together, we can continue to realize the potential of agriculture and rural development to build a just and sustainable future for everyone.

In a spirit of collaboration, let us renew our commitment to investing in a better world in which no one is left behind.

GÉRARDINE MUKESHIMANA



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE IFAD13 REPLENISHMENT CONSULTATIONS

Countries and communities around the world are facing multiple interlocking crises, and reaching the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 has become an uphill race. Hunger and poverty are on the rise, and the effects of climate change are increasingly devastating.² Levels of migration and conflict are also rising, especially in already fragile areas. Poor rural communities and small-scale producers in developing countries are among those who suffer the most, but they also have a vital role to play in creating a resilient future.

The IFAD13 Replenishment Consultation delegates met in 2023 to set financing targets and strategic objectives for the IFAD13 cycle (2025–2027).³ Delegates agreed on the need to boost investments in lasting solutions to address the current crises, and to build rural people's resilience for a food-secure future for everyone. Delegations supported IFAD's request for US\$2 billion in new capital to support a programme of work of at least US\$10 billion. This is made up of IFAD's own resources and externally mobilized funds.

There are three major threats to the building of resilient rural livelihoods and food systems: increasing environmental, social and institutional fragility; insufficient private sector investment in rural areas; and the short- and long-term effects of the climate breakdown. These three issues worsen the effects of social, environmental and economic shocks; endanger agricultural production, ecosystems and infrastructure; and restrict access to the markets and financing needed to supplement public investments. Therefore, delegates agreed that, during the upcoming replenishment cycle, IFAD should put special focus on these three areas:

- 1. Enhancing focus on fragile contexts.** IFAD will strengthen its internal capacity, tools, networks and partnerships to ensure that it can remain engaged and continue providing support to rural communities during periods of crisis.
- 2. Investing in biodiversity and in the climate resilience of small-scale producers.** IFAD will focus on fostering adaptation and building resilience to local climate risks and ecological conditions. This will include making more investments in climate-resilient agriculture and improving and adapting water systems, infrastructure and services that reach the most remote and vulnerable places. It will also involve investing in projects that restore ecosystems and use land and biodiversity sustainably. IFAD will prioritize investing in early warning systems and disaster risk reduction approaches to help rural communities deal with climate hazards such as floods, droughts and storms, and bring them timely climate information.
- 3. Increasing engagement with the private sector.** The domestic and international private sector plays an integral part in closing the SDG financing gap. For small-scale farmers, private sector investment is a lifeline, providing access to capital, employment opportunities, technology and markets. Using its own balance sheet, IFAD will mobilize additional private investments and financial services for underserved rural areas. Non-sovereign operations will be more closely integrated with IFAD's sovereign investments to create new ways to mobilize domestic and international private sector investments to benefit rural people.

2. It is estimated that between 691 million and 783 million people in the world faced hunger in 2022. In 2022, 122 million more people faced hunger than in 2019, before the COVID-19 pandemic (SOFI report 2023).

3. IFAD13.



A portrait of Juan Carlos Mendoza, a man with short grey hair and glasses, wearing a dark suit jacket, a white shirt, and a patterned tie. He is smiling and looking towards the camera. The background is a solid light green color.

INTERVIEW WITH
**JUAN CARLOS
MENDOZA**

DIRECTOR OF IFAD'S
ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE,
GENDER AND SOCIAL
INCLUSION DIVISION

IFAD was originally established in response to complex global crises like those we face today. The Fund was created as an outcome of the 1974 World Food Conference, a pivotal moment when the world came together to address global food shortages that were causing famine and malnutrition. Although it was not called mainstreaming, the focus on addressing multiple, interconnected crises through agricultural development has always been central to IFAD's mission.

Long before additional climate finance was available, IFAD was supporting investment programmes for smallholder farmers in marginal, hazard-prone areas, and adopting technologies to help producers cope with climate extremes and shocks. Over the years, IFAD developed technical expertise in areas such as dryland farming, rangeland management, watershed management and economic diversification. Already during the IFAD10 replenishment cycle (2014–2016), the Fund achieved 100 per cent climate mainstreaming, explicitly factoring climate change into all country strategies and project design reports.

WHEN DID IFAD START TO MAINSTREAM CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION IN ITS PROJECT PORTFOLIO?

For IFAD, "mainstreaming" means integrating cross-cutting themes – such as climate resilience, gender equality and women's empowerment, and nutrition – into prevailing business concepts, strategies and processes, so that they become the norm and improve the effectiveness of development investments. IFAD's experience shows that a holistic response is vital to effectively address interconnected crises. And such a response must factor in the simultaneous, but distinct, impacts of these crises on specific subsets of IFAD's target group of rural smallholders.

Climate mainstreaming enhances the value of investments by systematically analysing climate-related risks, vulnerabilities and opportunities. It also drives innovation in climate risk management within agricultural investment programmes, and scales up sustainable farming practices along with effective land and water management techniques. Climate mainstreaming strengthens food security by promoting sustainable agriculture, empowers women by improving environmental management and resilience, and engages young people to drive inclusive rural transformation, such as through IFAD's youth agribusiness hubs. Overall, this integrated strategy ensures that, if we address climate change, gender equality, nutrition and youth employment collectively, it will amplify the impact of development interventions across all country programmes.

WHAT DOES CLIMATE MAINSTREAMING MEAN AND WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

It would be a massive understatement to say that the current state of the world's food systems is troubling. Just look at the predictions and the current numbers! The climate breakdown threatens to push more than 100 million additional people into extreme poverty by 2030.⁴ Small-scale farmers, who produce a significant portion of the world's food, face brutal impacts from intensifying weather events, which jeopardize food security and trigger global price fluctuations.⁵ The potential economic toll of a 3° C rise in global temperatures could reach up to 17 per cent of GDP in some low-latitude countries, profoundly affecting food systems and exacerbating migration and resource conflicts.⁶

Despite these frightening forecasts, climate finance directed towards adaptation efforts for smallholders remains shockingly low, at around 0.8 per cent of the global

WHY DOES IFAD FOCUS ON CLIMATE ADAPTATION FOR SMALLHOLDER FARMERS?

