

Governing Council Report

Fortieth Session
Rome, 14-15 February 2017

**2017
GOVERNING
COUNCIL**

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Chapter 1

Inauguration and proceedings

1. The fortieth session of the Governing Council of IFAD was held in Rome on 14 and 15 February 2017. The list of participants is attached as annex I.
2. The Council held a total of three meetings, the summary records of which are contained in chapter 3, part A.
- A. Opening of the session and inaugural meeting
 3. The session was opened by Mr Dinesh Sharma, Chairperson of the Governing Council and Governor of IFAD for the Republic of India.
 4. Mr Kanayo F. Nwanze, President of IFAD, welcomed the special guests to the inaugural meeting of the session. These welcoming statements are reproduced in chapter 4.
 5. Her Excellency Bibi Ameenah Firdaus Gurib-Fakim, President of the Republic of Mauritius, delivered a keynote address. This address is reproduced in full in chapter 4.
 6. His Excellency Maurizio Martina, Minister for Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policy of the Italian Republic, delivered a keynote address, the full text of which is reproduced in chapter 4.
- B. Agenda and documentation
 7. The Governing Council adopted the agenda, shown together with the programme of events for the session in annex II. The documents placed before the Council are listed in annex III. The resolutions adopted by the Governing Council appear in annex IV.
- C. Statement by the President of IFAD
 8. The full text of President Nwanze's statement to the Governing Council appears in chapter 4.
- D. Governors' dialogue and panel discussion
 9. Details of the Governors' dialogue: IFAD's Path to 2030 are contained in the summary record of the second meeting.
 10. A panel discussion on "A decade of IFAD's partnership with indigenous peoples – Approaching the tenth anniversary of the approval of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007-2017)", was held in the context of the third global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum, which was convened on 13 February 2017.
 11. Details of the discussions at these Governing Council events can be found in a separate report entitled "Proceedings of the Governing Council Events held in conjunction with the fortieth session of IFAD's Governing Council, February 2017".
- E. General statements
 12. The general statements delivered by Governors in the plenary session are summarized in chapter 3, part A. General statements submitted in writing but not delivered orally are reproduced in full in chapter 3, part B. A statement made on the occasion of the third global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum is included in chapter 4.
- F. Closure of the session
 13. President Nwanze's closing remarks to the Council are reproduced in full in chapter 4.

14. The Chairperson of the Governing Council, Mr Dinesh Sharma, summarized the results of the Council's main deliberations and then closed the fortieth session of the Governing Council. The text of the closing statement is reproduced in full in chapter 4.



Mr Kanayo F. Nwanze
President of IFAD



Mr Gilbert F. Houngbo
President-elect of IFAD



Mr Kanayo F. Nwanze, President of IFAD and Mr Gilbert F. Houngbo, President-elect of IFAD

Chapter 2

Decisions of the Governing Council

A. Report of the Emoluments Committee

15. The Governing Council was informed that subsequent to the re-establishment of a committee to review the emoluments of the President of IFAD at the thirty-ninth session, the Emoluments Committee, chaired by the representative for Canada, had completed its review and made its recommendations to the Council.
16. The Council took note of the "Report of the Emoluments Committee" on the terms and conditions of employment of the President of IFAD, as contained in document GC 40/L.3, and adopted resolution 192/XL on 14 February 2017.

B. Report on the Tenth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources

17. The Governing Council reviewed "Report on the status of the Tenth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources" contained in document GC 40/L.5. The Council was informed that pledges received for the Tenth Replenishment, including those received since the date of the report, amounted to US\$1,129.6 million. Finally, the Council was informed that instruments of contribution received for the Tenth Replenishment, inclusive of those received since the date of the report, amounted to US\$997 million, equivalent to 88 per cent of the pledged total.

C. Appointment of the President of IFAD

18. The Governing Council considered document GC 40/L.4 and its addendum concerning the appointment of the President of IFAD. In accordance with rule 41.1 of the Rules of Procedure of the Governing Council, balloting for the appointment of the President of IFAD was held in private meetings during the session of the Governing Council.
19. At its second meeting, the Governing Council appointed Mr Gilbert Fossoun Hounbo, of the Togolese Republic, as President of IFAD by acclamation for a term of office of four years, to take effect from 1 April 2017. The Council adopted resolution 193/XL thereon on 14 February 2017. The statement of the President-elect is reproduced in full in chapter 4.

D. Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Governance

20. The Governing Council considered document GC 40/L.9 and adopted, on 15 February 2017, resolution 194/XL approving the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Governance.

E. Establishment of the Consultation on the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources

21. The Governing Council considered document GC 40/L.6/Rev.2 and adopted, on 15 February 2017, resolution 195/XL establishing the Consultation on the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources. Based on the favourable experience of having an external chair during the Consultation on the Ninth Replenishment, the Governing Council approved the Executive Board's recommendation that the Consultation be chaired by Mr Johannes F. Linn.
22. In accordance with paragraph 3 of the resolution, the Consultation would consist of all Member States from Lists A and B, provided however that four Member States offered their Replenishment Consultation seats for the benefit of four low-income countries and potential or major contributors from List C; the Consultation would also consist of 22 Member States from List C (including the four Replenishment Consultation seats offered by Lists A and B), to be appointed by the members of List C as communicated to the President.

- F. Consolidated financial statements of IFAD for 2015
23. The Governing Council considered and approved IFAD's consolidated financial statements for 2015, as contained in appendices A to K of document GC 40/L.7, the report of the external auditor thereon, the Management assertion report on the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting and the external auditor's attestation thereon.
- G. IFAD's 2017 results-based programme of work and regular and capital budgets, the Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD's results-based work programme and budget for 2017 and indicative plan for 2018-2019, and the HIPC and PBAS progress reports
24. After considering the proposed administrative budget comprising the regular and capital budgets of IFAD for 2017 and the budget of the Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD for 2017, as presented in document GC 40/L.8, the Governing Council adopted resolution 196/XL on 15 February 2017.
25. The Council also took note of the information contained in the progress reports on IFAD's participation in the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Debt Initiative and the implementation of the performance-based allocation system (PBAS) at IFAD.
- H. Proposal for the revision of the established good practice for the process leading to future appointments of the President of IFAD
26. The Governing Council considered document GC 40/L.10 and adopted, on 15 February 2017, resolution 197/XL approving the "Proposal for the revision of the established good practice for the process leading to future appointments of the President of IFAD".
- I. Principles of Conduct for Representatives on the Executive Board of IFAD
27. The Governing Council took note of the information contained in document GC 40/L.11, "Principles of Conduct for Representatives on the Executive Board of IFAD". Any future changes to the Principles of Conduct will be presented to the Governing Council for information.

Chapter 3

A. Summary records

(including a summary of general statements delivered by Governors)

- (i) Summary record of the first meeting of the fortieth session held on Tuesday, 14 February 2017 at 9.15 a.m.

Chairperson: Dinesh Sharma (India)

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28. The meeting was called to order at 9.15 a.m.

OPENING OF THE SESSION (agenda item 1) AND INAUGURAL CEREMONY

29. The CHAIRPERSON, welcoming participants, said that IFAD remained committed to the elimination of poverty and hunger by investing in rural people and fostering sustainable rural development. Ever relevant and growing in urgency, IFAD's mandate was central to the attainment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. He therefore expressed gratitude to Members for their continued support to IFAD in the achievement of its mission and likewise to President Nwanze for having equipped the Fund over the eight years of his leadership to respond appropriately to the evolving global challenges facing rural development, the Fund's contribution to which was globally recognized. It would therefore be vital, in appointing the next President of IFAD at the current session, to ensure a leadership that would continue to work towards achieving the goal of hunger and poverty eradication and to secure the core resources needed to that end. He added that, Mr Rionald Silaban, the Indonesian Vice-Chairperson of the Bureau of the Governing Council, had not participated in any of the matters relating directly to the appointment of the President, nor would he chair the item on the appointment of the President, in view of the Indonesian candidacy.
30. Reiterating his own country's support for IFAD and its mission, the Chairperson declared open the fortieth session of the Governing Council.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (agenda item 2) (GC 40/L.1 and Add.1/Rev.1)

31. The CHAIRPERSON drew attention to the provisional agenda and draft programme of events, including a revised schedule of work, as set out in documents GC40/L.1 and Add.1/Rev.1, and said that the proposed agenda item 3 "Application for non-original membership" would not be considered as no such applications had been received within the deadline.
32. The agenda (GC 40/L.1), as orally revised, and the revised schedule of work (GC 40/L.1/Add.1/Rev.1) were adopted.
33. Her Excellency Bibi Ameenah Firdaus Gurib-Fakim, President of the Republic of Mauritius, and His Excellency Maurizio Martina, Minister for Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policy of the Italian Republic, were conducted to their seats.

WELCOME BY THE PRESIDENT OF IFAD OF KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

34. Mr NWANZE (President of IFAD) welcomed with gratitude Her Excellency Gurib-Fakim, President of the Republic of Mauritius, as a special guest of the Governing Council, highlighting her prominent role in providing guidance and advice throughout her career, including as a scientist and academic administrator, and her country's achievements in attaining the Millennium Development Goals, notably in the areas of gender equality and poverty reduction. One of the most business-friendly economies in Africa, Mauritius recognized poverty eradication and social inclusiveness as indispensable to global sustainable development. Members would surely benefit from the wisdom and experience to be imparted to them by its President.
35. In likewise welcoming His Excellency Martina, Minister for Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policy of the Italian Republic, as a special guest of the Governing Council, he said that IFAD's host Government remained among the strongest and most generous supporters of the Fund. Its recent co-hosting of a highly successful international conference with IFAD had led to an initiative aimed at resolving rural financial challenges with coordinated action and investment among private, public and philanthropic sectors and rural farmers and enterprises, while its current Presidency of the G7 would provide a further opportunity to underline Italy's leading role in food security and agriculture. Its multipronged partnership with IFAD

similarly offered fruitful opportunities for transforming agriculture in developing countries into a modern, competitive and commercially vibrant sector.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

36. HER EXCELLENCY BIBI AMEENAH FIRDAUS GURIB-FAKIM (President of the Republic of Mauritius) delivered a keynote address, the full text of which is reproduced in chapter 4.
37. The CHAIRPERSON thanked the President of the Republic of Mauritius for her inspiring words and thoughtful observations.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FORESTRY POLICY OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC

38. HIS EXCELLENCY MAURIZIO MARTINA (Minister for Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policy of the Italian Republic) delivered a keynote address, the full text of which is reproduced in chapter 4.
39. The CHAIRPERSON expressed thanks to the Minister for Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policy of the Italian Republic for sharing his insight and for his country's generous hospitality and continued support of IFAD.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF IFAD (agenda item 3)

40. Mr NWANZE (President of IFAD) made a statement, the full text of which is reproduced in chapter 4.
41. The CHAIRPERSON expressed the Governing Council's appreciation to Mr Nwanze for his statement and congratulated him on his achievements as President of IFAD, which had consequently enabled the organization to play a greater role in addressing rural poverty. The President's innovative approach and vision had indeed helped the Fund to successfully transform itself and retain its relevance.
42. Her Excellency Bibi Ameenah Firdaus Gurib-Fakim, President of the Republic of Mauritius, and His Excellency Maurizio Martina, Minister for Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policy of the Italian Republic, were conducted from the meeting room.
43. The SECRETARY OF IFAD, a.i., in briefing participants on the organization of the session, drew attention to the publication *A Bucket of Water: Reflections on Sustainable Rural Development*, by the President of IFAD, which addressed the key themes of IFAD's advocacy work, and a recent publication entitled *Rural Lives*, which is a selection of images from IFAD's photographic collection illustrating the lives of rural women and men and demonstrating the impact of IFAD-supported projects.

REPORT OF THE EMOLUMENTS COMMITTEE (agenda item 4) (GC 40/L.3)

44. The CHAIRPERSON recalled that, at its thirty-ninth session in 2016, the Governing Council had re-established the Emoluments Committee to review the overall emoluments and other conditions of employment of the President of IFAD. The Committee, chaired by Mr David Cuming, the representative of Canada, had completed its review and submitted its recommendations. The relevant draft resolution was now before the Governing Council.
45. The Governing Council took note of the Report of the Emoluments Committee as contained in document GC 40/L.3, and adopted resolution 192/XL on the emoluments of the President of IFAD.

REPORT ON THE TENTH REPLENISHMENT OF IFAD'S RESOURCES (agenda item 7) (GC 40/L.5)

46. Mr KASHIWAGI (Associate Vice-President, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Controller ad interim, Financial Operations Department of IFAD), updating the

report before the Governing Council, said that, as at the date of the report, 17 January 2017, total pledges to IFAD10 amounted to US\$1,129.6 million. Since December 2016, the level of pledges had marginally increased and as at 10 February 2017, represented 101 countries, compared with 96 countries at the same juncture in IFAD9. Since 17 January, additional instruments of contribution or direct payments had been received from Bangladesh, the Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Lesotho, Madagascar, Micronesia, Morocco, Thailand and Uruguay. As at 10 February, the instruments of contribution or direct payments received amounted to US\$997 million, compared with US\$906 million as at 31 December 2016, which constituted an increase of US\$90 million over that 40-day period.

47. Since the date of the report, further payments had been received from Bangladesh, Canada, China, the Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, the Republic of Korea, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Micronesia, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Russian Federation, Thailand, the United States and Uruguay. The overall payments received as at 10 February therefore amounted to US\$705 million, compared with US\$515 million as at 31 December, constituting an increase of US\$190 million over that period.
48. With regard to the Debt Sustainability Framework, IFAD had also received pledges of US\$2.98 million. The principal repayments forgone for IFAD10 stood at US\$3.4million, leaving a gap of approximately US\$0.5 million. He reminded Member States that they had agreed in 2007 to share the burden of compensating IFAD for forgone reflows for grants provided under the Framework. The Debt Sustainability Framework amount was predicted to grow under future replenishments to an estimated US\$39.5 million under IFAD11 and US\$97.9 million under IFAD12. It was therefore essential that all Member States which had pledged to support IFAD's participation in the Debt Sustainability Framework should continue to contribute their respective shares.
49. IFAD was most grateful for the pledges and payments received so far, and he urged all Member States which had not yet made pledges or deposited their instruments of contribution for IFAD10 to do so at the earliest possible opportunity.
50. The Governing Council took note of the Report on the status of the Tenth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources.

SYNTHESIS OF THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE THIRD GLOBAL MEETING OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES FORUM AT IFAD

51. At the invitation of the CHAIRPERSON, Ms Ikal Lillian ANGEL'ELEI (Friends of Lake Turkana, Kenya) delivered a synthesis of the deliberations of the Third Global Meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum, held on 10 and 13 February 2017 in conjunction with the fortieth session of the Governing Council. The full text of the synthesis is reproduced in chapter 4.

GENERAL STATEMENTS (agenda item 6)

52. Mr SHI (China) said that, in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, countries should continue promoting international development and addressing rural poverty. In that context, IFAD should develop along three lines. First, it should expand its financial resources and become bigger and stronger. Member State contributions remaining the fundamental source of IFAD funding, he called on developed countries to increase their contributions with a view to ensuring a high level of funding for IFAD11. As a developing country, China was willing to increase its contribution within the limits of its capacity.
53. Second, IFAD should also deliver more development results by addressing the needs of recipient countries, providing country-specific solutions based on local conditions and present needs. It was important to strengthen South-South and

- triangular cooperation. He encouraged IFAD to share and promote experiences of agricultural development and poverty reduction, in order to help developing countries improve their own development capacity.
54. Third, IFAD should deepen institutional reform and enhance efficiency. It should further streamline internal procedures, promote decentralization and move ahead with delegation of powers and the establishment of regional hubs. It should adopt a more inclusive and equitable governance structure by increasing the representation of developing countries.
 55. Mr LOKPOBIRI (Nigeria) congratulated the outgoing President on his stewardship of a re-engineered and vibrant IFAD. Nigeria was set on a course to unleash its agricultural potential in order to guarantee food security and self-sufficiency, generate employment, increase the wealth of farmers and develop and transform livelihoods in rural areas. To that end, the Government had launched a time-bound plan, the Agriculture Promotion Policy, or Green Alternative, 2016–2020. The policy was designed to build a resilient agribusiness ecosystem that would resolve the core issues underlying limited food production and delivery of quality standards; it would tackle the difficulty farmers encountered in obtaining loans and the dramatic level of food imports. It aimed to enhance opportunities for private sector investment, ensure a flow of additional foreign direct investment into the sector, create a healthy competitive market for agroentrepreneurs, facilitate access to business contacts among value-chain operators, and build smallholder enterprises into big businesses.
 56. The policy's success hinged on the engagement of all stakeholders – farmers, states, investors, financial institutions, communities and research laboratories – and would require performance-based monitoring and evaluation. Agriculture should be seen as a business, not a development programme; it should involve a farm-to-table value-chain approach and government-enabled, private-sector-driven transformation. He called on IFAD and other development partners to support Nigeria's efforts to achieve the goals of its new agricultural policy.
 57. Mr SCHNEIDER (Luxembourg), speaking on behalf of the Benelux countries, thanked the outgoing President for having made IFAD a stronger and more efficient organization. In line with the theme of the fortieth session of the Governing Council – the role of inclusive investment in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – he urged the next President to further align IFAD's operational strategy with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and looked forward to seeing IFAD play a leading role in their implementation, in particular SDGs 1 and 2, in close collaboration with the other Rome-based agencies, the Committee on World Food Security and the extended United Nations family, including the international financial institutions. In so doing, the incoming President should keep in mind the focused mandate of IFAD, targeting the rural poor, and the importance of channelling the bulk of IFAD funding to the least developed countries. IFAD's visibility should be raised, and its loans should be accompanied by a stronger presence in partner countries, enhanced technical assistance and leadership in knowledge-sharing and capacity-building on the ground.
 58. IFAD accordingly needed a sustainable financial future. Its multilateral nature should be safeguarded and the bulk of its resources mobilized, as in the past, through the replenishments. That being said, the Benelux countries acknowledged that innovative changes were needed, and therefore welcomed the sustainable cash flow approach, the Sovereign Borrowing Framework, closer cooperation with the private sector and efforts to tap funds from foundations. They further agreed that Management should investigate the option of borrowing on international capital markets, following a thorough analysis of the related opportunities and risks.
 59. The Benelux countries continued to support IFAD's leading role in rural innovation, the data revolution and digital transformation, thanks to which young smallholder

farmers, entrepreneurs and small and medium-sized enterprises could look forward to a promising future in rural areas.

60. Mr AUTLWETSE (Botswana) applauded the outgoing President for his dedication and the guidance he had provided during his tenure. As a net food-importing developing country, Botswana, in order to eradicate rural poverty and achieve zero hunger in line with SDGs 1 and 2, recognized the need to channel resources towards smallholder farmers, who made up the bulk of producers, had fewer resources and were disproportionately susceptible to the harsh effects of climate change. Bolstering their resilience would involve exploring avenues for mitigating the impact of climate change and seizing the opportunities afforded by smart partnerships, such as public-private partnerships and linkages in market access. In Botswana, as in other sub-Saharan countries, more than 50 per cent of rural households derived their livelihoods from agriculture; improving their situation would therefore have a ripple effect throughout the wider economy.
61. Successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda depended on smallholder farmers and enhancing their potential and their productivity. His Government remained committed to improving livelihoods in rural communities. It had realized its farmers' potential through its partnership with IFAD in the Agricultural Services Support Project, and encouraged the project's replication in other parts of the world. It urged other countries to devise new strategies on climate change that focused more on disaster response and less on adaptation, mitigation and resilience. In conclusion, he reaffirmed his country's commitment to IFAD's goal and its support for the efforts of the next President to achieve SDGs 1 and 2.
62. Ms FOUNTAIN-SMITH (Canada), thanking the outgoing President for his untiring efforts to lift millions of smallholder farmers, especially women, out of poverty, said that, as IFAD embarked on the Eleventh Replenishment, it should seek to maximize its contribution to achievement of the SDGs under its new leadership. A comprehensive review of Canadian international aid had highlighted the importance of investment geared to helping the poorest and most vulnerable to withstand, adapt to and recover from the negative effects of climate change. Given the predictions of widespread severe water shortages, it was important to build sustainable agricultural systems that increased productivity and production, strengthened the capacity to adapt to climate change and helped reduce emissions. IFAD's unique mandate and strong track record made it a key player in that area.
63. Women should be placed at the centre of rural development as decision makers, innovators and resource stewards. They continued to face barriers that limited their access to land and to financial, extension and marketing services, which in turn impeded the economic development of entire communities and countries. IFAD, with its strong track record in that area as well, should scale up successful initiatives and explore new avenues, becoming an international leader in gender equality.
64. Achieving the SDGs would require the mobilization of substantial public and private resources; IFAD was encouraged to explore innovative financing mechanisms and to develop new tools and instruments that supported inclusive rural transformation in ways that met country needs.
65. Mr ROZENCWAI G (Argentina) paid tribute to the outgoing President's leadership, under which IFAD had become more relevant and viable. His Government considered IFAD a key ally in its inclusive rural development initiatives, in particular in parts of the country with high levels of rural poverty. Inclusive rural development being one of the most reliable and powerful ways to reduce poverty and achieve economic and social development, IFAD's presence was of great importance in middle-income countries, including those with large pockets of persistent poverty. Equally important were inclusive and responsible investments that laid the foundations for technological development and the use of new technology by

smallholder producers, who needed appropriate education and training in order to emerge from their position of vulnerability.

66. Argentina aimed to achieve food security by increasing the added value of every agro-industrial value chain, heightening transparency and fostering sustainable and inclusive agricultural practices. A strong IFAD able to produce increasingly robust and relevant results was a priority for Argentina, which, despite adverse economic circumstances, had maintained the level of its commitment over successive replenishments and urged other countries to do likewise. It was also willing to consider other financing and product options. In recent years, IFAD had made significant progress in two areas of prime importance to Argentina: women's empowerment and middle-income countries. IFAD also clearly played a fundamental role as a catalyst for South-South and triangular cooperation, and had worked proactively to advance cooperation among the Rome-based agencies.
67. Mr ZAIDAN (Iraq), congratulating the President of IFAD on the skill and wisdom with which he had discharged the great responsibility of directing the Fund in the interest of its Members, expressed the hope that his successor would likewise pursue the aims of strengthening rural financing, productive capacities, gender equality in production, and climate change adaptation and mitigation in rural communities. In Iraq, the security and economic situation had led to recession and damaged the natural and social environment, draining the country of its human resources. Stability and socio-economic growth had also been adversely affected by the fall in global oil prices and the terrorism waged within Iraq, which the Government was resolved to overcome in order to build the foundations for peaceful coexistence and respect for intellectual and religious diversity, with justice and equality as the prevailing values.
68. The country's sizeable agricultural sector and substantial production potential had been similarly affected by terrorism and war, which had furthermore prevented Iraq from fulfilling its financial commitments towards the Fund and in turn from joining the membership of IFAD's Executive Board. The recent signing of a debt settlement agreement with the Fund had paved the way, however, for a resumption of cooperation with IFAD on priority development projects for improving living standards among the poor, curbing unemployment and creating gainful job opportunities, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. A revival of smallholder farming in the five target provinces was a promising prospect much welcomed and appreciated by his Government.
69. Mr FAILER (Germany) said that IFAD's core mandate – food security and rural development – reflected top priorities for German development cooperation, and that Germany supported IFAD's multisectoral approach to rural development. In addition, IFAD played a vital role in addressing the root causes of migration, principally poverty and food insecurity, which could not be eliminated unless climate change was addressed. Indeed, the consequences of climate change could wipe out much of the progress made on poverty reduction. Germany had decided to contribute EUR 13 million to IFAD's Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme in the coming years.
70. His Government's recently announced Marshall Plan with Africa constituted a new partnership for development, peace and a better future, key elements of which were food and agriculture. The Plan called for better cooperation among international organizations such as IFAD, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme and the World Bank. The 2030 Agenda provided an opportunity for the Rome-based agencies to engage in enhanced, more strategic and closer collaboration.
71. In the run-up to the next round of replenishment negotiations, he encouraged IFAD to continue concentrating on the poorest countries and the most vulnerable people, and to step up its activities, particularly in conflict-affected states and states with

fragile situations. He stressed the importance of youth employment in rural areas, an issue that was also on the agenda of the G20. Germany would continue to support IFAD in its efforts to be a focused, transparent, highly effective and cost-efficient organization.

APPOINTMENT OF THE PRESIDENT OF IFAD (agenda item 5) (GC 40/L.4 and Add.1; GC 40/INF.2 and Add.1)

72. The CHAIRPERSON drew attention to the procedure for appointment of the President of IFAD, as described in document GC 40/INF.2, and to rule 41.1 of the Rules of Procedure of the Governing Council, in accordance with which the appointment was to be considered at a private meeting. Delegates would cast their votes in the private meeting, which would continue while the votes were counted and the results announced. No results would be released outside the private meeting except the final outcome of the appointment process.
73. The meeting went into private session at 11.25 a.m.†
74. The private meeting rose at 1.30 p.m.

* No summary record was prepared for the private session meeting.

- (ii) Summary record of the second meeting of the fortieth session held on Tuesday, 14 February 2017 at 3.50 p.m.

Chairperson: Elina Kalkku (Finland)

Later: Dinesh Sharma (India)

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75. The meeting was called to order at 3.50 p.m.
76. Ms Elina Kalkku (Finland) (Vice-Chairperson) took the Chair

GOVERNORS' DIALOGUE: IFAD'S PATH TO 2030

77. The CHAIRPERSON recalled that the annual sessions of the Governing Council provided an important opportunity for IFAD's Governors to engage with one another and with IFAD Management. In recent years, that had taken the form of the Governors' Round Table. The current session's Governors' Dialogue offered an opportunity for an exchange of perspectives and views on the critical choices and challenges that lay ahead for IFAD to optimize its contribution to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. The Dialogue would be moderated by Ms Lyse Doucet, BBC Chief International Correspondent.
78. Ms DOUCET (Moderator) welcomed participants and observed that the Governors' Dialogue was being held at a pivotal moment, with a new President of IFAD and a new replenishment. In particular, IFAD was now focused on SDGs 1 and 2, aimed at ending poverty and hunger. In that connection, the major question that arose was whether IFAD needed a new sense of purpose and a new mandate, particularly in the light of new global challenges.
79. Among those challenges, the current migration crisis was the worst in decades, with people fleeing from sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East. They were of course fleeing from war and conflict. But they were also leaving behind villages and rural areas, where there were no jobs and where they could no longer live off the land. In addition, they were fleeing the consequences of climate change. As the President of IFAD had emphasized, investing in rural development was not an option: it was a necessity. The reasons were evident. Rural poverty led to urban poverty. Rural hunger became urban hunger. Rural disenchantment became urban discontent. She therefore suggested four avenues for discussion. What should IFAD do in the context of the growing and urgent demands for greater attention to rural areas, where three quarters of the world's poor lived? How should that be financed? If replenishment did not provide sufficient resources, where should further funding be sought? Who should IFAD's partners be? And finally, should IFAD's priority focus be confined to low-income countries, or should it also encompass middle-income countries, such as Brazil, where poor areas still existed within a middle-income country?
80. She proposed that those issues should first be addressed by the featured presenter and panellists. Featured presenter: Ms Lindiwe Majele Sibanda, Chief Executive Officer and Head of Mission, Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN); Panellists: Mr Hans Jacob Frydenlund, Director for United Nations Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway; Ms Hadizatou Rosine Coulibaly Sori, Minister for Economy, Finance and Development, Burkina Faso; Ms Stephanie Hochstetter Skinner-Kl e, Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations Rome-based Agencies; and Mr Abul Maal Abdul Muhith, Minister for Finance, Bangladesh.
81. Ms SIBANDA (Featured presenter), after paying a special tribute to Ms Coulibaly Sori and to Mr Nwanze, said that her most pertinent qualification for addressing the issue of IFAD's path to 2030, rather than her experience as a scientist, a farmer and a leader, was the fact that she was a woman. Rural development needed to begin with people, and particularly women, without whom there would be no food security, no nutrition security and no life. From her background in Zimbabwe she also had personal experience of the ravages of poverty and malnutrition, and the deterioration of the conditions faced by smallholders, as well as the benefits of IFAD's visionary investments in irrigation, which had built resilience to climate change.

