

# CLIMATE ACTION REPORT 2020



**JLIFAD**

Investing in rural people

# Headlines from recent major reports on climate change, agriculture and food security

The world is currently on track to warm by as much as 3.4° C by the end of the century, a situation that would escalate disastrous heatwaves, flooding, droughts and societal unrest. Major coral reefs and many other species face extinction.

(United Nations statement at the United Nations Climate Action Summit, September 2019)

## THREATS AND OPPORTUNITIES FROM CLIMATE CHANGE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

### October 2019

Climate change is affecting the global food system in ways that increase the threats to those who currently already suffer from hunger and undernutrition. (*Global Hunger Index: The Challenge of Hunger and Climate Change*, von Grebmer et al.)

Transforming the land sector and deploying measures in agriculture, forestry, wetlands and bioenergy could feasibly and sustainably contribute about 30 percent, or 15 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (GtCO<sub>2</sub>e) per year, of the global mitigation needed in 2050 to deliver on the 1.5° C target. (*Nature Climate Change*, Roe et al.)

### September 2019

Women, smallholder farmers and poor and marginalized communities are being put at ever greater risk from exposure to financial and environmental shocks and power imbalances that prevent them from acting with greater agency and autonomy. (*Global Consultation Report*, Food and Land Use Coalition)

### August 2019

The stability of food supply is projected to decrease as the magnitude and frequency of extreme weather events that disrupt food chains increases (high confidence) .... The most vulnerable people will be more severely affected (high confidence). (*Land Report*, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)

### May 2019

... relating the observed yields to observed weather at each political unit from 1974 to 2008 .... we find that the impact of global climate change on yields of different crops .... In nearly half of food-insecure countries, estimated caloric availability decreased. (*Climate change has likely already affected global food production*, Ray et al.)

Climate change is already harming poor rural people and smallholder agricultural producers. They need immediate and comprehensive adaptation actions to reduce the damage, as well as assistance to realize their potential contribution to keeping global warming under 1.5° C.

# CLIMATE **ACTION** REPORT **2020**

## **Acknowledgements**

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# Abbreviations

2RP	Rural Resilience Programme
3S Initiative	The Sustainability, Stability and Security Initiative in Africa
ACC	adaptation to climate change
AF	Adaptation Fund
AFOLU	agriculture, forestry and other land use
APR	Asia and the Pacific Region
ASAP	Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme
BIRDIP	Butana Integrated Rural Development Project (Sudan)
CAR	Climate Action Report
CARD	Climate Adaptation for Rural Development
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CO <sub>2</sub> e	carbon dioxide equivalent
COSOP	country strategic opportunities programme
CSN	country strategy note
ENRM	environmental and natural resource management
ESA	East and Southern Africa
EX-ACT	Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCF-GGW-UP	Green Climate Fund's Umbrella Programme for the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGWI	Great Green Wall Initiative
GHG	greenhouse gas
GLEAM-i	Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model-interactive
IADP	Integrated Agriculture Development Project (Eritrea)
INDC	intended nationally determined contribution
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
MDB	multilateral development bank
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NEN	Near East, North Africa and Europe
NOPP	National Oil Palm Project (Uganda)
ORMS	Operational Results Management System
PADER-G	Rural Development Support Programme in Guéra (Chad)
PIF	project identification form

PoLG	programme of loans and grants
PRICE	Project for Rural Income Through Exports (Rwanda)
ProDAF	Family Farming Development Programme (Niger)
RIDE	Report on IFAD's Development Effectiveness
SD3C	Joint Sahel Programme in Response to the Challenges of COVID-19, Conflict and Climate Change
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SECAP	Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WCA	West and Central Africa
WFP	World Food Programme





# Foreword

This is the third edition of the IFAD Climate Action Report (CAR). As in previous years, CAR 2020 provides details on the efforts that IFAD has made during the year to integrate climate change into every aspect of its plans and operations.

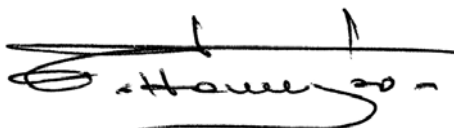
Special focus is placed on the integration of climate change into national strategies, screening projects for climate risk through Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) and developing tools to improve project design and implementation. The 2020 CAR also reports on the new investments that IFAD has channelled towards climate-focused activities through its programme of loans and grants (PoLG), and the supplementary funding that IFAD has mobilized from other sources for climate action projects. It also gives a brief overview of some of the results and performance ratings that have been achieved through the first phase of the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP1), IFAD's flagship programme for channelling climate and environmental finance to smallholder farmers, and through other projects. It also looks ahead to the major climate-related milestones that we expect to meet in the coming year.

IFAD has worked to ensure that it is integrating climate action into its programmes and work. In December of this year, a major new programme for financing climate action, the Rural Resilience Programme (2RP), was approved by the IFAD Executive Board. A special section in this report describes the structure, financing modalities and objectives of this innovative umbrella programme.

No annual report from 2020 can neglect to mention the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, which caused massive social and economic disruptions all over the world and affected IFAD's operations. The spread of illness brought particular hardships to the people that IFAD is investing in the small-scale farmers and the rural poor communities, especially young people, women, indigenous people and other marginalized groups, in low- and middle-income countries. In many regions, these hardships were compounded by extreme weather events associated with climate change.

This year's report looks at the links between climate change and disease outbreaks, and argues that these links make it all the more imperative to increase investments in sustainable rural development to address the drivers of climate change and, at the same time, build the resilience of small-scale farmers and the rural poor to the impacts of climate change and other crises.

As we work to build back better in the wake of the pandemic, we believe that the case made in this report for investing in small-scale agricultural producers and rural development has never been more compelling. We hope that other investors will respond positively to the messages presented in CAR 2020 and work with IFAD to overcome the current climate finance gap for small-scale agriculture. These investments will pay dividends for us all.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "G. HOUNGBO", with a horizontal line drawn above it.

GILBERT F. HOUNGBO  
President of IFAD

# Message from the Associate Vice-President, Strategy and Knowledge Department

Welcome to the IFAD Climate Action Report 2020. As the new Associate Vice-President, Strategy and Knowledge Department at IFAD, I would like to take this opportunity to express my thoughts on the future of the Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division.

Although new to this post, I have been immediately impressed by the commitment and expertise of IFAD staff and, above all, by their passion to bring about real transformational change – a passion that I share. Sustainable development and climate action have inspired me to pursue a career that has taken me to many countries and given me experience working with a number of agencies, including the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). I am particularly excited about my latest appointment because it is abundantly clear that IFAD has tremendous potential. I truly admire the work that it is doing. IFAD occupies a very significant niche – small-scale rural agricultural development. It may not be the biggest international financial institution or United Nations agency, but it is the only agency that can claim to be affiliated with both the United Nations system and international finance. And IFAD is the only agency with the specific mandate to improve the lives of small-scale agricultural producers and their communities – a mandate that has never been more critical as countries cope with increasingly frequent and increasingly severe climate-related emergencies, and build back after the COVID-19 crisis.

My vision for Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division and IFAD as a whole is that it is viewed as a reputable world leader in the area of climate change adaptation in small-scale agriculture. I want IFAD to be the organization that people feel confident in going to for reliable policy advice and evidence on available options for fostering climate-sensitive agricultural development that is both sustainable and inclusive, and for the funding they need to undertake actions that will have a lasting impact. IFAD already has the technical expertise and the drive to make this vision a reality. IFAD's unique targeting guidelines make it the only agency that is consistently generating knowledge and evidence of what does and does not work for interventions that are designed to deliver benefits to the often-overlooked rural communities situated at the "last mile".

The Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) unequivocally states that human-related emissions are causing, and will continue to cause droughts, more frequent and more intense heatwaves and cold waves, extreme

rain, sea level rise and flooding. Many of these changes are irreversible. With less than 10 years remaining until the Sustainable Development Goals laid out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are to be realized, it is becoming more and more evident that the promise of leaving nobody behind is at risk of not being kept. Small-scale agricultural producers are bearing the brunt of the impacts of climate change. Despite contributing the least to climate change, they are suffering the most. A recent report by IFAD and the Climate Policy Initiative shows that, in 2017 and 2018, less than two per cent of the over half a trillion dollars in climate finance was tracked to small-scale agricultural producers and their communities. This is simply not acceptable.

One way I see IFAD having a significant impact is in reconfiguring global climate finance flows so that small-scale producers receive their fair share. This will be a priority for IFAD as we are going forward. In 2021, we are gearing up for the United Nation's Food System Summit and the highly anticipated 26<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP26) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Glasgow. However, both of these important events run the risk of failing small-scale farmers, if they do not include these farmers in meaningful decision-making and unless they make their well-being and empowerment a priority. IFAD will ensure that the voices of the most vulnerable and poor are heard at these events and other international fora. IFAD brings to the table up-to-date, sound knowledge on climate change and sustainable agricultural development and easy-to-access financial mechanisms. This combination can ensure that global efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals are successful and that the issues of poverty, hunger, inequality and climate change are addressed in an integrated way.