4. [Shock Waves: Managing the impacts of climate change on poverty.](#)

5. [Report of the Consultation on the Thirteenth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources: Investing in rural prosperity and resilience for a food-secure future.](#)

6. [Climate Damage Projections Beyond Annual Temperature.](#)

total in recent years.⁷ To address these challenges, IFAD aims to boost climate funding for rural areas, committing 40 per cent of its core resources to climate action from 2022 to 2024 and targeting 45 per cent for 2025 to 2027 in collaboration with Member States. During the IFAD12 replenishment cycle, this 40 per cent investment means roughly US\$1.4 billion in climate finance being channelled to smallholders over three years. During the IFAD13 cycle, with a higher percentage and a higher overall amount, this figure is likely to be over US\$1.8 billion.

WHAT SORT OF ACTIONS DOES IFAD TAKE TO STRENGTHEN SMALLHOLDER FARMERS' RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE-RELATED SHOCKS?

IFAD builds smallholders' resilience to climate shocks through pre-emptive measures to prepare for and minimize the effects of disasters before they require extensive funding for recovery. For example, we work on the development of accurate, user-friendly early warning systems. We reduce risks to the lives and livelihoods of smallholder farmers by promoting collaborative climate information systems involving scientists, policymakers and rural communities. We ensure that tailored solutions include training and community engagement. Successful projects in Kyrgyzstan, Rwanda and Viet Nam highlight the effectiveness of these approaches in building the resilience of smallholder farmers' agricultural practices and livelihoods.

In Kenya, the IFAD-supported Kenya Cereal Enhancement Programme: Climate-Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods Window (KCEP-CRAL) enables smallholders to transition to climate-resilient agricultural practices. The programme aims to reduce rural poverty and food insecurity in the arid and semi-arid lands, which cover over 80 per cent of Kenya's land area and are home to 36 per cent of the population. By boosting productivity and improving natural resource management, KCEP-CRAL improves farmers' capacity to adapt to climate variability and extreme weather events. Actions include promoting efficient water management to address water scarcity and improving farming operations with good agricultural practices and conservation agriculture. KCEP-CRAL also offers financial services to boost on-farm investment and supports crop insurance⁸ for semi-arid conditions to protect against weather-related losses.

IFAD's Resilience Design and Monitoring Tool (RDMT) is used in Kenya to collect crucial data on the impacts of our interventions and to guide future efforts. Globally, there is often limited understanding of the impact of mitigation and adaptation interventions, and merely reporting on climate finance is not enough. The RDMT provides a structured approach for project teams and rural communities to design and monitor interventions, measuring adoption rates of new technologies and their effectiveness in building resilience. The tool helps ensure that our interventions drive transformational change by challenging and improving existing systems, and supporting IFAD's commitment to impactful, innovative climate action.

WHAT ARE THE NEXT STEPS IN IFAD'S CLIMATE AGENDA?

During the IFAD13 cycle (2025–2027), we aim to scale up our impact significantly by committing to a US\$10 billion programme to improve the lives of 100 million rural people. During IFAD13, the Fund will ensure that climate change is mainstreamed in all of IFAD's investments and will also increase the share of climate finance in its programme of loans and grants (PoLG) to at least 45 per cent, increased from 40 per cent in the previous cycle. In addition, IFAD has launched a call to its Member States to pledge Core Additional Climate Contributions (ACCs) to mobilize further dedicated climate finance for activities that directly support small-scale farmers' climate adaptation, as well as mitigation efforts in local food systems.

7. [The Climate Finance Gap for Small-Scale Agrifood Systems.](#)

8. [Promises Kept: Crop insurance makes a difference for Kenya's small-scale farmers.](#)

The [VISTA project in the Philippines](#), which was approved in 2024, is a prime example of how IFAD's PoLG supports climate-focused initiatives. This project aims to increase food security while protecting and enhancing natural ecosystems in vulnerable upland areas. It focuses on developing sustainable value chains for coffee and cacao, interplanted with other crops such as root vegetables, chayote and nut trees. With a total cost of US\$112.82 million over six years, IFAD will finance US\$85 million (75.3 per cent). The project plans to reach 350,000 people. At least 50 per cent of the beneficiaries will be women, 30 per cent Indigenous Peoples and 20 per cent young people (aged 18 to 35). It plans to train 150,000 rural people to adopt climate-resilient technologies and practices. As a gender-transformative project, it will promote women's participation and leadership, and address the specific needs of local women's groups, Indigenous women and young women. This substantial investment reflects IFAD's commitment to addressing climate change and supporting sustainable agricultural practices.

Fostering private sector investment and creating innovative financial instruments will be top priorities during IFAD13. The Africa Rural Climate Adaptation Finance Mechanism (ARCAFIM), which was launched in December 2023, is a recent example of our approach. A pioneering partnership, this blends international funds with local bank contributions to improve funding for small-scale producers and rural micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. Using a credit risk-sharing model, IFAD's partners cover 20 per cent of the first loss, 60 per cent of the second loss is shared between IFAD's partners and the host bank, and the host bank covers 20 per cent of the senior tranche. ARCAFIM's success could be a model for future climate-smart agriculture investments.

Overall, the food systems transformation agenda is gaining global recognition. The international community realizes that we need comprehensive changes aimed at ensuring sustainable, equitable and resilient food production, distribution and consumption practices worldwide. Shared initiatives such as the one with the Global Environment Facility's Food Systems Integrated Program and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, early warning systems, and agri-insurance trials are progressing. At COP28, IFAD partnered with global initiatives such as the Global Methane Pledge and the NDC Partnership to support vulnerable rural communities and smallholders facing climate challenges. As climate change adaptation for smallholders becomes ever more critical, we must aim for large-scale impacts and foster essential partnerships to achieve this.

BOX 1

IFAD'S ENHANCED FOCUS ON BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity is essential to sustaining life and to the stability and resilience of ecosystems. A decline in biodiversity can lead to the breakdown of key ecosystem functions, such as pollination, climate regulation, nutrient cycling and protection against climate hazards.