82. The present dialogue was being held at an important time for IFAD and the world. In adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015, world leaders had set themselves a road map embodying the supremely ambitious and transformative vision of creating a world free of poverty and hunger, one in which no one would be left behind. The countdown to achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda was well under way. And yet the world was beset by record levels of migration and inequality, both within and between countries. Drought, floods and other effects of climate change were adding to the uncertainty, as were continuing conflict and nationalistic political currents.
83. Despite the acknowledged success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in reducing poverty and in improving the understanding of who was poor and why, hundreds of millions still remained poor and vulnerable, some three quarters of them in rural areas. The question was whether the development community would accelerate work in rural areas, which had so far been left behind, and whether that could be done without portraying the rural poor as the problem, but rather by enlisting them as part of the solution. Development was about people, who could improve their own livelihoods if provided with a little assistance. Smallholders had resources, but needed help in managing them. They had the potential to reduce poverty in both rural and urban areas, and were the guardians of natural resources and biodiversity. But much of current thinking did not focus on bringing people and nations together to solve the really big problems. Instead, it was more about dividing and going it alone.
84. Reducing inequality and creating opportunities that allowed people to remain in their communities was key, and crucial also to protecting natural resources. Inequality was unsustainable. It bred hunger, conflict and migration. Some called the goal of eradicating poverty and hunger a Utopian vision, but such a vision was the only rational response to a world threatened by instability, violence and environmental destruction. It was now or never. For that reason, the 2030 Agenda was even more ambitious than the MDGs, and it was supported by science. The elimination of smallpox a generation earlier offered a model of successful action based on science and cooperation. Yet, while the 2030 Agenda provided the vision, the question remained of whether the will and the tools existed to achieve it. In that context, IFAD could be a powerful tool, and its experience offered several lessons.
85. The first of those lessons was that success required sustained political commitment at the highest levels, based on institutions and processes that could withstand changes in the political tide and other setbacks. The second lesson was that success required mobilization and organization at all levels. Rural producers could find real strength in numbers to improve their access to resources and markets. And yet, although they would have a stronger voice if they were united, only a fraction of smallholders were members of agricultural cooperatives. Thirdly, success required adequate financing and targeted resources. There was little doubt that much of the financing needed to fill the huge financing gap for rural development would have to come from the private sector, which was increasingly being attracted by the business case for working with smallholders. IFAD was already championing certain new approaches to unlocking private finance and investment. But private finance could not take the place of official development assistance, which was needed to ensure continued leadership and commitment, particularly for farmers who were not yet ready to compete in markets.
86. IFAD was known worldwide as an honest and trusted broker which had set the pace in the rural transformation agenda. IFAD's recent emphasis on science to inform its interventions and evaluate their impact had made it stronger and more relevant. And IFAD's outgoing President would be remembered for his personal dedication to smallholder agriculture and his insistence on the need to treat smallholders as development partners. He would be remembered for the emphasis placed on good

governance and for the introduction of innovative financing mechanisms. Drawing on that vision, IFAD now needed to make bold decisions that would shape the future of the organization at a time of both great hope and uncertainty.

87. Ms COULIBALY SORI (Panellist/Burkina Faso) paid tribute to Mr Nwanze and expressed admiration for his commitment, which had resulted in eight extremely productive years. Looking ahead to the next ten years, there were four issues that should be worked on, bearing in mind the evolving global context.
88. The first was to reinforce the resilience of populations to cope with climate shocks. For example, in Burkina Faso, her own country, where access to water was difficult on account of the short rainy season, support was needed to build resilience and awareness of the need to conserve water. IFAD could help in developing partnerships to address climate and environmental issues, for example with such organizations as the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility. A second challenge was to build resilience against other types of shocks, including political events, migration and insecurity. An important cause of the refugee crisis was that young people had no hope or job opportunities where they lived. It was therefore important to target youth, as had been done for example in the Regional Implementation Forum organized by IFAD and the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in Abuja in March 2016. Young people needed to be seen as an opportunity, rather than a problem. They could stimulate change and innovation, and create value chains. IFAD should continue to provide business opportunities for young people receptive to such initiatives.
89. A third issue was whether IFAD should continue mobilizing resources in the same way as in the past. In addition to country contributions, IFAD could perhaps act as a leveraging agent for alternative resources. What was needed was a range of innovative options for the mobilization of the significant volume of resources needed to finance development. For example, microfinance institutions worked closely with the poorest people at the country level. Among private financing options, public-private partnerships offered another avenue that should be given due consideration.
90. Finally, she believed that IFAD should not confine its activities to project development and oversight. There were now some 40 decentralized country offices, which could be used to further develop IFAD's advisory role. That would enable IFAD to help governments mobilize resources in addition to those made available through the Fund. Where infrastructure and institutions were weak, it could also provide help with project management and use its leadership to improve cooperation among partners.
91. Ms HOCHSTETTER SKINNER-KLÉE (Panellist/Guatemala) joined previous speakers in thanking Mr Nwanze, and said she shared the views just expressed. The problem in countries such as her own, Guatemala, which depended mainly on agriculture, was that insufficient attention had been paid to the land in the past. A decade earlier, for historical reasons, the agricultural sector in Guatemala had been low on the agenda, but with the ending of the armed conflict in 1986 and the conclusion of the peace accords, progress had been made, with the help of the tools made available by IFAD, towards a greater awareness of the importance of rural development. The adoption of the 2030 Agenda had been accompanied by an in-depth diagnosis of what needed to be done to pull people out of poverty and of the challenges to be addressed with a view to reaching an acceptable level of development, putting people at the centre of development and ensuring adequate standards of living.
92. In terms of the role to be played by IFAD, there were two distinct aspects to be considered in order to move forward. The first was its work as a financial institution. It would be necessary to weigh up carefully the risks and opportunities facing all countries, including both the developing and the middle-income countries,

which still required support. It would be very interesting to hear proposals on how to diversify financing options and attract more resources for IFAD in a reliable manner without too many risks, which would be one of the major challenges for the new President.

93. A major issue at the national level was the coordination of cooperation. In that context, IFAD was playing an extremely important role in Guatemala, which had made major investment efforts. There was also a problem of institutional capacity and of implementation in different contexts, which meant that, although programmes might well be appropriate, countries might not have the capacity to implement them. It was also important to ensure that IFAD, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and other agencies and donors stepped up communication at the country level to ensure that the resources invested were focused on projects that made a real impact on the lives of people. The discussions on cooperation and coordination among the Rome-based organizations were to be welcomed, but there was still a need for further dialogue when projects were undertaken by other partners, taking an approach that was not necessarily strictly confined to SDGs 1 and 2. For example, there were countries where IFAD was not present, but FAO and the World Food Programme (WFP) were. A realistic approach was needed, based on a readiness to work with all agencies and partners, particularly in the worst affected areas. For example, efforts were being made in Guatemala to address the very high level of malnutrition, especially in the dry areas in the north of the country. The cooperating agencies should not all focus their work on the same area, but should work together, as well as with the Government, towards broader development in a much larger area, reaching the whole of the population affected by poverty.
94. Mr FRYDENLUND (Panellist/Norway), speaking from the viewpoint of a funding country, said that IFAD should be ambitious. If it was complacent, its performance would deteriorate. It was therefore important for IFAD to maintain its level of ambition and to focus its efforts on where it could offer the greatest added value. To be able to cover needs, IFAD would have to expand financially and find ways of cooperating with new partners. Those included farmers' cooperatives, which at the time had played an important role in Norway in lifting farmers out of poverty. However, looking for new financial partners could also give rise to problems and risks. In particular, IFAD needed to be aware of the risks involved in using more private sources of financing, which involved another whole set of conditions. The contributions that were made to IFAD were intended for development assistance for the purpose of relieving poverty, not the payment of interest to commercial banks. To retain political support, it was important for the financing provided to be actually used for poverty relief. Although there was a willingness to take risks in pursuit of development, the willingness to accept risk did not extend to financial terms.
95. He added that the use of IFAD's funds to raise financing in the private sector might divert certain public funds from their current purpose. The result might be to gain an outside partner, but it might also involve blocking some of the assistance that was already being provided, without any great benefit. That did not mean that such new partnerships should not be developed, but that they needed to be formed in a manner that led to increased financing, not just maintaining current levels of funding from different sources.
96. Mr ABDUL MUHITH (Panellist/Bangladesh) said that IFAD had been a very good partner for Bangladesh, particularly through the innovative ways in which it had provided assistance to agriculture. Only 45 years previously, Bangladesh had been almost exclusively an agricultural country. Now, agriculture accounted for only 15 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP). Nevertheless, the sector had developed extremely well, with agricultural production more than tripling over the past 45 years, despite a loss of agricultural land.

97. As to whether IFAD should change, he said it would inevitably have to change, but that did not mean it should abandon what it was doing. Replenishment should continue, although he regretted the waning interest of traditional donors. Other more innovative sources of financing were available, as seen in the case of action to combat tuberculosis. Possible types of financing included traditional donor financing, the kinds of innovative financing attracted by United Nations programmes, private financing and more charitable or philanthropic financing.
98. The MODERATOR invited comments from other participants.
99. Ms DOS SANTOS LUCAS (Mozambique) said that the situation in her country was similar to that of Burkina Faso, with IFAD playing an important role. There were many projects in the country that required further funding and relied on donors. It would not be possible as yet to seek funding through the private market.
100. Mr KASOLO (Uganda) proposed that IFAD should earmark funds to help farmers form farmers' unions. Poverty could be addressed more effectively through the provision of assistance to facilitate access to cheap credit, for example through microfinance or savings and credit unions, such as Uganda's Savings and Credit Cooperatives Societies. The poor currently had to go to commercial banks, where loans were extremely expensive. While funding from donors, including IFAD, was available for capacity-building, the focus tended to be on awareness-raising, whereas progress would only be made if money was provided directly to farmers and their organizations.
101. Mr BETT (Kenya) said that, as IFAD's resources were limited and would not suffice to maintain rural transformation, it should be encouraged to ensure that its actions were sustainable. For example, initial capital could be injected as a means of generating more income for rural people, so that they could become self-sustaining. The focus should be on young people, who would be the ones to carry forward agriculture. The question was therefore how to make agriculture look attractive so that young persons had the desire to take it up as a business through which they could make money. That would require the injection of technology, with the introduction of a level of mechanization that was appropriate for smallholders, who accounted for 80 per cent of agriculture in Kenya. Appropriate mechanization included hand-held machinery and machinery that did not require large areas of land. Agriculture should therefore be organized around cooperatives, which could improve access to markets, without which there would be no income generation.
102. Mr ABDUL MUHITH (Panellist/Bangladesh) agreed that IFAD could assist in improving access to credit. Targets could be set and funding for agricultural growth used to facilitate access to credit for farmers for the achievement of those targets, for example through subsidies to reduce interest rates.
103. Mr FRYDENLUND (Panellist/Norway) agreed that farming, including smallholder farming, was a business and needed to be worthwhile. If the business was not profitable it would go under. That was why emphasis was being placed on cooperatives to help farmers overcome such problems as access to credit. Various schemes and mechanisms could be explored for that purpose. However, he warned that, depending on the context, subsidizing interest rates might work well, or might give rise to problems.
104. The MODERATOR, after requesting a show of hands, noted that few of those present believed that replenishments on their own would provide sufficient funding for IFAD, but very few would be prepared to take the risk of seeking funding from the private sector.
105. Mr HOOGEVEEN (Netherlands) said that a change of concept was required. Rather than using the romanticized notion of "smallholders", farmers should be seen as entrepreneurs. Lessons could be learned from the action taken by the Netherlands to overcome the devastation of the Second World War. In order to help smallholder

farmers, cooperatives had been developed, the private sector had been organized to provide loans, based on good business plans, and an investment had been made in capacity-building. The needs in developing countries were currently so great that it was necessary to involve the private sector. There were examples of such interventions, including the factory built in Rwanda by WFP with a large Dutch company. That intervention had not involved a clash of priorities, because the company had invested in its long-term business interests, which involved not only the provision of food aid in Rwanda, but also development so that food was provided from the region, rather than from Europe. An increasing number of companies were showing a willingness to engage in similar operations. Private foundations also offered a huge opportunity, as they were searching for opportunities to invest in good programmes and projects. Finally, it was important to dare to take risks through market borrowing, even though care was required to manage the risks involved. Opportunities should be investigated through private finance, not only for IFAD itself, but especially for small entrepreneurs.

106. Mr ŠANK (Estonia), noting the reference to private sector funding, said that another idea was to seek money from private citizens who, in the case of food aid and disasters, were ready to provide what could amount to very large sums. One example had been the earthquake in Haiti, for which the citizens of Estonia had matched the amount provided by their Government. A task for IFAD could therefore be to make development aid attractive for donations by private citizens, with governments controlling the use of the funds collected.
107. Ms COULI BALY SORI (Panellist/Burkina Faso) said that the reason why agriculture was not more advanced in many developing countries was that there was no incentive to expand the sector. Commercial banks were used to lending to businesses engaged in buying and selling, but not those that produced, particularly in an unpredictable climate. Financing mechanisms should therefore be adapted, with the development by governments of financing systems for agriculture with interest rates that could attract young people to invest in the sector. She referred to the National Plan for Economic and Social Development 2016-2020 in Burkina Faso, which focused on, among other areas, financial and policy approaches for the transformation of the agricultural sector, including through measures related to interest rates. Although short-term commercial tools could not be used for the development sector, it was necessary to be truly ambitious and take risks to ensure the availability of resources for those willing to invest in the rural sector.
108. Mr ZAHRA (Malta) said that even in his own country, where agriculture accounted for a very small part of the national economy, the experience of building towards accession to the European Union had shown that, despite investment and changes in structures for the delivery of funds, take-up by farmers might not match the capacity-building efforts made. Even if the institutions were present, farmers could have many political, cultural or other reasons to choose not to organize in cooperatives. Access to land might prove to be difficult because of inheritance laws or the price of land. Unless young agri-entrepreneurs had reliable, cheap and solid access to farm advisory services, despite all their good intentions and ideas, they might end up making the wrong decisions, such as investing in expensive equipment that would not be useful to them. The focus should therefore be on the development of the institutions and support required by farmers, accompanied by good performance indicators for the funding provided, with a view to initiating and sustaining successful projects.
109. Mr FORD (Guyana), basing his remarks on a Rural Enterprise and Agricultural Development (READ) project carried out by IFAD, said that emphasis should be placed on how the available funding could be better used for lasting and sustainable development. The IFAD approach, which had been useful, had been to focus on rural livelihood systems, but that had tended to isolate projects from urban areas. It was therefore necessary to think more about the mechanisms through which

urban-rural linkages would be fostered. The challenge in that regard was for IFAD to be more involved in policy and in the changing policy context. Greater emphasis could be placed on linkages and market development by bringing together public purchasing programmes and the technology and capacities provided by IFAD. For example, small farmers should be able to access the governmental services such as hospital and school feeding programmes financed by each government. The transformation carried out in Brazil in that context offered many lessons for other countries.

110. Referring to the remarks made about romanticizing rural people and entrepreneurs, he noted that it could sometimes foster their isolation. To overcome that, IFAD could focus more on the engagement context, by which he meant the linkage between rural producers and, for instance, supermarkets. At present, IFAD tended to remain distant from the commercial linkages that were critical to the sustainable transformation of rural livelihood systems. The risks of engaging with the government and the private sector could not be avoided. Government resources were needed to complement IFAD funding, and IFAD should engage more with the private sector to persuade it to show more commitment and invest more in the viability of rural areas.
111. Finally, with regard to youth, changes were also needed in the cultural context, so that young people no longer pursued the model of development that had resulted in the current climate change problems. That would also require emphasis on changing consumption patterns, as the production of small farmers could not be dissociated from household consumption patterns.
112. The MODERATOR invited the Governors to address the question of whether IFAD should also devote some of its valuable and limited resources to supporting middle-income countries. Reference had already been made to Bangladesh, which had become a middle-income country, but which wanted to maintain its links with IFAD. Another case was Brazil, where there were poor rural areas in a richer country. She noted that a show of hands did not indicate much support for IFAD interventions in middle-income countries.
113. Ms HOCHSTETTER SKINNER-KLÉE (Panellist/Guatemala) said that the debate on middle-income countries was taking place at the international level, but also raised important issues at the national level. Taking as an example the dry belt in the north of Guatemala, she said that, despite the macroeconomic figures, a large part of the country suffered from extreme poverty, with many people at the starvation level. A preliminary international study had been carried out on the triangle of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras, concerning the common area where the people were so severely affected by hunger, violence and the economic situation that they were turning to migration. Although Guatemala was a middle-income country that could generally address its own development issues, the situation of its poorer areas would not be completely resolved without external aid, and the persistence of extreme poverty there was liable to cause problems for neighbouring countries.
114. Mr ABDUL MUHITH (Panellist/Bangladesh) said he considered that middle-income countries should be provided with the necessary advice by IFAD in return for payment, as was the case with the United Nations Development Programme.
115. Mr FRYDENLUND (Panellist/Norway) said he believed that the provision of advice and capacity-building in return for payment was a different matter, but that IFAD's financial focus should be on the poorest countries. He observed that there was a paradox because, with the performance-based allocation system, middle-income countries were often better at using and spending the money invested, and might therefore be theoretically more eligible. It would therefore be necessary to look at not only the results produced, but also the types of activities that produced results and the context of the countries concerned. The presumption was that IFAD would

no longer provide support once a country became a middle- or upper middle-income country, even though countries that had been used to receiving support often wanted it to continue.

116. Mr SIKDER (Bangladesh) said that, although it might seem that the availability of funding was the only problem, that was not the case in practice. Without the political will and the will of the people themselves to overcome poverty, there would be little progress, however much support was given. The case of Bangladesh, which was moving to middle-income status and was projected to be a developed country by 2041, demonstrated the importance of political will backed up by assistance from IFAD and other donors.
117. Mr IDDRISU (Ghana) called for further reflection on the question of investment by IFAD in middle-income countries. One of the issues was the method of classifying countries, which was based on economic indices. But if countries were able to move forward by dint of their own hard work, should they be punished by the withdrawal of IFAD support? In practice, if poverty persisted in part of a country, IFAD should go wherever there was poverty. Countries which acceded to middle-income status were still in a situation of transition and had not reached their final destination. He noted that, despite its economic power, Brazil still acknowledged the challenges to be faced. IFAD was still needed and had a place in middle-income countries.
118. The MODERATOR called for comments on any other subjects that the Governors wished to raise in the short time that remained.
119. Mr TAMBO (South Africa) recalled that one of the problems relating to agricultural development was the lack of participation of farmers in processes and decisions which concerned them, including at the present gathering. It was therefore important to go through their representative bodies, which should be provided with explanations of the benefits and limitations of proposed solutions, and should then make the decisions themselves. What was important about such involvement was accountability and responsibility. IFAD should be a facilitator, rather than a core decision-maker. For example, in the case of primary agriculture, the most attractive investment might seem to be a loan for agroprocessing. But it was not possible to move into agroprocessing without first undertaking soil analyses and ensuring that the commodities produced would have a market. The farmers in question in Africa came from a subsistence background. It was therefore necessary to develop an understanding that farming was a business like any other, with risks and returns. The cost-income ratio needed to be understood by the farmers themselves. Another issue related to the sustainability of supply and consistency of quality, which smallholder farmers found it difficult to guarantee.
120. Mr FEIZOURE (Central African Republic) emphasized the need to ensure that the IFAD approach was accompanied by interventions to change the mentalities of small family units while also guaranteeing stability and security. In view of the importance of ensuring a common approach, he called on IFAD to share its approach with FAO and WFP.
121. The MODERATOR agreed that one of IFAD's comparative advantages was that it intervened in remote areas, which were often risky, as in the case of the Central African Republic. No private sector company would be willing to take those risks.
122. In bringing the debate to a close, she wished to echo Ms Sibanda's words by emphasizing the need to provide support for women. In that context, she read out the dedication to the new book by Mr Nwanze, *A bucket of water: Reflections on sustainable rural development*: "During my long involvement in agricultural development, I have been impressed again and again by the tireless contribution that rural women make to their families, their communities, and their countries. Often unacknowledged, disadvantaged, and discriminated against in many ways, rural women are the heart and soul of their communities. Without them there would

be no food security and no future. This book is dedicated to them.” Finally, she called on the President of IFAD to make the closing remarks.

123. Mr NWANZE (President of IFAD) thanked the Governors for their frank expression of ideas and perspectives on the work of IFAD. He also thanked Ms Sibanda for her eloquent and moving statement. He recalled that the present event had been introduced five years previously at the request of the Member States to provide an opportunity for Governors to exchange views on important issues in an atmosphere of collegiality and trust. Over the years, the Governors had discussed a full range of issues critical for IFAD’s operations and investments. Their discussions had been invaluable for IFAD Management and staff.
124. The 2030 Agenda set the ambitious goal of eliminating hunger and poverty everywhere, in a world beset by conflict, migration, climate change and political uncertainty. That paradox did not call into question the ambitious agenda, but rather confirmed the need to act decisively and collectively to address the root causes and to direct greater resources towards the development of those who had done least to cause such problems, but were paying the highest price, namely rural people, the hungry and the poor, who lacked resources and resilience to cope with shocks and upheavals, and most particularly rural women. Poverty would never be eliminated nor food security achieved without greater investment to bring the benefits of development to rural areas, however remote. That was IFAD’s mission, its added value and its comparative advantage. It was a unique organization that worked in challenging conditions where few other institutions would venture, and it obtained results through its people-centred investment to promote rural transformation.
125. IFAD was well positioned to make a strong contribution to SDGs 1 and 2, which confirmed the need for robust support for its core resources. However, the recognition that replenishments were not enough raised the question of what other resources IFAD could or should access. Reference had been made to market borrowing, private foundations and even private philanthropy. The question of managing risks when adopting new approaches had been raised, and agreement would need to be reached on that for the Fund to move forward. The issue was pressing, as it was already the second year of the 2030 Agenda, with 13 more years to go.
126. Governors had underscored the need to support youth and to make farming an attractive, profitable and respectable business, which would require a range of initiatives, including access to finance, technology and support for farmers’ organizations. It would also be necessary for governments to invest in infrastructure. He welcomed the consensus that farming was a business with the same requirements as other small businesses in terms of inputs, finance, markets, support, consistent policies, infrastructure and social services. Such a commitment called for partnership among the various actors, and particularly rural people themselves, through public-private-producer partnerships, known at IFAD as the “4Ps”. Governments needed to ensure policy consistency in relation to the legal and regulatory framework, the rule of law, transparency and good governance. The private sector, in addition to IFAD, should invest in building the capacities of farmers and their communities, and also in building farmers’ institutions and their capacity to make good business plans. He added that IFAD was increasingly recognized for its unparalleled knowledge of successful approaches to working in rural areas, but it needed the support of the Member States to continue doing so.
127. Finally, in his last opportunity to address the Governors, he gave thanks for their support for IFAD over the years, including in the Consultation on the Tenth Replenishment of IFAD’s Resources. He also thanked the panel members and the Moderator.

128. The meeting went into private session at 6 p.m.¹
129. The meeting reconvened in public session at 10 p.m.
130. Mr Dinesh Sharma (India) resumed the Chair.

APPOINTMENT OF THE PRESIDENT OF IFAD (agenda item 5, continued) (GC 40/L.4 and Add.1; GC 40/INF.2 and Add.1)

131. The CHAIRPERSON announced that Mr Gilbert Fossoun Hougbo, of Togo, had been appointed by the Governing Council for a four-year term of office as President of IFAD, with effect from 1 April 2017.
132. The Governing Council adopted resolution 193/XL on the appointment of the President of IFAD.
133. The CHAIRPERSON said that, on behalf of the Members, he extended his warmest congratulations to Mr Hougbo on his appointment as President of IFAD. Mr Hougbo's integrity, values and competence gave the Members every confidence that, under his guidance, IFAD would continue to be led as a tolerant and fair workplace conducive to an open exchange of innovative ideas and debate. Members would work with the President-elect to strengthen strategic cooperation with the other two Rome-based agencies and other key partners, including regional organizations, international financial institutions, the private sector and civil society. It would also work with him to promote reform, innovation and IFAD's overarching development goal, which was to invest in rural people to enable them to overcome poverty and achieve food security through remunerative, sustainable and resilient livelihoods.
134. Mr HOUNGBO (President-elect of IFAD) made a statement, the full text of which is reproduced in chapter 4.
135. Mr NWANZE (President of IFAD) congratulated the President-elect and assured him of the full support of the IFAD Governing Council, representing the Membership of IFAD, and of the Executive Board and IFAD staff.
136. The meeting rose at 10.30 p.m.

¹ No summary records were prepared for the private session.

- (iii) Summary record of the third meeting of the fortieth session held on Wednesday, 15 February 2017 at 9.55 a.m.

Chairperson: Elina Kalkku (Finland)

Later: Rionald Silaban (Indonesia)
Dinesh Sharma (India)

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137. The meeting was called to order at 9.55 a.m.

138. Ms Elina Kalkku (Finland) (Vice-Chairperson) took the Chair.

GENERAL STATEMENTS (agenda item 6) (continued)

139. Mr ELJURI ABRAHAM (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) commended the outgoing President on his efforts on behalf of the most underprivileged rural communities. His Government remained committed to IFAD, and appreciated the work IFAD had done to mobilize resources and seek new financing and cofinancing arrangements. It intended to continue contributing to IFAD, but the recent steep fall in oil prices and the country's economic situation had prevented it from contributing at the level it wished.

140. His country hoped that the deliberations of the Governors' Dialogue would result in innovative solutions enabling IFAD to have a greater impact and help countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in line with the IFAD Medium-Term Plan 2016-2018. He commended the participation of the Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD at a major conference, organized by UN Women and other agencies in March 2016, on evaluating the SDGs through an equity-focused and gender-responsive lens. Lastly, he expressed satisfaction at the proceedings of the Third Global Meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum. The Forum spotlighted the ancestral knowledge of native communities, which was a crucial component of climate change management. Thanks to IFAD's support, communities in rural areas would be empowered to be agents of their own development, rooted in their identity and culture, and thereby to improve their well-being, incomes and food security.