Thank you for taking the time to read this report. I am sure you will find it informative and useful. I hope I can count on you to support our important work in the years to come.



**JYOTSNA PURI**

Associate Vice-President  
Strategy and Knowledge Department

# Executive summary

The year 2020, the year of COVID-19, was also one of the three warmest years on record and was marked by a number of climate-related disasters of historic proportions. The combination of the global health crisis and extreme weather events had a particularly severe impact on small-scale agricultural producers and the rural poor.

**Chapter 1** explores how many of the drivers that fuel climate change and undermine the resilience of farming communities in low-income countries, such as deforestation and the degradation of forest and agricultural land, also contribute to increasing the risk of outbreaks of new diseases that have the potential to become global pandemics. Rather than relying solely on reactive measures to contain outbreaks of emerging diseases, directing investments to farming and pastoralist communities in low-income countries, especially in areas with tropical forests rich in wildlife biodiversity, can help to prevent disease outbreaks by supporting a shift to more sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture practices.

Against this backdrop, IFAD continues to mainstream climate action into the design of **all** its country investment strategies, as well its projects and activities, as detailed in **chapter 2**. In 2019 and 2020, 38 new country strategies incorporated an analysis of priorities articulated in countries' nationally determined contribution (NDCs). As of 2020, 27 IFAD concept notes and 237 full project designs have been screened for climate risk using the 2015 and 2017 editions of the Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP). In the 2021 edition of SECAP, IFAD's climate risk classification system was changed from a three-scale classification to a four-scale rating in line with IFAD's Enterprise Risk Management Framework. Throughout 2020, IFAD has been augmenting the climate toolbox it uses to support the formulation of country strategies, the preparation of SECAP climate risk assessments and the design and implementation of projects and activities.

Less than two per cent of the money currently invested in climate finance globally is targeted to small-scale agricultural producers. This figure is unacceptably low, and **chapter 3** details IFAD's efforts to ensure climate finance reaches these key beneficiaries. For its eleventh replenishment cycle (2019-2021), IFAD made a commitment that at least 25 per cent of the Fund's US\$3.5 billion programme of loans and grants (PoLG) would be climate-focused (i.e. US\$875 million). Between 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2020, IFAD committed US\$873.5 million in climate finance across 61 validated and approved projects. That leaves only US\$1.5 million remains to be programmed to fulfil the IFAD11 climate finance commitment, a figure that will certainly be surpassed. Of this total, US\$800.7 million has been identified as adaptation finance and US\$72.8 million as mitigation finance.

In its Strategy and Action Plan on Environment and Climate Change 2019-2025, IFAD committed to mobilizing an extra US\$500 million in supplementary climate and environment finance by 2025, primarily from the Adaptation Fund (AF), the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). As of December 2020, IFAD11 had secured US\$144.9 million in supplementary climate finance – an increase of US\$101.5 million compared to resources mobilised in 2019.

**Chapter 4** presents the results achieved by IFAD’s climate investments and how performance is monitored. IFAD uses a six-tiered scale for rating performance to assess its projects at supervision and completion in a number of different areas, including adaptation to climate change (ACC) and environmental and natural resource management (ENRM). Considering the results from 2019 and 2020 together (the two concluded years of IFAD11), the target of 85 per cent of projects completing in IFAD11 obtaining a rating 4 or higher on ACC has been slightly exceeded, and the IFAD11 target of 90 per cent of projects completing in IFAD11 rating 4 or higher has been met.

The Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP), IFAD’s flagship programme for channelling climate and environmental finance to small-scale farmers, consists of 42 projects implemented in 41 countries. As of April 2021, the cumulative disbursement for ASAP1 stands at approximately US\$205 million out of US\$316 million for 41 projects (or 65 per cent). For many of the indicators, the percentage of aggregated results achieved against targets are higher (sometimes much higher) than the average rate of disbursement. At the end of 2020, IFAD, in cooperation with Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), carried out greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions assessments for 20 IFAD projects using the Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT). The total estimated GHG reduction potential of these projects amounts to 42.8 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e) over 20 years, based on their aggregated EX-ACT analyses. Agroforestry, a practice that falls under the classification “improved management of perennial systems”, has proven to be an important mitigation strategy across all projects assessed.

The combined impacts of the pandemic, the response measures taken to control it and extreme weather events have highlighted how different social, economic and environmental factors associated with poverty, food insecurity, gender inequality, lack of employment opportunities and environmental degradation all interact to undermine the resilience of small-scale agricultural producers and rural communities in low-income countries. In 2020, IFAD developed an innovative new umbrella programme, the Rural Resilience Programme (2RP) to channel greater levels of finance from multiple sources towards alleviating the climate change drivers of food insecurity, irregular migration and land degradation for small-scale agricultural producers and the rural poor. This is presented in **chapter 5**, along with an overview of the climate commitments in IFAD’s upcoming twelfth replenishment cycle (2022-2025).





# Chapter 1: The pandemic, climate change and small-scale farmers

## Key points

- The year 2020, the year of COVID-19, was also one of the three warmest years on record and was marked by a number of climate-related disasters of historic proportions.
- The combination of the global health crisis and extreme weather events had a particularly severe impact on small-scale agricultural producers and the rural poor.
- Many of the drivers that fuel climate change and undermine the resilience of farming communities in low-income countries, such as deforestation and degradation of forest and agricultural land, also contribute to increasing the risk of outbreaks of new diseases that have the potential to become global pandemics.
- Rather than relying solely on reactive measures to contain outbreaks of emerging diseases, the time has come to direct investments towards farming and pastoralist communities in low-income countries, especially in areas with tropical forests rich in wildlife biodiversity, that can help to prevent disease outbreaks by supporting a shift to more sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture practices.
- In 2020, IFAD developed an innovative new umbrella programme, the Rural Resilience Programme (2RP), for channelling greater levels of finance from multiple sources towards alleviating the climate change drivers of food insecurity, irregular migration and land degradation for small-scale agricultural producers and the rural poor.

The year 2020, which will always be remembered as the year of the COVID-19 pandemic, was also one of the three warmest years on record.<sup>1</sup> There were several global and regional climate-related disasters of historic proportions, including sustained heatwaves, wildfires and a record-breaking hurricane season. Countries in East Africa, for example, after years of above-average dry conditions, endured periods of extreme rainfall. The resulting flooding destroyed buildings and infrastructure, and affected nearly six million people.<sup>2</sup> The wet conditions contributed to a severe desert locust outbreak – the worst outbreak in 25 years in the Horn of Africa and the worst in 75 years in Kenya.<sup>3</sup> In southern Africa, drought conditions, which began in 2018, continued in 2020. The World Food Programme (WFP) reported that in January and March 2020, a record 45 million people in the region had become food insecure in a “climate-driven food crisis”.<sup>4</sup>

The world also received sobering news in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report,<sup>5</sup> which issued a stark warning that global temperatures are

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1 World Meteorological Organization, “2020 was one of three warmest years on record”, *Press release number 14012021* (January 2021), <https://public.wmo.int/en/media/press-release/2020-was-one-of-three-warmest-years-record>.

2 British Broadcasting Corporation, “Flooding hits six million people in East Africa”, (October 2020), [www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-54433904](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-54433904).

3 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, “Desert locust crisis”, *FAO in Emergencies* (2020), [www.fao.org/emergencies/crisis/desertlocust/en/](http://www.fao.org/emergencies/crisis/desertlocust/en/).

4 World Food Programme, “Southern Africa in throes of climate emergency with 45 million people facing hunger across the region”, *News release* (January 2020), [www.wfp.org/news/southern-africa-throes-climate-emergency-45-million-people-facing-hunger-across-region](http://www.wfp.org/news/southern-africa-throes-climate-emergency-45-million-people-facing-hunger-across-region).

5 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *Sixth Assessment Report*, (2021), [www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/](http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/).

expected to exceed 1.5° C of warming in the next 20 years. This will drastically increase climate variability and the frequency of extreme weather events, and climate changes will increase in all regions. The report found that many of these changes are already irreversible and that further warming will increase the likelihood of reaching critical temperature thresholds more frequently, with dire consequences for health and food systems.

