



8th Replenishment

Collaboration and partnerships for increased impact and effectiveness

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Enabling poor rural people to overcome poverty



International Fund for Agricultural Development

A successful global alliance of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and developing countries dedicated to eradicating rural poverty

- An early example of global partnership
- A vehicle for more effectively responding to specific challenges



IFAD's role and focus

Addressing rural poverty



- Poorest and hard-to-reach communities
- Focus on agriculture and rural development
- Special focus on women and indigenous people
- Supporter of community-designed and -managed rural development

Through
partnerships



- Poor rural people
- Governments
- Bilateral organizations
- United Nations family
- NGOs & civil society
- Grassroots organizations
- Other international financial institutions
- Private sector

Why are partnerships important to IFAD?

Partnerships: essential to the effectiveness of IFAD


- Required by IFAD's business model
- A prerequisite for success in a complex world requiring multi- and trans-disciplinary approaches
- Enhances linkages between research, innovation, adaptation and delivery systems in responding to existing and new challenges
- Required by the need for a global response to strengthening the capacity of poor rural people
- Increases the capacity to leverage available resources to achieve the goals of the institution

Partnership objectives

- Improving the enabling environment for country progress in key development outcomes
- Improving access to resources and strengthening capacity of poor rural people
- Enhancing operational effectiveness
- Improving organizational effectiveness

Examples of IFAD's partnerships

Examples of two types of partnerships across a continuum of collaboration

<p style="text-align: center;">Cooperation (Sharing resources)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Co-action (Sharing objectives, risks, resources, responsibilities and results)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network of Farmers' Organizations and Agricultural Producers in West Africa • Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) • Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture & Natural Resource Management • CGIAR • Global Forum on Agricultural Research • Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund • Global Environment Facility • FAO • WFP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Land Coalition • Global Mechanism • FAO • WFP • Belgian Survival Fund • Joint project co-financing partners • International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) • World Bank • Farmers' Forum <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;">  <p>Enabling poor rural people to overcome poverty IFAD</p> </div>

Examples of co-financing partners



- African Development Bank and Fund
- OPEC Fund for International Development
- World Bank and the International Development Association
- Multilateral and bilateral co-financing partners