141. Ms SARCH (United Kingdom) expressed gratitude to the outgoing President for his commitment to IFAD during his eight years in office, and appreciation for the President-elect's commitment to greater transparency. Following its decision to leave the European Union, the United Kingdom would be more, not less, globally engaged. Steadfast as it was in its support for the multilateral development system, it was also committed to its improvement. Conflict, extremism, climate change, urbanization, natural disasters and poverty had combined to generate unprecedented levels of need, to which the system had to respond. As a committed champion of the multilateral system, her country would demand greater collaboration and coordination among its United Nations partners. It would push for improved transparency, better value for money and greater accountability, asking for new openness about management and budgets.

142. The United Kingdom's Multilateral Development Review 2016 had acknowledged IFAD's clear focus on results, gender equality and work to build resilience to climate change. It had also highlighted the importance of working in the right places, which would be a priority for her country in the IFAD11 negotiations. The United Kingdom remained committed to working with IFAD's other Members to strengthen its financial framework and ensure IFAD resources were spent effectively to help rural people overcome poverty and obtain access to markets and job opportunities in the poorest countries. It would continue to be a strong supporter of IFAD reform, using payment by results to structure its contributions to IFAD11.

143. Mr TI ZEBA (United Republic of Tanzania) expressed appreciation to the outgoing President for his tireless work while in office, and said that he looked forward to working with the President-elect. He also expressed appreciation to IFAD for assisting his country in achieving some of the objectives of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty. Indeed, IFAD had always supported agriculture and the rural poor in the United Republic of Tanzania, making available loans of some US\$768 million since 1978 to finance 14 projects and programmes that had had a positive impact on poverty reduction and food security.

144. In the United Republic of Tanzania, development was driven by agriculture, with some 75 per cent of the population living in rural areas and earning a livelihood from farming. The ongoing challenges in the sector, especially when coupled with rising food prices, climate change and technology-related aspects, made it very difficult for countries like his to achieve the SDGs. Addressing those challenges and mitigating the negative effects of climate change called for sustainable management of natural resources such as land, water catchment areas and forests, which in turn required multisectoral and inclusive financing engaging all stakeholders, including development partners. The United Republic of Tanzania's 44 million hectares of agricultural land, access to large bodies of water and 2.4 million hectares of high-potential irrigable land boded well for its agricultural transformation. It was hoped that IFAD would maintain its support, with a view to ensuring the country's sustainable development and economic growth.
145. Mr BIZMARK (Islamic Republic of Iran) expressed appreciation to the outgoing President for his leadership, and congratulated the President-elect on his appointment. IFAD was of great importance for his country, in which, as in many other developing countries, the agriculture sector, especially smallholder farmers, formed a sizeable but also vulnerable part of the economy. Indeed, smallholder farmers were the core of the agriculture sector and ensured the country's food security; at the same time, they were frequent victims of events beyond their control. It was becoming increasingly difficult for them to obtain access to groundwater, and the degradation of agricultural land, together with sand and dust storms brought about by the gradual drying up of large lakes and rivers, both within the Islamic Republic of Iran and in neighbouring countries, had forced large numbers of farmers to migrate to cities.
146. Their plight was addressed in the Islamic Republic of Iran's recently adopted sixth five-year development plan, which made provision for rural development, including women's empowerment, water resource management, mitigation of the adverse effects of climate change and environmental issues. His country planned to use all available capabilities, including those of international organizations, to help the agricultural sector. He hoped that IFAD would provide more visible support for smallholder farmers in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
147. Mr ALABI (Togo) expressed deep gratitude to the outgoing President for his work at the helm of the Fund and thanked the Governing Council for having appointed a fellow Togolese as President of IFAD. In so doing, it had demonstrated its confidence in Togo, whose partnership with IFAD had been strengthened in recent decades. Indeed, in rural parts of the country, as in other, similar countries, IFAD's operations had benefited women and young people and enabled them to transform their lives. IFAD had contributed significantly to bolstering agricultural productivity, heightening food security, especially among vulnerable households, improving nutrition and strengthening resilience, and making women more autonomous in order to reduce poverty. Togo looked forward to fruitful cooperation between the President-elect, the Governing Council and the Executive Board in achieving the Fund's goals.
148. Mr FRYDENLUND (Norway), speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries, expressed appreciation for IFAD's tireless efforts to promote smallholder agriculture and rural poverty eradication. As strong supporters of United Nations collaboration, the Nordic countries welcomed the common vision of the Rome-based agencies on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and strongly encouraged IFAD to continue to strengthen activities at country level to achieve the SDGs. They also welcomed a frank discussion of innovative ways of mobilizing financial resources, subject to extensive and transparent risk analysis and vetting.

149. Commending IFAD's progress in gender mainstreaming and stressing the vital role women played in food production, he said that IFAD programmes should become even more gender transformative, in order to enhance rural women's rights and spur economic growth. More financial resources should be allocated to gender work, and IFAD should improve gender balance at all levels of the Organization.
150. IFAD's focus on people living in poverty in the least developed countries had to be safeguarded and encouraged, with differentiation for middle-income countries. The Nordic countries welcomed IFAD's new strategy for engagement in countries with fragile situations and agreed that IFAD should address the root causes of fragility within its mandate. In accordance with the 2030 Agenda, IFAD should take concrete steps to apply a human rights-based approach in all its operations. The Nordic countries supported the participation of indigenous peoples in the management and use of their land and water, and commended IFAD for playing a central role in advocating their human rights and livelihoods.
151. Lastly, he expressed appreciation to the outgoing President for his dedication to the IFAD cause. The Nordic countries looked forward to engaging in fruitful cooperation with the President-elect, with a view to enabling rural people to emerge from poverty and hunger.
152. Ms BÁRCENA COQUI (Mexico) said that, thanks to its unique role and mandate, IFAD was well placed to put an end to rural hunger and poverty, in line with the SDGs, to strengthen the resilience of the poorest rural communities and to help the most vulnerable groups. It had a key role to play in promoting innovation in smallholder agriculture and other rural development markets, and in meeting rural women's needs. To that end, IFAD should strengthen its field activities, share good practices and know-how, facilitate South-South and triangular cooperation, stimulate local entrepreneurs, build partnerships with innovative institutions, make use of exponential technologies, and promote research and development efforts wherever appropriate.
153. In order to expand its resource base, IFAD should explore new, promising funding models and mechanisms that would attract greater private investment in rural areas. IFAD's financial sustainability was fundamental. The Fund furthermore had to find more rapid and efficient ways to carry out its activities. Close cooperation between the Rome-based agencies was crucial to ensuring a comprehensive approach in support of governments, as were a national and regional focus and joint efforts at the global level in order to achieve relevant and sustainable results.
154. Mexico had been both a contributor and a recipient of IFAD assistance. IFAD's activities in the country had shifted from an initial focus on production to strong support for community empowerment, especially among indigenous communities, enhancing the participation of women in productive and social activities. She thanked the outgoing President for his leadership and dedication to IFAD, and congratulated the President-elect on his appointment. It was to be hoped that the new administration would adopt policies and programmes that mainstreamed gender, since women had a key role to play in development and at IFAD.
155. Mr TATI (Angola) congratulated the outgoing President and his staff on IFAD's achievements during his tenure, citing in particular its enhanced country presence and its resource mobilization efforts. He also congratulated the President-elect on his appointment. He agreed that, in a globalized market economy, the private sector was a major driver of development in agriculture and a source of invaluable support for smallholder farmers. It acted as a link between production and marketing, serving to increase production and productivity.
156. He commended the positive results obtained by the Ad Hoc Working Group on Governance. The dialogue between the three Lists should be further reinforced, with a view to reaching a consensus on the best way of enhancing the participation

of List C countries in the Executive Board's work and thereby giving lower-income countries a stronger voice. He also commended the Principles of Conduct for Representatives on the Executive Board of IFAD, especially in the light of the dialogue with the private sector; the Principles should nevertheless always be implemented bearing in mind the importance of Member State sovereignty.

157. At a time of global economic and financial stress, the Government of the Republic of Angola was making efforts to provide sustainable support to smallholder and other farmers, so as to ensure they were able to provide for their families and sell any surplus agricultural and fisheries products on various markets.
158. Ms TAYE ZODI (Gabon) expressed thanks to the outgoing President for having met the expectations of Member States throughout his mandate, and congratulated the President-elect on his appointment.
159. The aim of the Emerging Gabon Strategic Plan was to unlock the country's agricultural potential and guarantee its nutrition and food security, in order to achieve food self-sufficiency. As a net food-importing country, Gabon expected IFAD to continue providing support for its assistance programmes for smallholder producers, in order to reduce rural poverty in the long term. The present economic crisis had prompted Gabon to adopt an economic stimulus plan, in which agriculture was one of the levers of diversification. To that end, it would increase national production of quality produce at a lower cost by developing high-value-added chains. The IFAD-funded Agricultural and Rural Development Project (PDAR) had had a significant impact on nearly 5,000 direct beneficiaries in the initial pilot area, and IFAD was therefore urged to continue formulating PDAR2, which would extend the project nationwide in the expectation that food self-sufficiency would be achieved by 2025.
160. She announced that the Government of Gabon intended to increase its contributions to IFAD by 40 per cent.
161. Mr SINGH (India) thanked Mr Nwanze for the visionary leadership and the enthusiasm with which he had steered IFAD, wishing him all the best in his future endeavours. As a United Nations specialized agency and an international financial institution making valuable contributions towards the elimination of rural poverty and hunger, IFAD was uniquely placed to promote SDG achievement, with its Strategic Framework providing a clear road map for inclusive growth and sustainable rural transformation. Access to formal finance remained a major bottleneck for the rural poor, however, and smallholder farmers had neither market access nor adequate competitive advantages for their products, while enhancing their productive capacity presented a daunting task. IFAD must therefore reorient itself, broaden its resource base and find innovative solutions to the problem of food security and sustainable growth, to which end increasing cooperation with the Rome-based agencies and with other multilateral and bilateral stakeholders in development would be crucial. It must also aspire to become a knowledge partner and engage governments, civil society and private sector institutions in that endeavour.
162. With their emphasis on inclusive growth and rural transformation, his country's national priorities were well aligned with the SDGs and were reflected in policies and plans to double farmers' income, diversify livelihood opportunities, lift millions out of poverty and achieve rural connectivity and full rural electrification, all within set time frames. A new universal basic income policy was also being developed with a view to providing those concerned with the material foundation for access to basic goods and a life of dignity. In conclusion, he underlined India's commitment to support for the Fund.

163. Mr KHAN BOSAN (Pakistan) congratulated Mr Hougbo on his appointment, and commended Mr Nwanze on his contribution to furthering the Fund's objectives during his two tenures; a number of successful initiatives stood as testimony to his vision and deep insight. As highlighted during a recent flagship event co-organized by IFAD, investing in inclusive rural transformation and innovative approaches to financing were vital for rural smallholders and businesses and pivotal to inclusive rural development. The new corporate approach to South-South and Triangular Cooperation was a welcome initiative, as was IFAD's work to foster learning about development experiences and resources among countries of the South.
164. One of his country's long-standing and most trusted and reliable partners, IFAD had contributed much to rural development and food security in Pakistan, including in its difficult mountainous areas. A national food security policy was being formulated, with agricultural development efforts focused on support for smallholder farmers, promoting small-scale innovative technologies, climate change resilience, value addition and value chain development. The overall aim was to improve the lives of small farmers through good agricultural practices and to produce safe and nutritious food for consumers at home and abroad.
165. Mr BETT (Kenya), praising IFAD's excellent work in transforming the world's agricultural landscape, expressed appreciation to Mr Nwanze for his visionary leadership towards IFAD's strategic goal, for which he had deservedly been awarded the 2016 Africa Food Prize. He also congratulated Mr Hougbo on his election, trusting that he would build on the work of his predecessor and wished them both well.
166. Agriculture was generally recognized as a key driver of sustainability, including in Kenya, which aimed to create a competitive and productive agricultural sector capable of attaining inclusive rural transformation in the interest of building sustainable livelihoods. An agro-based economy, it had mechanisms in place to ensure a vibrant sector guaranteeing food security, as well as decent jobs and incomes through sustainable agricultural development, taking into account climate change. The current ongoing drought had caused such widespread devastation, however, as to have been declared a national disaster. Support would therefore be welcome for the Government's efforts to mitigate its effects and build long-term resilience so as to end drought emergencies.
167. IFAD programmes such as that designed to reduce rural poverty and food insecurity among Kenyan smallholder farmers should be scaled up for wider impact. In that context his Government looked forward to forging partnerships with IFAD on joint initiatives at the domestic and regional levels. Kenyan support for the Fund would continue, not least through the fulfilment of its pledge to IFAD10.
168. Mr JEONG (Republic of Korea) said that, notwithstanding the progress made to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, poverty and undernourishment remained widespread, with rural smallholders in developing countries constituting the majority of the world's poor. In the light of the new SDGs, it was vital to invest in the fundamentals for ensuring that smallholder farmers in those countries were able to participate effectively in the market in the interest of economic growth and poverty eradication, areas in which IFAD had a key role to play.
169. His Government had adopted policies designed to enhance the competitiveness of agriculture by turning it into a high-value industry combining production, processing and agro-tourism. It was furthermore collaborating with IFAD to support the engagement of smallholder farmers in the Pacific Island countries in a more efficient logistics and distribution process as a means of improving their incomes. In addition to supporting projects for enabling smallholder farmers to access information and communication technology, price information and extension services via a mobile platform, it was also committed to working with IFAD Members on aligning results measurement approaches with the SDGs.

170. He expressed gratitude to Mr Nwanze for his years of dedicated service to IFAD and for his strong leadership, thanks to which IFAD had successfully redirected its focus towards the market integration of smallholder farmers and the expansion of IFAD's presence in developing countries. In congratulating Mr Hougbo on his election, he wished him every success in discharging his new responsibilities.
171. Mr CHELGHOUM (Algeria), expressing appreciation to Mr Nwanze for his tireless efforts to achieve IFAD's mission and pledging ongoing support for and cooperation with his successor, said that global population growth, arable land loss and the effects of climate change on agricultural production were challenges to be overcome through concerted efforts to promote food security. Developing countries and their rural inhabitants remained the most vulnerable, suffering extensive malnutrition in addition to food insecurity. Inclusive investment in farming was the key to the improvement of rural living conditions, adaptation to climate variability and responses to the growing demand for food. It was also crucial to promoting the sustainable development of rural economies, where the diversification of activities would provide new impetus to the transformation under way and encourage the establishment of non-agricultural institutions. IFAD's commendable initiative on that score could therefore be usefully rolled out on a wider scale.
172. Algeria was now building on its own encouraging results to develop its agricultural and rural development policy in the light of the new SDGs, which called for multi-dimensional partnerships focused on socio-economic development, including between the public and private sectors, in order to drive forward inclusive rural development. Algeria supported the efforts of the Fund, which must work in effective partnership with governments and civil society and cooperate closely with international organizations and specialized agencies in monitoring implementation of the goals set.
173. Mr ELDUKHERI (Sudan) said that his resources-rich country had attracted investment in agriculture and was implementing initiatives in such areas as food security. Coupled with the recent lifting of United States sanctions, the major political changes and national reconciliation processes under way boded well for Sudanese economic development and social prosperity, with positive implications for its rural communities and for rural development in general. Aimed at achieving higher farming production and productivity, as well as food security and poverty reduction, the country's five-year agricultural investment plan was being implemented with support from the private sector, donors and development partners, including IFAD. Under its economic reform plan, moreover, which was in large part devoted to agricultural development in general and rural development in particular, the Government was also seeking to develop public-private strategic partnerships for promoting agricultural production.
174. Conveying thanks and appreciation to Mr Nwanze for his constant work to develop the Fund throughout his tenure, during which exemplary flexibility and openness had been exhibited in the efforts to achieve the Fund's mission and form sustainable partnerships, he expressed support for IFAD in the performance of its vital role in rural development. He concluded by congratulating Mr Hougbo and wishing him all success.
175. Mr Rionald Silaban (Indonesia) (Vice-Chairperson) took the Chair.

REPORT OF THE AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON GOVERNANCE (agenda item 11)
(GC 40/L.9)

176. The CHAIRPERSON, recalling the establishment of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Governance at the thirty-eighth session of the Governing Council and its terms of reference, as set out in annex VI of document GC 38/L.4/Rev.1, drew attention to the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group contained in document GC 40/L.9, which

contained the results of the Group's deliberations, its recommendations and, in annex I, a draft resolution for consideration by the Governing Council.

177. Mr ROZENCWALIG (Chairperson of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Governance), presenting the Group's report, which had been considered by the Executive Board at its 119th session, outlined the process that had culminated in the establishment of the Group in February 2015 for the purpose of examining the List system and the governance-related recommendations arising from the Corporate-level evaluation on IFAD replenishments (CLER). After likewise outlining the Group's mandate and its deliberations, as described in the report, he reported on the results of deliberations since the first meeting in April 2015, also described therein, beginning with the areas of full consensus among the Group, specifically: maintaining the three-year duration of the replenishment cycle; improvements to the format and structure of the replenishment consultations; representation issues; and List definitions and List membership rules. Concerning the two List issues, he pointed out that the definitions and principles agreed after lengthy discussion within the Group would not be legally binding for the time being but would instead serve as guidelines for Members, thereby obviating the need for any changes to Schedule II of the Agreement Establishing IFAD.
178. As to the areas of emerging consensus detailed in the report, he drew particular attention to the outcome of the Group's discussion concerning participation in replenishment consultations, namely that List A and List B Member States had jointly offered four replenishment seats to List C Member States for the benefit of low-income countries and potential or major contributors, as from the time of the IFAD11 Consultation. Concerning the way forward with respect to representation on the Executive Board, he said that no agreement had been reached on ways of enhancing the under-representation of List C Member States on the Executive Board and that discussion of the subject would therefore continue, bearing in mind the concern to ensure that the new international architecture was reflected in IFAD's governing bodies. To that end, the Group's recommendation was that the Secretariat should, in the manner described in the report, evaluate the issues relating to representation on the Executive Board for review by the Membership prior to the IFAD12 Consultation. Indeed, all governance-related deliberations would henceforth be linked to that evaluation now that the two-year mandate of the Group had ended. He thanked all those who had contributed to the Group's work and congratulated the President-elect on his appointment, expressing the hope that IFAD governance would continue to improve under his leadership.
179. Mr ARBACHE FILHO (Brazil) commented that the limited mandate vested in the Ad Hoc Working Group was largely responsible for the fact that the report fell short of expectations. He therefore looked forward to discussions in future concerning the possibility of re-establishing the Group.
180. The Governing Council took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Governance and adopted resolution 194/XL on approval of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Governance.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSULTATION ON THE ELEVENTH REPLENISHMENT OF IFAD'S RESOURCES (agenda item 8) (GC 40/L.6/Rev.1 and Rev.2)

181. The CHAIRPERSON recalled that the Agreement Establishing IFAD provided that "In order to assure continuity in the operations of the Fund, the Governing Council shall periodically (...) review the adequacy of the resources available to the Fund". He said that it was now necessary to focus on IFAD's resource requirements from 2019 onwards and drew attention to the draft resolution in document GC 40/L.6/Rev.1 and Rev.2 on the establishment of the Consultation on the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources. It was proposed in the draft resolution that Mr Johannes Linn be appointed as the external Chairperson of the Consultation. In the light of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Governance and resolution 194/XL, which had just been adopted, it was further proposed that the Consultation would consist of all Member States from Lists A and B, provided, however, that four Member States would offer their Replenishment Consultation seats for the benefit of four low-income countries and potential or major contributors from List C. The Consultation would also consist of 22 Member States from List C (including the four Replenishment Consultation seats offered by Lists A and B), to be appointed by the members of List C and communicated to the President no later than 14 February 2017.
182. The Governing Council adopted resolution 195/XL on the establishment of the Consultation on the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources.
183. The CHAIRPERSON wished the Member States on the Consultation every success in their work of ensuring that IFAD had the resources to continue ever more forcefully in its advocacy of small farmers and the key role that they played in advancing poverty reduction and food security. He also thanked Mr Johannes Linn for agreeing to chair the Consultation.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF IFAD FOR 2015 (agenda item 9) (GC 40/L.7)

184. Mr KASHIWAGI (Interim Associate Vice-President, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Controller, Financial Operations Department of IFAD) said that, in the opinion of the external auditors, the Consolidated Financial Statements of IFAD as at 31 December 2015, as contained in document GC 40/L.7, presented "fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of the ... (Fund) ... and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ... in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards." He drew attention to the independent attestation on the assertion by IFAD Management that IFAD maintained effective internal controls over financial reporting, which had been issued by the external auditors, together with their opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements, and demonstrated IFAD's continued commitment to best financial practices.
185. The CHAIRPERSON invited the Council to approve the Financial Statements showing the financial position of IFAD as at 31 December 2015 and the results of its operations for the year ending on that date, as contained in appendices A to K inclusive of document GC 40/L.7, and the external auditors' report thereon, and the external auditors' independent attestation on the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting.
186. It was so decided.

IFAD'S 2017 RESULTS-BASED PROGRAMME OF WORK AND REGULAR AND CAPITAL BUDGETS, THE INDEPENDENT OFFICE OF EVALUATION OF IFAD'S RESULTS-BASED WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2017 AND INDICATIVE PLAN FOR 2018-2019, AND THE HIPC AND PBAS PROGRESS REPORTS (agenda item 10) (GC 40/L.8)

187. Mr MORDASINI (Vice-President of IFAD), drawing attention to document GC 40/L.8, recalled that, at its 119th session, the Executive Board had approved an

- indicative programme of IFAD loans and grants for 2017 of US\$1.5 billion, reflecting Management's efforts to even out the deliverables to meet the three-year target for IFAD10 of at least US\$3.2 billion. In addition, the Executive Board had approved the appropriation of a special expenditure budget for the IFAD11 exercise.
188. The Executive Board had also recommended submission of the proposed IFAD budgets to the Governing Council for approval. The proposed regular budget for 2017 amounted to US\$149.42 million, compared with an approved budget of US\$146.71 million for 2016, which represented a 1.8 per cent nominal increase composed of: a 1.5 per cent real increase to fund additional staff positions arising from the annual strategic workforce planning exercise, which were primarily required to support IFAD country office operational needs due to the further decentralization of IFAD's operations; the associated increase in non-staff administrative costs as new country offices started operations; and additional provisions for depreciation and recurrent costs required for the IFAD Client Portal project, the implementation of the recommendations of the corporate-level evaluations on efficiency and effectiveness and other capital expenditures approved in previous years. There had also been a 0.3 per cent price increase to account for the net effect of inflation and special provisions for additional design and portfolio management costs, adjusted for the change in the assumed exchange rate.
 189. No net increases in staff compensation costs were envisioned for 2017. In addition, the provision for Professional staff salary increases, amounting to US\$680,000, had been removed from the 2017 budget without any reallocation, as no upward salary-scale adjustments were expected in the foreseeable future, given trends in current International Civil Service Commission recommendations. Lastly, the proposed capital expenditure budget for 2017 stood at US\$2.4 million and included mainly unavoidable IT-related annual capital budgets, automation and IT costs, and vehicle purchases for country offices.
 190. Mr GARCIA (Director, Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD), introducing the work programme and budget of the Independent Office of Evaluation (IOE) for 2017 and the indicative plan for 2018-2019, said that IFAD10 priorities provided the background for IFAD's independent evaluation programme in 2017 and beyond. Conducive to strengthening accountability and learning in the Fund, the comprehensive programme of work proposed by IOE for 2017 consisted of: the new corporate-level evaluation of IFAD's financial architecture; five country strategy and programme evaluations - in Angola, Cambodia, Cameroon, Georgia and Peru; two evaluation synthesis reports on fisheries, aquaculture and coastal areas development, and on partnership-building at the country level; one impact evaluation; ten project performance evaluations; and the validation of all project completion reports available in 2017. IOE was committed to an increased focus on strengthening partnerships with the other Rome-based agencies, especially in joint evaluations.
 191. He drew attention to three key features of the IOE work programme in 2017: enhanced methodology and processes deriving from the implementation of the second edition of the Evaluation Manual, which would result in more timely evaluations; increased insourcing of evaluation work within IOE to further improve quality, rigour and lower unit costs; and increased geographical coverage of IOE evaluations.
 192. In accordance with established practice, IOE had constructed a results-based budget using the same standard costs for staff positions, inflation and exchange rates as those used in preparing the Fund's 2017 administrative budget. Amounting to US\$5.73 million, the proposed IOE budget for 2017 corresponded to 0.39 per cent of the expected IFAD programme of loans and grants for the coming year, and was well below the budget cap of 0.9 per cent adopted by the Executive Board. The proposed IOE work programme and budget for 2017 was intended to act as a

catalyst for a strengthened culture of accountability and learning, leading to the improved overall development effectiveness of the Fund.

193. Mr SAINT-ANGE (Associate Vice-President, Programme Management Department of IFAD), reporting on the implementation of the performance-based allocation system (PBAS) in 2016 and IFAD's participation in the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, said that, during 2016, the PBAS had continued to be applied to all loans and country-specific grants presented to the Executive Board for approval. Document GC 40/L.8 contained the country scores by region and the country allocations for IFAD10. The allocations for 2016 and 2017 were fixed, while those for 2018 were tentative. With a view to improving the management of allocations over the three-year period, the amounts for countries that were expected to use only part of their potential allocation had been capped at the expected level of financing. In accordance with PBAS guidelines, minimum and maximum allocations had also been applied.
194. Following usual practice, country performance scores had been updated in 2016 in preparation for the 2017-2018 PBAS allocations. The updated country scores reflected the most recent data on portfolio performance, as well as rural population figures and gross national income per capita. In line with the recommendations of the corporate-level evaluation of the PBAS, the 2015 rural sector performance scores had been used in the calculation of allocations, which had increased the efficiency of the calculation process. Also in line with evaluation recommendations, allocations had been reviewed and approved by all relevant IFAD management committees.
195. The Governing Council was further invited to take note of the substantial progress made in implementation of HIPC debt relief since the inception of the Initiative: almost 92 per cent of eligible countries (35 out of 38) had reached the completion point and had qualified for HIPC debt relief assistance. While giving priority to ensuring that the HIPC Trust Fund was adequately financed, IFAD Management would also continue to encourage Member States to provide the Fund with additional resources directly to finance its participation in the HIPC Initiative.
196. The Governing Council adopted resolution 196/XL on the administrative budget comprising the regular and capital budgets of IFAD for 2017 and the budget of the Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD for 2017.

PROPOSAL FOR THE REVISION OF THE ESTABLISHED GOOD PRACTICE FOR THE PROCESS LEADING TO FUTURE APPOINTMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT OF IFAD (agenda item 12) (GC 40/L.10)

197. The CHAIRPERSON drew attention to the proposal for the revision of the established good practice for the process leading to the future appointments of the President of IFAD, contained in document GC 40/L.10, and to the related draft resolution attached thereto.
198. The Governing Council adopted resolution 197/XL on the proposal for the revision of the established good practice for the process leading to future appointments of the President of IFAD.