The confluence of the global health crisis and extreme weather events has had a particularly severe impact on the vulnerable people that IFAD is investing in small-scale food producers, pastoralists, fishers and the rural poor in low-income countries, especially indigenous people, youth, women, the elderly and the disabled. The pandemic and its consequences have made it all the more urgent to increase investments towards these vulnerable groups. These hardships have been felt by almost everyone, but people in rural communities in low-income countries where livelihoods depend on income and employment in an informal sector face particular difficulties. The International Labour Organization has noted that lockdowns, quarantines and travel restrictions have had a proportionally heavy impact on people working in the informal economy, estimating that the earnings of informal workers were expected to decline in Africa and Latin America by over 80 per cent.<sup>6</sup> One of the ways IFAD responded to the immediate impacts of the COVID-19 crisis was to launch the multi-donor COVID-19 Rural Poor Stimulus Facility, which works to improve the resilience of rural livelihoods by ensuring timely access to inputs, information, markets and liquidity.

This year's convergence of a global health crisis brought about by the emergence of a new infectious disease with a number of historic climate-related disasters cannot simply be dismissed as bad luck. Many of the drivers that fuel climate change, such as deforestation, as well as the impacts of climate change, such as changing pest patterns, also contribute to increasing the risk of global pandemics. A 2020 report published by the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services notes that, since 1960, land-use change has led to the emergence of more than 30 per cent of new diseases and warns that the risk of pandemics is increasing. Deforestation, agricultural expansion and land-use change, which are major sources of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, bring farms and people closer to the habitats of wild animals that are natural reservoirs of infectious pathogens. This increases the opportunities for the spread of zoonotic diseases – infectious diseases that can jump from non-human animals to humans – such as COVID-19.

It has become clear that the time has come to complement the traditional approach to **avoiding** pandemics, which involves containing disease outbreaks as quickly as possible, with **preventative actions** that can reduce the risk of outbreaks. These preventative actions are all the more pressing, as they will also serve to address the drivers of climate change and contribute to a range of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to poverty reduction, equality, decent employment and food and nutrition security.

A preventative approach to pandemic risk reduction will necessarily involve directing investments towards farming and pastoralist communities in low-income countries, especially in areas with tropical forests that are rich in wildlife biodiversity. This is particularly true in sub-Saharan Africa, where population pressures, poverty and degraded farmlands and pastures are driving small-scale farmers to convert forests to cropland and harvest firewood at unsustainable levels. It is critical to support and work with these agricultural communities

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6 International Labour Organization, *ILO Monitor: COVID-19 and the world of work. Third edition: Updated estimates and analysis*, (April 2020), [www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/briefingnote/wcms\\_743146.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/briefingnote/wcms_743146.pdf).

so that they can adopt nature-based solutions, such as agroforestry, to manage their land and water resources in ways that can enhance and sustain the production from their fields and pastures, and rehabilitate degraded lands that have become unproductive. Nature-based solutions can also provide access to biomass for fuel and, in tandem with renewable energy technologies, can reduce the pressure on forests.

This year's multiple crises have also served to demonstrate the interconnectedness of the many different social, economic and environmental factors that drive global warming and undermine the resilience of the groups that are the most vulnerable to the adverse impacts of the changing climate. In 2020, IFAD also developed a major new programme for channelling greater levels of finance towards alleviating the climate change drivers of food insecurity, irregular migration and land degradation for small-scale agricultural producers and the rural poor. The programme will deliver multiple environmental, social and economic benefits that can set communities on the path to long-term resilience and low-emission development. Following a series of consultations with IFAD Member States, the final proposal for the new programme 2RP was presented to the IFAD Executive Board in its 131<sup>st</sup> Session in December 2020 and began operations in 2021. This programme is described in greater detail later in chapter 5.

## **Conclusion**

IFAD's portfolio of investments and investment strategies are intended to help bring about the urgent transformational changes that are required to confront the varied social, economic and environmental crises that are being triggered by global warming. The small-scale farmers and rural communities that IFAD invests in can both serve as a crucial first-line of defence against the spread of infectious diseases and contribute to mitigating climate change, if they are provided with the support they need to increase their agricultural production in ways that are sustainable and climate-resilient.



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## Chapter 2: Mainstreaming climate into the design of investment strategies and projects

### Key points

- In 2019 and 2020, IFAD approved 38 new country strategies, all incorporating an analysis of priorities articulated in countries' nationally determined contributions (NDCs).
- As of 2020, a total of 27 IFAD concept notes and 237 full project designs have been screened for climate risk using the 2015 and 2017 editions of the Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP).
- The 2021 edition of SECAP changed IFAD's climate risk classification system from a three-scale classification to a four-scale rating, in line with IFAD's Enterprise Risk Management Framework.
- IFAD co-leads the Model Approach to Environmental and Social Standards for United Nations programming and participates in various multilateral development bank (MDB) groups on social, environmental and climate-related issues.
- Throughout 2020, IFAD augmented its climate toolbox, which now includes the Resilience Scorecard, the Adaptation Framework, the Climate Adaptation for Rural Development (CARD) software program, geospatial tools, the Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT) and the Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model-interactive (GLEAM-i).

IFAD is committed to integrating climate change into the design of all its country investment strategies, as well its projects and activities. This chapter looks at the three critical areas:

- Progress in aligning IFAD's country strategic opportunities programmes (COSOPs) and country strategy notes (CSNs) with the country's NDCs to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Paris Agreement
- Advances made in screening projects for climate risk using the SECAP
- Developing an IFAD climate toolbox that can be used for writing strategic documents and SECAP reviews, and for designing and implementing projects and activities.

## **2.1 Mainstreaming climate change into IFAD country strategies**

As part of its eleventh replenishment cycle (2019-2021), IFAD committed to include an analysis of a country's NDC as part of the design of COSOPs or CSNs.<sup>7</sup> In 2019, new country strategies that incorporated an analysis of priorities articulated in the NDCs were approved in 22 countries. In 2020, IFAD approved 16 country strategies (14 COSOPs and 4 CSNs) that contained an analysis of NDCs. These analyses and strategies set the course for investments that contribute to countries' efforts to meet their NDC commitments. Below are two illustrative examples in Eritrea and the Sahel. Eritrea received IFAD climate finance for a national project, while Chad and Mali were included in a regional project in the Sahel.

### **Eritrea: The Integrated Agriculture Development Project**

In Eritrea, the growing scarcity of water resources poses an imminent threat to the food and nutrition security and livelihoods of rural populations, and the first strategic objective of its new COSOP is to increase resilience and adaptation to climate change (ACC) through sustainable management and utilization of land and water resources. To help reach this objective, IFAD has financed the Integrated Agriculture Development Project (IADP), which will enhance smallholder agricultural production and productivity in a sustainable and climate-resilient way and improve rural livelihoods by promoting sustainable watershed management, community-based, integrated soil and water management, and climate-smart agriculture.

More than half of IADP's investment from IFAD (US\$19.4 million) is in support of climate change adaptation. IADP will build on experiences gained through the IFAD National Agriculture Project (NAP) (2012-2021) and is expected to prepare the groundwork for IFAD's future engagement with the Government of Eritrea in the implementation of the country's strategy for small and medium commercial farmers.

### **Chad and Mali: Joint Sahel Programme in Response to the Challenges of COVID-19, Conflict and Climate Change**

IFAD investments were made in Chad and Mali in 2020 through the Joint Sahel Programme in Response to the Challenges of COVID-19, Conflict and Climate Change (SD3C). This regional programme, which is being jointly implemented in six Sahelian countries by IFAD,

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<sup>7</sup> COSOPs, which usually cover a period of six years, are concise strategic documents that identify the key objectives and development results that IFAD intends to pursue in a country. CSNs have a much shorter duration than COSOPs (up to two years) and are prepared as a transitional document in exceptional circumstances where there are some unknowns that make the formulation of a longer-term strategy. For example, there may be uncertainty about the scope of IFAD's engagement in the country, an absence of a medium-term development strategy to frame IFAD's support or instability within the country (e.g. upcoming elections, social crisis, natural disaster or conflict).

WFP and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), will build rural communities' resilience by promoting economic activities that are responsive to structural challenges associated with climate change, conflict and poverty, and extraordinary shocks, such as the COVID-19 pandemic. Half of the investments in Chad (US\$2.5 million) and Mali (US\$12.13 million) is directed towards adaptation activities and includes activities such as climate-smart pasture management, market gardening and sustainable fisheries.

### **Box 1. Climate-smart pasture management in SD3C**

The SD3C takes place in a highly climate-sensitive context where reduced precipitation and increased drought are contributing factors to land degradation and desertification. Traditional pastoralism is therefore under threat. SD3C will invest in landscape restoration activities (soil, water and plant cover) that target climate-vulnerable ecosystems (savannah and ponds).

