Looking ahead: IFAD in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD’s Resources
Second Session 29-30 June 2017
The 2030 Agenda creates a dramatic challenge.
Rates of poverty and hunger reduction must be accelerated to meet SDGs 1 and 2

Source: IFAD RDR Database (2016), SOFI (2016)
Greater efforts must be made in LICs and LMICs and engagement must continue in UMICs.

Number of Extreme Poor in Rural Areas (millions)

- Low Income ($1,025 or Less)
- Lower-Middle Income ($1,026 to $4,035)
- Upper-Middle Income ($4,036 to $12,475)
<table>
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<th>Challenge</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>SDG2 and nutrition</td>
<td>Income and the triple burden of nutrition – undernourishment, micronutrient deficiency and obesity</td>
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<td>Youth bulge and migration</td>
<td>High proportion of youth in sub-Saharan Africa and elsewhere raises concerns about unemployment and distress migration</td>
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<td>Gender and agriculture</td>
<td>Feminization of agriculture combined with a gender productivity gap due to insufficient resource access limits potential gains in production and achievement of SDG5</td>
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<td>Climate change</td>
<td>Severely constrains efforts to achieve the SDGs and agriculture is particularly vulnerable</td>
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Rural transformation happens as part of a broader process of structural transformation, altering the role of agriculture and broadening rural investment opportunities.

Inclusive rural transformation does not happen automatically, it must be made to happen.

Promoting inclusive rural transformation means making the right strategic decisions in each of the different contexts.
IFAD has a special role to play in the rural policies and investments required for the 2030 Agenda.

**General policies and investments**

- Broad-based economic growth → Structural transformation
- Agricultural growth → Rural transformation

**Targeted policies and investments for poor and food insecure rural people**

- Social protection and humanitarian assistance
- Productive transformation

IFAD targets poor rural producers and employs a people-centred approach to support productive pathways out of poverty and towards food and nutrition security.
IFAD has a clear value proposition and comparative advantage

**IFAD...**

| places smallholders and marginalized populations in remote areas at the centre of activities and investments as partners | knows from experience that poor and food insecure rural women and men can be drivers of inclusive and sustainable rural transformation | empowers rural people to increase their productivity, income, food security, nutrition and resilience | generates knowledge on impact and employs its capacity to work with governments and partners to scale-up impact | has 40 years experience advocating globally, regionally and nationally for people-centred, pro-poor policies |
To contribute to the 2030 Agenda IFAD will fine-tune its approach

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<th>Key dimensions</th>
<th>IFAD11 focus</th>
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<td>Resource mobilization</td>
<td>Assembling development finance to maximize impact</td>
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<td>Resource allocation</td>
<td>Focusing on the poorest people in the poorest countries</td>
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<td>Resource utilization</td>
<td>Doing development differently</td>
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<td>Transforming Resources</td>
<td>Embracing a culture of results and innovation</td>
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IFAD
Investing in rural people
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Key dimensions

- Resource mobilization
- Resource allocation
- Resource utilization
- Transforming Resources

Replenishment papers

- Business model
- Financial strategy and Financial framework
- Country context
- Mainstreaming nutrition, gender and climate
- Leveraging partnership
- IFAD11 Results Measurement Framework
Thank you

Four Decades
Investing in Rural People