# Italy and IFAD





### THE ITALY-IFAD PARTNERSHIP

Italy and IFAD share a commitment to a world where people can exercise their right to safe, nutritious and sufficient food and live decent lives. Since IFAD was established in 1977, Italy has played a crucial role in contributing to the Fund not just as host country and top donor, but also as a long-standing leader in financial innovation and inclusive agri-food value chain development. Italy welcomes over 500 staff from IFAD's 176 Member States, of whom 29.3 per cent are Italian. Every year during the IFAD Governing Council in Rome, Italy facilitates the convening of delegations from around the world, together with representatives of farmers' and indigenous peoples' organizations.

A founding member of IFAD, Italy has pledged a total of US\$549.0 million to the Fund's replenishments. Since 1994, through an additional US\$65.6 million in supplementary funds, Italy has also supported more than 220 initiatives, leveraging a further US\$470 million. Every dollar from Italian voluntary contributions has mobilized eight additional dollars through IFAD and the Fund's governmental and non-governmental partners. The supplementary funds have been key to strengthening farmer organizations, and promoting financial inclusion, employment opportunities, innovation and food security, especially in sub-Saharan African countries such as Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritania, Niger, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Sudan.

Italy is a member of IFAD's Executive Board, chairs the Fund's Audit Committee, and is participating in the Consultation on the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (IFAD11).

With strong support from Italy, IFAD is recognized as the primary global vehicle for investments in smallholder agriculture that build partnerships and mobilize additional resources. Because it works exclusively in rural areas, where 80 per cent of the world's poorest people live, IFAD has a key role to play in the 2030 Agenda and particularly in Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 2: ending poverty and hunger by 2030.

### **ABOUT IFAD**

An international financial institution and a specialized United Nations agency, IFAD is dedicated to eradicating rural poverty and hunger in developing countries. The Fund is one of the largest sources of financing for agriculture and rural development in the world's poorest countries.

Total IFAD loans and grants US\$18.5 billion

Total domestic contributions US\$14.7 billion

Total cofinancing US\$11.3 billion

Total programme of work US\$43.6 billion

(1978-2016)

# Italy's total contributions and voting power

#### Contributions

IFAD10: US\$85.3 million, including US\$0.3 million under the Debt Sustainability Framework
Total: US\$549.0 million in core contributions, including US\$40.0 million to the Special Programme for sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and

# Desertification Other resources

US\$59.3million in supplementary funds for more than 220 projects US\$6.3 million to support 28 young professionals

About €100 million to reimburse HQ-related expenditures

#### Share of votes

Percentage of total: 4.3% Percentage of List A: 8.9%

## Participation in IFAD's governing bodies

- Executive Board
- Member and Chair of the Audit Committee
- Consultation on the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources
- Governing Council

IFAD works to empower women and create opportunities for rural youth. IFAD-supported programmes have reached 464 million rural people in over 100 countries, supporting them to grow and sell more food, adapt to climate change, and improve their livelihoods.

### **IFAD** empowers women

50% of people receiving services from IFAD-supported projects in 2016 were women



### IFAD is mainstreaming climate change

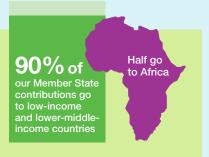
The Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme is the world's largest fund helping small farmers adapt to climate change. By the end of 2016, US\$314 million had been committed in rural areas through ASAP.

### IFAD results (2016)

13,700 km of roads built or repaired 16.1 million voluntary savers - 61% women

Participants banked **US\$1.4 billion** in savings

People receiving project services: 97 million



IFAD is currently mobilizing resources for its programme of work for 2019 to 2021

Around 30% of IFAD11 core resources are projected to be allocated to countries with the most fragile situations

### TACKLING WORLD POVERTY TOGETHER

Over the years, Italy and IFAD have strengthened joint policy dialogue efforts to put finance for food and inclusive rural development at the top of the development agenda. In 2008, in the lead up to Italy's Presidency of the G8 and the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative, Italy boosted its contribution to IFAD8 (2010-2012) to US\$80 million, from US\$51 million in IFAD7, funding work to enable small farmers to increase production and take advantage of rising food prices. In 2017, with support from the three Rome-based United Nations agencies and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Italy is using the occasion of its Presidency of the G7 to reaffirm its role as the global hub for sustainable food systems, to assess the interlinkages between agricultural development and migration, and relaunch agriculture risk management as a key tool to build resilience and prevent crises.

In 2014, together with the World Bank, the Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance and IFAD organized an event to explore how to transfer pull mechanisms from the health to the agricultural sector. At IFAD, this resulted in a fine-tuned approach to public-private-producers partnerships (4Ps). The conference was followed by an event co-organized at EXPO Milan 2015: Finance for Food. And in January 2017, at the international conference on Investing in Inclusive Rural Transformation - organized with the Brookings Institution and the University of Warwick - Italy and IFAD jointly announced the establishment of the Smallholder Agricultural Finance and Investment Network (SAFIN).

Piloting innovation and scaling up success are priorities for Italy and IFAD. There are numerous examples of Italian supplementary funds promoting rural financial inclusion. For example, as part of a US\$6 million strategic programme to improve smallholders' access to microfinance, inputs and markets, Italy financed warehouse schemes in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Sudan.

The reform of the Italian development cooperation system in 2014 created an opportunity for Italy and IFAD to join forces in Niger, one of the world's poorest countries. Through highly concessional loans, complemented by technical assistance from the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and expertise from the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation, together with additional funds from the European Union-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund in collaboration with Cassa Depositi e Prestiti, Italy and IFAD are working to improve rural infrastructure and market access across the country.

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June 2017