PRINCIPLES OF CONDUCT FOR REPRESENTATIVES ON THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF IFAD (agenda item 13) (GC 40/L.11)

199. Mr NWANZE (President of IFAD), introducing the item, recalled that IFAD's governing bodies had, on several occasions, discussed the development of principles of conduct for Executive Board representatives, most recently in response to a recommendation of the Corporate-level evaluation on IFAD's efficiency (CLEE), following which a proposal on the subject had been prepared in conjunction with Convenors and Friends for consideration by the Executive Board. He further recalled that, at its 119th session, the Executive Board had adopted that proposal through

an amendment to its Rules of Procedure and the addition of an annex dealing with matters such as confidentiality, conflicts of interest and acceptance of gifts; and that, with respect to the eligibility of Executive Board representatives for IFAD employment or other non-staff contracts, the Board had tasked Management with the development of appropriate provisions, concerning a cooling-off period, for incorporation into the relevant human resources rules and procedures. Noting that the establishment of such principles was in line with international best practice, he recalled that they were intended as a guide to Executive Board representatives to ensure high levels of transparency and ethics; moreover, with the call for new sources of financing and increasing partnership with the private sector, they were intended to safeguard IFAD and its Executive Board from reputational risk and to send a clear signal to investors and partners about the high standards and practice of IFAD and its governance structure. The Board would keep the Council informed of any changes made to the Principles in future.

200. The Governing Council took note of the Principles of Conduct for Representatives on the Executive Board of IFAD.

PANEL OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES: A DECADE OF IFAD'S PARTNERSHIP WITH INDIGENOUS PEOPLES – APPROACHING THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE APPROVAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (2007-2017)

201. The CHAIRPERSON invited the Governing Council to proceed with the scheduled panel discussion. Details of the discussion can be found in a separate report entitled Proceedings of the Governing Council Events in conjunction with the Fortieth Session of IFAD's Governing Council, February 2017.

202. Following the panel discussion, Mr Dinesh Sharma (India) took the Chair.

GENERAL STATEMENTS (agenda item 6, continued)

203. Mr TAIEB (Tunisia) congratulated Mr Hougbo on his election and wished him success in pursuing the Fund's goals. Thanks to the endeavour of its current President, the Fund's approach and methods had been effectively developed to keep pace with the rapid global socio-economic and climate-related changes challenging the farming sector, especially in the developing countries for which IFAD was a key partner in promoting attainment of the SDGs.
204. In Tunisia, the hope was that the IFAD projects aimed at securing sustainable livelihoods for the most marginalized and vulnerable inhabitants would be expanded or indeed that IFAD would provide soft financing for new projects, particularly in the current climate of greater stability and active reform in his country. Although agriculture and marine fishing formed the mainstay of the Tunisian economy and had been instrumental in the revival of rural areas, the country's five-year agricultural development policy nonetheless sought further to enhance their economic status and contribution by ensuring their added value, competitiveness, investment-friendliness and resilience, as well as by strengthening their role in providing decent livelihoods and promoting food security. Despite global challenges, the progress achieved in the agricultural sector gave cause for optimism and should be maximized in the interest of fruitful cooperation and partnership. Tunisia would spare no effort in strengthening cooperation with all States, particularly in areas relating to rural development and food security, and recognized the Fund as an important partner in supporting its own undertakings to those ends.
205. Ms AL-TOQI (Yemen), stressing the importance of national, regional and international action to address the complex challenges affecting the economies of developing countries, said that her country, especially rural areas, additionally faced an unprecedented humanitarian disaster and growing food insecurity, in the aftermath of the most recent coup, to the point where famine now loomed. The wholesale destruction of the rural infrastructure had prompted farmers to flee,

leaving agricultural production at a standstill and giving rise to record numbers of persons living below the poverty line. Immediate humanitarian assistance was required, including for the two million rural inhabitants who had been internally displaced.

206. Consideration should be given to creating ways and means of helping countries such as Yemen to alleviate the effects of war and disaster on their agricultural sectors and to safeguard farming-related plans and projects, including those implemented by IFAD. Bearing in mind that various international organizations and agencies had retained their presence in the country, the Fund should reopen its office in Yemen so as to investigate the situation and draw up emergency plans, as well as plans for resuming its projects during the future reconstruction phase and for helping rural inhabitants in turn to resume their own activities. The creation of a mechanism for debt and interest relief would also be crucial to achieving security and stability, especially in the light of the United Nations efforts to revive the political process.
207. Her Government was firmly committed to supporting the Fund in the attainment of its objectives. Under the leadership of Mr Nwanze, IFAD had taken new directions towards improving rural livelihoods and achieving sustainable rural development, an approach that would surely be adopted by the incoming President so as to further enhance the Fund's effectiveness.
208. Mr SHALABY (Egypt), underlining the significance of the Fund's mission in the light of the 2030 Agenda, said that the recent climate change recommendations also called for new investments in agriculture and the rural sector, and further inclusion of poor and marginalized communities. In addition to government efforts, key public and private stakeholders should be involved in inclusive investment and job creation in rural areas. For its part, IFAD should implement sustainable and inclusive investment programmes, with a focus on rural inhabitants, which would perhaps also encourage countries to work together on mobilizing investment in sustainable rural development.
209. Egypt was working to achieve sustainable rural development by, inter alia, increasing agricultural productivity and investment in agriculture, improving storage and transport facilities, reducing wastage, expanding land cultivation and reclamation, and investing in livestock and poultry farming, as well as in agro-industrial projects. Its development strategy to 2030 was focused on optimizing natural resources for agricultural growth and on increasing food security and self-sufficiency in crops. Egypt would continue to implement inclusive investment programmes in rural areas, notably with the aim of enhancing the competitiveness of smallholder farmers, both men and women, achieving the SDGs and increasing cooperation between the Government, the private sector and relevant international organizations.
210. Paying tribute to the President of IFAD, he echoed the hopes expressed by Mr Nwanze that the new President would continue to look for new ways to diversify IFAD's resource base, support IFAD's corporate decentralization, enhance IFAD as a knowledge institution and implement best practices in human resources, with the promise of a bright future for women.
211. Mr MUHITH (Bangladesh), after expressing appreciation to the outgoing President for his achievements and offering congratulations to the President-elect on his appointment, said that, although IFAD had accomplished a great deal in the 40 years of its existence, much remained to be done. The 2030 Agenda set 17 ambitious goals, with only 13 years in which to achieve them. With the rising global demand for food, it was important to invest in the 500 million smallholder farmers who accounted for 70 per cent of the global food supply. In Bangladesh, for example, prudent rural development policy measures had resulted in a growth rate of about 4 per cent per decade in the dominant agricultural sector, and in a

- threefold increase in food production in a period of 45 years. They had also given the Government the means of providing good services to the agricultural sector, supplying credit and inputs, and providing support at the procurement stage.
212. He expressed concern at the waning interest of some traditional donors in the Fund's replenishment, as was reflected in the decrease in the IFAD10 target to US\$1.4 billion. The time had come to fund IFAD for the good purposes which it served. To that end, the replenishments should be maintained, but innovative forms of financing should also be sought and specific targets set, so as to increase government investment, promote microcredit financing, mobilize philanthropic organizations and secure private finance, even, if necessary, with some form of subsidy. Bangladesh had recently graduated from least-developed status and was set to become a middle-income country. However, it was strongly in favour of continued concessional financing at appropriate levels for countries in transition like his own, which had judiciously discharged its share of responsibility.
 213. Mr ABDULKADIR (Somalia) congratulated the President-elect on his appointment and looked forward to collaborating with him to deliver the SDGs in Somalia and across the developing world. He congratulated the outgoing President on his successful leadership of IFAD in the previous eight years. IFAD's ongoing efforts to contribute to the long-term development of Somali rural communities through periods of crisis and vulnerability were much appreciated, and the Somali authorities pledged to support IFAD's planned joint collaboration with the Italian Government to rebuild the irrigation networks in the Shebelle region, the country's breadbasket.
 214. Climate change, a protracted civil war, institutional instability and renewed threats from extremist organizations rendered Somalia extremely vulnerable. The recent successful presidential election represented a new opportunity, setting the country on the path to rebuilding the country's economy and society. At a time when Somalia was still recovering from the disastrous drought in late 2011, the country currently faced a renewed risk of famine and drought that could affect four in ten households, undermining efforts to rebuild the economy and address long-term poverty. Many lives were at stake, and he therefore appealed to IFAD and the Governing Council to take urgent action to address the situation. He looked forward to IFAD's continued collaboration with the new President and Government to establish long-term prosperity and development in Somalia.
 215. Mr VILAKATI (Swaziland) expressed sincere appreciation for the positive impact of IFAD-funded projects on Swazi communities, in particular the poorest of the poor and women. He expressed gratitude to the outgoing President for his tireless efforts to ensure the success of IFAD's projects, and congratulated the President-elect on his appointment.
 216. One of the goals of Swaziland's agricultural sector was to commercialize its production. With funding from IFAD, Swaziland was currently implementing the Smallholder Market-Led Project, which aimed to enhance food security and raise incomes among smallholder producers by intensifying agricultural production and market links. One of the project's components was to develop water harvesting and storage infrastructure in order to mitigate the impact of climate change on agricultural production, a particularly relevant goal following the severe effects of El Niño in southern Africa. IFAD's investment in Swaziland's Microfinance Unit was also bearing fruit. The Unit had intensified a financial inclusion programme targeting primarily small-scale producers within and beyond the agricultural sector. He requested IFAD to continue to mobilize additional technical and financial resources, especially in the form of grants, in order to help Swaziland fight hunger and develop agriculture as a vehicle for economic development. Swaziland remained committed to fulfilling its replenishment pledges.

217. Mr IBÉRICO NÚÑEZ (Peru) congratulated the President-elect and expressed confidence that he would build on the best of the legacy of the outgoing President, including his sustained support for middle-income countries such as Peru, and now the commitment to achieve the SDGs by 2030.
218. Smallholder farms, which accounted for 82 per cent of all farms in Peru, found it difficult to obtain access to essentials such as irrigation infrastructure, financing, technical assistance, best practices, innovation and technology. Their needs had to be met in order to increase agricultural production and enhance the quality of life of smallholder farmers, who were the priority target of the new agricultural policy. To that end, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation was taking steps to improve access to factors of production and technology, to promote research, to support links between smallholder farmers and other economic agents, and to stabilize levels of production. It was currently implementing two projects co-funded by IFAD, the aim being to meet the needs of smallholder farmers, increase the capital available to the poor rural population and its access to services, help develop local markets and improve public services. The most recent project was especially significant because it was being implemented in a particularly remote area plagued by drug trafficking.
219. Peru considered IFAD a reliable and effective partner, and its contributions to the Fund had increased significantly from one replenishment to the next. It was keen to continue working with the organization and the Andean Subregional Office in Lima, with a view to launching new development projects to improve the lives of the country's smallholder farmers.
220. Mr ARVELO CAAMAÑO (Dominican Republic) said that his Government was focusing attention on family smallholders. Every Sunday, the President, accompanied by qualified technicians, visited farming communities in the remotest parts of the country, to ascertain their needs and expectations, with a special emphasis on gender issues and young people. The aim was to help rural women maximize their productive potential and to restore the role of rural communities as the reference for the country's socio-economic development.
221. The Dominican Republic's cooperation with IFAD was crucial in that and other areas. With the financial and technical support of IFAD, the Government and the beneficiaries were concluding a series of rural development activities, particularly in the neediest provinces, situated along the border with Haiti. The partnership between the Dominican Republic and IFAD was a two-way street, with the Dominican Republic benefiting from IFAD funding but also contributing to IFAD replenishments; indeed, it had contributed US\$1 million to IFAD10.
222. He paid tribute to the work done by the outgoing President during his eight years at the head of IFAD, and extended congratulations to the President-elect, under whose leadership IFAD was sure to intensify its work on the road to sustainable rural development in order to attain the goal of zero hunger.

OTHER BUSINESS (agenda item 14)

223. No matters were raised under item 14.

CLOSING STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF IFAD

224. Mr NWANZE (President of IFAD) made a closing statement, the full text of which is reproduced in chapter 4.

TRIBUTE TO THE OUTGOING PRESIDENT

225. The CHAIRPERSON delivered a statement paying tribute on behalf of the Membership to the outgoing President. The full text of the tribute is reproduced in chapter 4.

CLOSURE OF THE SESSION

- 226. The CHAIRPERSON made a closing statement, the full text of which is reproduced in chapter 4.
- 227. He declared the fortieth session of the Governing Council closed.
- 228. The meeting rose at 2.20 p.m.

Chapter 3

B. Other general statements

Statement by the representative for Austria

This year's Governing Council not only elects a new president in an open and transparent process, it focuses as well on IFAD's path to 2030 and is followed by the start of a new replenishment round. As most of the world's poor live in rural areas, Austria strongly believes that sustainable and inclusive rural transformation will be key, especially if we want to address the challenges of eradicating poverty and hunger as well as reducing inequalities. Even if some will migrate to urban areas, with all the well-known risks attached to this, we agree with an analysis of the World Bank Group that the rural population in less developed regions may even increase slightly and that in 2030 up to 700 million poor people in rural areas have to be lifted out of poverty. Against this background, it is clear that most of the income gains needed to end poverty by 2030 will have to come from activities in rural areas. Moreover, according to another analysis done by the World Bank Group, growth originating from agriculture has been two to four times more effective in reducing poverty than growth originating from other sectors.

IFAD, with its specialized mandate, is therefore very well placed to play a critical role in achieving these goals. We see IFAD's role beyond mobilizing investment for smallholder development and beyond supporting an increased productivity of smallholder agriculture and artisanal fishermen. We agree with and support IFAD in having a comprehensive approach of rural development whilst maintaining the focus on the most vulnerable and food insecure groups. This implies fostering agricultural systems, which are not only more climate-smart, but also achieve better productivity as well as market access and strengthen sustainable rural development by improving farm and non-farm employment opportunities.

IFAD's Strategic Framework 2016-2025, which recognizes the role of IFAD in helping to end poverty and hunger, forms a solid base for these challenges ahead. It sets the target for IFAD to become "Bigger", "Better" and "Smarter". Austria concurs with the analysis of IFAD that IFAD's overarching development goal is to invest in rural people to enable them to overcome poverty and achieve food security through remunerative, sustainable and resilient livelihoods. However, it will require dedicated and strong leadership of the new president to build on lessons learned and seek partners to enhance the financial base of IFAD as well as to increase its power to crowd in investments in rural areas. Furthermore, partnerships and coalitions will be indispensable to increase the visibility of IFAD and to strengthen its role as knowledge multiplier.

Last but not least, one point Austria considers of utmost importance is the involvement of the private sector. The private sector is critical because without jobs, there is no real means of rural development and the risk of internal or international migration increases. Job creation is a critical investment that the private sector can bring to the table for development. The know-how and innovation that the private sector offers is part and parcel of this solution, as well as new technological capabilities, products and services that enhance people's lives in rural areas. We envision an enhanced role of IFAD as a facilitator for investment by helping to create the necessary business climate in order to attract private sector investment and create SME businesses in rural areas.

Austria looks forward to support the new president in creating the financial and institutional setup of IFAD necessary for the implementation of these goals.

Statement by the representative for the Federative Republic of Brazil

I wish to congratulate Mr Gilbert Fossoun Hounbo, former Prime Minister of Togo, for his election as new President of IFAD. Brazil has all the confidence in his ability to lead IFAD in the new multilateral development landscape, in which the promising environment set by the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement on climate change is at odds with a more adverse reality for securing the financial resources necessary to fulfill our expectations.

We all recognize that President Kanayo Nwanze accomplished much during his tenure and leaves IFAD well positioned to keep evolving in keeping with ever changing conditions and the unfolding of opportunities and challenges in the upcoming years. We must build on President Nwanze's legacy to make IFAD more relevant and more efficient. This involves streamlining its operations, seeking an optimal interconnection between headquarters and field offices, working closer and in better coordination with the other Rome-based agencies and other multilateral institutions, pursuing innovative ways to assist rural communities, and exploring avenues for strengthening its financial capacity, including by resorting to new and innovative sources of financing.

These are necessary steps for producing more effective results and for scaling-up IFAD's activities in the coming years. I am certain that with concerted efforts of all Member States together with Mr. Hounbo and the secretariat, IFAD can contribute much to the attainment of the SDGs, in particular the ones more pertinent to IFAD's mandate.

Brazil and IFAD have a successful ongoing partnership. We expect to further strengthen this partnership, working together to enhance the impact of IFAD's projects in Brazil and working closer with IFAD in promoting South-South and Triangular Cooperation. IFAD's successful portfolio in Brazil constitutes a valid reference for other developing countries, not only middle-income countries but LDCs alike.

In closing, I would like to express our deepest gratitude to outgoing President Nwanze, to whom we wish all the best in his endeavors in the coming years. I wish also to pledge to the incoming President our best efforts to help him out to accomplish the important tasks expected by the chief officer of this organization.

Statement of the representative for Burkina Faso

First of all, my delegation would like to offer its sincere congratulations to the new President of IFAD on his appointment, and assure him of our support in fulfilling the mandates entrusted to him.

My delegation is greatly honoured by the invitation extended to Burkina Faso, and it welcomes and endorses the various statements already made, adding its voice to those of other countries in addressing the theme of this session.

Eliminating poverty remains the greatest challenge facing humanity, and an essential prerequisite for sustainable development. Building a sustainable future requires us to intensify efforts to eliminate extreme poverty and discrimination, to ensure that each individual can fully exercise his or her fundamental rights. Full participation by people living in poverty, particularly rural populations, should be the central focus of policies and strategies aimed at constructing a sustainable future. In this way, we can ensure that our planet and our societies can respond to the needs and aspirations of all – rather than just those of the privileged few – in the interests of current and future generations.

We therefore need to review the strategy of our struggle, namely to promote a form of development that is sustainable and eminently people-centered. To that end, we all have a shared responsibility to give a human face to development.

Extreme poverty and the high vulnerability of the economy to external shocks continue to plague the sub-Saharan populations of Africa. Poverty in most African countries is overwhelmingly a rural phenomenon. Accordingly, IFAD's decision to invest in rural populations seems to us to be highly appropriate.

IFAD's commitment to rural poverty reduction in developing countries underscores its global commitment and leadership in terms of investing in peasant farming and vulnerable rural populations and communities.

IFAD's determination to eliminate poverty in keeping with the 2030 Agenda, through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), is fully consistent with Burkina Faso's vision, as set out in its National Economic and Social Development Plan. This vision is: "Burkina Faso, a democratic, united and solidarity-based nation, transforming the structure of its economy and achieving strong and inclusive growth, through sustainable consumption and production patterns." In other words, it involves structurally transforming the Burkinabe economy, for strong, sustainable, resilient and inclusive growth, creating decent jobs for all and fostering greater social welfare.

The greatest challenge facing our countries in eradicating poverty entails promoting pro-poor and sustainable growth, taking account of the characteristics of this poverty, namely its femininity and rurality. Meeting this challenge necessarily entails an inclusive and sustainable transformation of the rural world, which concentrates the bulk of the population, the poorest of the poor, who eke out livelihoods from farming and related activities. This gives a key role to development of the agriculture sector, all of which will contribute to creating job opportunities for our people.

That is why support from the international community through structural investments in this sector should be a priority worldwide to enhance the resilience of rural populations.

Thus, Burkina Faso's stated ambitions for this sector, over the next few years, are clear: ensuring food and nutritional security for an ever-growing population in a context of sustainable development, particularly involving young people and women in a farm modernization process. This will be done by making family farms more professional and competitive as they increase their productivity.

In addition, in the conviction that development must involve the people who live in extreme poverty, Burkina Faso welcomes the importance that IFAD attaches to empowering young people and women, particularly those living in rural areas, as an effective way to combat poverty and enhance social welfare. The Neer-Tamba project,

financed by IFAD for implementation in Burkina Faso between 2013 and 2021, clearly illustrates this commitment by contributing to an improvement in living conditions and incomes for around 40,000 deprived households (including at least a third of young families) and almost 30,000 women.

IFAD's many interventions have achieved significant results in promoting new strategies for the public and private sectors to provide goods and services to peasant farmers, and in creating a public-private partnership model to develop rural microenterprises for the benefit of our most vulnerable populations.

To conclude our statement, we again congratulate the new President of IFAD; and we would also like to express the gratitude of the Government and people of Burkina Faso to the many friends and development partners that always support us in the work of developing our country. And we reiterate our gratitude to IFAD for the invaluable support it has provided whenever we have requested it.

Burkina Faso is committed to strengthening this cooperation for the well-being of our people.

Statement of the representative for Burundi

On behalf of the Government of Burundi and myself, I would like to express my gratitude to IFAD for its wide-ranging and multifaceted support, which makes a genuine contribution to rural development.

IFAD is one of the Burundian Government's key partners, with a portfolio amounting to US\$216,549,448 distributed across five projects and programmes which alone cover 13 of the country's 17 rural provinces.

We greatly appreciate IFAD's commitment to invest in the rural world, because this vision is shared by the Government of Burundi, which has fully understood and recognized that the best investment is targeted on rural populations to combat poverty and inequalities. In Burundi, rural zones are where 90% of dynamic and enthusiastic young women and men live; but unfortunately they only have out-of-date tools to work with, and they have no access to the rural financial services that could transform their communities.

Mr President, thanks to your support IFAD has reached out to more smallholder farmers in rural zones, and has brought about a transformation of the rural world that is being realized through crop farming and livestock production; a higher standard of living for the population, a better habitat and the chance to educate their children.

The Burundian Government applauds the excellent collaboration achieved with the IFAD team in implementing its projects/programmes and the new COSOP, which recognizes the population's needs in adapting to climate change and reducing malnutrition.

Just like other countries around the world, Burundi has not been spared from the effects of climate change, which have had serious consequences for the agriculture sector, including a poor 2016-2017 harvest.

We hope that the Financial Inclusion Support Project in Burundi will make it possible to adopt mitigation measures and provide support to our smallholder farmers in implementing sustainable and inclusive agriculture.

With the aim of lifting the rural world out of extreme poverty by 2030, the Government of Burundi, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, has already given thought to the priority areas to be developed with IFAD over the next 10 years, namely:

- Development of the grain sector: rice and maize;
- Intensification of livestock activity and development of the milk sector;
- Agricultural financial inclusion;
- Development of the horticulture sector.

The Government has requested IFAD's invaluable support in preparing and implementing projects and programmes in those areas.

We also welcome the fact that the COSOP advocates an intervention strategy that is differentiated by province or region, at a time when the Government of Burundi, through the Ministry of Agriculture, is implementing an agricultural intensification policy involving the regionalization of crop farming coupled with the provision of seeds.

We must also congratulate IFAD for its readiness to exploit synergies with other actors, such as strengthening partnership relations with government departments and agencies, and the group of development partners, including the United Nations system.

For its part, the Government of Burundi will continue as in the past, contributing to the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources.

Before closing, on behalf of the Government and people of Burundi, I would like to express our sincere gratitude to IFAD for the investments made in our country, of which the effects and impacts in terms of increased food security and the fight against malnutrition are plain to see.

Statement by the representative for France

A crucial period is opening up before of us. Today we are facing a major challenge, not only to hold on to several decades of progress in development and fighting poverty, but to go further by promoting a genuinely sustainable form of development. In 2015, the international community demonstrated its readiness to assume its responsibilities: in Addis Ababa in July, with the Conference on Financing for Development; in New York in September, where it adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, endorsed by the Heads of State or Government of the whole world; and in Paris, in December, to conclude an ambitious Climate Agreement. Today, more than ever before, in an uncertain global context, multilateralism and international coordination need to be at the heart of responses, and solutions must be collective.

IFAD is a fine example of the success of multilateralism, and it is emblematic of effective development aid targeted on the countries and populations that need it most. Here I must pay tribute to the work done by the Fund's teams, and particularly the steps taken by President Nwanze, who, over these past eight years, has been able to demonstrate IFAD's full value-added on the ground, through its resolute action in fighting poverty and hunger in rural areas. During his two mandates at the helm of IFAD, President Nwanze has promoted priorities that are dear to France: support for smallholder farmers, particularly youth and women; climate, with its mainstreaming into IFAD operations; heightened awareness of nutritional issues; promotion of gender equality and women's autonomy; the importance of dialogue with other partners and the design of a specific strategy for fragile states. He has also been able to initiate projects that are essential for the Institution's future, including enabling the Fund to mobilize new sources of financing, such as sovereign loans. I also want to mention two specific initiatives that have blossomed under the President's leadership: the PARM platform and the ASAP programme. For all of this progress, I heartily thank President Nwanze.

This year is marked by two major events for IFAD: preparation of the Fund's Eleventh Replenishment, and the election of a new president.

Replenishments are always a time for in-depth reflection on the Fund's major orientations, its methods of intervention and its governance. IFAD knows that it must adapt its model and innovate to address the new challenges facing us and participate fully in achieving the objectives we have collectively set for 2030. It also knows that it must maximize the leverage of its interventions, particularly by strengthening its partnerships with other lenders but also with peasant farming organizations, non-governmental organizations, and even the private sector. The diversification of its funding sources – that began with sovereign loans and could extend in the long run to tapping financial markets – should help to achieve these objectives. The outcome of discussions between IFAD and Agence française de développement on a EUR 200 million loan to IFAD demonstrates France's commitment to supporting the Fund in this transformation.

I would like to reiterate that France considers it very important that IFAD programmes continue to benefit the poorest and most vulnerable countries first and foremost. Solidarity must remain the central principle of the Fund's mode of operation. Certain IFAD beneficiary countries are playing an increasing role in the world economy, and I welcome their growing share in the replenishments. At the same time, we need to start thinking about IFAD's pricing policy. The Fund needs the ability to more effectively differentiate concessionality on the basis of the beneficiary's income level, so as to concentrate the most concessional resources in countries that need them most. We see this as a necessity, in terms of both equity and efficacy.

I take this opportunity to express my warmest congratulations to Mr Gilbert Fossoun Hounbo, on his election by the Council of Governors to become the next President of IFAD. The vision that he has developed in his programme for the Fund's future is in keeping with our collective desire for IFAD to become more widely recognized as an innovative and effective institution. IFAD must focus its efforts where it makes the

difference, and position itself among development institutions, both as a leader in eradicating rural poverty and as a trailblazer in the remotest parts of the world, to attract partners to those zones to ensure development and sustainable rural transformation. I am convinced that the priorities proposed by France, such as strengthening the fight against climate change, will continue to be diligently pursued during Mr Hougbo's term of office.

In conclusion, I want to reiterate our full confidence in IFAD's ability to fully participate in an ambitious international aid agenda, as part of a fair and effective multilateralism serving the poorest rural populations.

Statement by the representative for Italy

It is an honour and pleasure to be participating in this important annual event. I am pleased to note the growing attention paid to IFAD, as shown by the high turnout expected at the meeting of the Governing Council, the wide-ranging and highly qualified shortlist of candidates for its Presidency, and the recent interest shown by various countries in joining the Institution.

This year's Governing Council meeting gives us a chance to weigh up the Fund's activity on the eve of a resource replenishment process – IFAD11 – which we look forward to with optimism but also mindful of the unknowns.

The International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa, followed by the United Nations Summit on Sustainable Development last summer, were an important step in building a global partnership for development.

Together they have laid foundations for launching an ambitious and inclusive development paradigm, based on a notion of global citizenship.

We now need to consolidate and give practical follow-up to these important international cooperation achievements.

However, we cannot ignore the fault lines that have since emerged in the foundations on which international cooperation is based.

Growing isolationist and protectionist trends are developing on both sides of the Atlantic, fueled by a sense of alienation and mistrust among public opinion towards the international collective action.

