

# India and IFAD



## THE INDIA-IFAD PARTNERSHIP

India is a founding member of IFAD and our partnership spans over 40 years. As the largest borrower from the Fund, India offers rich development experiences that enhance the quality of IFAD's operations and institutional knowledge, thereby also benefiting IFAD's other members.

IFAD's work in the country seeks to complement national policies. Thus far, IFAD has invested US\$2.8 billion, including US\$1 billion of IFAD's own financing, through 28 projects, directly benefiting some 4.6 million households. In partnership with the government, these IFAD-supported projects have delivered significant results in various areas including the commercialization of smallholder agriculture, grass-roots institution building to enable communities to manage their own development, the empowerment of women, and the improvement of livelihoods in tribal and other communities.

India is not only the largest recipient of IFAD's investments but also a significant contributor, in terms of both financial support and corporate engagement.

India's total pledge to IFAD's regular resources amounts to over US\$173.0 million, including the most recent contribution of US\$37.0 million to the Tenth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (IFAD10). India's contribution through replenishments of IFAD's resources has been steadily increasing, demonstrating the country's strong and increasing commitment to rural poverty reduction. In addition, India's domestic cofinancing of IFAD-funded programmes and projects has reached US\$1.4 billion.

India has extensive policy engagement with IFAD through its governing bodies. It serves on the Executive Board, participates in the Consultation on the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources and is the Chair of the Evaluation Committee.

## 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)

Together with the Government of India, IFAD has mobilized over **US\$2.7 billion** for **rural poverty reduction** in India

## India's total contributions and voting power

### Contributions

IFAD10: US\$37.0 million

Total: US\$173.0 million

### Votes

Percentage of total: 1.4%

Percentage of List C: 3.7%

### Participation in IFAD's governing bodies

Chair of the Governing Council Bureau, Executive Board, Consultation on the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources, Evaluation Committee (Chair)

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

## TACKLING WORLD POVERTY TOGETHER

### South-South and Triangular Cooperation

India and IFAD believe that South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) offers innovative solutions to development challenges. IFAD is stepping up efforts to incorporate the SSTC approach into our operations and link it with our corporate agenda, especially in the areas of innovation, learning and scaling up. IFAD aims to build an institutional repository of SSTC experiences while facilitating operational investments between governments, farmer organizations and private investors of the Global South, for the benefit of smallholder farmers. India, as a land of frugal innovation, is well positioned to lead the process of SSTC in partnership with IFAD, channelling well-tested development solutions into the most remote areas of the Global South.

### Innovation and scaling up

The North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project for Upland Areas (NERCORMP) is an excellent example of an IFAD-supported project set up and implemented under challenging circumstances that was subsequently significantly scaled up. The original programme, which started in 2000, was designed for the remote, landlocked and marginalized north-eastern part of India. It reached around 39,000 poor rural households and improved the livelihoods of vulnerable groups in a sustainable manner through better management of their resource base. Today, the programme has been scaled up by the government and the World Bank, investing US\$120.0 million and reaching over 300,000 households in the region. It has also been expanded by two more states, with their own resources, to reach another 60,000 households.

### Public-private-producer partnerships

IFAD is increasingly investing in the commercialization of smallholder agriculture and building the capacity of small farmers to increase their incomes through new market opportunities. The Convergence of Agricultural Interventions in Maharashtra (CAIM) Project has facilitated partnerships with the private sector to link farmers with markets and inputs. It has resulted in the development of partnerships with more than 75 market players just for the production of seeds and farm produce through contract farming to ensure traceability. Many of these partnerships involve multinational and other major corporations, including Tata, Tesco, East-West Seed, FieldFresh and ITC. This approach has led to high-value and high-quality products being exported from India to markets as far away as Europe. CAIM has also emerged as the single largest partner of the IDH Better Cotton Initiative, which aims to reach over 150,000 cotton farmers in 2017.



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# IFAD delivers results

There are **767 million extremely poor people** living on less than US\$1.90 a day

**80%** live in rural areas

The ongoing portfolio of IFAD-supported projects (2010-2015) will help **24 million people** get out of poverty\*

Number of programmes and projects approved 1978-2016: **1,037**

Number of countries where IFAD has invested: **124**

**65%**

of extremely poor people work in agriculture

Rural people face lack of food, lack of resources, lack of finance, lack of infrastructure and lack of options.

With increased investment, small farmers can raise production, connect to markets and improve their livelihoods.

**Agriculture is the main route out of poverty for rural people.**



About **40%** of the 244 million international migrants are from rural areas

Food production will have to rise **60%** by **2050**

**IFAD has a unique mandate and unmatched experience working in remote areas where others don't go, and where poverty is most entrenched.**

IFAD-supported projects work directly with the most marginalized and disadvantaged people. They focus on rural women, youth and indigenous communities. Our loans and grants enable developing countries to increase food production, create jobs and protect resources.



Since 1978, IFAD-supported projects have reached **464 million people**



**97 million people** receiving services from IFAD-supported projects in 2016  
**50:50 women:men**



**16.1 million** voluntary savers in 2016  
61% women  
**US\$1.4 billion** banked in savings



**13,700 km** of roads built or repaired by projects ongoing in 2016

\* Based on an analysis of projects closing and ongoing between 2010 and 2015, using the results of 22 ex-post impact assessments in conjunction with an extrapolation methodology. For more information, see: A. Garbero, *Measuring IFAD's impact. Background paper to the IFAD9 Impact Assessment Initiative*, 2016. <https://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/fe518fc8-22e7-4438-b12c-2df521d80bc3>





An estimated **2.5 billion people** depend on small farms



### IFAD takes a people-centred approach

Participants are involved in design and implementation and also contribute to project costs. Poor countries contribute to IFAD too.

**Agriculture is key to solving the world's most pressing problems**, from hunger and poverty to migration to climate change to conflict.

Small farms account for up to 80% of production in sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Asia.

**But smallholders often go hungry themselves.**

IFAD's Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) 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.

**US\$ 1.9 billion**

provided by participants to projects  
1978-2016

Women make up **43%** of the global agricultural workforce



**176**

IFAD Member States

**103**

Members contributed to IFAD's last replenishment

Africa imports US\$35 billion in food annually yet has **more than half** the world's uncultivated farmland

If you care about **poverty, hunger, nutrition**, the **environment**, and building a **stable and sustainable world** for the next generation, then you care about **rural areas**.

**90%** of our Member State contributions go to low-income and lower-middle-income countries



Half go to Africa

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

IFAD aims to leverage core resources of **US\$1.3 billion to 1.6 billion**

and increase its Programme of Loans and Grants by **25-40%**



Investing in rural people

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