Optimal grazing practices that take into account baseline grazing practices, plant species, soils and climatic conditions lead to improved grassland productivity and deliver adaptation and mitigation benefits. Communities and users will agree on grazing management using rotational grazing, in which the frequency and timing of grazing is adjusted to match the livestock's needs with the availability of pasture resources during both dry and rainy seasons. Through targeted temporal grazing exclusions, rotational grazing allows for the maintenance of forages at a relatively earlier growth stage. This enhances the quality and digestibility of the forage, improves animal productivity and reduces methane emissions per unit of live weight gain. To better manage animal straying and overgrazing, the programme also covers investment costs for fencing and watering points as well as livestock corridors. It supports the restoration of degraded grasslands through natural regeneration and traditional techniques including zai (small pits) and demi-lunes (half moons) that enhance soil health and water retention. These measures increase the resilience of the grazing system to climate variability.

The SD3C is in line with the priorities expressed by both countries in their NDCs and reflected in their COSOPs. Mali expressed a vision in its NDC for a green and climate-resilient economy with priority accorded to agriculture, forestry, renewable energies, pastoralism and integrated water resource management. In alignment with this vision, a strategic objective of Mali's COSOP is, "small and medium-sized farms and rural enterprises use high performing, climate-resilient agricultural production systems and nutrition sensitive value chains to sustainably increase their productivity and production". In its NDC, Chad has made water, agriculture and agroforestry, livestock and fishing priority sectors for climate adaptation, and this priority is reflected in one of its strategic objectives in the COSOP, "build resilient food systems through sustainable management of productive capital and investment in climate-resilient crop and livestock activities".

## **2.2 Screening for climate risk**

The integration of climate change into the design of projects requires a process that assesses and classifies climate risk, and identifies risk mitigation measures. Since 2016, all IFAD projects undergo climate risk screening as part of IFAD SECAP. These procedures aim to ensure

that social, environmental and climate safeguards are in place to increase the likelihood that IFAD investments will deliver their intended benefits to small-scale agricultural producers and rural communities or, at the very least, “do no harm” while dealing with the uncertainty and variability caused by climate change.<sup>8</sup>

This year, because of COVID-19-related travel restrictions, activities related to project design and supervision were partly done remotely. Some SECAP reviews and environmental and social management plans were prepared through a desk review. The usual fieldwork or meetings in the country was replaced by local consultants and/or third parties, or undertaken using digital tools and communication channels. For some projects, the finalization of SECAP reviews, including the preparation of safeguard studies, will require further validation, assessment and refinement during the first year of their implementation. IFAD is also engaging with other MDBs on the MDB methodology and discussing ways to measure and track climate finance commitments.

As of 31 December 2020, 27 IFAD concept notes and 237 full project designs have been screened for climate risk through the 2015 and 2017 editions of SECAP. A breakdown of the risk classification is presented in table 1.

**Table 1. Climate risk classification: climate risk ratings in IFAD projects (2015-2020)**

	Climate risk			Not applicable <sup>a</sup>	Total number
	high	moderate	low		
<b>Portfolio (full project designs)</b>					
Number	45	135	15	42	237 full designs
Percentage	19%	57%	6%	18%	100%
<b>Pipeline (project concepts notes)</b>					
Number	15	11	1	0	27 project concepts
Percentage	55%	40%	4%	0%	100% <sup>9</sup>

<sup>a</sup> This classification refers to projects designed before the SECAP climate risk screening was fully in place or when the project is cofinanced and IFAD uses the safeguards of the leading agency.

Projects classified as “high risk” must go through a more detailed climate risk assessment. All assessments pass a quality assurance/peer review. In its 2021 edition, the climate risk classification system of the SECAP was changed from a three-scale climate risk classification to a four-scale rating (high, substantial, moderate and low), including for climate risk, that is in line with IFAD’s Enterprise Risk Management Framework (box 2).

8 A detailed description of the SECAP process is provided in chapter 3 of CAR 2019 at: [www.ifad.org/en/web/latest/story/asset/41461856](http://www.ifad.org/en/web/latest/story/asset/41461856).

9 Note that summing individual percentages across this row gives 99 per cent due to rounding.

## Box 2. SECAP 2021 climate risk classifications

**High risk:** The outcome of the project will be jeopardized by climate change, with a potential for severe impacts of significant irreversibility. Climate-related risks are likely to result in financial, environmental and/or social underperformance or failures. Adaptation measures are likely to be ineffective, extremely costly, socially unacceptable or increase risk and reduce resilience. Adaptation limits may be reached, or loss and damage will occur.

**Substantial risk:** There is a potential for widespread impacts from climate change. Outcomes may be undermined by climate change, and adaptation measures may not be readily available. Financial, environmental and social underperformance or failure cannot be excluded. However, risk management activities are likely to increase resilience and adaptive capacity of households, infrastructure, communities and ecosystems.

**Moderate risk:** Impact from climate change may occur, but will be limited, transient or manageable. Financial, environmental and social underperformance or failure is unlikely. The system has the capacity to manage volatility, shocks, stressors or changing climate trends.

**Low risk:** No impact from climate change, or even positive impact, is expected based on best available science. Financial, environmental and social underperformance or failure appears very unlikely.

While the climate risk classifications of SECAP 2021 indicate the risk level of an IFAD project **to** climate impacts, it is also important to recognize that there may be climate impacts **from** IFAD projects themselves, either in a positive or negative sense. Projects have the potential to either sequester or emit GHGs. Efforts to sequester or reduce GHG emissions are referred to as climate change “mitigation”. This dual aspect of climate risk **to** and **from** IFAD projects has been built into Standard 9 of the 2021 edition of SECAP.

This revamped climate risk classification is only one part of a major update of SECAP, which was finalized in October 2020 and formally rolled out in 2021. The 2021 edition of SECAP reflects international developments, particularly the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 SDGs, the Paris Climate Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing sustainable development.<sup>10</sup>

The new climate risk screening procedure laid out in SECAP 2021 consists of four main steps.

1. **Hazard identification:** The identification of the historical and current observed (in the last 30 years or more) and projected future (2050-2100) weather-related hazards that are likely to affect agricultural systems, including crops, livestock, fisheries, livestock forests, value chains and agricultural livelihoods, in the project’s location and likely

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<sup>10</sup> The 2021 edition of SECAP is available in three volumes. Volume 1: [www.ifad.org/documents/38711624/43547646/secap2021\\_01.pdf/31edfeff-f70c-67b0-994a-d0ec4630dd81?t=1629187652104](http://www.ifad.org/documents/38711624/43547646/secap2021_01.pdf/31edfeff-f70c-67b0-994a-d0ec4630dd81?t=1629187652104); Volume 2: [www.ifad.org/documents/38711624/43547646/secap2021\\_02.pdf/f17ea469-9f6b-d779-73f8-98f3941713d3?t=1629187685196](http://www.ifad.org/documents/38711624/43547646/secap2021_02.pdf/f17ea469-9f6b-d779-73f8-98f3941713d3?t=1629187685196); Volume 3: [www.ifad.org/documents/38711624/43547646/secap2021\\_03.pdf/c4847ec7-f60e-f542-7283-fae90bea2d8b?t=1629187640141](http://www.ifad.org/documents/38711624/43547646/secap2021_03.pdf/c4847ec7-f60e-f542-7283-fae90bea2d8b?t=1629187640141).



to affect project outcomes. This step also identifies whether the project is expected to have an impact on climate change (i.e. if it is expected to be a significant emitter<sup>11</sup> of GHGs). If so, related management measures are triggered.

2. **Exposure assessment:** An assessment of the degree of exposure of the project area to the hazards based on information related to the presence of people, agricultural livelihoods, species or ecosystems, environmental functions, services, and resources, infrastructure or economic, social or cultural assets in places and settings that could be adversely affected.
3. **Sensitivity assessment:** An assessment of the degree to which a system is susceptible to, and unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes, which is done by recognizing that individuals and communities are differentially vulnerable depending on factors including wealth, education, gender, age, nutrition, disability and health.
4. **Adaptive capacity and climate resilience:** An assessment of the degree to which a system or a community is able to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes.

The outcomes of each of these four steps are used to calculate the climate risk classification according to the following formula:

$$\text{Climate risk} = \text{Hazards} + \text{Exposure} + \text{Sensitivity} - \text{Adaptive capacity}$$

To ensure the successful implementation of SECAP 2021, IFAD is committed to increasing the capacities of IFAD staff, borrower governments and project staff through ongoing capacity development.

### Engagement with others on climate safeguards and analyses

IFAD engages on a regular basis with other institutions on safeguards and climate analysis. For example, IFAD participates in various MDB groups on social, environmental and climate-related issues. At the United Nations level, IFAD co-leads the Model Approach to Environmental and Social Standards for United Nations programming.<sup>12</sup> Many of the emerging issues that are addressed in the updated SECAP (e.g. provisions to further address labour and working conditions, gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse, pandemics, private sector collaboration, project redress and grievance mechanisms and disclosure and transparency) were identified during discussions in these groups. In the same way, IFAD works with other institutions (e.g. WFP, FAO, the Global Environment Facility [GEF] Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel and CGIAR centres) to develop knowledge and tools in support of climate change action. A set of technical tools to further support climate change mainstreaming has been also incorporated into the climate toolbox, which is being rolled out across the organization and regularly refined and expanded.