The perceived inability to meet the challenges and fears generated by globalization is tending to obscure the benefits in terms of health and security.

This problematic global context will have an important impact on IFAD and will pose specific challenges for the institution and its new President.

Growing signs of disillusionment towards multilateralism, compounded by the persistence of fiscal constraints in many contributing countries, make it urgent for IFAD to affirm and strengthen its role on the international stage.

For a relatively small organization like IFAD, failure to do so could prove very costly in the face of larger and higher-profile competitors for funding. IFAD would risk being seriously affected by the prevailing climate of fiscal austerity in donor countries and growing scepticism towards multilateralism. It is a risk that this institution cannot afford to take, since it would betray its mandate to its beneficiaries, those small farmers to whom IFAD gives a voice and provides protection in the international community.

The Fund and its new President will have to decide how best to promote IFAD's uniqueness and mandate, its ability, unmatched in the world of international financial institutions, to invest in the "final mile" of the value chain, and to relate with agricultural associations and cooperatives.

This uniqueness, however, needs to be exploited under a common banner, namely the Rome-based agrifood hub.

Only by acting in close collaboration with the other two Rome agencies will IFAD's value proposition be effective in the field and credible in the eyes of donors.

The response to these challenges cannot be confined to communication and marketing action.

The emerging sense of distrust in development policies and the perception that public aid does not always reach the neediest is actually belied by the facts. We need to ensure maximum transparency, strict budgetary discipline, and systematic measurement and careful reporting of results.

To approach donors from a position of strength and credibility, IFAD needs to draw up a convincing and realistic business plan, strongly rooted in the 2030 Development Agenda, and which clearly identifies the following:

- Intervention areas based on their comparative advantages;
- The Fund's contribution to achieving sustainable development goals relevant to its activity;
- Resources that realistically can be deployed in the field;
- Operational and strategic synergies with the other two Rome-hub agencies.

In this connection, we support the joint initiative of the three Lists to formulate and propose recommendations to the new President to promote transparency and accountability for results, along with the values of professional integrity and an institutional and internal evaluation culture that fosters continuous learning.

The track record and curriculum of the new President will be the best guarantee of respect for these commitments. Within the constraints of its mandate, IFAD must also try to reach small farmers more directly, drawing on additional funds, on its traditional portfolio risk-mitigation capacity and its acclaimed brokering activities, to facilitate links between investors and the world of rural associations and cooperatives.

The creation of a Smallholder Agriculture Finance and Investment Network (SAFIN) is an important first step in this direction, since it will enable international institutions and governments, non-governmental organizations, civil society and private partners to work together. Under IFAD's guidance they will share ideas and best practices in jointly advocating in favor of finance for smallholder farming and, more importantly, to coordinate practical steps to reach segments that are currently ignored by both traditional banking and microcredit services.

To conclude, on behalf of the Italian Government, I want to thank President Nwanze, who now leaves office, for his achievements at the helm of this institution during a complex period that saw an epochal collapse in prices and the dramatic consequences of the food crisis on populations in the world's poorest countries.

I wish President Nwanze every success in his future professional endeavours.

Statement by the representative for Japan

It is my honor to participate in the fortieth session of the IFAD Governing Council. Japan recognizes that this meeting is an important opportunity to promote IFAD's efforts in international agricultural and rural development through the appointment of the President of IFAD and the establishment of the Consultation on the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources. Japan puts particular emphasis on three pillars in promoting agricultural and rural development in partnership with the IFAD, namely:

- Support to increase agricultural production and improve productivity;
- Establish the food value chain through public-private partnerships; and
- Build sustainable society through efforts to improve food security and nutrition.

First, support to increase agricultural production and improve productivity in developing countries. As the world population is growing rapidly, increase in food production is a global issue in terms of food security. Given such situation, for example, Japan has supported efforts on the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) initiative, established under the TICAD IV framework in 2008. Japan expressed its intention to continue its support for CARD on the occasion of TICAD V in 2013.

Second, establishment of the food value chain (FVC) through the public-private partnerships. We recognize that it is important to see the whole of the FVC and to promote improving value-addition, looking at the market, in order to connect outcomes of development project in the fields of agriculture, forestry and fisheries to increase in the farmers' income. This will lead to generating chain of value addition centering on food through connecting all phases from production, processing, distribution to consumption while enhancing value addition in each phase. From this perspective, Japan sets out "quality growth" and poverty eradication through such growth as one of its priority issues in its Development Cooperation Charter, which is the foundation of Japan's Official Development Assistance policy. Japan will contribute to develop agriculture, forestry and fisheries including development of food value chains.

Third, building a sustainable and resilient society through efforts to improve food security and nutrition. The Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI) was held in Kenya, for the first time in Africa, in August last year. IFAD is one of the ten members of steering committee of the Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa, established under the TICAD VI framework in 2016. Japan appreciates IFAD's contribution to the past TICAD process, including financial support to our initiative.

Lastly, consultations on the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources will be held this year. In this consultation, which is the first replenishment of IFAD's resources since the adoption of "the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" at the United Nations General Assembly, Japan expects fruitful discussion not only on the direction of IFAD business but also on the way to enhance IFAD's presence at the international level through making best use of its activity of increasing smallholder farmers' income in rural area, which is core mandate of IFAD, based on "Sustainable Development Goals". Japan will continue to contribute actively to achieve international development goals such as ending poverty, ensuring food security and nutrition through close partnerships with IFAD.

Statement of the representative for Madagascar

The Malagasy delegation is honoured to address this august meeting, on the occasion of the 40th session of IFAD's Governing Council.

I would like to begin by warmly thanking the Government and people of Italy for the hospitality shown to us since our arrival.

I would also like to thank Mr Kanayo Nwanze for the work he has done as President of IFAD over two terms, which has fully justified the trust placed in him by all Members of the Fund.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Madagascar I would also like to congratulate the Fund's newly elected President. I hope that under your leadership, this prestigious institution, for which you will be responsible, will continue to pursue and further strengthen its support for poor rural populations.

I also applaud the effective and harmonious way in which the Bureau is managing the work of this session; and I take this opportunity to convey to the President of the Governing Council and the Bureau, renewed expressions of friendship from the President of the Republic of Madagascar, Mr Hery Rajaonarimampianina, and from the Government and the Malagasy people at large.

I would like to end my remarks by once again thanking IFAD for its unwavering support for agricultural development and the fight against poverty around the world, especially in developing countries. In particular, Madagascar benefited from IFAD's active participation at the Donors and Investors Conference for Madagascar, held in Paris in December 2016; and we are very grateful for this.

Madagascar has received IFAD support in many areas of agricultural production and rural development, and we are committed to strengthening our network of technical partners for implementing IFAD programmes to attain the Sustainable Development Goals.

Statement by the representative for Maldives

It is a great honor and privilege for my delegation and I to be here today. On behalf of the Government and people of the Republic of Maldives, let me first take this opportunity to thank and commend Dr Kanayo F. Nwanze, President of IFAD for his excellent contribution to IFAD and Maldives in the past eight years of his great leadership. Together we have achieved much over the years. In advance, I would also like to congratulate the new President that we are going to elect very soon. I wish the new President all the success in taking this organization to new heights.

I would also like to thank the Government and people of this beautiful city, Rome and IFAD officials and staff for the warm hospitality and reception they have extended to me and my delegation.

Like many other small island developing states (SIDS), Maldives too faces a number of constraints in seeking to fit into the global economy. Our population of around 350,000 is dispersed over about two hundred islands, scattered over 800 kilometers, north to south in the vast Indian Ocean. As a result our markets are small; our natural resource base is narrow, fragile and prone to disruption by natural disasters. The economy of Maldives is heavily dependent on just two main industries, fisheries and tourism for the country's fiscal revenues, foreign exchange earnings, employment and domestic production. Despite these limitations, with the assistance of organizations like IFAD, Maldives has achieved remarkable progress in terms of economic and social development. Due to demographic nature of the country, small communities in the outer atolls are more vulnerable and depend heavily on fisheries and agriculture for sustenance and livelihoods. That is where IFAD has been very helpful.

Like other SIDS, Maldives has a very narrow base for economic development. Fisheries and agriculture continue to contribute to the economy apart from huge strides in tourism development. Tourism is very vulnerable to external factors and therefore, fisheries and agriculture is only ways to diversify our economy. We are taking advantage of the world-renowned tourism industry to widening the markets for agricultural produce from community-based cooperatives that this great organization has helped to establish. We are convinced that such initiatives will foster growth in the agriculture and fisheries sector leading to food security, poverty alleviation and increased income for smallholder farmers and fishers. Over 50 per cent of the registered farmers in the Maldives are women, hence assistance in agriculture also helps us to empower women in Maldives.

As we are at the last year of cooperative development project, we need to reflect on our achievements and learn from each other on the successes and failures in the cooperative model for agriculture and fisheries development. But it is our hope that the current programme can be extended with fresh funding to develop more community based cooperatives in the Maldives. We have focused on value chain development, growth and promotion of cooperatives and policy changes conducive to the formation, growth and stability of cooperatives. The Government of Maldives has centralized policies to foster cooperatives.

The Fisheries and Agriculture Diversification Project, under IFAD's loan and grant assistance to the Maldives has been instrumental in strengthening the relevant sector capacities. It has led to the introduction of new technologies and an overall increase in incomes to farmers and fishers in the outer islands of the Maldives.

The formation of cooperatives with a focus on increasing production, marketing and establishing linkages with distributors and consumers, has been an integral achievement of the project. In addition, the training and capacity development at technical, managerial and entrepreneurial, have strengthened community participation in agriculture and fishery production and development. This in turn has increased market confidence for agriculture and fishery products – both fresh and value added.

With the experience of current value chain model on the Fisheries and Agricultural Diversification Project, we are confident in the development of new value chain

cooperatives within minimal duration with more development and sustainable business impact for much needed communities.

Revenue from marine resources is a key focus area of Maldives government. With the nation's focus on establishing mariculture resources to acquire benefits from a vast marine area, IFAD's grant for the Mariculture Enterprise Development Project has provided an opportunity to enhance income and employment prospects for the low-income communities. The project focuses on expanding livelihood opportunities and reducing vulnerability, especially for youth and women. These objectives are to be achieved through institutional strengthening, and mariculture value chain development.

The employment opportunities provided to the farmers and fishermen, especially fish processors and women groups on the islands, has had a big impact overall on the islands' development. And IFAD's focus on national gender policy envisions development and funding of projects in areas that would generate employment for women.

In conclusion, I would like to express our gratitude to IFAD for the assistance and the role it plays in the development of our national capacity in the economic and social sectors. Over the years, its effort to improve the quality of life of the rural population through development projects has made momentous impact. I hope that the Maldives and IFAD can continue to work together in sustainable development, which we so desire.

Statement by the representative for Nepal

At the outset, my delegation would like to extend warm felicitations to all Governing Council Members attending the 40th Session of IFAD Governing Council. I take this opportunity to recognize the important contributions of the incumbent President, Mr. Kanayo F. Nwanze to the work and vibrancy of the organization. May I take this opportunity to congratulate the newly elected President of IFAD, Mr. Gilbert F. Houngbo.

Poverty eradication as well as food and nutritional security constitute the very basic core elements of the internationally set development goals such as SDGs. The international community has special obligation to fulfill these fundamental requirements in order to achieve the overarching goals of 2030 Agenda for sustainable development.

I believe that the IFAD programmes and strategies should be further aligned to meet the relevant goals of SDGs as well as reach out to the poor countries and communities who are in dire needs of coming out of debilitating poverty.

In Nepal, we are implementing the 20-year Agriculture Development Strategy that seeks to ensure food and nutritional security and elimination of poverty through modernization, diversification and enhancement of agricultural production and productivity.

Predominantly an agrarian nation with 80 per cent of population living in rural areas, it is an imperative for Nepal to achieve structural transformation of the agriculture sector in a sustainable manner. Modern and commercially viable agricultural transformation can rapidly generate both farm and non-farm employment opportunities for our youths at the local levels. Given the limited availability of farmland and predominance of smallholders in agriculture, it is extremely important for us to diversify agriculture, and raise its productivity. This calls for increased innovation, adoption of suitable inputs and technology for cultivation, processing and marketing of products, participation in agricultural value chains, and longer-term adaptation to climate change. The good point is that rich diversity of landscape and various bio-ecological zones available in the country provide us opportunities for growth and promotion of activities like agroforestry and organic farming, and the development of value chains based on green growth and subsequent market demand.

Nepal has been a beneficiary of IFAD funding in various programmes related to modernization of agriculture production and revival of the rural communities. Addressing the gender dimension in agriculture has become another important issue at present. We look forward to enhanced engagement with IFAD for poverty eradication, food security at the local level and transformation of our rural development landscape.

Statement by the representative for Nicaragua

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, it is an honour for me to congratulate President Nwanze for the excellent work done during his mandate, strengthening IFAD's mission as a fundamental partner in agricultural development and, in particular, the eradication of rural poverty.

I also want to congratulate the new President of this august institution, whose major challenges my government will continue to support with confidence and a spirit of commitment.

The new global agenda poses major challenges; and for that reason, my government will continue to direct its endeavours towards achieving a prosperous and inclusive Nicaragua, with programmes that ensure greater access to markets for farmers and broad access to financial services and technological innovation.

In this connection, the recent evaluation of the strategy and programme executed in my country has not only served to highlight the importance of the relation between IFAD and the Government of Nicaragua, but it has also shown how this strategic partnership has fostered a higher level of ownership and participation, generating a significant impact on reducing poverty in rural communities, associated with a cumulative knowledge-building process.

The implementation of Nicaragua's Dry Corridor Rural Families Sustainable Development Project has been accumulating experiences and good practices developed on issues of agricultural adaptation to climate change, value-chain development and the promotion of family farming in indigenous communities, all of which are areas of priority attention for President Ortega's Government.

There is no doubt that IFAD has consolidated its comparative advantage in recent years, and has gained international recognition for its expertise and actions on the ground.

Nonetheless, fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda will give the rural sector an even more leading role, involving new development challenges, opportunities and alternatives that are adapted to the evolution of our countries and the economic growth processes we are going through.

In this connection, the means of implementation included in the Sustainable Development Goals, such as the mobilization of additional financial resources and the adoption of targeted measures to foster entrepreneurship and innovation, will make it necessary to identify new strategies for supporting rural development, to enable the countries to fulfil their 2030 Agenda priorities.

For that reason, the widening of cooperation's field of action makes fulfilling the financing for development commitment all the more imperative. In 2015, just US\$9 billion of Official Development Assistance was allocated to promoting rural progress.

The political declaration and special statements issued at the fifth Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), held in Punta Cana last month, ratified the commitment and political will of governments in our region to promote and implement inclusive, sustainable and innovative development strategies; the eradication of hunger; gender equality; climate action, and South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

In this new stage of the transformation of our economies, and, in particular, the rural economy, we believe IFAD's unique function can support our explicit commitment, generating new opportunities on a larger scale, and making it possible to boost growth and develop the capacities of all those rural sector producers whom globalization is leaving behind.

Mindful of this responsibility, Nicaragua renews its commitment to cooperate with this institution and will announce its contribution to the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's resources in due course.

Statement by the representative for Seychelles

Seychelles expresses its thanks and appreciation to the outgoing President of IFAD, Mr Kanayo Nwanze, for the farsighted, focused and dynamic leadership he has provided over the past eight years. We are confident that he will continue to promote the causes for which he has worked so hard here at IFAD and we wish him well in his endeavours.

It was during the outgoing President's mandate that Seychelles re-engaged with IFAD after a break of some two decades.

The Competitive Local Innovations for Small-scale Agriculture (CLISSA) Project has recently completed its third year of implementation. It is satisfying to report that, after a somewhat slow first two years during which a lot of learning had to be done as the previous experience of partnership with IFAD was no longer present, the project has surpassed the financial execution level of 50 per cent. We are confident that by the end of this year we will have achieved over 75 per cent execution rate and we'll be looking at the successful completion of the project during 2018.

Thus far, the project has provided training to small farmers and fishers in areas such as post-harvest handling, processing of products, pesticide management, safety at sea and the development of agribusiness.

It has also made possible the repair and the increase in capacity of irrigation facilities on two islands, thus improving the provision of irrigation water including during the drier periods. Admittedly, in a situation of changing weather patterns and uncertainties, more needs to be done to ensure a stable and constant supply.

CLISSA has provided support to institutions such as the Agricultural Agency's Research Station and Requisite Stores in building their capacity to better advise and service the agricultural sector in terms of technologies and inputs. Similar support has benefitted agriculture and fisheries training institutions.

One of CLISSA's programmes with great visibility is the Training in Peri-Urban Farming Techniques offered to home gardeners in various communities. Over the last two years, some 300 individuals have learned to make better use of the small space available at their homes to grow vegetables and fruits.

This has brought obvious benefits for nutrition and the family budget. At the same time, the practice of agriculture at the level of the home familiarizes children with its joys and benefits and can surely contribute to ensuring the country's next generation of agriculturalists!

Furthermore, the programme is contributing to the stocking of plant genetic material across the three main islands of Seychelles.

During the three years, the lead agency for the CLISSA project, the project management team and the implementing partners have learned much and gained valuable experience. They, and the Seychelles authorities, are grateful to the IFAD Executive Board, IFAD Management and technical staff for their support which has been invaluable for the steady progress made.

We want to build on the successes of the CLISSA project in our continuing engagement with IFAD. We are looking at support for small scale farmers and fishers, including women and youth, in developing agribusiness as part of the country's revitalised programme for agriculture and fisheries development for greater food security, and linked also to increasing the amount of local products attractive to the tourism and hospitality industry.

The United Nations has declared 2017 the Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development. It is fitting, in our view, that tourism, the country's major economic sector, also benefits small farmers and fishers directly. They can contribute to developing sustainable tourism.

As is the case for other small island developing states, Seychelles' ecosystem and economy are extremely vulnerable to global environmental and economic forces. Adapting to climate change is a major challenge as is the effort to maintain economic viability.

As an island state with little land, we have to look to the ocean for our food security and development. We must develop the capacity of small fishers to participate in and benefit from the Blue Economy initiative of the country.

IFAD is a valuable partner in our efforts for poverty alleviation, women and youth empowerment and sustainable development generally. IFAD-supported activities reach where they are most needed. In a country like Seychelles, what might appear as a small amount for a grant or a loan can go a long way in addressing development challenges. Without such support, the challenges would be all the greater and much potential would remain unfulfilled. Hard-earned achievements do require targeted support to ensure sustainability.

We look forward to growing the fruitful partnership we have re-established with IFAD.

We encourage IFAD to work in complementarity with the FAO and other United Nations agencies and multilateral partners. We welcome engagement in subregional programmes for the benefit of needy and vulnerable populations in different countries.

Seychelles congratulates the incoming President of IFAD on his appointment. We offer Mr Gilbert Houngbo our best wishes for success in leading IFAD in contributing to the achievement of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development in line with its mandate.

Statement by the representative for South Africa

Allow me to begin by conveying South Africa's appreciation for your stewardship of IFAD during your successful tenure in office. We would also like to wish you all the best for your future endeavours and hope that your successor will further build on the firm foundations that you laid during your successful tenure in office.

Allow me also to thank you for your excellent address to the conference. We are especially appreciative of your insightful remarks.

As this Governing Council convenes for this Session, the world is facing significant challenges, but also tremendous opportunities. It is therefore imperative that we all, urgently, address the challenges we are faced with and grasp the opportunities that may arise to ultimately ensure that we improve the quality of life for all citizens of the world, particularly those who are the most vulnerable.

South Africa is committed to implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted in 2015 to ensure the increased well-being of all our citizens. South Africa, like many countries of the Global South, is increasingly seized with challenge of eradicating hunger and poverty, particularly in rural areas. In order to address these challenges, South Africa is focusing on prioritising investment in food production, the development of rural infrastructure to ensure more effective agricultural production and ensuring that farmers have access to markets. South Africa further believes that there needs to be an increased focus on capacitating smallholder farmers, particularly women smallholder farmers and the youth.

The world is facing an increasing challenge of feeding its growing population. One of the means to address this challenge is to encourage our citizens to pursue a future in agriculture. To realise this goal, however, the necessary finance would have to be made available to enable farmers to procure the required equipment and drought-resistant seeds and access proper irrigation methods to combat environmental degradation such as soil erosion.

Collectively, these approaches will, we believe, begin to address the worldwide phenomenon of people abandoning their livelihoods in the rural areas in favour of moving to the cities where people believe they will find greater opportunity. Sustained focus on the agricultural sector in rural communities will also support the development of sustainable employment opportunities in these rural areas, encourage greater social cohesion and the sustainable utilization of natural resources.

Accordingly, South Africa welcomes IFAD's commitment to invest in rural people and to contribute to the transformation of rural areas with a view to improving the lot of the most vulnerable who rely on agriculture for their daily survival.

South Africa recognizes that in order to succeed in its bold endeavours to address the challenges of hunger and poverty, we must not lose focus of the environment aspect. The Southern African Region has been subject to severe droughts in the last couple of years due to the El-Nino phenomenon. South Africa has thus been focusing on climate-smart agriculture which includes utilizing proven practical techniques and approaches that can help the critical agricultural sector to achieve food security, adaptation to the current climate situation and mitigation of its effects on our food production.

South Africa appreciates the key role that has been played, and continues to be played, by IFAD in ensuring that not only South Africa, but all developing countries in need of assistance, is able to translate its vision of rural development as a means to combat hunger and poverty into reality.

In conclusion, allow me to say that "the day rural people would cry only because of beautiful things is the day and moment when we would be satisfied that, indeed, the Government would have delivered on the promise of "A better life for All".

Statement by the representative for Turkey

At the outset, I would like to thank Mr. Nwanze for his valuable contribution to agricultural development during his tenure.

Agriculture is a strategic sector that comprises 40 per cent of global employment and 70 per cent of the poor's primary source for income.

In this era, global political, economic and environmental crises affect the poor and the farmers most adversely.

We are pleased to see that the Sustainable Development Goals set to eliminate these impacts have an important place in IFAD's agenda.

Turkey perceives IFAD as an important partner with regard to food security and rural development.

Having continuously incremented our contribution to IFAD, we have also finalized the preparations for establishing the IFAD Country Office in Turkey.

In the last 14 years, Turkey, which has doubled its economic size, has risen to the top in terms of agricultural output in Europe as well.

Turkey has increased its official foreign development aid to US\$4 billion per annum.

In a sense, we are shouldering Europe's burden all alone by hosting more than 3 million refugees from Syria and Iraq.

We have already spent more than US\$20 billion on basic needs of these refugees.

Notwithstanding, we support mutual efforts and cooperation with international organizations against global challenges.

To this end:

- We have launched the "Technical Platform on Food Loss and Waste" during Turkey's G20 presidency.
- We have led the efforts to declare the year 2016 as the "International Year of Pulses" by the United Nations and carried out substantial work throughout the year.
- We will organize "Turkey-Africa Agriculture Ministers Meeting" in Antalya next April.

In a world where the structures of the challenges and conflicts are changing, the international political architecture must also keep up with it.

Thus, it is very important for international organizations to work with a preventive and proactive approach.

In view of this, we have gathered to appoint IFAD's new President.

While electing the President who will take over the helm of IFAD for four years, the Governors should pay particular attention to both;

- The responsibilities assumed by the nominating country in international arena; and
- The competencies and background of the candidates.

It is Turkey's right to claim IFAD Presidency, in view of her support to international development efforts and responsibilities assumed in the refugee crisis.

Our candidate Ra it Pertev, whom you all know well;

- Has successfully served as Secretary of IFAD for the last 3 years of his 30 years of experience in agriculture and rural development,

- Has experience in many international organizations such as the International Federation of Agricultural Producers and the World Bank,
- Has extensive experience in high-level politics and diplomacy.

As an experienced front-runner in agriculture and rural development, and a successful reformer able to restructure and achieve impact, Mr. Pertev – I believe – will carry IFAD further.

For this reason, I hereby ask your support to Turkey's candidate Mr. Pertev in the election for IFAD Presidency.

In conclusion, I wish to express that we will continue our contribution to IFAD's work in eliminating rural poverty.

Statement by the representative for the United States of America

We thank President Nwanze for his vision and leadership over the last eight years. President Nwanze leaves a lasting and impressive legacy. IFAD is an organization committed to excellence and accountability, and a focus on delivery of results on the ground. We look forward to working with President Nwanze's successor to build on these successes and solidifying IFAD's important role in helping countries make progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the vision of Agenda 2030.

We recognize IFAD's management team and staff for their expertise and applaud their commitment to rural development. This has kept IFAD at the forefront of rural development and efforts to impact positively millions of smallholder farmers every day. We also commend the Independent Office of Evaluation (IOE), an indispensable source of knowledge and analysis for IFAD's management and membership. IOE facilitates a robust and candid debate of the strengths and weaknesses of the organization, while providing methodological integrity and insight into IFAD's work.

Through its focus on supporting rural economic growth in remote locations where few other donors operate, IFAD helps to advance efforts to combat hunger and poverty around the world. Through its engagement, IFAD contributes to fostering inclusive growth and the elimination of poverty, hunger, and malnutrition in poor countries. IFAD also enables smallholder farmers to better access markets and to increase the profitability of their agricultural activities. Such outcomes can help to build stability in fragile states and reduce migration flows.

IFAD is at its strongest and most effective when the institution works responsively and strategically with its membership. We urge IFAD to assess ways that it can bolster its development effectiveness and improve its delivery of value for money. In order to harness operational efficiencies and maximize development impact, IFAD should seek areas of strategic collaboration with the other Rome-based agencies that work to promote global food security and the international financial institutions. We also urge management to pay close attention to programmatic, administrative, legal, and financial considerations as IFAD considers changes to its financial model.

We look forward to continuing our engagement with IFAD in the coming year, and working with the new president to build a more efficient and effective institution.

Chapter 4

Statements and special addresses



Her Excellency Bibi Ameenah Firdaus
Gurib-Fakim
President of the Republic of Mauritius



His Excellency Maurizio Martina
Minister for Agriculture, Food and Forestry
Policy of the Italian Republic



Mr Kanayo F. Nwanze
President of IFAD



IFAD President Kanayo F. Nwanze is presented with a plaque of appreciation



Mr Dinesh Sharma
Chairperson of the Governing Council



Mr Gilbert F. Hougbo
President-elect of IFAD

Welcoming statement by the President of IFAD to Her Excellency Ameenah Gurib-Fakim, President of the Republic of Mauritius

Thank you, Chair,

It is a great honour for me to welcome Her Excellency, the President of the Republic of Mauritius, Ameenah Gurib-Fakim, to the fortieth session of the Governing Council of IFAD. Allow me, Excellency, on behalf of the Member States of IFAD, to express our earnest appreciation for your acceptance to address today's session.

Throughout the years, you have played a prominent role in providing guidance and advice as the Managing Director of the Centre International de Développement Pharmaceutique Research and Innovation, as a Professor of Organic Chemistry, as the Dean of the Faculty of Science and Pro-Vice Chancellor of the University of Mauritius, and now as the first female President of the Republic of Mauritius.

Mauritius has, by and large, achieved the MDGs, especially in the area of gender equality and poverty reduction. It has made great strides in improving the living conditions of its population and is considered as one of the most business-friendly economies in Africa.