Rural households are particularly vulnerable to biodiversity loss because their production systems and livelihoods rely directly on healthy and biologically diverse ecosystems.⁹ About 70 per cent of the world's poor people depend on wild species; 20 per cent of all people rely on wild plants, algae and fungi for food and income, and 2.4 billion people depend on fuelwood.¹⁰ Rural communities are also stewards of biodiversity; around 80 per cent of the planet's remaining biodiversity and 40 per cent of carbon stored in tropical and other forests are located in communal and Indigenous Peoples' lands,¹¹ which, in many places, have been shown to be more effective than national parks in reducing deforestation.¹²

Investing in sustainable and diversified food systems is critical to protect biodiversity and mitigate climate change, while ensuring food security for future generations. The [Global Biodiversity Framework \(GBF\)](#) stipulates a "biodiversity-friendly" approach to agriculture that harnesses ecological processes to build local food systems that are fair, resilient, sustainable and economically viable.

IFAD's [Biodiversity Strategy](#) guides projects' alignment with the GBF targets. In line with Target 10, IFAD-supported projects incorporate agroecological and biodiversity-friendly practices that favour nutritious and diverse local species, including neglected and underused varieties. This approach includes diversified farming, agroforestry, the use of community seed banks and conservation agriculture, and grazing management

and rangeland restoration. Recognizing Indigenous Peoples as guardians of biodiversity, IFAD works closely with them to safeguard these resources and foster sustainable food systems in line with Targets 3 and 22. Through participatory landscape approaches set out in Target 1, IFAD empowers communities to promote mosaic landscapes for restoration, practise climate-resilient agriculture through agrobiodiversity and agroecological practices, use geospatial planning tools, and uphold their rights to manage and protect natural resources. In Bhutan, for example, IFAD worked with national and local partners to develop a natural resources governance framework that incentivizes forest protection.

By mobilizing green finance and employing innovative financial mechanisms, IFAD investments also work to attract private capital towards biodiversity initiatives. In Kenya, in line with Target 19, the Upper Tana Natural Resource Management Project has secured public and private funds to manage land and natural resources sustainably, and also provide clean drinking water downstream of the project area.

Since 2000, IFAD has invested more than US\$4 billion in programmes to combat land degradation and promote sustainable land management. The Fund is committed to dedicating 30 per cent of its climate finance to nature-based solutions by 2030. This tracking will later extend to nature-positive financing, in alignment with the multilateral development banks' [Common Principles](#) for tracking nature-positive finance.

To date, during the IFAD12 cycle, 26 per cent of projects scored 2 on the Biodiversity Rio Marker (biodiversity was a "principal" objective) and 35 per cent scored 1 (biodiversity was a "significant" objective). Biodiversity is therefore a key component in over 60 per cent of IFAD projects.

9. [No Biodiversity, No Farmers, No Food Security.](#)

10. [IPBES Sustainable Use Assessment: 50,000 wild species meet needs of billions worldwide.](#)

11. [Indigenous Lands, Protected Areas, and Slowing Climate Change.](#)

12. [Ricketts et al. 2010. Indigenous Lands, Protected Areas, and Slowing Climate Change.](#) PLOS. [Oldekop et al. 2019. Reductions in deforestation and poverty from decentralized forest management in Nepal.](#) [Nature Sustainability.](#)

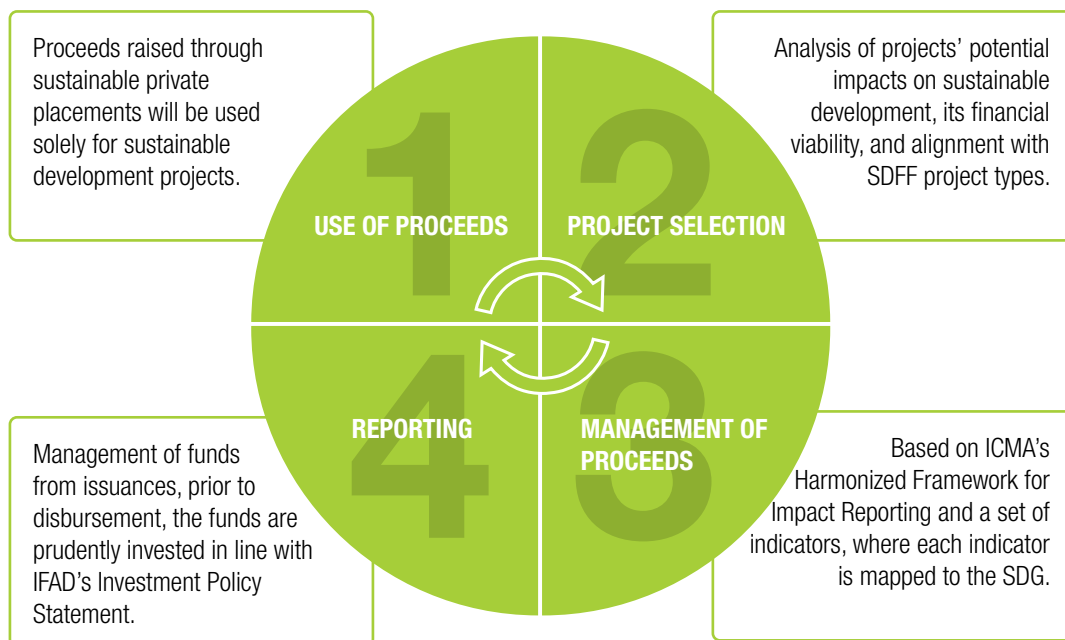
IFAD’S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FINANCE FRAMEWORK

IFAD’s Sustainable Development Finance Framework (SDFF) governs the issuance of the Fund’s sustainability bonds. These bonds are designed to finance or refinance projects that have both environmental and social benefits. The SDFF represents IFAD’s commitment to leveraging finance in ways that are socially, economically and environmentally sustainable (figure 1).

The framework ensures transparency and disclosure in the sustainability bond market. It is based on the International Capital Market Association’s (ICMA) Sustainability Bond Guidelines.¹³

IFAD works in rural spaces with a 360-degree approach. It supports six types of project and mainstreams four cross-cutting themes into its initiatives, as shown in figure 2. See annex I for more information.

FIGURE 1 IFAD’S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FINANCE FRAMEWORK CORE COMPONENTS



Note: The SDFF specifically refers to a 36-month lookback period – that is, projects financed must have been approved by IFAD’s Executive Board within the past 36 months.