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11 SECAP 2021 defines “significant emitters” as projects “with emissions above 2.5 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e per ha” and foresees management measures including alignment with the country’s NDC commitments and compulsory GHG assessment with a view to reducing the GHG footprint of the project to the extent possible, amongst other measures.

12 The Model Approach serves as a reference and benchmark for United Nations entities to use on a voluntary basis when they adopt or revise their own environmental and social standards and safeguards. It’s main aim is to provide a first step in moving towards a common approach, strengthening policy alignment and shared learning. It builds on lessons learned and the wide range of normative and operational expertise within the United Nations system.

## 2.3 Developing and implementing a climate toolbox

Throughout 2020, IFAD, with funding from the second phase of the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP2), has been augmenting the climate toolbox it uses to support the formulation of COSOPs, the preparation of SECAP climate risk assessments, and the design and implementation of projects and activities. The tools presented below support the integration of climate at four critical steps of project design and implementation:

1. Identifying climate risks
2. Assessing risks and undertaking risk impact assessments
3. Designing adaptation solutions
4. Monitoring results and assessing impacts of climate investments.

### The Resilience Scorecard

The Resilience Scorecard is a simple and flexible tool for assessing the climate resilience of rural households and communities that can build a unique context-specific matrix based on various dimensions of resilience. The objective of this tool is to capture changes linked to resilience in people's behaviours or circumstances that make them better able to anticipate, absorb and adapt to climate shocks. In 2019, the Resilience Scorecard was tested in Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guyana and Nicaragua and, in 2020, it was applied to projects in Angola, Brazil, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Occupied Palestinian Territory and the United Republic of Tanzania.

## The Resilience Scorecard

A. Risk Type	B. Specific risks (Step 1)	C. Vulnerability (Step 2)	D. Project interventions (Step 3)	E. Expected results (Step 4)	F. Adoption monitoring questions (Step 5)	H. Resilience capacity monitoring question (Step 6)	I. Combined Resilience Score (CBS) (Step 7)
Climate and degraded ecosystems							
Lack of governance and insecure access and tenure to land and other natural resources;							
Social and cultural exclusion drivers limiting women, youth, indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups' participation in economic and livelihood development activities							
Insecure access to markets, market fluctuations and other economic factors							
Health risks linked to poor nutrition and exposure to diseases outbreak							

The Resilience Scorecard follows 7 steps. Steps 1 to 6 are completed as part of the project design. Steps 5 and 6 capture project-specific questions designed to monitor resilience during implementation. A fixed scoring system is applied to responses (0, 1 and 2). When all data has been collected, resilience scores are calculated in step 7.

## The Adaptation Framework

The Adaptation Framework helps project design teams to identify the best possible adaptation interventions in any given context. It facilitates and standardizes the process of assessing and selecting adaptation options in IFAD projects so that they respond to the climate risks and impacts that have been identified through the SECAP process. The Framework draws on a comprehensive database of solution options and applies a multi-criteria analysis using multiple interconnected elements, such as costs and benefits, climate risks, farmer capacities, mitigation co-benefits and biodiversity. This tool, which was under development in 2019, has now been applied in the design of projects in Burkina Faso, Burundi, Mozambique and Niger.

- To download the Adaptation Framework Tool, go to: [www.ifad.org/en/web/knowledge/publication/asset/42259302](http://www.ifad.org/en/web/knowledge/publication/asset/42259302).

## Adaptation Framework - Scoring

Score	Technical feasibility	Cost-benefit ratio	Addresses climate risks	Accessibility for smallholders	Flexibility (i.e avoids lock-in)	Mitigation co-benefits	Transformative potential	Complementarity to IFAD social inclusion themes
1	No experience in implementing solution	Low	Not relevant for project risks	Only accessible to commercial farmers	Low	No co-benefits	Low	No complementarity
2	Expertise available with suitable skills (extension systems, NGOs)	Medium	Addresses at least one risk	Smallholders can access but not primary user	Medium	Co-benefits	Medium	Complements at least one other cross-cutting theme
3	Previous IFAD experience with solution in a neighbouring country	High	Addresses all project risks	Readily accessible to smallholders	High	N/A	High	Complements more than one other cross-cutting theme

## Adaptation Framework

### Example from Mozambique

	Technical feasibility	Cost-benefit ratio	Addresses climate risks	Accessibility for smallholders	Flexibility (i.e avoids lock-in)	Mitigation co-benefits	Transformative potential	Complementarity to IFAD social inclusion themes	Total
Adapted seeds	3	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	17
Water harvesting techniques	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	1	18
Supplementary irrigation	3	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	15

### **Climate Adaptation for Rural Development**

Launched in March 2019, CARD is a software program primarily intended for public and private investors and decision makers seeking to better account for climate risks in their investments and decisions. CARD simplifies and speeds up the estimation of the impacts of various climate change scenarios on a range of crops in Africa. In 2019, CARD was used in six IFAD project designs and four COSOPs. In 2020, CARD was used in the design of four COSOPs (Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea and Mali) and in two regional projects in the Sahel: SD3C (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal) and Integrated Climate Risks Management in the Sahel (same countries plus The Gambia). CARD enabled these projects to explore the impacts of climate change on the yields of major crops over different time horizons, allowing them to integrate in quantitative terms climate-related risks in their economic and financial analyses.

- To access CARD for North Africa, East and Southern Africa (ESA), and West and Central Africa (WCA) and a user guide, go to: [www.ifad.org/en/web/knowledge/publication/asset/41085709](http://www.ifad.org/en/web/knowledge/publication/asset/41085709).

### **Geospatial tools**

IFAD uses a range of geospatial tools, data and maps on climate-related topics, and climate-information services (e.g. automated climate profiles based on Google Earth Engine) to support the design of COSOPs and individual projects. These services have been piloted in Cambodia, Central African Republic, Gabon, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Madagascar, Moldova, Nepal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

### **Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool**

EX-ACT is an appraisal system developed by FAO that provides ex ante estimates of the impact of agriculture and forestry development projects, programmes and policies on the carbon balance. A review of the EX-ACT findings from 20 IFAD projects is presented in chapter 4.

- For more information about EX-ACT, go to: [www.fao.org/in-action/epic/ex-act-tool/overview/en/](http://www.fao.org/in-action/epic/ex-act-tool/overview/en/).

### **Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model-interactive**

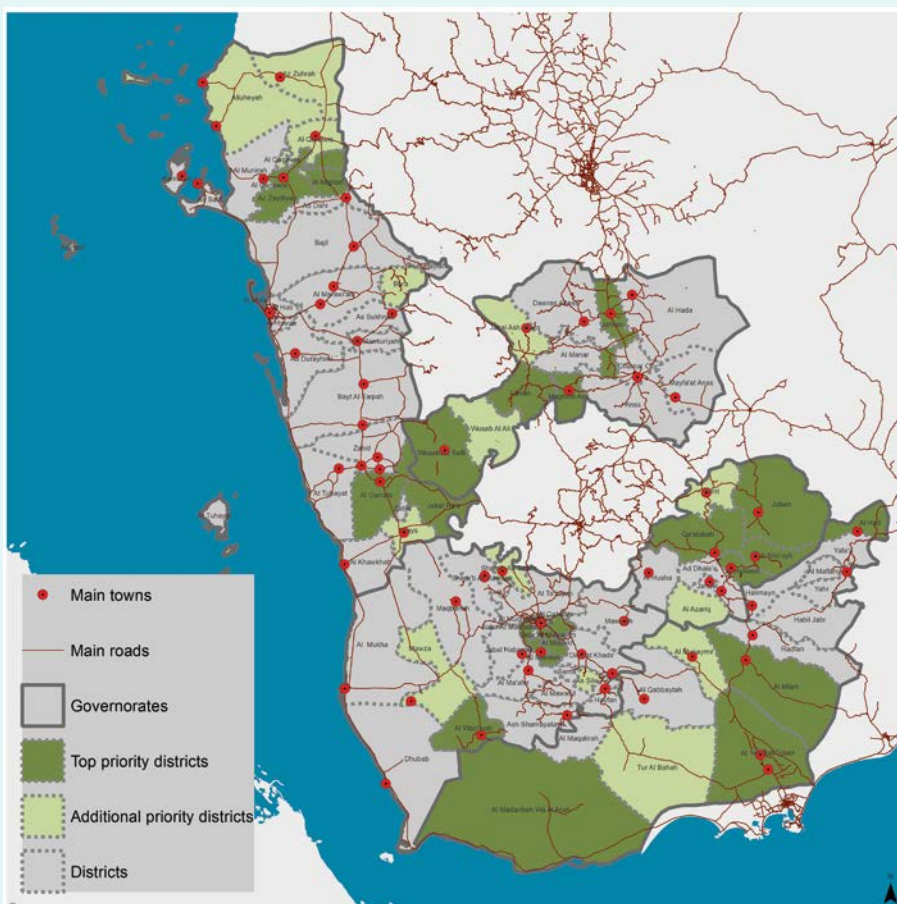
GLEAM-i, which has also been developed by FAO, simulates the biophysical processes and activities along livestock supply chains following a life cycle assessment approach. It estimates GHG emissions using the IPCC Tier 2 methodology and generates baseline and improved scenarios of herd management, including reproduction and health, feeding and manure management. GLEAM-i quantifies the production and use of natural resources in the livestock sector and identifies the environmental impacts of livestock. This information allows for an assessment of adaptation and mitigation scenarios that make livestock production more sustainable. This tool meets a critical need for IFAD, as livestock is an important component of sustainable agricultural development and food systems, and has a central role within IFAD's portfolio. In 2021, IFAD will test the GLEAM-i in five projects in Ethiopia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho and Tajikistan.