This notwithstanding, it is of great comfort to note that Mauritius continues to place strong emphasis on poverty eradication and social inclusiveness, as indispensable elements for sustainable development at the global level.

Excellency, we will no doubt benefit from your wisdom and experience and very much look forward to your statement.

Chair, before you formally invite her to take the floor, allow me once again to welcome President Ameenah Gurib-Fakim to IFAD and to express our sincere gratitude for her presence here today.

Keynote address by Her Excellency Mrs Ameenah Gurib-Fakim, President of the Republic of Mauritius

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Good morning and thank you very much for your invitation. I feel deeply honored to be in your midst on this auspicious occasion. I wish to thank His Excellency Mr Kanayo F. Nwanze, President of IFAD for his invitation to address this distinguished forum.

I stand here in front of you as an African woman, born and bred on the small island of Mauritius. My island country has given me the best that she could provide and there I have witnessed first hand the immense contribution of women in the developmental agenda of my country.

When I travel on the continent, I am amazed by how much those that 'hold half the sky' contribute to the development of societies. When I think of the great women in Africa, what comes to my mind immediately are the likes of Wangari Maathai who spent her entire life protecting the environment and forests in her native Kenya.

I think of late Dora Akunyili of Nigeria who devoted so much of her time to the advancement of quality medicines. There's the haunting music of Oum Kalthoum from Egypt, and that of Miriam Makeba from the Transkei in South Africa.

The African continent is brimming with talents, resources and potential. When I think of the evolution of the continent, I cannot but envision its future where the energy, creativity and talents as well as the potential of traditional and ancestral knowledge of our people will help define us.

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

As a scientist and a Muslim woman, I have built my entire career standing on the shoulders of anonymous women who have, so generously, shared with me their tremendous knowledge of infinite value.

I had the great honour of exploring this precious traditional knowledge in my country, and eventually, that found on the continent. But to be honest, after over 20 years spent in this area, I have only scratched the surface. From that vantage point, I always refer to the African biodiversity and its associated data, as 'Africa's green gold'.

Because Indigenous Knowledge Systems, if properly harnessed, can enhance agricultural yields, promote better health and safeguard our water supply in a changing climate. There are many common areas where science and traditional knowledge intersect, and they can be natural allies for achieving the common good of our societies.

African women are the custodians of such information. Seen against this backdrop, the time is now opportune to ask several key questions. What role can the African woman play in shaping evidence-based conversations on the development of the continent, if she is equipped with the appropriate scientific knowledge and tools at her disposal?

At a time of rapid transformation of the continent, how can a positive and hopeful narrative emerge? Are African women up to the task of creating that space for a more active participatory citizenship, to take hold and drive the conversations needed to sustain Africa's positive trends, be it in agriculture or any other sphere of activity for that matter? Are they empowered enough?

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

We meet at a consequential time in Africa's evolution. Africa, particularly, south of the Sahara, is undergoing unprecedented economic, social and cultural transformations. Economic growth rates have been up for the past two decades; combined commodity

boom, improved governance, sound macroeconomic fundamentals, commitment to reform and new resource discoveries have all contributed to this robust growth.

As referred to by a leading magazine, the 'hopeless continent' has moved on to become 'a rising continent'. Unfortunately, the recent decline in commodity prices have resulted in an estimated sluggish growth of less than 2 per cent for 2017. Estimates show that growth will still continue to remain strong in Africa's low-income countries, which bodes well for the fight against poverty, hunger, malnutrition and disease.

But these welcome trends have also to be seen against the backdrop of sobering facts, making the proverbial glass half-full. Sub-Saharan Africa remains the locus of poverty, with too many of our fellow citizens living below the poverty line.

Today, nearly two in five children are malnourished and one in eight women is underweight. Changes in demography, high population growth rates, rapid urbanization, slumping commodity prices and plummeting oil prices are all posing major challenges, threatening to reverse hard-won development gains.

I would be remiss if I did not address climate change and the fundamental threat it poses to balanced development in SSA. Food production in SSA will need to increase by 60 percent over the next 15 years, and the agriculture sector will be hit hardest.

Without adaptation, Africa will suffer severe yield declines in important food growing areas, for example, the maize-growing areas across southern Africa. Rainfall volatility is on the rise, particularly in the hyper-arid areas of the Sahelian zone. Extreme weather events – droughts in eastern Africa, floods and cyclones in southern Africa – are increasing, in frequency as well as in intensity.

As you know, around 3 billion people live in the rural areas of developing countries. They account for about 40 per cent of the world's population but they represent more than 70 per cent of the world's poorest and hungriest. Most of them depend on agriculture for their lives and livelihoods.

So, focusing our attention on poor rural people, particularly smallholders, is key to achieving SDG1 to end poverty and SDG2 to end hunger. This is only a fleeting snapshot of the major challenges facing our continent. Africa could easily double its productivity in food crop production, simply by better management of the existing farmland. It is well documented that agriculture is an engine for economic growth and poverty reduction in developing nations.

In Africa, women in the rural areas feed their respective regions. Investing in the empowerment of women will improve agricultural production and cut Africa's food import bill, which today stands at around US\$35 billion a year, excluding fish. Agriculture should remain at the heart of the technological transformation of Africa as the continent boasts of 60 per cent of the world total amount of arable land. Over 1 billion people around the world still live in poverty and a high percentage live on the African continent. In the absence of a flourishing agricultural sector, the majority of Africans will be excluded from the rising tide of prosperity.

Modern biotechnology can also provide ways of transforming agricultural products as well as breakthrough and innovative technologies to combat rare diseases, reduce our environmental footprint. For example, more than 18 million farmers around the world use agricultural biotechnology to increase yields, prevent damage from insects and pests and reduce farming's impact on the environment. Bio-refineries can convert renewable biomass to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

It is now established that ICT innovations are dramatically changing the way African governments and businesses operate, ultimately driving entrepreneurship and economic growth. Kenya has shown the way where the Kilimo Salama scheme is providing crop insurance for farmers, using the M-PESA payment gateway and helping them to better manage natural hazards such as drought or excessive rainfall.

In Malawi, a deforestation project is training local communities to map their villages using GPS devices and empowering them to develop localized adaptation strategies by engaging communities.

ICT is also helping promote good governance in Africa by streamlining the delivery of public services, increasing citizen's participation in governance and contributing to increase transparency, efficiency and accountability. It is becoming increasingly clear that investment in science, technology and innovation is no longer an option. The sustainable development of Africa's research and development will require long-term and increased government investment in science and technology, and formal recognition of traditional knowledge, so that we can nurture the human capital and create a cadre of current and future scientists who are equipped to take on the multifaceted challenges confronting our continent.

This is where institutions like IFAD make a difference.

In the 2016 report, IFAD, through its experience over nearly four decades, has shown the way in the generation of knowledge for rural development. The report shows that when rural people can organize themselves and have reliable access to land, natural resources, technologies, finance and markets, both their livelihoods and their communities can flourish.

This inclusive rural transformation can be promoted through people-centred development in which "beneficiaries", including women can become agents of their own development. They can participate in decision-making, implementation and help in rural transformation.

IFAD's gender equality and women's empowerment policy also ensures our work contributes to SDG5 on gender equality. Trained women should also be encouraged to become entrepreneurs. This is a good way to absorb the highly qualified youth coming out of universities. But at the same time, a culture of entrepreneurship is crucial.

President Obama, during his visit to Kenya stressed the urgent need to promote entrepreneurship in Africa. This is what he said and I quote:

"Entrepreneurship creates new jobs and new businesses, new ways to deliver basic services, new ways of seeing the world – it's the spark of prosperity. It helps citizens stand up for their rights and push back against corruption.

Entrepreneurship offers a positive alternative to the ideologies of violence and division that can all too often fill the void when young people don't see a future for themselves.

Entrepreneurship means ownership and self-determination, as opposed to simply being dependent on somebody else for your livelihood and your future.

Entrepreneurship brings down barriers between communities and cultures and builds bridges that help us take on common challenges together.

Because one thing that entrepreneurs understand is, is that you don't have to look a certain way, or be of a certain faith, or have a certain last name in order to have a good idea."

As a scientist who paid attention to traditional knowledge, I became an entrepreneur and have translated that knowledge into an enterprise. I had remained convinced, against all odds, that if traditional knowledge is explored with cutting edge technology, the results would be mind blowing.

I am so pleased to have been vindicated by Chinese scientist Youyou Tu who has just received the Nobel Prize in Medicine for her work on Chinese traditional medicine, in particular, on the medicinal plant *Artemisia annua* (Qing Hao), which has given the world the potent antimalarial agent – Artemisinin.

African countries have contributed, through traditional knowledge, Iboga, Argan oil, Shea butter as well as ingredients from the Baobab tree amongst others.

It is clear that development starts with people. This means listening to local people with traditional knowledge. They may not have university education but they can be innovative. They can introduce us to ways of thinking and practices that are not confined by our own experiences and backgrounds and help mitigate amongst others the impacts of climate change.

It also means taking the time to listen to those who practice traditional knowledge, those who have translated that knowledge into projects and products. Very often, they are the women folk who do that! Yet, in Africa, there is a gross under-representation of women in education, science and technology-related courses and professions. Some countries in Africa, like Rwanda, are leading the way and have increased access to girls both at primary and secondary levels.

The gender divide is however, profound at higher education level. Science and technology degrees have, on average, 30-40 per cent less female students, and yet, equitable access must be at the heart of any modern education system.

It is now obvious that investment in science, technology and innovation is no longer an option. The sustainable development of Africa's research and development will require long-term and increased government investment in science and technology so that we can nurture human capital and create a cadre of current and future scientists who are equipped to take on the multifaceted challenges confronting our continent. The few that have been trained have already left the continent through brain drain.

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This trend has to be reversed in order to allow Africa to take her rightful place in a fully integrated global economy. Harnessing new technologies, promoting Research and Development, translating academic research through entrepreneurship, appropriate IP, are all ways and means of promoting productivity, employment opportunities and the ability to move up the production value chain.

Africa will not advance and take her rightful place as a global leader unless she moves beyond the outdated mentality of past centuries, and until we offer our daughters the same rights and opportunities as our sons.

Mahatma Gandhi had once said:

"When you invest in a man, you invest in an individual. But when you invest in a woman, you invest in a community, society and country".

Women are the primary care givers in rural households, and when women earn money, they are more likely than men to spend it on food for the family, and on education and healthcare for their children. There is compelling evidence that women's education, health, nutritional status and decision-making power have significant impact on the health and nutritional status of children.

From increased agricultural productivity to higher energy production, from more efficient and broadly available ICT services to better employability around the extractive industries, sustaining the building of human capital in S & T, are all highly critical to empower Africa to take advantage of her strengths and unfolding opportunities.

Africa is on the move. We have every reason to be optimistic of our continent. But for the sustained development and the betterment of the plight of our people, we will continue to rely for many more years to come on the unwavering support and commitment of international institutions such as IFAD.

With these words, I would like to again express my sincere gratitude to IFAD for their invitation.

I wish you all well and success in your endeavours.

I thank you for your attention.

Welcoming statement by the President of IFAD to His Excellency Maurizio Martina, Minister for Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policy of the Italian Republic

It is also a great privilege for me to welcome His Excellency Maurizio Martina, Minister for Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policy of the Italian Republic, to our headquarters in Rome on the occasion of IFAD's fortieth Governing Council.

There can be no doubt that our host government continues to be one of IFAD's strongest and most generous supporters.

Many of us will recall that food security was the overarching theme of the 2015 Milan Expo.

Just over a fortnight ago, we co-hosted a highly successful international conference on "Investing in inclusive rural transformation: innovative approaches to financing." One of its outcomes was the announcement of the Smallholder Agriculture Finance and Investment Network, an initiative aiming to resolve rural financing challenges with coordinated action and investment among private, public and philanthropic sectors and rural farmers and enterprises.

The Italian Presidency of the G7 this year will provide yet another important opportunity to emphasize Italy's global leadership role in food security and agriculture.

Our multipronged partnership is opening the way to new, fruitful opportunities to transform agriculture in developing countries into a modern, competitive and commercially vibrant sector.

Allow me, Chair, to sincerely thank Minister Martina for being with us today.

Keynote address by His Excellency Maurizio Martina, Minister for Agriculture, Food And Forestry Policy of the Italian Republic

President of IFAD,
Madam President of Mauritius,
Mr Chairperson of the fortieth session of the Governing Council of IFAD,
Honourable Ministers and Governors,
Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am honoured to take part in the opening ceremony of the fortieth session of the Governing Council of IFAD.

On behalf of the Italian Government, I would like to warmly welcome Member State delegations and observers to Rome.

Let me begin by expressing deep gratitude to President Nwanze. Over his eight years at the helm of IFAD, he made a significant contribution to rural development and to improving the lives of rural people.

In the past decade, rural areas have been undergoing an increasingly dramatic transformation, which has created both challenges and opportunities for rural populations and rural areas across the globe.

Indeed, rural transformation has the potential to be a powerful engine of development, capable of lifting hundreds of millions of women and men out of poverty.

For this to happen, we must ensure that – as highlighted by the Rural Development Report published by IFAD last year – this process follows an inclusive and sustainable pathway.

Inclusion and sustainability, as illustrated by Agenda 2030, are inextricably linked. Growth that brings prosperity to few, that exacerbates inequality, that marginalizes society's most vulnerable people, cannot claim to be sustainable.

Equally, we cannot speak of inclusion and social justice without promoting equitable access to and responsible use of natural resources, also for future generations.

Most importantly of all, this development model is based on people – smallholder farmers and rural producers – and driven by their energy and the hopes of their children.

And it is based on rural women, the pillar of the rural economy, still too often deprived of their basic rights, starting with ownership of land and productive assets.

It is based on young people, who must be offered the opportunity to build a future for themselves in the countries in which they were born, and who can become Generation Zero Hunger: the generation who will meet the challenge of achieving food security.

Equally, it is based on indigenous peoples' communities, who gathered together in Rome over the last few days for the third global meeting of their forum. Their culture and traditional knowledge represent a precious resource that IFAD can enhance by providing the innovations that are needed to ensure a sustainable future.

Investing in rural people and in their tenacity and creativity has always been at the heart of IFAD's mandate. To ensure that these women and men play a leading role in rural transformation, we must remove the obstacles that are holding them back – the greatest of which is difficulty in obtaining credit and insurance coverage – and thereby bridge the gap between human capital and financial capital.

Today, the Governing Council is also being called upon to elect the next President of IFAD, who we hope will demonstrate leadership and far-sighted strategic vision, who is both ambitious and realistic, and will manage IFAD's work with efficiency and effectiveness.

Inclusive and sustainable development and food security are among the great challenges of our time. In an ever-more interconnected world, hunger and poverty, especially in rural areas, are often the first link in a chain of factors that lead to conflict, instability, humanitarian emergencies, migration: themes to which we will dedicate ample space in the context of our Presidency of G7.

To bring an end to these scourges we must consolidate – and in some cases build – the foundations of peace, something that has been underlined repeatedly, even here in this building, by President Mattarella.

The contribution of the United Nations to this challenge, and in particular the shared commitment of IFAD, FAO and WFP is remarkable. It is precisely for this reason that – as you heard from our G7 Sherpa yesterday – we have chosen to work together with the three agencies in preparing the Taormina initiative, in the belief that where there is hunger, there can be neither dignity nor security.

I would therefore like to convey the support and gratitude of the Italian people to these three agencies and to the thousands of women and men of every nationality who work with dedication each day, often under difficult and dangerous conditions.

Italy is proud to host the headquarters of these three important United Nations agencies in Rome. The role of host country comes with great responsibility. It involves not only supporting their activities with conviction and generosity, as we do, for instance, through our development cooperation.

It means that these ideals must be lived out in the daily life of each citizen. It means seeking to spread the values of peace, justice, progress and care for our planet. This was the goal that we set for ourselves with EXPO Milano 2015; these are the ideas and concrete commitments that we have been promoting with the Milan Charter, starting with the campaign to halt food waste and loss.

It means that we all must be reminded – from governments to international organizations, from civil society associations to private sector companies, from local government to individual citizens that, one day, hunger and malnutrition will cease to exist.

How close we are to that day depends on each one of us: each child, each woman, each man and each senior citizen must be enabled to achieve the “freedom from want” that Franklin Delano Roosevelt spoke of in the speech that laid the very foundations of the United Nations.

This is a hugely ambitious challenge, but we can meet it. Only a few years ago, we spoke about only reducing the number of people suffering from hunger and malnutrition, about reducing extreme poverty. Today, we are declaring, loud and clear, that no such number is acceptable. We are working together, with determination, towards the Zero Hunger horizon, towards rural development that will put an end to poverty.

Statement by the President of IFAD, Mr Kanayo F. Nwanze

Mr Chairperson,
Excellencies,
Distinguished Governors,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Welcome to the fortieth session of IFAD's Governing Council.

I would like to thank our keynote speakers – Her Excellency Bibi Ameenah Firdaus Gurib-Fakim, President of the Republic of Mauritius, and His Excellency Maurizio Martina, Minister for Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policy of the Italian Republic, for their insightful comments, and their championing of smallholder agriculture.

I would also like to extend a special welcome to the Indigenous Peoples representatives who have just finished their own meeting. IFAD is committed to giving Indigenous People a stronger voice on the international stage, and tomorrow we will have a chance to hear directly from them during the Panel on Indigenous Peoples.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

In a few minutes, you will start the process of appointing IFAD's next President. At a time when the world is plagued by conflict, migration, climate change and political uncertainty, and when the nations of the world have pledged to eliminate poverty and hunger by 2030 – just 13 years from now – selecting the right person is a big responsibility. I know that your choice will be determined above all by what is best for rural populations and their development and what is best for IFAD, your institution.

Rural lives matter. And IFAD matters to rural lives.

If there is one lesson from IFAD's experience that I hope you will take back to your capitals, it is this: for nations genuinely committed to the 2030 Agenda, investing in rural areas of developing countries is not a choice; it is a necessity. Why? Because we will never eliminate poverty and hunger unless we transform rural areas into vibrant economies.

Rural development is also a moral obligation. When people face the prospect of dying in poverty and hunger, they migrate – to cities and beyond.

No ocean is wide enough, no fence will ever rise high enough, no border will ever be impregnable enough to keep out desperate women, children and men.

The forces that drive people to brave any danger, to risk their lives and even their children's lives, concern all of us. Which is why, though we know relief is essential, IFAD focuses on long-term solutions.

When we exclude the world's 3.4 billion rural people from opportunity, then rural poverty becomes urban poverty, rural hunger becomes urban hunger, and rural disenchantment becomes urban discontent.

This does not have to be so. Because when we invest in the economic and social development of rural areas, and when we bring clean water, electricity, roads, and financial services, to rural areas – then we are building communities that people don't have to flee from. When we transform lives and livelihoods, we also transform communities.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Today, thanks to the reforms of the past eight years, I believe that IFAD is a stronger and more effective organization – well placed to be a partner for you, our Member States, in delivering on your 2030 Agenda commitments.

On the occasion of this, my final address to IFAD's Governing Council, I would like to recap what we have achieved together, and to outline some of the challenges ahead for my successor.

In 2009 I committed to making “agriculture the central focus of governments to reduce poverty and hunger.” Since then, I have striven to make good on my word and stepped up IFAD’s advocacy on the international stage, starting with the G8 summit in L’Aquila in 2009 and continuing with the G20 meetings, the World Economic Forum, the World Food Prize and the COP climate meetings, among others. Today, smallholder and inclusive rural development are embedded in the 2030 Agenda.

Today, IFAD is increasingly recognized as a leader in rural transformation. Indeed, at the Addis Ababa conference on financing for development, IFAD’s contribution to development was recognized, as well as the fact that inclusive agricultural and rural development can bring “rich payoffs” across the SDGs.

And in my acceptance statement on 18 February 2009, I also promised to “consolidate and deepen the change and reform process”.

To guide this process, I introduced “four pillars of transformational change”. Thanks to the hard work and dedication of IFAD’s staff, and the support of our Board and Governors, each pillar is now firmly in place, making IFAD fit for purpose.

The first pillar was to make IFAD’s business model less Rome-centric. Today, IFAD is more country-focused, with 40 country offices and it supervises 100 per cent of projects and programmes. But more than that, IFAD has become less centralized, with a client portal that offers electronic banking and IT services providing 24/7 support.

The second was the reorganization of internal processes, management and Human Resources that has made IFAD more robust but also more agile and responsive.

The third was to transform IFAD into a knowledge-based institution with a culture of rigorous, scientific impact assessment and dissemination of knowledge. Today, IFAD can make more evidence-based operational decisions and better engage in global policymaking and advocacy.

The final pillar was the transformation of our financial architecture and development of a diversified set of instruments, while at the same time strengthening our internal capacities in response to an uncertain fiscal environment.

We appointed IFAD’s first-ever Chief Financial Officer in 2011, arranged IFAD’s first Sovereign Loan with KfW in 2015, and created the first Sovereign Borrowing Framework in 2016. By leveraging additional resources and managing them more flexibly, IFAD has been able to maintain its POLG at the US\$1 billion a year average.

As a result of these reforms, the past eight years have seen a number of “firsts” for IFAD:

- An Impact Assessment Initiative which marked the first time that any development institution had attempted to assess scientifically the impact of the institution as a whole.
- The Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP), which has become the largest global financing source dedicated to supporting smallholders as they adapt to climate change.
- The first ever Rural Development Report.
- The first United Nations agency to be fully assessed and deemed eligible by the EC for all types of resource financing.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

IFAD is your best ally in meeting your SDG1 and SDG2 commitments because it is uniquely trusted by government, the private sector and poor rural people alike. We have built this trust over the course of 40 years because of IFAD’s unique identity and focused mandate.

For our private sector partners, IFAD is a financial institution that understands the importance of a return on investment. For the women and men we work with in remote rural communities, IFAD has credibility as an independent, non-partisan partner that focuses on people.

It will be up to my successor, with the support of you, our Member States and our Governing Bodies, to nurture both parts of IFAD's dual identity. IFAD is not the World Bank. IFAD is not Oxfam. And IFAD is not FAO. IFAD is the United Nation's global international financial institution for rural development. IFAD's hybrid nature is its strength.

And here, I would like to take this opportunity to call for a stronger and more informed and engaged Executive Board to provide strategic guidance as IFAD changes to meet a changing world.

To my successor, if I may, I would like to offer four recommendations:

Firstly, continue to look for new ways to diversify IFAD's resource base, because replenishment funding alone is unlikely to be sufficient to meet demand for IFAD's services.

Secondly, continue to support IFAD's corporate decentralisation so that the Fund remains close to its clients with strong impact and results.

Third, continue to enhance IFAD as a knowledge institution.

And finally, support the implementation of best practices in Human Resources and a modern workplace – including continuing to reward and encourage excellence and supporting a better work-life balance – so that IFAD can attract and retain the best.

As this is my last Governing Council, I would like to thank IFAD staff, in headquarters and in the field. I couldn't have asked for a more committed and dedicated staff. We have asked you to deliver more and to deliver better, to travel far from home and work under difficult conditions. I recognize the sacrifice that staff and their families have made.

I would also like to thank my wife, Juliana, who has stood by me even when there was no balance between work and home!, and without whom I could not have made this journey successfully.

And I would like to express my deepest gratitude to IFAD's Governing Council and to all Board members for your support. I am proud of what we have achieved together.

It has been a true privilege to have had this opportunity to serve poor rural people.

I arrived at IFAD as an agricultural research scientist. I am leaving with an appreciation for the equal importance of the physical, biological and social sciences – and so much more – for inclusive development! An understanding of each of these disciplines is necessary for our investments to translate into lasting impact on the ground.

In my travels to dozens of projects, I have learned that farming at any scale is a business, and that poor rural people have remarkable entrepreneurial capabilities.

I have discovered that poor rural people are not waiting for handouts, but if you give them the tools they will build a better future for themselves, their communities and their nations.

I have witnessed how small investments can make incredible differences to nutrition and poverty reduction.

And I have seen that rural women are the heart and soul of rural areas, and when you invest in a woman you invest in a community.

These and other lessons I have learned from my many visits to IFAD-supported projects, I have tried to put down in the book you have in front of you, *A Bucket of Water*. But I would urge all of you who can to travel to rural areas, visit our projects, and see for

yourselves. What rural people can achieve, with few resources and despite long odds, has to be seen to be believed. It made a believer of me.

Ladies and gentlemen, we need to recognize that it is not the farmers of today who will feed the world in 2050. It is the youth of today who will need to grow the food of tomorrow. Most of the world's population growth is among young people in rural areas. They are an untapped resource, and are a development priority.

I would like to leave you with one final thought. Agriculture and rural development is not a short-term activity. It does not lend itself to political expediencies because the seeds we plant today will not bear fruit tomorrow, but in the months and years ahead.

Yet a well-planted and nurtured seed becomes in time a tree that bears fruit for many years –indeed, it may outlive us all. That is sustainability. Yesterday's projects will continue to yield results tomorrow – they must, if we are to eliminate poverty, hunger and desperation and build a better world for our children and grandchildren.

As you adjourn to start your deliberations, know that we all anticipate that you will make a wise and forward-looking decision that will benefit the poor rural women and men we serve, not just for today and tomorrow, but for years to come.

Thank you.

Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, 2017 Synthesis of Deliberations

Preamble

We, indigenous peoples of Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean, acknowledge progress in the implementation of the IFAD Policy on engagement with indigenous peoples and the strengthening of partnership between indigenous peoples and IFAD.

The increased participation of indigenous peoples in IFAD operations has resulted in improved targeting and enhanced quality in the design of IFAD's country strategies and a number of projects and their implementation.

We acknowledge IFAD's leading role in finding avenues for indigenous peoples to promote our concept of self-determined development. In particular, we highly appreciate the strong commitment of IFAD's outgoing President Kanayo Nwanze, and we call upon the new leadership to enhance IFAD's development effectiveness with indigenous peoples within the framework of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

In line with this, we put forward the following recommendations and commitments:

Recommendations to IFAD

- Develop a holistic approach to supporting indigenous peoples' economic empowerment based on the respect and protection of their collective land and resource tenure rights and by ensuring the interlink between the social, organizational, cultural and spiritual dimensions that characterize indigenous peoples' livelihoods and ways of life – taking into account the specific needs and priorities of women and youth;
- Under the IFAD operating model, promote programme-based mechanisms to ensure the systematic participation of indigenous peoples in project design and implementation, and in in-country policy engagement, and ensure those mechanisms support consultation with and participation of indigenous women and youth, in line with the IFAD Policy on engagement with indigenous peoples;
- Support capacity building according to specific needs and priorities of indigenous peoples, including women and youth at the country level, and facilitate the exchange of best practices - including those emerging from projects funded by the Indigenous Peoples' Assistance Facility - within and between countries and regions;
- Consider the Indigenous Peoples' Assistance Facility as a strategic partner under the IFAD grant policy. Encourage governments and donors to contribute to the Indigenous Peoples' Assistance Facility as an instrument to further strengthen the implementation of the IFAD Policy on engagement with indigenous peoples;
- Establish partnerships with indigenous peoples to mobilize resources through the Green Climate Fund that will support community resilience and adaptation initiatives, using indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge and innovations;
- Support direct access to markets for indigenous peoples' products – including from women and youth. Facilitate linkages to innovative and inclusive collaborations in which indigenous peoples are equal partners, including private-public partnerships that value the natural and cultural landscapes of indigenous peoples;
- In monitoring systems, ensure data disaggregation for indigenous peoples and include indicators on social, economic, cultural and institutional aspects, including the identity and well-being of indigenous peoples, in line with IFAD Strategic Framework 2016-2025, that shall contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals for indigenous peoples;

- We finally call upon IFAD to sustain and continue strengthening the instruments set forth for the Policy implementation, that is: the dedicated office at IFAD in charge of Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues; the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD and its regional and country processes; the Indigenous Peoples' Assistance Facility; and the country policy engagement processes.