13. [Sustainability Bond Guidelines](#).



FIGURE 2 IFAD'S PROJECT TYPES AND CROSS-CUTTING (OR MAINSTREAMED) THEMES



MONITORING THE IMPACT OF THE FUNDS RAISED FROM BOND ISSUANCES THROUGH THE LIFE CYCLE OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

To measure the impact of the sustainability bonds it issues, IFAD publishes an annual impact report following ICMA's core components, established in the Sustainability Bond Guidelines. The impact is measured by applying IFAD's Core Indicator Framework.

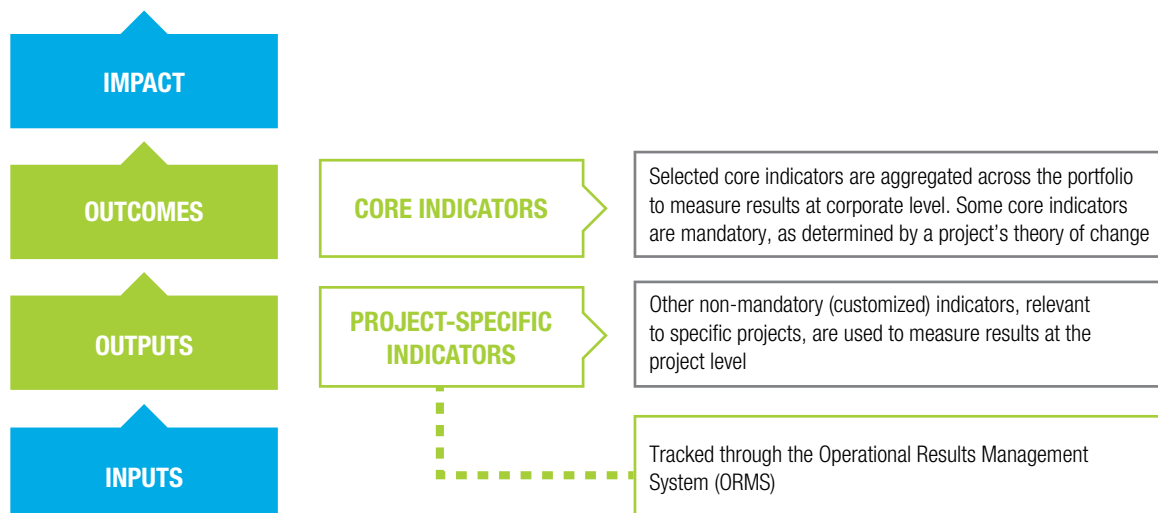
This framework consists of 45 indicators: 23 output indicators, which include 3 outreach indicators, and 22 outcome indicators. The inclusion of core indicators in project logframes is determined by a project's theory of change. The performance of all project indicators is tracked online over the project life cycle through IFAD's dedicated Operational Results Management System (ORMS).

Each core indicator is mapped to a specific SDG and corresponding target. Through this detailed mapping exercise, it has been demonstrated that IFAD-financed projects contribute to 16 out of the 17 SDGs, thereby making IFAD a real issuer of sustainability bonds.

The Core Indicator Framework is the pillar of IFAD's reporting system (figure 3), designed to provide a rigorous methodological approach that enables project teams to collect data on Core Output and Outcome Indicators and measure attributable changes through dedicated surveys.

The framework ensures that the data collected are aligned with the organization's strategic objectives and outcomes. It provides a clear and standardized way to measure progress and impact, facilitating accountability toward donors, investors and the development community at large.

FIGURE 3 IFAD'S RESULTS REPORTING SYSTEM



IFAD'S SUSTAINABILITY ISSUANCES

IFAD's Sustainability Issuance Programme is a key component of its funding strategy, which is aimed at securing resources to enable timely delivery of IFAD's financing to its clients. The funds raised from financial markets allow IFAD to increase its investments for inclusive and sustainable rural transformation, which is its end goal.

After its first two inaugural issuances for a total of US\$150 million in 2022, IFAD continued to broaden its investor base and increase its currencies of issuance.

In March 2023, IFAD issued its first euro sustainability private placement, for the amount of EUR 65 million. The investor was Hamburger Pensionskasse (HPK), a German pension fund manager established in 1994 and headquartered in Hamburg. HPK manages company pension schemes for 4,000 member companies. It is an investor with environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria at heart; they are an integral part of its corporate business lines, notably portfolio management, risk management, regulatory affairs and process management.

In May 2023, IFAD issued its second euro sustainability private placement, its largest so far, for an amount of EUR 115 million. The investor was Amundi, the biggest asset manager in Europe. Responsible investment is one of Amundi's four founding pillars, reflected in its responsible investment process (involving ESG analysis, ESG integration and an exclusion policy) and in the range of solutions it has developed as a strong advocate for responsible investments.

By December 2023, IFAD had issued the equivalent of **US\$344 million** in sustainability private placement bonds, channelled to support an eligible portfolio of development projects in line with IFAD's SDFF.

FIGURE 4 IFAD'S SUSTAINABILITY PRIVATE PLACEMENT BONDS ISSUED IN 2022 AND 2023

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| Year 2022 | Year 2022 | Year 2023 | Year 2023 |
| Tenor 7 | Tenor 15 | Tenor 12 | Tenor 15 |
| Maturity 10 June 2029 | Maturity 22 June 2037 | Maturity 30 May 2035 | Maturity 1 June 2038 |
| Coupon 3.263% | Coupon 3.591% | Coupon 3.096% | Coupon 3.500% |
| Currency USD | Currency USD | Currency EUR | Currency EUR |
| Amount US\$100 million | Amount US\$50 million | Amount €65 million | Amount €115 million |
| Link Press release first issuance | Link Press release second issuance | Link Press release third issuance | Link Press release fourth issuance |
| Investor Sweden | Investor Japan | Investor Germany | Investor France |
| ISIN XS2490415135 | ISIN XS2492704239 | ISIN XS2607061798 | ISIN XS2630467657 |

FIGURE 5 TOTAL ALLOCATION OF PROCEEDS FROM SUSTAINABILITY BONDS ISSUED IN 2022 AND 2023 (NEW FINANCING VERSUS REFINANCING)