- For more information about GLEAM-I, got to: [www.fao.org/gleam/resources/en/](http://www.fao.org/gleam/resources/en/).

### Box 3. Using geospatial tools to support the targeting of beneficiaries in Yemen

Geospatial analysis made it possible to design a new rural development project in Yemen in a time when visiting the country was impossible due to COVID-19 and security issues. Different geospatial datasets were combined to determine the social, environmental and climate vulnerabilities of 4,000 villages. This assessment identified intervention areas and preliminary intervention options of the Rural Livelihood Development Project (RLDP), an IFAD and GEF-funded project of US\$20 million aiming to improve the livelihoods of 26,000 poor households through increasing agricultural production and building resilience to climate change.

The exercise drew on expertise across IFAD, FAO and WFP. Using geographic information systems and secondary datasets, district-level Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) and malnutrition were combined with village unit-level climate vulnerability data to develop maps for the most vulnerable districts in each of the five governorates (Al Dhala, Dhamar, Hodeida, Lahej and Taiz). These maps were used to compile a long list of districts ranked by vulnerability, which was then validated against FAO and national vulnerability lists. Extra criteria including security, accessibility and number of internally displaced people were also taken into consideration to finalize prioritization. Due to the highly dynamic situation in Yemen, the final priority list remains subject to change at the start-up of the project.



**Conclusion**

IFAD is committed to mainstreaming climate into the design of investment strategies and projects and, this year, more IFAD country investment strategies have been drawn up to support national climate actions. IFAD has collaborated with international partners to develop and apply tools that can ensure climate-focused investments meet the needs of small-scale farmers and rural communities, and to establish safeguards that can ensure these investments do not create undue risks.



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## Chapter 3: Financing climate action

### Key points

- For its eleventh replenishment cycle (2019-2021), IFAD made a commitment that at least 25 per cent of its US\$3.5 billion programme of loans and grants (PoLG) would be climate-focused (i.e. US\$875 million).
- Between 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2020, IFAD committed US\$873.5 million in climate finance across 61 validated and approved projects, leaving only US\$1.5 million to be programmed to fulfil the IFAD11 climate finance commitment, a figure that will certainly be surpassed.
- Of this total, US\$800.7 million has been identified as adaptation finance and US\$72.8 million as mitigation finance.
- As of December 2020, IFAD11 had secured US\$144.9 million in supplementary climate finance from the Adaptation Fund (AF) (3 projects) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) (2 projects), an increase in financing of US\$101.5 million compared to resources mobilized in 2019.
- No GEF CEO approvals were concluded in 2020, but IFAD did secure five GEF project identification form (PIF) approvals from the GEF Council and US\$500,914 in project preparation grants to fully design these projects.
- IFAD's GEF portfolio in the period 2019-2020 consists of 25 projects implemented in 19 different countries.

An IFAD and Climate Policy Initiative report published in November 2020, *Examining the Climate Finance Gap for Small-Scale Agriculture*,<sup>13</sup> shows that globally only a small percentage (1.7 per cent) of the money currently invested in climate finance globally is targeted to small-scale agricultural producers. IFAD has made firm commitments to increasing the share of financing for climate-focused finance targeted to small-scale farmers and encourages other financing organizations to do the same. This chapter tracks the progress that IFAD has made in 2020 in meeting its climate financing commitments with respect to:

- Its PoLG
- Its supplementary funds.

### 3.1 IFAD programme of loans and grants

In its Strategy and Action Plan on Environment and Climate Change (2019-2025),<sup>14</sup> IFAD reiterates its eleventh replenishment cycle target (2019-2021) to commit at least 25 per cent of its US\$3.5 billion PoLG to be climate-focused (i.e. US\$875 million). This financing was intended to support IFAD members in delivering on their climate priorities and commitments, as reflected in their NDCs under the Paris Agreement.

#### Box 4. Note on climate finance tracking methodologies

IFAD uses the MDB methodologies for tracking climate change adaptation and mitigation finance.<sup>15</sup> IFAD is actively involved in the subgroup on agriculture, providing technical inputs. Once the updated methodology is formally launched, which is expected in 2021, IFAD will adopt it for the following year's reporting exercise.

As required by the MDB methodologies, the Fund's climate finance is calculated on an ex ante basis at the project design stage, based on the budgets of different components, subcomponents and activities. IFAD also monitors climate and environment results achieved through dedicated environment and climate indicators during implementation as well as through impact assessments. IFAD is becoming increasingly active in ensuring that its measurement methodologies are best in class.

Between 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2020, IFAD committed US\$873.5 million in climate finance across 61 validated and approved projects (see annex 1 for a list of these projects and their validated climate finance amounts). Expressed on a rolling basis, this represents 35 per cent of the IFAD11 PoLG approved. Of this total, US\$800.7 million has been identified as adaptation finance and US\$72.8 million as mitigation finance (figure 1). This means that by the end of 2021, only US\$1.5 million remains to be programmed to fulfil the IFAD11 US\$875 climate finance commitment, a figure that will certainly be surpassed.

13 International Fund for Agricultural Development, *Examining the Climate Finance Gap for Small-Scale Agriculture*, (November 2020), [www.ifad.org/en/web/knowledge/publication/asset/42157635](http://www.ifad.org/en/web/knowledge/publication/asset/42157635).

14 International Fund for Agricultural Development, *IFAD Strategy and Action Plan on Environment and Climate Change 2019-2025*, (October 2018), [www.ifad.org/en/-/ifad-strategy-and-action-plan-on-environment-and-climate-change-2019-2025](http://www.ifad.org/en/-/ifad-strategy-and-action-plan-on-environment-and-climate-change-2019-2025).

15 For details on IFAD's use of the MDB methodologies, see chapter 5 of CAR 2019 at: [www.ifad.org/en/web/latest/story/asset/41461856](http://www.ifad.org/en/web/latest/story/asset/41461856). For more information on the MDBs and climate finance, consult the *2019 Joint Report on Multilateral Development Banks' Climate Finance* at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.18235/0002528>.



## New climate finance target for IFAD12: at least 40 per cent of the projects and activities funded through the PoLG during IFAD12 (2022-2024) are to be climate-focused.

**Figure 1. IFAD11 climate finance programming 2019-2020** (as of 31 December 2020)

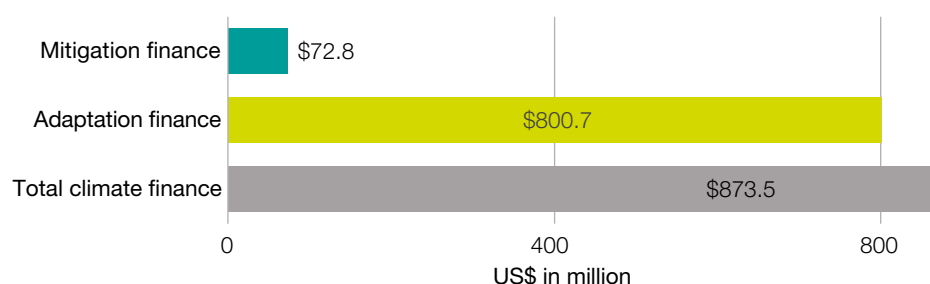
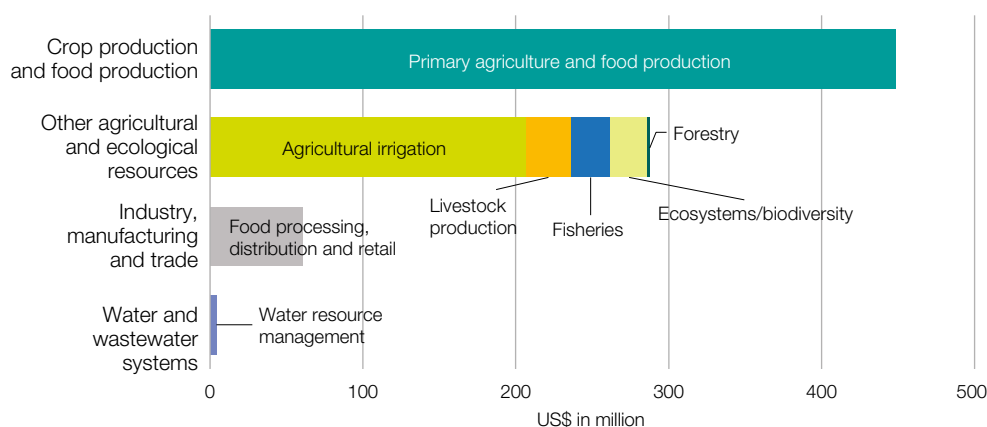


Figure 2 breaks down IFAD's US\$800.7 million in adaptation investments by MDB sectors and corresponding subsectors.<sup>16</sup> To date, more than half of IFAD's entire adaptation investments (US\$448.4 million) support crop and food production, followed by other agricultural and ecological resources (US\$287.6 million). Smaller portions are invested in industry, manufacturing and trade (US\$60.5 million), and water and wastewater systems (US\$4.2 million).