Recommendations to governments

- Support the participation of indigenous women and youth in all development processes upholding the rights of indigenous peoples, and guarantee the inclusion of their needs and priorities in development plans and initiatives that concern them, along with the allocation of sufficient resources;
- Support indigenous peoples to map or otherwise secure their territories and facilitate processes that ensure land tenure security for all the ecosystems of indigenous peoples, including pastoralists, hunter-gatherers and other marginalized communities;
- Ensure the recognition and inclusion of indigenous peoples in the planning, implementation, monitoring and review of the national plans of the Sustainable Development Goals, with culturally relevant indicators and data disaggregation for indigenous peoples, to achieve the 2030 Agenda of leaving no one behind;
- Generate financial resources with assistance from IFAD as needed, to support relevant government institutions with mandate on indigenous peoples issues in order for them to implement policies and programmes for the empowerment of indigenous peoples.

As indigenous peoples, we commit to:

- Build and strengthen our indigenous peoples' networks to stand as one voice and meaningfully engage with governments, development partners and other organizations at all levels to support the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights, including our self-determined development;
- Actively engage in policy dialogue, raise awareness and continue advocating for the development and implementation of policies and programmes for the empowerment of indigenous peoples – including women and youth – at all levels.

Statement by Mr Gilbert Fossoun Hougbo upon his appointment as President of IFAD

Excellencies, Distinguished Ministers, Distinguished Ambassadors, Distinguished Governors, it goes without saying that it is with great emotion that I find myself here at this late hour to express my deepest gratitude to you all. Please allow me, ladies and gentlemen, to begin by thanking the organizing committee whose work has been carried out with professionalism, with rigour and with the sole aim of achieving excellence and merit, which will continue under my presidency.

This morning the eight candidates were seated next to each other and they all agreed that the process had been very transparent and highly professional, despite the stress that we were under at times. I would like to begin by offering my congratulations, and I believe that I speak on behalf of all the candidates here, to the organizing committee under the guidance of the Executive Board and the Governing Council.

My congratulations are also due to the seven other candidates in this campaign that has been carried out in both a rigorous and a collegial manner, with unwavering respect for the standards and the values of this financial institution and the international community in general.

Please allow me to thank each and every one of you who assisted me in reaching this position. As I left the hotel this morning, I said to myself that, whatever the result, we must look at the list of people who need to be thanked. However, I quickly realized that I will never, ever be able to thank you all enough for your help; I will never be able to prepare a list that includes all the people who deserve my thanks. Under the current circumstances, it would be a political mistake to try to single out specific countries; however, I would like to ask for your indulgence as I mention three countries that are very closely linked to my own personal life. Of course I am talking about Togo, my native country, and all the people who have been waiting for this news with bated breath and who, by now, will have heard the results through the social networks. I thank the Togolese people, the Government, the Head of State, who spared no effort in assisting me and advising me on this journey.

But I would also like to thank those who are very close to my heart, whom I greatly cherish. During the run-up to this election I said clearly that I come from the rural world; I have first-hand knowledge of the harshness of this kind of life and if I, as many others, have succeeded in moving out of this sort of life, it is also due to the fact that I had the opportunity to study, not only in Togo, my own country, but also in countries that welcomed me, that opened the doors of their universities to me as a young student; that opened the job market to me as a young professional; and that have adopted me and have also adopted my family. I speak here of Canada and France.

I would like to sincerely thank all of you, all of IFAD's Member States. In this moment, we could say it is time to celebrate. I would like to say right now, and in all sincerity, that my mind is already focused on what lies ahead.

Ladies and gentlemen, as I am speaking to you I believe the celebration time will be very short. My mind is already on Thursday – Thursday for the discussion with regard to the IFAD11 replenishment process. I have listened very carefully to the address this morning by Her Excellency, the President of Mauritius, the report of activity that we heard from President Nwanze and the various general statements which in itself plus what I have proposed here during the process are part and parcel of what we will be focusing on.

I am fundamentally of the view that the time has come for IFAD to scale up. I am not ashamed of saying it; I am not naïve in saying it at the time when we know that official development assistance (ODA) is not increasing at the pace that we might want, at a time when we know the demand from the humanitarian dimension is so huge that sometimes the development part may have to suffer. It is very clear that our ambition, and I believe the honourable Italian Minister of Agriculture put it very well, we have to keep our ambition at the same time being realistic and pragmatic.

I do believe that when we think about the bottom billion, when we think about the Agenda 2030, when we think about the past success of this financial institution, yes, IFAD can and should scale up its impact on rural poverty, its impact on poverty alleviation, particularly extreme poverty, not only by working on the productivity dimension on doing business in a different way with the private sector, not only by integrating the climate-smart agriculture – I believe the Governor from Germany brought up the ASAP discussion this morning – but also by making sure that youth employment in rural settings, by making sure that unleashing the private sector for our young women and men, is part and parcel of our call.

I also do believe that we need to maintain the success in focusing on gender – the women and girls – not only by mainstreaming our activity but by having specific initiatives targeting women and girls.

Mr Chairperson, you just mentioned some dimension as well, in terms of internal management in the current development architecture and international expectation not only from the financial institutions like IFAD, but from the global international development community. We have to demonstrate that for every dollar invested we have the highest value for money. I have said it; it means that we need to improve or continue the ongoing business process improvement. President Nwanze, you said it this morning, the decentralization has to be pursued and has to be implemented. I do believe that decentralization is not just opening offices on the ground; it is also making sure that we can better engage our rural community. It is also making sure that the rural transformation agenda has its level of importance at the national debate, at the national development strategic processes.

If, on one hand, we want to scale up activities at the same time where we know we have a challenge on ODA, it goes without saying that we need to develop alternative financing. But the more we will secure ODA by ensuring that ODA remains the bedrock of this financial institution the better it will be for us to develop alternative financing mechanisms. I am more than convinced that IFAD should mobilize resources from the capital market. For me it is a matter of when, not a matter of if. The “when” will depend on our ability to make sure of our internal management capacity in making sure that the house is ready; in making sure that IFAD is ready for a triple-A rating; in making sure that the overall risk management is very well analysed and very well addressed.

Also the “when” means that we have to make sure that increasing, deepening the resource base is not the end in itself; the end remains poverty alleviation through agriculture, farming and non-farming activities. Accessing capital markets is a means, we will have and I am ready to engage the Board for proper guidance to make some strategic choices given the various dimensions and concern of some groups – groups that can be associated to the Lists or groups that may not necessarily be associated to the Lists. But I do believe there is a way for us to bring all of us together. This will be the challenge for me as President.

I also, not to monopolize too much the floor, want to come back to one of the issues that was raised several times this morning, including in the address by the Chairperson, namely the cooperation between the Rome-based agencies. Mr Chairperson, I want to thank you for insisting that cooperation challenge goes beyond the Rome-based agencies as cooperation with the multilateral development banks as well. I will even go further by talking about other development partners especially on the ground. I commit myself to make sure that, in working with WFP and FAO, we can come and make regular reports back to you and the Executive Board for proper guidance.

In the four advices that President Nwanze gave to whoever would be his successor this morning, a particular point was also raised in terms of the people, the people management. I want, again, here before you to make a pledge that the people management is going to be central to my strategy, central to my way of doing business. It also means that we may have to be innovative in finding ways to incentivize the staff in finding ways to make sure that the appointments are based on competencies. Just like

what has happened today, or after today, making sure that we also lead by example. It also means innovating in the way we manage our asset number one, the human resources, making sure that we do not do business as usual.

Let me end by saying the same thing that I ended up with during the hearing. I think it is article 8(d). I am paraphrasing here, saying that the President shall lead the staff and, under the control of the Executive Board and the Governing Council, shall run the affairs of the institution. For me this is very crucial in the way I see and the way I would like to have collegial, regular – in French I would say “décomplexé” – working relations with the Board members as well as with the Governing Council. It also means that we will have to find, I will have to find means of working with my team to also make sure that the interactions are not necessarily limited to the Executive Board and the Governing Council. Countries or a group of countries may have special concerns that are not necessarily addressed through our regular channel. I am thinking, for example, of the small island developing states and so forth, the land-locked countries, the fragile states and so forth.

In a nutshell my last word is, if I may, Mr Chairperson, have the opportunity to say a big thank you to President Kanayo Nwanze, who I remember I met for the first time almost eight years ago. I certainly will not pretend to put my feet in your shoes, I just cannot, but I want to assure you that what you have done in the past eight years will remain a guiding principle for me to make sure that we do not go backwards but, together with the Executive Board, together with the staff and under the control of the Governing Council, we bring this institution to new heights.

I thank you.

Statement by the President of IFAD, Mr Kanayo F. Nwanze to the closing session of the fortieth session of the Governing Council

Mister Chairman,

Excellencies,

Distinguished Governors,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In a few minutes our chairman, Mr Dinesh Sharma from the Ministry of Finance of India, will bring this fortieth session of IFAD's Governing Council to a close.

Before he closes the session, allow me to express my appreciation for the excellent work done by our Chair and his fellow co-chairs over these two long days. I would also like to thank our special guests, and the Indigenous Peoples' representatives whose presence reminds us of what IFAD's work is all about – reaching rural people and changing lives and livelihoods.

To our Members, I know that the selection of a new President was not easy with a field of so many highly qualified and capable candidates. I would like to congratulate you on the wisdom of your choice.

And to Mr Gilbert Houngbo, my heartfelt congratulations again. I look forward to working with you in the weeks ahead of my departure to ensure that there is a smooth handover and seamless transition.

At the start of our meeting, Her Excellency Gurib Fakim, President of Mauritius, spoke of the immense contribution of women to the development agenda, and of the need to empower African women and narrow the gender gap. And she gave us food for thought regarding what traditional knowledge can offer science and development.

Minister Martina of Italy reminded us that rural poverty and hunger are the first links in the chain that leads to conflict, instability, emergencies and migration. It was uplifting to hear that our host nation, Italy, will highlight these issues during its presidency of the G7 this year.

And today's Panel on Indigenous Peoples' reminded us of the importance of creating mechanisms that ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in developing strategies that truly leave no one behind.

At a meeting of indigenous peoples' delegates with Pope Francis immediately before the Panel this morning, I understand the Pope also recognized the need for indigenous populations to be appreciated and consulted, and he called on IFAD to use its funding and expertise to create a better world.

The topic of the future ambition of IFAD's operations was discussed in depth during the Governors' Dialogue yesterday. In light of the universal nature of the 2030 Agenda and the absolute necessity of reaching neglected and marginalized rural areas, Governors recognized that IFAD will need to scale up its operations – and this need was reaffirmed by President-elect Houngbo during his acceptance speech yesterday.

But while there was consensus on the need for expansion or scaling up, there was also debate on how to get there – market borrowing, private foundations, or philanthropy, to name some of the options.

The need for robust support to core resources was also emphasized. The Dialogue provided important insights that will be valuable in guiding IFAD's work, and also framed some key questions that will have to be answered during the Eleventh Replenishment Consultation.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

Let me thank you for the statements you made at the Governing Council. Of course, it will be up to President-elect Hougbo, now, to work with you to shape IFAD's work in the years ahead.

But I can tell you, from my ten years of working with colleagues in all areas and every level at IFAD, that IFAD's staff can and will do its part to enable you, our Member States, in delivering on the 2030 Agenda, to break the chain of desperation once and for all.

As this is my final statement as President of IFAD at a Governing Council, let me thank you all for the opportunity to serve you as your chief administrator of your institution, IFAD. It has been a privilege, it has been a unique experience during these last eight years of my presidency. And to our Executive Board members, thank you for your support, your guidance and your commitment. My successor will need your support; this is a journey of partnership and collaboration that calls for informed and strategic oversight.

You are IFAD's ambassadors in your capitals, and the most important advocates for poor rural children, women and men.

I am certain that when you return home, you will carry with you the urgency of rural transformation, and the pressing need to build a world without poverty and hunger, where all rural people live in dignity, assured of the future generations. I am also confident that you will convey the important role that IFAD plays in catalysing action to promote rural transformation, as well as sharing its knowledge and experience, and advocating for rural people. IFAD's success, after all, is the world's success.

And to my colleagues in Management and the staff of IFAD, this is not our last meeting so there will be time for us to celebrate our successes, to say goodbye and to say thank you so let me wait until then.

And to President-elect, Mr Hougbo. The Presidency of IFAD is demanding and frequently exhausting, but I can assure you it is always satisfying. And when the burdens of the Presidency weigh too heavily on your shoulders, just go to the field.

I know that you, yourself, know what it is to live in the rural areas of a low-income country or Least Developed Country. But when you travel for IFAD and meet the women and men whose lives are changed through our projects and programmes, it is an incredible reward. You will be re-invigorated and will shake-off the frustration that sometimes accompanies your position as President of IFAD and you will be grateful that you are allowed to serve humanity's too often forgotten and neglected rural populations. Good luck.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

Thank you for your continuing support of IFAD. For those of you who are travelling, Bon Voyage for the many who have come from their capitals, stay well.

Thank you.

Closing statement by Mr Dinesh Sharma, Chairperson of the fortieth session of the Governing Council

We have now come to the end of the fortieth session of the Governing Council of IFAD. I believe that we can all look back on an extremely productive session, which was marked by a successful Appointment process for the next President of IFAD.

During this session, we have all reaffirmed the fundamental role IFAD continues to play in eradicating poverty, ensuring zero hunger, and most of all, leaving no one behind by working with smallholder farmers in the most remote and rural areas. Your general statements and the discussions at the Governors Dialogue yesterday afternoon amply testify to your commitment to the Fund.

Distinguished Governors,

Distinguished delegates,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Allow me to therefore thank you all for your contributions. I believe that as we embark on the replenishment consultations tomorrow, your commitment will continue to shine.

As our meeting draws to a close, let me share with you some of the highlights from this session of the Governing Council.

At the inaugural ceremony, we were honoured to have Her Excellency Ameenah Gurib-Fakim, President of the Republic of Mauritius and His Excellency Maurizio Martina, Minister for Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policy of the Italian Republic, as keynote speakers. President Gurib-Fakim drew our attention to challenges facing Africa today, highlighted the importance of agriculture as an engine for economic growth and poverty reduction, and stressed the need to combine traditional knowledge, innovation and research. At the same time, she underlined the importance of promoting a culture of entrepreneurship, in particular among women, and promoting gender equity.

Minister Martina reminded us that in order to be powerful, rural transformation should be inclusive and sustainable, as highlighted in IFAD's Rural Development Report. He also underscored that social inclusiveness and equality must be accompanied by equal access to and wise exploitation of natural resources, for the benefit of our current and future generations; and that people are central to this development model, people such as smallholders, women, youth and indigenous people.

President Nwanze, in addressing the Governing Council, provided a summary of the Fund's achievements and the transformational changes that have taken place during his tenure. He shared some ideas and recommendations that his successor might consider in further strengthening IFAD, such as to continue looking for new ways to diversify IFAD's resource base; supporting IFAD's corporate decentralisation; and enhancing IFAD as a knowledge institution; and, finally, to support the implementation of best practices in Human Resources and a modern workplace. President Nwanze also called for a stronger and more informed and engaged Executive Board to provide strategic guidance as IFAD evolves to respond to the needs of a fast-changing world. Finally, he stressed the need to invest in rural women and youth, and underlined the importance of ensuring the sustainability of the impact achieved through IFAD projects.

This Council session was of particular importance as we appointed the next President of IFAD, Mr Gilbert Fossoun Hounbo, from the Togolese Republic, who will lead the Fund for the next four years. I am sure all delegates would join me in expressing our confidence in, and full support for the President-elect. We look forward to working with him. I wish to extend a special thanks to the three tellers representing the Lists of IFAD Member States, the Secretariat and all those who contributed to the excellent organization of the voting process.

IFAD's path to 2030 was the central theme of this year's interactive Governors' dialogue. Governors engaged in a fruitful discussion on key issues for IFAD's future. We discussed our ambition for IFAD and where the resources will come from to realize that ambition.

At the Panel of Indigenous Peoples we heard the voices of indigenous peoples on the evolution of IFAD's engagement during the last ten years, and took note of the opportunities for future engagement.

Under business items, the Council reviewed and approved IFAD's 2017 regular and capital budgets, and the IOE budget for 2017.

The Council also approved:

- The report of the Emoluments Committee;
- The establishment of the Consultation on the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD Resources;
- The consolidated financial statements of IFAD for 2015;
- The report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Governance; and
- The proposal for the revision of the established good practice for the process leading to future appointments of the President of IFAD.

In addition, the Governing Council took note of the Report on the Tenth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources, and the Principles of conduct for Representatives on the Executive Board of IFAD, that were presented for information.

I would like to express my personal gratitude to each of you and to my colleagues on the Bureau, the Governors for Finland and Indonesia. I am sure I speak on their behalf, as well, when I thank you for the trust you have invested in the Governing Council Bureau. I would also like to thank the Secretary of IFAD ad interim and her staff, our interpreters, the technical staff, the conference messengers, the social reporters, and all those that have worked hard to make this session of the Governing Council a great success. Thank you.

As we close this Governing Council and embark on the IFAD11 Consultation, we move on with the great conviction that IFAD's role in the global efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger is more relevant than ever before. Let us continue to support the Fund and its new leadership, to fulfil its role.

On this note, I hereby declare the fortieth session of the Governing Council closed.



Investing in rural people
Investir dans les populations rurales
Invertir en la población rural
الاستثمار في السكان الريفيين

قائمة المندوبين في الدورة الأربعين لمجلس المحافظين

Delegations at the fortieth session of
the Governing Council

Délégations de la quarantième session
du Conseil des gouverneurs

Delegaciones del 40º período de
sesiones del Consejo de Gobernadores

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Président:
Presidente:

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Vice-Chairpersons: Elina Kalkku (Finland)
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Conseiller
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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

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CHINA

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XIE Sheng
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CONGO

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 Ministère de l'agriculture, de l'élevage
 et de la pêche
 Brazzaville

Conseiller
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 Représentant permanent suppléant
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CÔTE D'IVOIRE

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Conseiller

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CUBA

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CYPRUS

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DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

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DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

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Gobernador Suplente
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EQUATORIAL GUINEA

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FIJI

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Deo SARAN
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FINLAND

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FRANCE

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Conseiller

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 Chef de département
 Ministère de l'agriculture, de l'élevage,
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 Libreville

GAMBIA (THE)

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GUATEMALA

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GUI NEA

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Conseiller

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HAITI

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Conseiller

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HONDURAS

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ICELAND

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INDIA

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IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

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IRAQ

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IRELAND

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Food and Agriculture Agencies
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ISRAEL

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JAPAN

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KAZAKHSTAN

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 Ambassador of the Republic
 of Kazakhstan to Italy
 Rome

Alternate Governor

Seit NURPEISSOV
 Counsellor
 Alternate Permanent Representative
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 the United Nations Food and
 Agriculture Agencies
 Rome

KENYA

Governor

Willy BETT
 Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture,
 Livestock and Fisheries
 Nairobi

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 Chargé d'affaires, a.i.
 Embassy of the Republic
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Adviser

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 Ministry of Agriculture,
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KENYA (cont'd)

Adviser
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 Alternate Permanent Representative
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 United Nations Food and
 Agriculture Agencies
 Rome

KIRIBATI

Governor
 Tebao AWERIKA
 Minister for Environment, Lands
 and Agricultural Development
 Tarawa

Alternate Governor
 Moannata IENTAAKE
 Secretary
 Ministry of Environment, Lands
 and Agricultural Development
 Tarawa

Adviser
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 Director for Agriculture
 Ministry of Environment, Lands
 and Agricultural Development
 Tarawa

Adviser
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 Executive Assistant to the Minister
 Ministry of Environment, Lands
 and Agricultural Development
 Tarawa

Adviser
 Terengaiti AWERIKA
 Tarawa

KUWAIT

Alternate Governor
 Hesham I. AL-WAQAYAN
 Deputy Director-General
 Kuwait Fund for Arab
 Economic Development
 Kuwait City

Adviser
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 Regional Manager for Central
 Asian and European Countries
 Operations Department
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 Kuwait City

KUWAIT (cont'd)

Adviser	Salah Al BAZZAZ Technical Adviser Embassy of the State of Kuwait Rome
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LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Governor	Thipphakone CHANTHAVONGSA Deputy Minister for Finance Ministry of Finance Vientiane
Alternate Governor	Phouang Parisak PRAVONGVIENGKHAM Deputy Minister for Agriculture and Forestry Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Vientiane
Adviser	Somphanh CHANPHENGXAY Director-General Livestock and Fisheries Department Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Vientiane
Adviser	Savanh HANEPHOM Deputy Director-General Planning and Cooperation Department Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Vientiane
Adviser	Angkhansada MOUANGKHAM Deputy Director-General External Finance Department Ministry of Finance Vientiane

LEBANON

Gouverneur	Karim KHALIL Conseiller Chargé d'affaires, a.i. Ambassade de la République libanaise Rome
Conseiller	Majida MCHEIK Chef du Département des programmes Ministère de l'Agriculture Beyrouth

LESOTHO

Alternate Governor

Nchemo MAILE
Principal Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
Maseru

Adviser

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Permanent Representative of the
Kingdom of Lesotho to IFAD
Rome

Adviser

'Mathoriso MOLUMELI
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Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
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LIBERIA

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LIBYA

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Agriculture Agencies
Rome

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Libya to the United Nations Food and
Agriculture Agencies
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LUXEMBOURG

Gouverneur

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Ministre de la coopération et de
l'action humanitaire
Luxembourg

Conseiller

Janine FINCK
Ambassadeur
Représentant permanent du
Grand-Duché de Luxembourg
auprès du FIDA
Rome

LUXEMBOURG (cont'd)

Gouverneur suppléant

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 Directeur adjoint
 Direction de la coopération au
 développement et de l'action humanitaire
 Ministère des affaires étrangères
 et européennes
 Luxembourg

MADAGASCAR

Gouverneur

RAKOTOVAO Rivo
 Ministre auprès de la Présidence,
 Chargé de l'agriculture et l'élevage
 Antananarivo

Conseiller

TIANAMAHEFA Onipatsa Helinoro
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 Rome

Conseiller

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 Représentant permanent adjoint de
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MALAWI

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 Agriculture Agencies
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MALAYSIA

Alternate Governor

Abdul Samad OTHMAN
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 to the United Nations Food and
 Agriculture Agencies
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MALAYSIA (cont'd)

Adviser

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 Alternate Permanent Representative
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 Food and Agriculture Agencies
 Rome

MALDIVES

Governor

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 Minister for Fisheries and Agriculture
 Malé

Adviser

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 Project Implementation Unit
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MALI

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Conseiller

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 Représentant permanent suppléant
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MAURITANIA

Gouverneur

Moctar Ould DJAY
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 Nouakchott

MAURITANIA (cont'd)

Gouverneur suppléant

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 investissements publics et de
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 des finances
 Nouakchott

Conseiller

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MAURITIUS

Governor

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 Minister for Agro-Industry and
 Food Security
 Port Louis

MEXICO

Gobernador

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 ante el FIDA
 Roma

Gobernador Suplente

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 Segundo Secretario
 Representante Permanente Alterno
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 Internacional para el Desarrollo
 Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores
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 Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público
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Asesor	María de los Ángeles GÓMEZ AGUILAR Segunda Secretaria Representante Permanente Alternativa de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos ante el FIDA Roma
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 Rural Development
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MOROCCO

Gouverneur

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 Ministère de l'agriculture
 et de la pêche maritime
 Rabat

Conseiller

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Conseiller

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 biosaline (ICBA)
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 Dubaï

Gouverneur suppléant

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 Direction du Trésor et
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 Ministère de l'économie et des finances
 Rabat

Conseiller

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 Ministère de l'économie et des finances
 Rabat

Conseiller

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Conseiller	Jaouad BAHAJI Directeur central de l'éducation, formation et recherche Ministère de l'agriculture et de la pêche maritime Rabat
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Conseiller	Ikram NAJIB Ministre plénipotentiaire Représentant permanent suppléant du Royaume du Maroc auprès du FIDA Rome
MOZAMBIQUE	
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Adviser	Melquisedec MUAPALA Assistant Embassy of the Republic of Mozambique Rome
MYANMAR	
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NEPAL

Alternate Governor

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Adviser

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Adviser

Suresh NEUPANE
Under-Secretary
Ministry of Agricultural Development
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NETHERLANDS

Alternate Governor

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs
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NEW ZEALAND

Governor

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Food and Agriculture Agencies
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NICARAGUA

Gobernador

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Representante Permanente de
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Naciones Unidas
Roma

Asesor

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Agregado Técnico para Asuntos
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Representante Permanente Alterno
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Naciones Unidas
Roma

NIGER

Gouverneur suppléant

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Représentant permanent
de la République du Niger
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Rome

NIGERIA

Adviser	Heineken LOKPOBIRI Minister of State for Agriculture and Rural Development Abuja
Adviser	Shehu Mahmud Usman AHMED Permanent Secretary Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Abuja
Alternate Governor	Mahmoud ISA-DUTSE Permanent Secretary Federal Ministry of Finance Abuja
Adviser	Musibau Olumuyiwa AZEEZ Director Department of Agribusiness and Market Development (FMARD) Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Abuja
Adviser	Eniye AMBAKEDEREMO Special Adviser to the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Abuja
Adviser	Ibrahim Abubaker MATAZU Chief Admin Officer (Agriculture) IFAD Desk Officer Federal Ministry of Finance Abuja
Adviser	Ameh ONOJA National Programme Coordinator Assisted Value-Chain Development Programme (VCDP) Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Abuja
Adviser	Yaya O. OLANIRAN Minister Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Agencies Rome

NORWAY

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 and Humanitarian Affairs
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Adviser

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OMAN

Alternate Governor

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 Ambassador
 Permanent Representative of
 the Sultanate of Oman to IFAD
 Rome

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 Embassy of the Sultanate
 of Oman
 Rome

PAKISTAN

Governor	Sikandar Hayat KHAN BOSAN Minister for National Food Security and Research Islamabad
Adviser	Khalid MEHBOOB Adviser Alternate Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Agencies Rome
Adviser	Tanveer AHMED Counsellor Alternate Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Agencies Rome
PANAMA	
Asesor	Eduardo Enrique CARLES PÉREZ Ministro de Desarrollo Agropecuario Panamá
Asesor	Angélica Maria JÁCOME Agregada Representante Permanente de la República de Panamá ante el FIDA Roma
Asesor	Ana Melissa MOTTA Asesora Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario Panamá
Asesor	Marco MASTELLARI Asesor Instituto de Mercadeo Agropecuario Panamá
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	
Governor	Patrick PRUAITCH Minister for Treasury Waigani

PAPUA NEW GUINEA (cont'd)