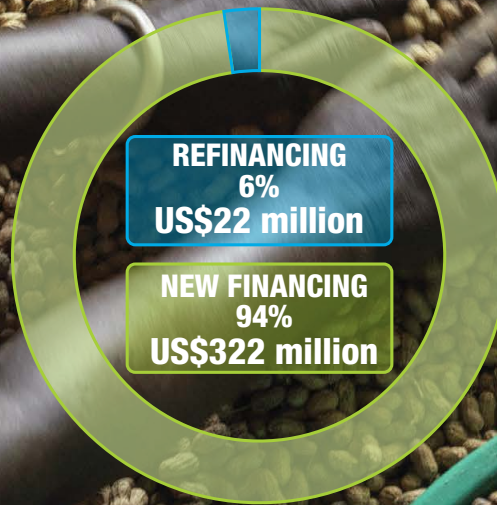


FIGURE 6 PROJECT TYPES INCLUDED IN THE PORTFOLIO SUPPORTED BY SUSTAINABILITY BONDS ISSUED IN 2022 AND 2023



SELECTED PROJECT PORTFOLIO INCLUDED IN THE 2023 IMPACT REPORT

This section provides information about the portfolio of projects included in the 2023 Impact Report, with financing totalling US\$344 million, corresponding to the total issuances of sustainability bonds in 2022 and 2023.

As shown in figure 5, IFAD's sustainability bonds continue to be allocated mainly to a portfolio of newly approved projects, with 94 per cent of the total providing new financing for IFAD and the remaining 6 per cent refinancing partially disbursed projects.

Figure 6 and table 1 show the commitments and disbursements of the project portfolio supported by IFAD's sustainability bonds and included in the 2023 Impact Report by project type. As indicated, the majority of projects support access to markets for rural smallholder farmers, followed by projects focusing on the environment and natural resources. Support to production sectors is also significant. Figure 7 provides more insights into the project types and the SDGs they support.

Figure 8 shows the geographical distribution of the project portfolio supported by IFAD's sustainability issuances included in the 2023 Impact Report. As shown, the portfolio is globally diversified and supports all five regions where IFAD operates.

TABLE 1 COMMITTED AND DISBURSED AMOUNTS SUPPORTED BY SUSTAINABILITY BONDS BY PROJECT TYPE

| | Committed (US\$) | Disbursed (US\$) | Disbursed (%) |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Access to markets | 154.874.000,00 | 27.163.109,12 | 17.5 |
| Production sectors | 61.154.500,00 | 4.495.670,93 | 7.4 |
| Policy and institutions | 24.900.000,00 | 10.165.146,00 | 40.8 |
| Environment and natural resources | 98.100.000,00 | 5.826.302,00 | 5.9 |
| Inclusive rural finance | 5.000.000,00 | - | - |
| Total | 344.028.500,00 | 47.650.228,05 | 13.9 |

FIGURE 7 EXPLANATION OF PROJECT TYPES INCLUDED IN THE PORTFOLIO SUPPORTED BY SUSTAINABILITY BONDS ISSUED IN 2022 AND 2023

ACCESS TO MARKETS



Accessing better markets, and improving networks, utilities and services to facilitate economic activities, including rural business development and transportation.



POLICY AND INSTITUTIONS



Creating an enabling environment for project implementation and sustainable rural transformation, including activities such as support to public administration in developing or implementing new policies, laws, regulations or reforms.



PRODUCTION SECTORS



Improving agricultural production and limiting post-harvest losses. Five categories are included: Agricultural land resources, agricultural water resources, crops, fisheries and aquaculture, and livestock and pastoralism.



ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES



Restoring and maintaining natural resource capital as a basic requirement for sustainable development.



INCLUSIVE RURAL FINANCE



Banking and financial services, and financial market support.



FIGURE 8 GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROJECT PORTFOLIO SUPPORTED BY SUSTAINABILITY BONDS ISSUED IN 2022 AND 2023



SELECTED EXPECTED RESULTS OF THE PORTFOLIO SUPPORTED BY SUSTAINABILITY BONDS

ATTRIBUTABLE TO US\$344 MILLION EQUIVALENT OF ISSUANCES IN 2022 AND 2023

8,172,995
Total
people reached

1,760,190
Total
households reached

1,642,565
People provided with support
to improve their **nutrition**

352,461
Households reporting an
increase in **production**

247,475
People with new
jobs/employment opportunities

628,600
Rural producers accessing **production inputs**
and/or technological packages

498,247
People in rural areas
accessing **financial services**

324,130
Women reporting
minimum **dietary diversity**

851,896
Households reporting adoption of
environmentally sustainable and **climate-
resilient technologies** and practices

654,000
People demonstrating an
improvement in **empowerment**

117,317
Hectares of land brought under
climate-resilient practices

45,666
Hectares of farmland with **water
infrastructure** constructed or rehabilitated

SDG DIRECT CONTRIBUTION

10 SDGs and 16 SDG targets



SDG INDIRECT CONTRIBUTION

16 SDGs and 58 SDG targets



TABLE 2 EXPECTED AND ACTUAL RESULTS OF THE PORTFOLIO SUPPORTED BY SUSTAINABILITY BONDS

| | Unit | Multiplier | Expected | Actual | Completion (%) |
|---|------------|---|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| Total people reached | People | Household members | 8,172,995 | 1,060,527 | 13 |
| Total households reached | Households | Households | 1,760,190 | 193,344 | 11 |
| People provided with support to improve their nutrition | People | Household members benefited | 1,642,565 | 12,204 | 1 |
| Households reporting an increase in production | Households | Households | 352,461 | - | |
| People with new jobs/employment opportunities | People | Total number of people with new jobs/employment opportunities | 247,475 | - | |
| Rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages | People | Total rural producers | 628,600 | 7,244 | 1 |
| People in rural areas accessing financial services | Number | Total number of accesses to financial services | 498,247 | 10,459 | 2 |
| Women reporting minimum dietary diversity | Households | Households (number) | 324,130 | - | |
| Households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices | Households | Households | 851,896 | 4,739 | 1 |
| People demonstrating an improvement in empowerment | People | Total people | 654,000 | - | |
| Land brought under climate-resilient practices | Area | Hectares of land | 117,317 | - | |
| Farmland with water infrastructure constructed or rehabilitated | Area | Hectares of land | 45,666 | - | |
| Households reporting they can influence decision-making of local authorities and project-supported service providers | Households | Households (number) | 576,650 | - | |
| Roads constructed, rehabilitated or upgraded | Length | Length of roads | 1,721 | 227 | 13 |
| People provided with climate information | People | People provided with climate information services | 140,000 | - | |
| People trained in production practices and/or technologies | Number | Total number of attendances to training sessions | 340,750 | 28,558 | 8 |
| Households reporting using rural financial services | Households | Households | 215,115 | 53,538 | 25 |
| People trained in income-generating activities or business management | People | People trained in IGAs or BM (total) | 139,418 | 32,562 | 23 |
| Groups supported to sustainably manage natural resources and climate-related risks | Groups | Groups supported | 5,396 | - | |
| Market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated | Facilities | Total number of facilities | 417 | 326 | 78 |