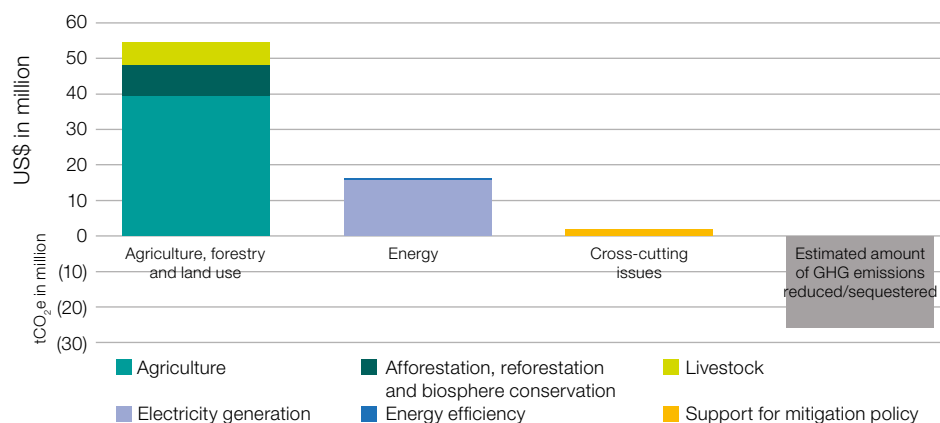
**Figure 2. IFAD climate change adaptation finance by MDB sectors and subsectors**



<sup>16</sup> For the purpose of preparing these figures, MDB adaptation sectors and subsectors are mapped at project level (not at activity level, as done for mitigation finance).

The US\$72.8 million that IFAD has programmed in mitigation finance to date has been directed to nine projects.<sup>17</sup> Figure 3 presents IFAD’s mitigation finance according to the categories and subcategories of the MDB methodology on tracking climate change mitigation finance.

**Figure 3. IFAD climate change mitigation finance by MDB category and subcategory**



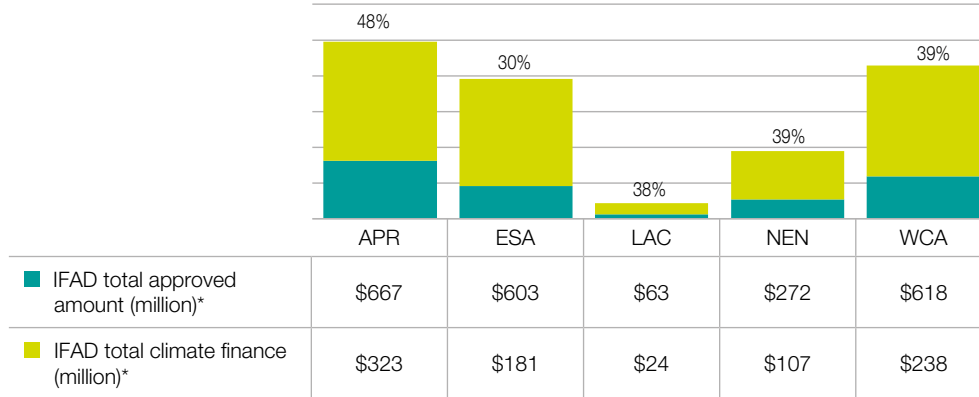
Mitigation investments are mapped at activity level against a positive list of eligible mitigation activities. The bulk of IFAD’s mitigation investments flowed to the agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) sector (US\$54.5 million). IFAD’s second-largest mitigation investment area was energy (US\$16.4 million). Support for national, subnational and local policies that promote mitigation action amounted to US\$1.9 million. The total estimated GHG reduction potential of IFAD projects, including mitigation finance, amounts to -25.8 million tonnes of GHG measured in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e) over 20 years, based on their aggregated EX-ACT analyses.

### Regional distribution

Figure 4 shows that most climate finance has been programmed in the Asia and the Pacific Region (APR) (US\$323 million) followed by WCA (US\$238 million), ESA (US\$181 million), Near East, North Africa and Europe (NEN) (US\$107 million) and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) (US\$24 million). LAC’s lower share is due to the comparatively lower volume of finance approved overall to date. However, climate finance investments represent a promising 38 per cent of the total approved in LAC, surpassing ESA’s investment in climate finance (30 per cent). Although WCA is the region where the most projects have been approved to date (23 projects), APR has the largest average share of climate finance per project (US\$23.1 million across 14 projects approved).

<sup>17</sup> IFAD only counts mitigation finance in projects that include an ex ante GHG assessment establishing the emissions reduction potential of the investment. Any adaptation investment with the potential for mitigation co-benefits that remain unquantified is counted as adaptation finance, but is flagged for its mitigation potential. During implementation, a project may wish to pursue and quantify these mitigation co-benefits.

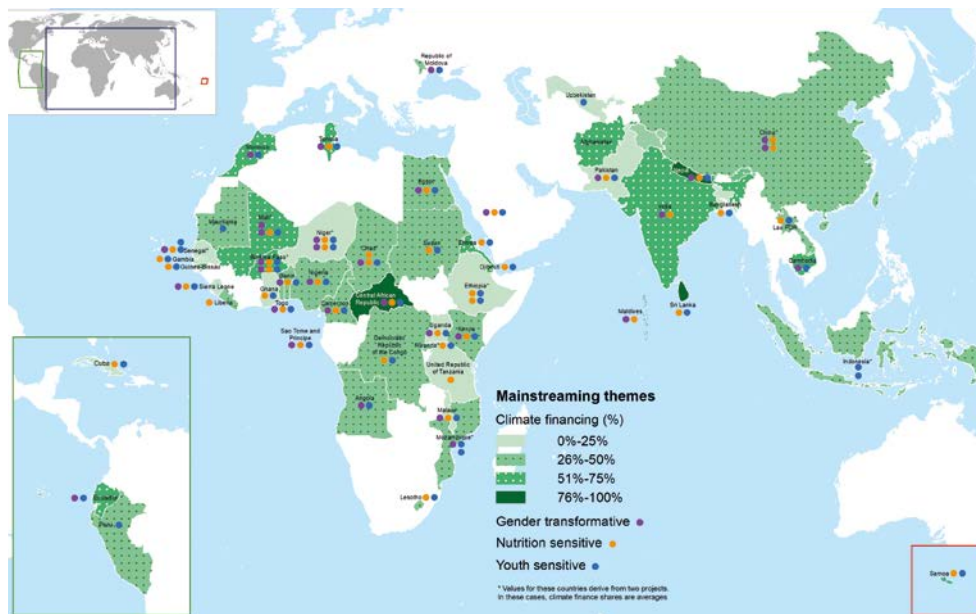
**Figure 4. IFAD total climate finance by region vs total volume of IFAD finance approved**



<sup>a</sup> Excluding additional financing below US\$25 million and emergency operations not screened for climate finance.

**Inclusive investments:** The benefits of climate financing directed to small-scale farmers are not restricted to climate change mitigation and adaptation. The activities and projects made possible through climate finance also support socially inclusive sustainable rural development that can meet the needs of young people, women and poor communities facing food and nutrition insecurity. IFAD climate investments also support the Fund’s social inclusion themes (gender, nutrition and youth). Figure 5 gives an indication of where climate financing is being directed and the social inclusion themes it contributes to.<sup>18</sup>

**Figure 5. Climate finance programming and social inclusion themes in 2019-2020 (as of December 2020)**



<sup>18</sup> Shading in figure 5 indicates that a project has been approved in the country in question in 2019-2020. Asterisks denote countries where two or more projects have been approved, and results have been aggregated.