Adviser
Clarence Brian GOMEZ
Advisor to the Minister
Department of Treasury
Waigani

Adviser
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Executive Assistant
Office of the Minister
Department of Treasury
Waigani

PARAGUAY

Gobernador
Martín Raúl María LLANO-HEYN
Embajador
Representante Permanente de
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ante el FIDA
Roma

Gobernador Suplente
Mirko SOTO SAPRIZA
Consejero
Representante Permanente Alternativo
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ante el FIDA
Roma

PERU

Gobernador
Luis Carlos Antonio IBÉRICO NÚÑEZ
Embajador
Representante Permanente
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los Organismos Internacionales
Roma

Asesor
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Consejera
Representante Permanente Alternativa
de la República del Perú ante
los Organismos Internacionales
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PHILIPPINES

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PHILIPPINES (cont'd)

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Adviser
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Alternate Permanent Representative
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to IFAD
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Adviser
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Attaché
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PORTUGAL

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Office of Planning, Strategy and
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Alternate Permanent Representative
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and Agriculture
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QATAR

Governor

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 State of Qatar to the United Nations
 Food and Agriculture Agencies
 Rome

Alternate Governor

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REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Governor

LEE Yong-joon
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 Republic of Korea to the United Nations
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 Rome

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 Ministry of Agriculture,
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 Sejong-si

Adviser

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 Food and Agriculture Agencies
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Adviser

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 Food and Rural Affairs
 Sejong-si

Adviser

YOON Ji Wan
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REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Governor	Iurie USURELU Deputy Minister for Agriculture and Food Industry Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Chisinau
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Adviser	Victor ROSCA Director Country Program Implementation Unit Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Chisinau
Adviser	Andrian POPESCU First Secretary Deputy Permanent Representative of the Republic of Moldova to IFAD Rome
ROMANIA	
Gouverneur	Lucian DUMITRU Secrétaire général adjoint Ministère de l'agriculture et du développement rural Bucarest
Conseiller	Florentin-Gheorghe MILEA Conseiller affaires européennes Ministère de l'agriculture et du développement rural Bucarest
Conseiller	Vlad MUSTACIOSU Conseiller Représentant permanent adjoint de la Roumanie auprès du FIDA Rome

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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Adviser	Anna VALKOVA Deputy Director International Financial Relations Department Ministry of Finance Moscow
Adviser	Evgeny VAKULENKO First Secretary Alternate Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Agencies Rome
Adviser	Ivan PERSHIN Third Secretary Alternate Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Agencies Rome
RWANDA	
Governor	Géraldine MUKESHIMANA Minister for Agriculture and Animal Resources Kigali

RWANDA (cont'd)

Alternate Governor

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SAINT LUCIA

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SAMOA

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SAUDI ARABIA

Alternate Governor

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 Ministry of Finance
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SAUDI ARABIA (cont'd)

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SENEGAL

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Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry
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Adviser

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SOMALIA

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SOUTH AFRICA

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Adviser

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Adviser	Anthony Utong Nyikalo AKARO Counsellor Alternate Permanent Representative of the Republic of South Sudan to IFAD Rome
Adviser	Angela SAJDAK Second Secretary Alternate Permanent Representative of the Republic of South Sudan to IFAD Rome
SPAIN	
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SPAIN (cont'd)

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SRI LANKA

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SUDAN

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 Alternate Permanent Representative
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SWAZI LAND

Governor
 Moses Malindane VILAKATI
 Minister for Agriculture
 Mbabane

Alternate Governor
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 Ministry of Agriculture
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 Chambesy

SWEDEN

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 Deputy Director-General
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 Alternate Permanent Representative
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Adviser
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 Ambassador
 Permanent Representative
 of Sweden to IFAD
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SWITZERLAND

Gouverneur

Pio WENNUBST
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 Vice-directeur de la Direction du
 développement et de la coopération (DDC)
 Chef du Domaine de
 direction coopération globale
 Département fédéral des affaires
 étrangères (DFAE)
 Candidat à la présidence du FIDA
 Berne

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 Représentant permanent de la
 Confédération suisse auprès
 de la FAO, du FIDA et du PAM
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Conseiller

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THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	
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TIMOR-LESTE	
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Conseiller	Kodjo MENAN Conseiller du Président de la République togolaise Lomé
Conseiller	Jean-Marie EHOZOU Observateur permanent de l'Union Africaine auprès des agences des Nations Unies à Genève et à Rome Lomé
Conseiller	Faouzi GSOUMA Ministre Conseiller Délégation permanente de l'Union Africaine auprès des agences des Nations Unies à Genève et à Rome Lomé
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TONGA

Governor	Sione Sonata TUPOU First Secretary Chargé d'affaires, a.i. High Commission of the Kingdom of Tonga London
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Conseiller	Mohamed EL AKREMI HAMDİ Directeur général du financement, des investissements et des organisations professionnelles Ministère de l'agriculture, des ressources hydrauliques et de la pêche Tunis
Conseiller	Hanin BEN JRAD Ep. ZEKRI Ministre Plénipotentiaire Représentant permanent adjoint de la République tunisienne auprès des organisations spécialisées des Nations Unies Rome
TURKEY	
Governor	Faruk ÇELİK Minister for Food, Agriculture and Livestock Ankara
Alternate Governor	Murat Salim ESENLİ Ambassador Permanent Representative of the Republic of Turkey to IFAD Rome
Adviser	Celil GÖÇER Member of the Parliament Ankara
Adviser	Mehmet DANI Deputy Minister for Food, Agriculture and Livestock Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock Ankara

TURKEY (cont'd)

Adviser	Ali Recep NAZLI Director-General for EU and External Relations Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock Ankara
Adviser	Asim Göker KESKIN Adviser to the Minister Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock Ankara
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Adviser	Ra it PERTEV Candidate for IFAD President Ankara
Adviser	Ali AYBEY Adviser to the Minister Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock Ankara
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Adviser	Pinar ATIK Third Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ankara
Adviser	Hilmi Ergin DEDEO LU Counsellor (Agricultural Affairs) Alternate Permanent Representative of the Republic of Turkey to IFAD Rome
Adviser	Özge KOTAN European Union Expert Ankara
Adviser	Refiye PERTEV Ankara

UGANDA

Adviser	Haruna Kyeyune KASOLO Minister of State for Micro-Finance Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development of the Republic of Uganda Kampala
Adviser	Christopher Mbalibula KIBANZANGA Minister of State for Agriculture Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries Entebbe
Adviser	Pius WAKABI Permanent Secretary Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries Entebbe
Adviser	Grace Dinah AKELLO Ambassador Permanent Representative of the Republic of Uganda to IFAD Rome
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Governor	Sager Nasser Ahmed Abdullah ALRAISI Ambassador Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Agencies Rome
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UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (cont'd)

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UNITED KINGDOM

Governor	Marie-Therese SARCH Ambassador Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Agencies Rome
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Alternate Governor	Elizabeth NASSKAU First Secretary Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Agencies Rome
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UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Governor	Charles John TIZEBA Minister for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Dar es Salaam
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Adviser	Joseph Andrew LUBILOH Personal Assistant to the Minister Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Dar es Salaam
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Governor

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URUGUAY

Gobernador

Gastón Alfonso LASARTE BURGHI
 Embajador
 Representante Permanente de
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 ante los Organismos de las
 Naciones Unidas
 Roma

Asesor

Oscar PIÑEYRO BENTOS
 Consejero
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 ante los Organismos de las
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Asesor

Porfirio PESTANA DE BARROS
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VIET NAM (cont'd)

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المراقبون من الدول الأعضاء في الأمم المتحدة

OBSERVERS FROM UNITED NATIONS MEMBER STATES

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SOVEREIGN ORDER OF MALTA

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فلسطين

PALESTINE

PALESTINE

PALESTINA

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ممثلو وكالات الأمم المتحدة المتخصصة

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REPRÉSENTANTS DES NATIONS UNIES ET INSTITUTIONS SPÉCIALISÉES

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المراقبون من المنظمات الحكومية الدولية

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OBSERVADORES DE LAS ORGANIZACIONES INTERGUBERNAMENTALES

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(ICARDA)

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NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT (NEPAD)

Haladou SALHA
Senior Liaison Officer to the Rome-based
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THE OPEC FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (OFID)

Anajulia TAYLHARDAT CORDERO
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المراقبون من المنظمات غير الحكومية

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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURE MOVEMENTS
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Cristina GRANDI
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Agenda and programme of events

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Agenda

1. Opening of the session
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Statement of the President of IFAD
4. Report of the Emoluments Committee
5. Appointment of the President of IFAD
6. General statements
7. Report on the Tenth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources
8. Establishment of the Consultation on the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources
9. Consolidated Financial Statements of IFAD for 2015
10. IFAD's 2017 results-based programme of work and regular and capital budgets, the Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD's results-based work programme and budget for 2017 and indicative plan for 2018-2019, and the HIPC and PBAS progress reports
11. Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Governance
12. Proposal for the revision of the established good practice for the process leading to future appointments of the President of IFAD
13. Principles of conduct for representatives on the Executive Board of IFAD
14. Other business

Governing Council 2017

Schedule of events

Monday, 13 February 2017 - Governing Council programme of seminars

9.30 – 10.15	Launch: IFAD Journal of Law and Rural Development (IFAD Lounge)
11.00 – 12.00	Briefing by Germany on the G20 Presidency (Plenary Hall)
12.15 – 14.00	International Center for Tropical Agriculture at 50 - Banking on science: A pathway to prosperity (Plenary Hall)
14.15 – 15.30	Briefing by Italy on the G7 Presidency (Plenary Hall)

Monday, 13 February 2017

16.00 – 17.30	Third global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum – Closing session (open to Governors and Executive Board representatives) (Italian Conference Room)
17.30 – 18.30	Reception - Indigenous Peoples' Forum co-hosted by the Permanent Representation of the Argentine Republic to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, IFAD, World Food Programme and Slow Food (Conference area -1)

Governing Council 2017

Schedule of events

Day 1 of the Governing Council

Tuesday, 14 February 2017

9.00	Opening of the session
9.00 – 9.15	Remarks by the Chairperson
9.15 – 9.25	Adoption of the agenda
9.30	*** Opening of the inaugural ceremony *** Welcoming statement by the President of IFAD, Mr Kanayo F. Nwanze Keynote speaker – Her Excellency Bibi Ameenah Firdaus Gurib-Fakim, President of the Republic of Mauritius Keynote speaker – His Excellency Maurizio Martina, Minister for Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policy of the Italian Republic Statement by Mr Kanayo F. Nwanze, President of IFAD
10.40	*** Closing of the inaugural ceremony ***
10.45 – 11.30	Business items for approval and information and general statements
11.30 – 13.30	Appointment of the President of IFAD* First ballot
13.30 – 15.00	Lunch in honour of special guests and to welcome heads of Member State delegations
15.15 – 17.00	Governors' dialogue: IFAD's Path to 2030 (Italian Conference room) Moderator: Ms Lyse Doucet, Chief International Correspondent, BBC Featured presenter: Dr Lindiwe Majele Sibanda, Chief Executive Officer and Head of Mission, Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network Panellists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Honourable Abul Maal Abdul Muhith, Minister for Finance of the People's Republic of Bangladesh • Her Excellency Hadizatou Rosine Coulibaly, Minister for Economy and Finance of Burkina Faso • Her Excellency Stephanie Hochstetter Skinner-Klée, Ambassador, General Director Multilateral and Economic Relations, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Guatemala to the United Nations agencies in Rome • Mr Hans Jacob Frydenlund, Director, Section for United Nations Policy Department for United Nations and Humanitarian Affairs of the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
17.15 – 18.00	Business items for approval and information
18.00 – 21.00	Appointment of the President of IFAD* Second ballot
21.00 – 22.00	Reception for all delegates in association with the World Association of Chefs' Societies (Worldchefs)

* Private meeting for those casting votes, to continue until completion of vote by secret ballot.

Governing Council 2017 Schedule of events

Day 2 of the Governing Council

Wednesday, 15 February 2017

8.30 – 9.30	Networking breakfast
9.30 – 11.45	General statements and business items for approval and for information
11.45 – 13.15	<p>Panel of Indigenous Peoples: A decade of IFAD's partnership with indigenous peoples - Approaching the tenth anniversary of the approval of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007-2017)</p> <p>Moderator: Ms Mirna Cunningham, President of the Centre for Indigenous Peoples' Autonomy and Development</p> <p>Special guest: Ms Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>Panellists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms Joan Carling, former Member of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (Philippines) • Mr Elifuraha Laltaika, Member of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (United Republic of Tanzania) • Ms Maria Teresa Zapeta Mendoza, Programme Manager, International Indigenous Women's Forum (Guatemala) • Mr Jorge Alberto Jiménez, General Director, Bureau for Comprehensive Social Development of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (El Salvador)
13.15 – 13.35	General statements
13.35 - 13.45	Concluding remarks by the President and Chairperson
13.45 - 13.50	Closure of the session

* Private meeting for those casting votes, to continue until completion of vote by secret ballot. If needed, additional ballots may be held on Wednesday afternoon.

FOR INFORMATION

On Thursday, 16 and Friday, 17 February 2017, IFAD will hold the first session of the Consultation on the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (Italian Conference Room)

List of documents placed before the fortieth session of the Governing Council

Document No.	Agenda Item	Title
GC 40/L.1	2	Provisional agenda and programme of events
GC 40/L.1/Add.1/Rev.1	2	Schedule of work
GC 40/L.3	5	Report of the Emoluments Committee
GC 40/L.4 + Add.1	6	Appointment of the President of IFAD
GC 40/L.5	8	Report on the Tenth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources
GC 40/L.6/Rev.2 ²	9	Establishment of the Consultation on the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources
GC 40/L.7	10	Consolidated audited financial statements of IFAD as at 31 December 2015
GC 40/L.8	11	IFAD's 2017 results-based programme of work and regular and capital budgets, the Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD's results-based work programme and budget for 2017 and indicative plan for 2018-2019, and the HIPC and PBAS progress reports
GC 40/L.9	12	Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Governance
GC 40/L.10	13	Proposal for the revision of the established good practice for the process leading to future appointments of the President of IFAD
GC 40/L.11	14	Principles of conduct for representatives on the Executive Board of IFAD
GC 40/INF.1		Fortieth session of the Governing Council - Organizational aspects
GC 40/INF.2 + Add.1 ³		Appointment of the President of IFAD (Background note on relevant appointment rules, procedures and modalities)
GC 40/INF.3		Financial highlights of the year ended 31 December 2016
GC 40/INF.4 + Rev.1		Order of speakers

² Rev.2 pertains to the Arabic and English versions only.

³ Rev.1 of Add.1 pertains to the French version only.

GC 40/Resolutions

Resolutions adopted by the Governing Council at its fortieth session

Statement by Kanayo F. Nwanze, President of IFAD to the Closing session of the Fortieth Session of the Governing Council

Closing statement by Mr Dinesh Sharma, Chairperson of the fortieth session of the Governing Council of IFAD

Document:	<u>GC 40/Resolutions/Rev.1</u>	E
Date:	<u>5 April 2017</u>	
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Original:	<u>English</u>	



Resolutions adopted by the Governing Council at its fortieth session

Resolutions adopted by the Governing Council at its fortieth session

1. The Governing Council, at its fortieth session, adopted resolutions 192/XL and 193/XL on 14 February 2017 and resolutions, 194/XL, 195/XL, 196/XL and 197/XL on 15 February 2017.
2. These resolutions are transmitted for the information of all Members of IFAD.

Resolution 192/XL

The emoluments of the President of IFAD

The Governing Council of IFAD,

Taking into account section 6(1) of the By-laws for the Conduct of the Business of IFAD, which states, inter alia, that the salary, allowances and other entitlements of the President of IFAD shall be determined by resolution of the Governing Council;

Recalling resolution 191/XXXI, adopted by the Governing Council on 17 February 2016, whereby a committee was established to review the overall emoluments and other conditions of employment of the President of IFAD, including the conclusions of a study on availability and pricing in Rome of suitable housing for the President;

Noting and having considered the report of the Emoluments Committee contained in document GC 40/L.3 and the recommendations of the Executive Board thereon;

Decides that:

1. The salary of the President of IFAD shall continue to be established on a par with that of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
2. The President's representation allowance of US\$50,000 per annum shall continue to be provided.
3. The President shall continue to be entitled to participate in insurance, medical, pension, retirement and other plans as may be established for the employees of the Fund and not otherwise covered by his/her emoluments.
4. The Fund shall make housing arrangements for the President in accordance with the following conditions:
 - a) The Fund, with due consideration to the cost implications of the security aspects, will continue to provide appropriate housing for the President. Subject to subparagraphs 4(b) through 4(e) below, the Fund's annual housing expenditures will not exceed the amount of EUR 180,000. The ceiling is aligned with that of the Director-General, FAO, and will apply to expenditure incurred over a calendar year and pro-rated in the event that a President does not serve for a full calendar year. A statement of recurrent housing expenditures will be prepared annually and audited after the end of each year, with IFAD recovering from the President any amounts determined to be in excess of the ceiling or ineligible for payment by IFAD.
 - b) The recurrent housing costs that will be payable by IFAD and counted as expenditures subject to the ceiling will include rent and associated banking/service charges; utilities; telecommunications equipment and connections; and upkeep, repairs and maintenance for the house and grounds and other related expenses.
 - c) Expenditures for security systems will be paid by IFAD, provided that they are certified as necessary by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security; they will be subject to the ceiling. It may prove necessary to address an adverse change of circumstances having a bearing on the security of the President and to incur additional expenditures for security of the residence as certified as necessary by UNDSS. Management will make all necessary efforts to contain such costs within the ceiling. If unable to do so, the Executive Board, following a review by the Audit Committee, shall report to the Governing Council on such additional expenditures and make recommendations for the Council's consideration.

- d) The cost of official telephone calls will be reimbursed by IFAD and not counted against the ceiling. The cost of personal telephone calls will be paid by the President. In the event that the costs of official and personal phone calls are difficult to separate, the total cost of calls will be divided equally between the President and IFAD.
 - e) The Fund will cover reasonable and necessary one-time expenditures in connection with the setting up, equipping, and refurbishing of a President's residence. Such expenditures will be charged either against the ceiling for the first year of a President's term or, in equal instalments, against the ceilings for each year of the term. Such installation costs will be payable by IFAD only on one occasion and only upon the initial appointment of a President.
5. The salary, allowances and other entitlements specified in paragraphs 1 to 4 of this resolution shall apply to the person appointed as President of IFAD at the fortieth session of the Governing Council.

Resolution 193/XL

Appointment of the President of IFAD

The Governing Council of IFAD,

Having acted upon the proposal for the appointment of the President contained in document GC 40/L.4 dated 22 December 2016;

Decides, in accordance with Article 6, Section 8(a), of the Agreement Establishing IFAD, to appoint, Mr Gilbert Fossoun Hounou, of the Togolese Republic as President of IFAD for a term of office of four years, to take effect from 1 April 2017.

Resolution 194/XL

Approval of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Governance

The Governing Council of IFAD,

Having considered the findings of the corporate-level evaluation on IFAD replenishments (CLER);

Recalling the Report of the Consultation on the Tenth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources and the establishment of an Ad Hoc Working Group on governance issues (GC 38/L.4/Rev.1) submitted at the thirty-eighth session of the Governing Council;

Further recalling that the Governing Council tasked the Ad Hoc Working Group on Governance to:

- "(a) review and assess the governance-related recommendations arising from the CLER, particularly with regard to the structure, appropriateness and relevance of the IFAD List system. ... [and] also review and assess the implications and potential impact on all IFAD governing bodies with regard to any changes to the List system as well as Member State representation;
- (b) review and assess the composition and representation of the replenishment consultation and the length of replenishment cycles in IFAD11 and beyond; and
- (c) make proposals on (a) and (b) above for consideration by the Executive Board for submission to the Governing Council, as appropriate."

Having considered the Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Governance contained in document GC 40/L.9 and the recommendation of the Executive Board [EB 2016/116/R.39/Rev.2];

Decides:

1. To adopt the following definitions as guidelines for membership in the three Lists of IFAD Member Countries:

List A

This List only includes Member States that are contributors to IFAD resources, declare themselves ineligible for IFAD financing and services, and are not eligible for official development assistance (ODA) according to OECD definitions.

List B

This List only includes Members States that are members of OPEC and are contributors to IFAD resources; some of these may also be eligible for IFAD financing and services.

List C

This List only includes Member States that are "developing countries" and have not declared themselves ineligible for IFAD financing and services; many of these are also contributors to IFAD resources.

2. To recommend that each Member State join, or transfer to, the List whose definition best matches its individual characteristics, in accordance with the procedures set out in paragraph 3(a) of schedule II of the Agreement Establishing IFAD; it being understood that it is for each Member State to decide whether it wishes to avail itself of this option.

3. To maintain the three-year replenishment cycle, and continue discussions on the issue with other IFIs in the future, to ensure alignment and maximise partnership opportunities.
4. To revise the format and the structure of replenishment consultation meetings to ensure greater effectiveness and cost-efficiency by:
 - (i) Setting the agenda through open consultations between Member States and IFAD Management to identify priority issues;
 - (ii) Reducing the number of meetings during replenishment consultations;
 - (iii) Reducing the number and length of papers produced for the replenishment consultations; and
 - (iv) Using IFAD's digital platforms to further open dialogue between IFAD Management and Member States.
5. To transfer four replenishment consultation seats from List A and List B to List C for the benefit of low-income countries and potential or major contributors, with a view to encouraging such Member States to contribute to IFAD's resources, such transfer to be effective in the context of the IFAD11 consultations.
6. To request an assessment by the Secretariat of the number of Board seats in light of any transfers that may have taken place and the evolving voting power of each List, which assessment should be provided to the Membership for review prior to the beginning of the IFAD12 replenishment consultations for further discussion at that time.

Resolution 195/XL

Establishment of the Consultation on the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources

The Governing Council of IFAD,

Recalling article 4, section 3, of the Agreement Establishing IFAD, which provides that, in order to assure continuity in the operations of the Fund, the Governing Council shall periodically review the adequacy of the resources available to the Fund;

Further recalling that the period established by Governing Council resolution 186/XXXVIII for the Tenth Replenishment of the Fund's resources will conclude on 31 December 2018;

Having considered the statement of the President on the need for a review of the adequacy of the resources available to the Fund and document GC 40/L.6/Rev.2 thereon;

Having further considered the need for the establishment of a Consultation on the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources;

Noting the report of the Working Group on Governance and its recommendation on representation of List C Members in Replenishment Consultations and the approval of such recommendation by the Governing Council at its fortieth session;

Decides that:

1. A Consultation on the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources ("the Consultation") shall be established, to review the adequacy of the Fund's resources and to report to the Governing Council. Based on favourable experience with the chair during the Consultations on the Ninth and Tenth Replenishments – and to ensure continuity given the election of a new President of IFAD in February 2017 – the Governing Council selects Mr Johannes Linn for the chair of the Consultation. The tasks of the chair of the Consultation are annexed to this resolution.
2. The first session of the Consultation shall be held on 16-17 February 2017.
3. The Consultation shall consist of all Member States from Lists A and B, provided however that four Member States will offer their Replenishment Consultation seats for the benefit of four low-income countries and potential or major contributors from List C; the Consultation shall also consist of 22 Member States from List C (including the four Replenishment Consultation seats offered by Lists A and B), to be appointed by the members of List C and communicated to the President no later than 14 February 2017. The Consultation may subsequently invite such other Member States to participate in the Consultation as may facilitate its deliberations.
4. The Consultation shall submit a report on the results of its deliberations and any recommendations thereon to the forty-first session and, if required, subsequent sessions of the Governing Council, with a view to adopting such resolutions as may be appropriate.
5. The President is requested to keep the Executive Board informed of the progress of the deliberations of the Consultation.
6. The President and the staff are requested to provide such assistance to the Consultation as may be necessary for the effective and efficient discharge of its functions.

Annex to resolution 195/XL

Tasks of the Chair of the Consultation

Under the authority of the Consultation on the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources, the chair will:

- (a) Work with the President and staff on the preparations for meetings or negotiations to ensure issues are presented effectively;
- (b) Chair formal consultation meetings;
- (c) With the support of the Secretariat, synthesize discussions and prepare the chair's summary of each meeting, concisely and accurately reflecting the status of negotiations;
- (d) Ensure that the final report and recommendations of the Consultation respond to the terms of reference of the Consultation – as set forth in the present resolution;
- (e) Provide guidance on all aspects of consultation meetings, discussions and deliberations;
- (f) Critically review and comment on draft documentation and reports prepared for each Consultation, ensuring quality control and strategic coherence; and
- (g) Lead and facilitate discussions and negotiations among the membership, as well as between IFAD's leadership and the membership, to build consensus to achieve successful outcomes for the review of the adequacy of the resources of the Fund.

Resolution 196/XL

Administrative budget comprising the regular and capital budgets of IFAD for 2017 and the budget of the Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD for 2017

The Governing Council of IFAD,

Bearing in mind article 6.10 of the Agreement Establishing IFAD and regulation VI of the Financial Regulations of IFAD;

Noting that, at its 119th session, the Executive Board reviewed and agreed upon a programme of work of IFAD for 2017 at a level of SDR 1,079 million (US\$1,500 million), which comprises a lending programme of SDR 1,041 million (US\$1,447 million) and a gross grant programme of US\$53 million;

Further noting that, at its 119th session, the Executive Board reviewed and approved the appropriation for the special expenditure budget for the IFAD11 Replenishment exercise in the amount of US\$1.04 million;

Having considered the review of the 119th session of the Executive Board concerning the proposed regular and capital budgets of IFAD for 2017 and the budget of the Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD for 2017;

Approves the administrative budget, comprising: first, the regular budget of IFAD for 2017 in the amount of US\$149.42 million; second, the capital budget of IFAD for 2017 in the amount of US\$2.4 million; and third, the budget of the Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD for 2017 in the amount of US\$5.73 million, as set forth in document GC 40/L.8, determined on the basis of a rate of exchange of EUR 0.897:US\$1.00; and

Determines that, in the event the average value of the United States dollar in 2017 should change against the euro rate of exchange used to calculate the budget, the total United States dollar equivalent of the euro expenditures in the budget shall be adjusted in the proportion that the actual exchange rate in 2017 bears to the budget exchange rate.

Resolution 197/XL

Proposal for the revision of the established good practice for the process leading to future appointments of the President of IFAD

The Governing Council,

Taking into account article 6.8(a) of the Agreement Establishing IFAD, section 6.2 of the By-Laws for the Conduct of the Business of IFAD and rule 41 of the Rules of Procedure of the Governing Council;

Recalling resolution 176/XXXVI and the endorsement by the Governing Council of the established good practice for the process leading to the appointments of the President of IFAD and the proposal that this practice be reviewed from time to time by the Governing Council Bureau as appropriate;

Taking into consideration the recommendation made by the Executive Board at its 117th session thereon;

Having considered the proposal regarding the "Revision of the established good practice for the process leading to future appointments of the President of IFAD" contained in document GC 40/L.10;

Decides to request the Governing Council Bureau to review the established practice for the process leading to the appointment of the President of IFAD and make proposals in order to enhance such practice for future appointments. The Bureau shall submit a report on the result of its review and any recommendations thereon to the Executive Board in December 2017, for submission to the Governing Council for endorsement at its forty-first session in February 2018.