MOROCCO

Integrated Rural Development Project of the Mountain Areas in the Oriental Region

WHAT THE PROJECT DOES

This newly approved project is working to improve the living conditions of rural communities in the mountain areas of the Oriental region and to reduce their vulnerability to climate change. This focus aligns with the country's priorities of climate change adaptation and environmental protection through intervention in the Oriental region, one of the most vulnerable to the impact of climate change in Morocco.

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

Increase the income of rural households and improve the living conditions of rural communities by improving agricultural production, diversifying income sources and adding value to products and marketing.

EXPECTED RESULTS

LAND BROUGHT UNDER CLIMATE-RESILIENT PRACTICES

7,350 hectares

HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING AN INCREASE IN PRODUCTION

14,011

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS IMPACTED

100,075

KEY FACTS

PROJECT TYPE

Production sectors

YEAR OF APPROVAL

2023

IFAD FINANCING

US\$71.95 million

COFINANCING AMOUNT

US\$22.66 million

COFINANCIERS

National government, beneficiaries

LOAN TENOR

24.5 years

LOAN CURRENCY

EUR

SUPPORTED SDGs



PROJECT LINK





DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Integrated Rural Development Project of the Mountain Areas
Empowerment through Nutrition-sensitive, Inclusive and Resilient
Agricultural and Rural Entrepreneurship

WHAT THE PROJECT DOES

The project is working to reduce rural poverty and improve the nutrition of rural communities in the provinces surrounding Kinshasa.

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

The project drives the sustainable transformation of family farming and better management of natural resources to contribute to climate change mitigation, improved incomes and increased food diversity for rural households. It supports work to open up target areas by improving infrastructure and access to markets. It supports agropastoral entrepreneurship among young people and decentralized financing services.

EXPECTED RESULTS

WOMEN REPORTING MINIMUM DIETARY DIVERSITY
40,000

PEOPLE WITH NEW JOBS/EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
178,000

LAND BROUGHT UNDER CLIMATE-RESILIENT PRACTICES
52,500 hectares

KEY FACTS

PROJECT TYPE

Environment and natural resources

YEAR OF APPROVAL

2022

IFAD FINANCING

US\$45.2 million

COFINANCING AMOUNT

US\$150.53 million

COFINANCIERS

Agence française de développement, Central African Forest Initiative, national government, domestic financial institutions

LOAN TENOR

35 years

LOAN CURRENCY

USD

SUPPORTED SDGs



PROJECT LINK





EL SALVADOR

Programme for the Sustainable, Inclusive and Nutritional Economic Development of Rural Areas in El Salvador

WHAT THE PROJECT DOES

Building on good practices identified in previous initiatives in the country, the programme provides essential solutions for the sustainable transformation of agrifood systems. It facilitates investments in nature-based solutions, with a focus on watershed management, agroecology and climate risk management to support adaptation to climate change among smallholder families.

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

The programme works to increase the incomes, strengthen the resilience, and improve the food and nutritional security of poor rural families. It fosters sustainable development and improves the living conditions of rural households living in poverty.

EXPECTED RESULTS

FARMLAND UNDER WATER-RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTED/REHABILITATED

8,807 hectares

PEOPLE IN RURAL AREAS TRAINED IN FINANCIAL LITERACY AND/OR USE OF FINANCIAL PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

120,852

HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING ADOPTION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE AND CLIMATE-RESILIENT TECHNOLOGIES AND PRACTICES

42,500

KEY FACTS

PROJECT TYPE

Policy and institutions

YEAR OF APPROVAL

2023

IFAD FINANCING

US\$11.8 million

COFINANCING AMOUNT

US\$56.09 million

COFINANCIERS

OPEC Fund for International Development, national government

LOAN TENOR

25 years

LOAN CURRENCY

USD

SUPPORTED SDGs



PROJECT LINK





INDONESIA

Horticulture Development in Dryland Areas Sector Project

WHAT THE PROJECT DOES

The project addresses the core problems of low productivity and low profitability of dryland agriculture by investing in agriculture inputs, production and post-harvest processes through infrastructure, capacity support and value chain strengthening for horticulture. The project will also enhance the productive potential of farms by developing climate-resilient irrigation infrastructure, improving soil fertility through conservation measures and investing in the “last kilometre” of farm-to-market roads.

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

The project works to increase the availability, accessibility and quality of nutritious foods and to strengthen the climate resilience and profitability of dryland farming.

EXPECTED RESULTS

FARMLAND UNDER WATER-RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTED/REHABILITATED

10,000 hectares

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS REACHED

125,000

HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING ADOPTION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE AND CLIMATE-RESILIENT TECHNOLOGIES AND PRACTICES

15,000

KEY FACTS

PROJECT TYPE

Environmental and natural resources

YEAR OF APPROVAL

2023

IFAD FINANCING

US\$40 million

COFINANCING AMOUNT

US\$102.71 million

COFINANCIERS

Asian Development Bank, national government

LOAN TENOR

12.5 years

LOAN CURRENCY

EUR

SUPPORTED SDGs



[PROJECT LINK](#)



ANNEX I IFAD'S PROJECT TYPES AND CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

PROJECT TYPES

IFAD categorizes its projects into six types: ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES, PRODUCTION SECTORS, INCLUSIVE RURAL FINANCE, SOCIAL SERVICES, ACCESS TO MARKETS, and POLICY AND INSTITUTIONS. It should be noted that this categorization is primarily for reporting purposes, as IFAD's projects typically finance a multitude of activities that make it difficult to describe them using one single category.