Strategic partners



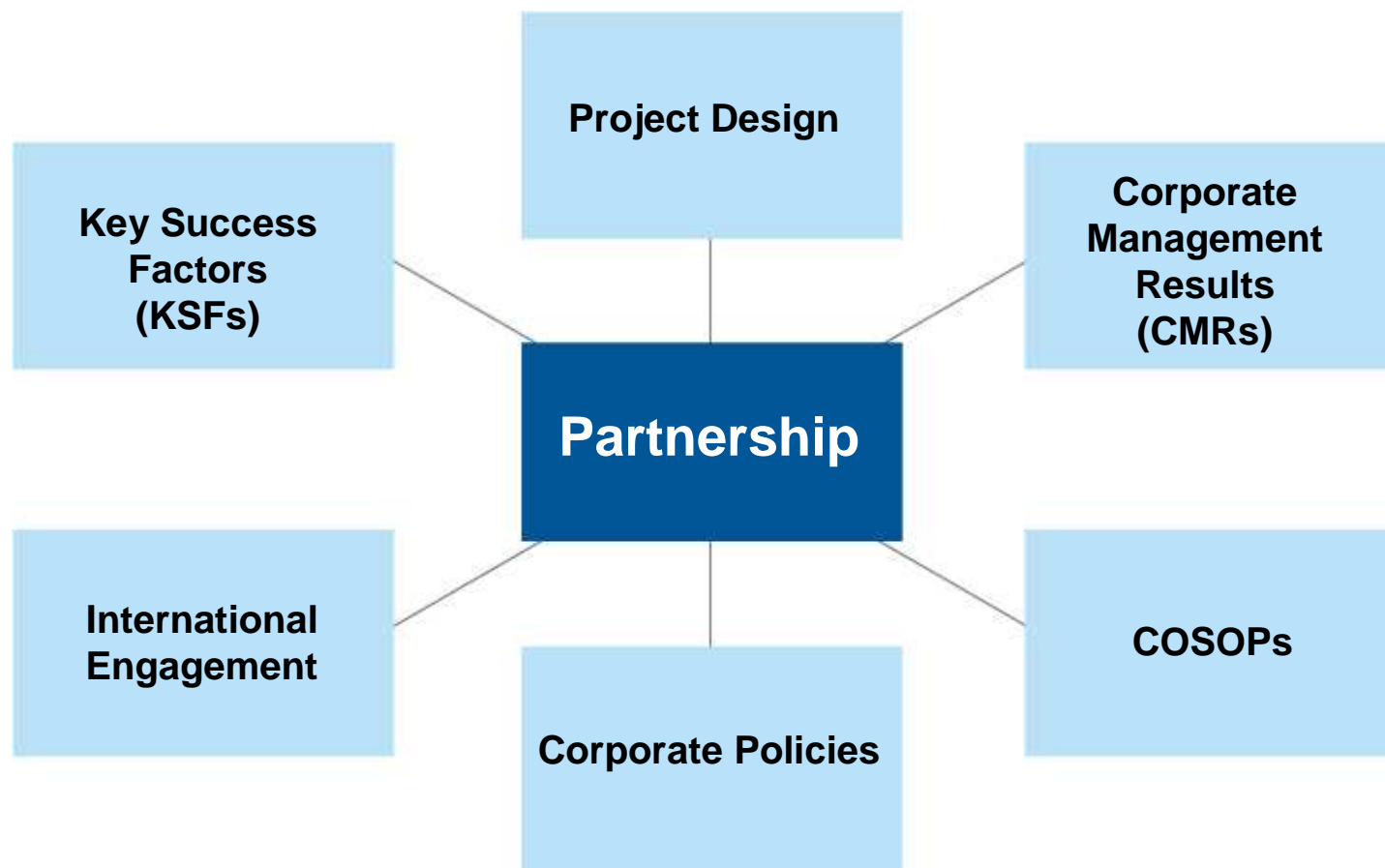
Some key examples:

- Rome Three
- Regional development banks
 - African Development Bank
 - Asian Development Bank
 - Inter-American Development Bank
- World Bank
- IFPRI/CGIAR
- Farmers organizations through the Farmers' Forum

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Partnerships at center of IFAD's strategic engagement



Delivering as One (One UN)

- The creation of the One UN pilots was recommended by the High-Level Panel on UN System-wide Coherence, tasked to examine ways to strengthen the UN's ability to respond to the challenges of the 21st century
- Governments of eight countries – Albania, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Pakistan, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uruguay and Viet Nam – volunteered to become One UN pilots
- IFAD is committed to participating in One UN as attested by its involvement in One UN pilots, Rome 3, HLTF on Global Food Security Crisis, which produced the Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA), and other UN initiatives

From Paris Declaration to Accra Agenda for Action

A commitment and alliance to reforming aid delivery and management for improved aid effectiveness

- **Paris Declaration: a partnership commitment organised around five key principles:**
 - Ownership
 - Alignment
 - Harmonization
 - Managing for results
 - Mutual accountability
- **Accra Agenda for Action**
 - Improved donor harmonisation
 - Developing country commitment to take control of their development objectives and plans

Priority Areas



- Building on existing strengths and experience for a more systematic and strategic approach to partnership
- Co-financing
- Up- and out-scaling for greater results
- Policy dialogue and harmonization
- Participation in global and regional initiatives
- Measuring/monitoring and evaluation

The Way Forward



A **review of existing partnerships** for establishing, managing, monitoring and evaluating partnerships leading to the development of a **framework**, including the following elements:

- Sound governance principles
- A well-defined, systematic institutional approach
- Relevant knowledge and skills, institutional capacity for learning and adapting
- Appropriate institutional structure, systems and tools

Thank you for your attention.