Canada and IFAD have a long-standing partnership to end poverty and hunger. Both are invested in inclusive and sustainable rural transformation, particularly for impoverished populations. Canada’s development priorities and IFAD’s mandate are strongly aligned on women’s empowerment and climate change.

Canada is a founding member of IFAD, a top donor to the Fund, and is strongly engaged in IFAD’s governance, being a member of the Executive Board, the Working Group on the Performance-based Allocation System and the Consultation on the Replenishment of IFAD’s Resources. Since IFAD’s inception, Canada has provided US$635.7 million to the Fund’s resources, which includes US$38.6 million in supplementary funds and cofinancing for IFAD’s investment portfolio. In addition to this, Canada made a CA$340 million climate finance loan to IFAD, a historical milestone in promoting climate-smart agricultural programming and gender-sensitive activities in rural populations in low-income and developing countries. The approval of the loan in 2019-2021 contributed to closing IFAD’s Eleventh Replenishment of Resources (IFAD11) financing gap. Canada has contributed a total of CA$112.5 million to the Twelfth Replenishment of IFAD’s Resources (IFAD12) and this moved Canada to the position of seventh top donor.

ABOUT IFAD
An international financial institution and a United Nations specialized 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$24.6 billion
Total domestic contributions US$20.3 billion
Total cofinancing US$15.1 billion
Total programme and project cost US$60 billion (1978-2022)

*Includes Debt Sustainability Framework grants but excludes other grants and some special initiatives

CANADA’S TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND VOTING POWER

CONTRIBUTIONS
IFAD12: CA$112.5 million (US$83.2 million)
TOTAL: US$635.7 million

SUPPLEMENTARY FUNDS
US$38.6 million

SOVEREIGN LOAN FOR CLIMATE ADAPTATION
CA$340 million

VOTES
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL: 3.5%
PERCENTAGE OF LIST A: 7.1%

PARTICIPATION IN IFAD’S GOVERNING BODIES
Executive Board, Consultation on the Thirteenth Replenishment of IFAD’s Resources and Working Group on the Performance-based Allocation System
**TACKLING POVERTY AND HUNGER TOGETHER**

Every US$1 spent now on building rural resilience can save up to US$10 in humanitarian and emergency aid in the future. IFAD is therefore preparing to ramp up its investments to sustain a just rural transition by protecting and supporting development impact gains in building resilience at both the operational and the policy level in strong collaboration with relevant stakeholders, with Canada among its main partners. Together, Canada and IFAD deliver results for poor rural people in key priority areas, including women’s empowerment, increased economic opportunities, nutrition and climate change resilience.

**WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT AND GENDER EQUALITY**

With Canada’s strong support, IFAD has become a leader in rural women’s empowerment, with women now accounting for 50 per cent of participants in IFAD-financed programmes. In addition to mainstreaming gender in the entire portfolio, in the current IFAD12 cycle (2022-2024), 35 per cent of projects designed will challenge gender roles and social norms with a view to improving women’s decision-making power over their income and over access to resources. Catalysing change in social norms around gender requires addressing multiple dimensions of women’s empowerment and adopting approaches that include the whole of society. Results from the IFAD11 Impact Assessment Report (2022) show that women living in households that benefited from an IFAD project have 27 per cent more decision-making power than women in households that did not.

Decision-making power is the first step towards transformative change. Canada has provided targeted support to IFAD to strengthen women’s legal empowerment in Burundi, India, Liberia, Malawi and Senegal. Canada’s Feminist International Assistance Policy informed the Fund’s project designs and implementation, including the use of inclusive and innovative methodologies that address intra-household dynamics and gender inequalities.

**IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY AND RESILIENCE**

During IFAD11, IFAD projects led to: 57 million people increasing their food security, 77.4 million rural people increasing their income, 62.4 million rural people improving their agricultural production, 40 million households becoming more resilient, including to climate change. This is made possible through support from partners such as Canada, including the CA$6 million to the Rural Poor Stimulus Facility (RPSF), which helped increase the food security and resilience of farmers and rural communities impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, especially women and children. The implemented initiatives addressed the COVID-related disruptions in the food system that restricted the functioning of markets, interrupted production and processing, and negatively impacted the livelihoods and food security of rural communities.

**CLIMATE ACTION**

In 2012, Canada was the first donor to IFAD’s Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP), which channels climate finance to smallholder farmers to help them access tools and technologies that build their resilience to climate change. Canada has since extended its support to ensure that all IFAD-financed programmes take the effects of climate change into account. In December 2019, Canada made a highly concessional CA$340 million climate finance loan to IFAD in support of climate-smart agriculture programming, further strengthening the Canada–IFAD partnership’s commitment to climate action.

**NUTRITION**

With support from Canada, IFAD has launched an initiative to prioritize the production and consumption of nutritious foods, promoting a diversified range of crops to improve food systems, including by better accounting for nutrition. Thanks to Canada’s support, nearly 50 per cent of new IFAD programme and project designs, and 100 per cent of new country strategic opportunities programmes are now nutrition-sensitive (since 2019).