The project types are also mapped to the Green Bond Principles and Social Bond Principles project types for ease for reference by investors and external stakeholders.

PRODUCTION SECTORS



Improving agricultural production and limiting post-harvest losses. This encompasses agricultural land resources, agricultural water resources, crops, fisheries and aquaculture, and livestock and pastoralism.



ACCESS TO MARKETS



Enabling access to better markets and improving networks, utilities and services to facilitate economic activities, including rural business development and transport.



ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES



Restoring and maintaining natural resource capital as a basic requirement for sustainable development.



POLICY AND INSTITUTIONS

Creating an environment for project implementation and sustainable rural transformation, including activities such as supporting public administrations in developing or implementing new policies, laws, regulations or reforms.



SOCIAL SERVICES

Securing basic services such as social and health services, and access to energy and housing.



INCLUSIVE RURAL FINANCE

Enabling access to banking and financial services, and financial market support.



CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

In addition to the project types, IFAD mainstreams four themes within its projects: CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION, GENDER, YOUTH and NUTRITION.

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION

Enhancing low-carbon development of small-scale producers and rural communities and their resilience to environmental degradation and climate change impacts.



GENDER



Promoting gender equality in rural communities by helping rural women grow more food, connect to markets, increase their incomes and become more liberated and financially skilled.



YOUTH



Fostering business development, new technology and innovation models, vocational training and education, and emerging themes of decent work. Addressing issues of child labour in agriculture, including those affecting adolescent girls, indigenous youth and youth with disabilities.



NUTRITION



Improving local food systems (mainly through increasing and diversifying food production) and raising awareness about and knowledge of nutrition. Integrating nutrition considerations into stages of the food value chain beyond production.



ANNEX II IFAD'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS – FULL MAPPING OF CORE INDICATORS

| No. | Core indicator | SDG supported directly | SDGs supported indirectly |
|--------------|---|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project | 1 | 2, 9, 14 |
| 1a | Corresponding number of households reached | 1 | 2 |
| 1b | Estimated corresponding total number of household members | 1 | 2 |
| 1.1.1 | Persons whose ownership or user rights over natural resources have been registered in national cadastres and/or geographic information management systems | 1 | 2, 5, 10, 12, 15 |
| 1.1.2 | Farmland under water-related infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated | 1 | 2 |
| 1.1.3 | Rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages | 2 | 1, 8, 12 |
| 1.1.4 | Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies | 2 | 1, 12 |
| 1.1.5 | Persons in rural areas accessing financial services (savings, credit, insurance, remittances, etc.) | 2 | 1, 5, 9, 10, 15 |
| 1.1.6 | Financial service providers supported in delivering outreach strategies, financial products and services to rural areas | 8 | 1, 2, 5, 9, 10, 15 |
| 1.1.7 | Persons in rural areas trained in financial literacy and/or use of financial products and services | 2 | 1, 4, 5, 9, 10, 15 |
| 1.1.8 | Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition | 2 | 6 |
| 1.2.1 | Households reporting improved access to land, forests, water or water bodies for production purposes | 1 | 2, 5, 10 |
| 1.2.2 | Households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices | 2 | 1, 8, 10 |
| 1.2.3 | Households reporting reduced water shortage vis-à-vis production needs | 2 | 1, 12 |
| 1.2.4 | Households reporting an increase in production | 2 | 8 |
| 1.2.5 | Households reporting using rural financial services | 1 | 2, 8, 9 |
| 1.2.6 | Partner financial service providers with portfolio-at-risk \geq 30 days below 5% | 8 | 2, 9 |
| 1.2.7 | Partner financial service providers with operational self-sufficiency above 100% | 8 | 2, 9 |
| 1.2.8 | Women reporting minimum dietary diversity | 2 | 3 |
| 1.2.9 | Households with improved nutrition knowledge, attitudes and practices | 2 | 3 |
| 2.1.1 | Rural enterprises accessing business development services | 8 | 1, 9, 10 |
| 2.1.2 | Persons trained in income-generating activities or business management | 4 | 8, 14 |
| 2.1.3 | Rural producers' organizations supported | 2 | 16 |
| 2.1.4 | Supported rural producers that are members of a rural producers' organization | 2 | 5, 8, 12, 16 |
| 2.1.5 | Roads constructed, rehabilitated or upgraded | 9 | 2 |
| 2.1.6 | Market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated | 2 | 1, 9, 12 |

| No. | Core indicator | SDG supported directly | SDG supported indirectly |
|-----------------|---|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2.2.1 | Beneficiaries with new jobs/employment opportunities | 8 | 1, 2, 10 |
| 2.2.2 | Supported rural enterprises reporting an increase in profit | 1 | 8, 9, 10 |
| 2.2.3 | Rural producers' organizations engaged in formal partnership, agreements or contracts with public or private entities | 2 | 5, 8, 16 |
| 2.2.4 | Supported rural producers' organization members reporting new or improved services provided by their organization | 2 | 5, 8 |
| 2.2.5 | Rural producers' organizations reporting an increase in sales | 1 | 2, 8, 9, 10 |
| 2.2.6 | Households reporting improved physical access to markets, processing and storage facilities | 9 | 1, 2, 12 |
| 3.1.1 | Groups supported to sustainably manage natural resources and climate-related risks | 2 | 1, 6, 13, 14, 15 |
| 3.1.2 | Persons provided with climate information services | 13 | 1, 2, 4, 10, 12 |
| 3.1.3 | Persons accessing technologies that sequester carbon or reduce greenhouse gas emissions | 7 | 2, 9, 12, 13, 15 |
| 3.1.4 | Land brought under climate-resilient management | 2 | 6, 12, 13, 15 |
| 3.2.1 | Greenhouse gas emissions (tCO ₂ e) avoided and/or sequestered | 13 | 2 |
| 3.2.2 | Households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices | 13 | 1, 2, 6, 12, 15 |
| 3.2.3 | Households reporting a significant reduction in the time spent collecting water or fuel | 2 | 5, 6, 12 |
| IE 2.1 | Individuals demonstrating an improvement in empowerment | 10 | 1, 5, 16 |
| Policy 1 | Policy-relevant knowledge products completed | 2 | 5, 8, 12, 16, 17 |
| Policy 2 | Functioning multi-stakeholder platforms supported | 16 | 2, 13, 17 |
| Policy 3 | Existing/new laws, regulations, policies or strategies proposed to policymakers for approval, ratification or amendment | 2 | 5, 8, 13, 16 |
| SF2.1 | Households satisfied with project-supported services | 16 | 1, 2 |
| SF2.2 | Households reporting they can influence decision-making of local authorities and project-supported service providers | 16 | 5, 8, 10 |

Note: IE, empowerment indicator; SF, stakeholder feedback.

