IFAD Presentation on Partnerships and the Reaching of Development Goals in Optimal Timeframes

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Who is IFAD?

- Key characteristics

- IFAD is the only **UN agency as an IFI**.
- Since 1978, IFAD has implemented **over 900 projects** reaching about **400 million poor rural people**, with:
  - Own investment of **US$14.7 billion**; and
  - Mobilisation of **US$21.9 billion co-financing**.
- Dedicated to agricultural and rural sectors only, IFAD **targets poor rural populations** and small-scale farmers.
- IFAD-supported projects reach about **36 million** poor rural people a year.
- IFAD is a major supporter of community-designed and -managed **rural development projects** and **farmer organizations**.
- IFAD uses **government** and **local management systems** rather than managing projects ourselves.
What does IFAD do?
- IFAD’s strategic objectives and relevant MDGs

**IFAD’s Overarching Goal:**
Enabling poor rural people to improve their food security and nutrition, raise their incomes and strengthen their resilience.

- Natural resource **and economic asset base**
- Access to various services
- Profitable, sustainable **and resilient farm and non-farm enterprises** and jobs
- Empowerment of poor rural people
- Enabling institutional **and policy environments**

What is the Status of MDGs?
- Challenges remain for poverty and hunger

Source: 2011 OECD, Brookings

Source: IFAD Rural Poverty Report 2011

Global Official Development Assistance to Agriculture 1983-2009

Enabling poor rural people to overcome poverty
How does IFAD support MDGs?
- Forming strategic partnerships

Strategic Partnership

- Smallholder farmers and their organizations
- Governments
- UN Agencies, Regional Development Institutions
- Multilateral Development Banks and Bilateral donors
- Research and policy groups, Civil Society
- Private Sector
- Non-Governmental Organizations
• 500 million small farms in developing countries supporting almost 2 billion people — one third of humanity

• Agriculture is mostly a smallholder business.

• Agriculture growth is twice as effective in reducing poverty than other types of growth.

Improving smallholder agriculture is the closest proxy to reducing global poverty and hunger!
How does IFAD support MDGs?
- Working with women and vulnerable groups

Including women and vulnerable groups

- Access and control over resources
- Participation in profitable activities
- Access and control over benefits

- Within household
- S&C groups, MFIs, producer organizations
- Community bodies eg WUAs

- Rural infrastructure and services
- Labour-saving technologies
- Equitable balance between benefits/remuneration
How does IFAD support MDGs?
- Partnering with private sector

Example: Working with Private Sector in Indonesia

**Mars Chocolate:**
knows cocoa production is declining, needs future supplies

**Small cacao farmers:**
Seek increased output, connection to international value chains and improved livelihoods

**IFAD:**
smallholder equitable inclusion; knows businesses’ futures are tied to helping small cacao farmers succeed

Win Win Win
How does IFAD support MDGs?
- Partnering with NGOs

**Int’l and local NGOs**

- Capacity building, technical and implementation support for IFAD project management
- Technical Assistance to IFAD’s target group
- Knowledge management and dissemination
- Innovation and pioneering
- More…
How does IFAD support MDGs?
- Strategic partnership for environment & climate change

• IFAD’s Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP):
  • A multi-donor grant programme of US$320 million+ for poor smallholder farming communities, helping them become more resilient to climate change.
  • A major scaling-up of successful “multiple-benefit” approaches to increase agricultural output while simultaneously reducing vulnerability to climate-related risks and diversifying livelihoods.
It is important to include in Post-2015:

- **Smallholder agriculture** – as a critical driver of the overall economic growth;

- **Rural development agenda** to end extreme poverty and build sustainable and inclusive growth; and

- Agenda on **enabling environment** for small farmers – women and men.

**Partnership is key to our collective effort to set smallholder agriculture as one of the strategic priorities!**
Today more than ever, we have a shared responsibility of pursuing our common goals and deepening our partnerships so that we may contribute in a bigger way to achieving the MDGs including our common objective of eradicating rural poverty and enhancing food security for all.

Thank you.