ANNEX III IFAD'S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION LIST

As part of its commitment to sustainable development, IFAD has developed an environmental and social exclusion list that is used to screen potential projects and investments for their environmental and social risks.

The list is part of IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP).¹⁴ It is a list of activities and practices that are considered to be environmentally or socially harmful and that IFAD will not support. By using the aforementioned exclusion list to screen potential projects and investments, IFAD aims to ensure that its activities are aligned with its commitment to sustainable development and that they do not contribute to environmental or social harm.

IFAD will not knowingly finance, directly or indirectly, projects involving the following:

- (I) Production or activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced labour,¹⁵ or practices which prevent employees from lawfully exercising their rights of association and collective bargaining;
- (II) Production or activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of child labour;¹⁶
- (III) Production of or trade in weapons and munitions;
- (IV) Production or activities that impinge on the lands owned, or claimed under adjudication, by Indigenous Peoples, without full documented consent of such peoples;
- (V) Activities prohibited by host country legislation or international conventions relating to the protection of biodiversity resources, cultural heritage or other legally protected areas;¹⁷
- (VI) The production, trade in or use of any product or activity deemed illegal under host country (i.e. national) laws or regulations, international conventions and agreements, or subject to international phase-out or bans, such as:

14. IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP).

15. Forced labour is work exacted under the threat of penalty and for which the worker has not offered himself or herself voluntarily. It can involve threats of dismissal or physical violence, the withholding of identity documents or wages, threats to report workers to immigration authorities and entangling workers in fraudulent debt.

16. Child labour includes: (i) labour below the host country's minimum age of employment; and (ii) any other work that may be hazardous, may interfere with a child's education, or may be harmful to a child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. If national laws or regulations provide for employment of children of at least 16 years of age (in line with ILO's 1973 Minimum Age Convention), on the condition that their health, safety and morals are fully protected, and they have received adequate instruction or vocational training in the relevant branch of activity, then child labour means employing children for work that does not comply with these laws and regulations.

17. Relevant international conventions include the: Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention); Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention); Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention); World Heritage Convention; and Convention on Biological Diversity.

- (a) Products containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs);
 - (b) Pharmaceuticals, pesticides, herbicides and other hazardous substances subject to international phase-outs or bans;¹⁸
 - (c) Ozone-depleting substances subject to international phase-outs regulated by the Montreal Protocol;¹⁹
 - (d) Wildlife products regulated under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); and
 - (e) Transboundary trade in waste or waste products, as defined by the Basel Convention;²⁰
- (VII) Commercial logging operations or the purchase of logging equipment for use in primary tropical moist forests or old-growth forests;
 - (VIII) Production or trade in wood or other forestry products other than from sustainably managed forests;
 - (IX) Production or trade in alcoholic beverages (excluding beer and wine), tobacco or drugs;
 - (X) Marine and coastal fishing practices such as blast fishing, large-scale pelagic drift net fishing using nets in excess of 2.5 km in length or fine mesh net fishing harmful to vulnerable and protected species in large numbers and damaging to marine biodiversity and habitats;
 - (XI) Trade in goods without required export or import licenses or other evidence of authorization of transit from the relevant countries of export, import and, if applicable, transit;
 - (XII) Production of, trade in or use of unbounded asbestos fibres;
 - (XIII) All mining, mineral processing and extraction activities;
 - (XIV) Production or trade in radioactive materials;²¹
 - (XV) Gambling, casinos and equivalent enterprises, trade related to pornography or prostitution;
 - (XVI) Money laundering, terrorism financing, tax avoidance, tax fraud and tax evasion;
 - (XVII) Production and distribution, or investment in media that are racist, antidemocratic or that advocate discrimination against an individual, group or part of the population;
 - (XVIII) Activities prohibited by host country legislation or other legally binding agreements regarding genetically modified organisms (GMOs);
 - (XIX) Production of or trade in palm oil, unless from growers and companies with internationally recognised certification,²² or undergoing certification;²³
 - (XX) Production of soy in the Amazon region or trade in soy produced in the Amazon region, unless from growers with internationally recognized certification.²⁴

18. Relevant international conventions include the: United Nations Consolidated List of Products whose Consumption and/or Sale have been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or not Approved by Governments; Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedures for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (Rotterdam Convention); Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants; and WHO Classification of Pesticides by Hazard. A list of pesticides, herbicides and other hazardous substances subject to phase-outs or bans is available at www.pic.int

19. A list of the chemical compounds regulated by the Montreal Protocol, together with details of signatory countries and phase-out target dates, is available from UNEP.

20. See www.basel.int

21. This does not apply to the purchase of medical or veterinary equipment, quality control (measurement) equipment and any similar equipment where the radioactive source is trivial and/or adequately shielded.

22. For example, Round Table on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO).

23. This includes growers and companies that have initiated such certification process.

24. For example, Round Table on Responsible Soy Association (RTRS).



Investing in rural people

CHANGE STARTS HERE






THERE IS NO
DEVELOPMENT
WITHOUT RURAL
DEVELOPMENT







International Fund for Agricultural Development
Via Paolo di Dono, 44 - 00142 Rome, Italy
Tel: +39 06 54591 - Fax: +39 06 5043463
Email: ifad@ifad.org
www.ifad.org

-  facebook.com/ifad
-  instagram.com/ifad_org
-  linkedin.com/company/ifad
-  x.com/ifad
-  youtube.com/user/ifadTV

November 2024