### 3.2 Supplementary environment and climate finance

In its Strategy and Action Plan on Environment and Climate Change (2019-2025),<sup>19</sup> IFAD committed to mobilizing an extra US\$500 million in supplementary climate and environment finance by 2025. Of this, at least US\$200 million supplementary finance mobilization is targeted in IFAD11, ending in 2021. As of December 2020, IFAD11 had secured **US\$144.9 million** in supplementary climate finance. This represents an increase in financing of US\$101.5 million compared to resources mobilised in 2019 (table 2). This increase can be attributed to IFAD's increased experience and capacity to secure approvals from the GCF that has led to more ambitious and large IFAD designs, as evidenced by the GCF Board approval of US\$99.5 million for a project in Brazil.<sup>20</sup>

Building on this ambition in 2021, IFAD plans to materialise a healthy pipeline of projects targeting upwards of US\$200 million in resources from the AF, GEF and GCF. Dependent on the approval of these resources, IFAD is well on track to meet and exceed its IFAD11 target on supplementary climate finance.

**Table 2. Supplementary climate finance mobilized**

Year	Resources mobilized (US\$ in million)	Source	Number of countries
2019	43.4	GEF	6
2020	144.9	AF and GCF	5

Despite this success, no GEF CEO approvals were concluded in 2020. This can be explained by the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, which restricted IFAD's ability to deliver on full designs and led the GEF to authorize extensions for CEO endorsements. Despite this, IFAD did secure five GEF PIF approvals from the GEF Council and US\$500,914 in project preparation grants to fully design these projects. Consequently, IFAD has a healthy pipeline for GEF projects over 2021 and is likely to see an increase in mobilized resources from the GEF over the next year.

It is important to highlight the contribution that these projects make to other IFAD mainstreaming themes. Table 3 contains short descriptions of these projects and illustrates how these resources contribute to activities that support youth involvement, gender equity and increased food security.

<sup>19</sup> International Fund for Agricultural Development, *IFAD Strategy and Action Plan on Environment and Climate Change 2019-2025*, (October 2018), [www.ifad.org/en/-/ifad-strategy-and-action-plan-on-environment-and-climate-change-2019-2025](http://www.ifad.org/en/-/ifad-strategy-and-action-plan-on-environment-and-climate-change-2019-2025).

<sup>20</sup> Green Climate Fund, *Planting Climate Resilience in Rural Communities of the Northeast (PCRP)*, (November 2020), [www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp143](http://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp143).

**Table 3. Project approvals for the AF, GEF and GCF in 2020**

Adaptation Fund	
<p><b>NEN: Tunisia</b> US\$9,997,190 grant</p>	<p><b>Economic, social and solidarity insertion for resilience in the Governorate of Kairouan (IESS-Adapt)</b></p> <p>The <b>IESS-Adapt</b> project mainstreams sustainable <b>environmental management</b> and <b>climate change adaptation</b> into the IFAD IESS project. The IESS and IESS-Adapt projects upscale and build upon a previous US\$7.8 million project by the African Development Bank: the Kairouan Integrated Agricultural Development Project (IADP).</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Increase the social, economic and climatic resilience of the poorest households in the Kairouan hills with a particular focus on women and youth. Focuses <b>on reducing water extraction losses</b>, increasing ground water replenishment and increasing the ability to monitor water table levels.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 9,600 households.</p>
<p><b>WCA: Liberia</b> US\$9,592,082 grant</p>	<p><b>Building climate resilience in Liberia’s cocoa and rice sectors</b></p> <p><b>Objective:</b> This project will implement a set of concrete <b>adaptation options</b> to address key climate vulnerabilities in <b>agriculture and water resource management</b> in the rice and cocoa value chain, focusing on enhancing the productive capacity, the technical skills and knowledge base of small-scale cocoa and rice farmers in climate-smart agriculture production, and increasing the production of climate-resilient cocoa and rice seeds. The project will work to provide alternative livelihoods in agriculture (e.g. <b>processing and marketing</b>) for youth and women. It will also strengthen the institutional capacities of government entities, including the Liberia Agricultural Commodity Regulatory Authority (LACRA), the Cooperative Development Agency (CDA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA).</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 20,000 small-scale rice and cocoa producers and 5,000 producers from other enterprises. The project will indirectly benefit 150,000 people along the cocoa and rice value chain.</p>
<p><b>WCA: Cameroon</b> US\$9,982,000 grant</p>	<p><b>Increasing local communities’ resilience to climate change through youth entrepreneurship and integrated natural resources management in Cameroon</b></p> <p><b>Objective:</b> This project will build upon synergies and develop a partnership with the IFAD-supported project <i>Le Programme de promotion de l’entreprenariat agropastoral des jeunes</i> [Youth Agropastoral Entrepreneurship Promotion Programme] (PEA-Jeunes), which is supporting young people in creating and managing successful <b>agropastoral businesses</b> and working to build a policy, organizational and institutional framework that is conducive to youth-centred agropastoral ventures.</p> <p>The AF project will increase the <b>climate resilience</b> of communities on the outskirts of the Waza, Benoué and Kimbi-Fungom national parks through climate-smart agricultural practices, integrated <b>natural resource management</b> and increased access to <b>advisory services</b>. It will develop climate-proofed institutional frameworks and local development plans; strengthen environmental monitoring and increase the local knowledge of the status and vulnerability of local ecosystems; and promote the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems to create opportunities for green jobs and more resilient livelihoods, particularly for youth and women.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 8,800 rural households.</p>

Table 3. *continued*

Green Climate Fund	
<p><b>WCA: Burundi</b> US\$10,844,033 grant</p>	<p><b>Climate proofing food production investments in Imbo and Moso basins in Burundi</b></p> <p><b>Objective:</b> The goal of the project is to increase the <b>climate resilience</b> and improve food security of communities in the selected watersheds and basins, where climate change is leading to particularly high <b>flood and drought risk</b>. The project will work to increase agricultural productivity through the adoption of better <b>agroecosystem management practices for conserving soil and moisture</b>. It will support farmers in reforesting cleared lands, curbing soil erosion, improving soil fertility, enhancing <b>water management</b> and reducing wood consumption for household energy needs.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 573,540 direct and indirect beneficiaries.</p>
<p><b>LAC: Brazil</b> US\$104,475,000, including a US\$65,000,000 loan</p>	<p><b>Planting climate resilience in rural communities in Northeast Brazil (PCRP)</b></p> <p><b>Objective:</b> The project will transform family farmers' production systems in the semi-arid Northeast Brazil, an area that has experienced periodic droughts and chronic problems related to water scarcity. The states in this region are home to the poorest communities in the country.</p> <p>The PCRP project will lead to a shift towards climate-resilient agricultural production by implementing diversified <b>agroforestry</b> systems that increase local water availability. Complementing and reinforcing these activities will be options <b>for improving water access</b>, such as rainwater harvest and storage. Knowledge management, policy dialogue, communication, and monitoring and evaluation activities will help to ensure the investments in <b>climate-resilient agricultural production</b> can become sustainable and scaled up to other states in the region and other dryland areas.</p> <p>This is the largest IFAD-GCF project in LAC. Out of all projects in the region, it has the highest percentage of climate finance assigned and the second largest mitigation target.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> One million direct and indirect beneficiaries.</p>
Global Environment Facility	
No CEO endorsements in 2020.	
<b>Five PIFs approved by GEF Council:</b>	
<p><b>ESA: Kenya</b> US\$2,980,000</p>	Eldoret-Iten water funds for tropical water towers conservation
<p><b>ESA: Lesotho</b> US\$4,000,000</p>	Regeneration of Livelihoods and Landscapes (ROLL) project
<p><b>ESA: Sudan</b> US\$2,190,000</p>	Sustainable Natural Resource and Livelihood Adaptive Programme (SNRLAP)
<p><b>WCA: The Gambia</b> US\$5,300,000</p>	Integrated Landscape Management Gambia (INLAMAG) project
<p><b>WCA: Sao Tome and Principe</b> US\$4,000,000</p>	Improving biodiversity mainstreaming in the agroforestry and fishery sectors in Sao Tome and Principe

### 3.3 Global Environment Facility project implementation progress

The GEF portfolio in the period 2019-2020 consists of 25 projects implemented in 19 different countries.

**Table 4. Regional breakdown of GEF projects**

Region	Number of projects
APR	2
ESA	7
LAC	2
NEN	5
WCA	3

Harmonizing indicators and reporting is a priority. IFAD is making progress in this area for environment and climate change supplementary funding. With GEF funded projects, country teams have reported in a manner that is most relevant to their interventions. These results are undergoing an in-depth aggregation process to accurately reflect the combined results across the portfolio.

**Table 5. Examples of cumulative progress made towards reaching GEF7 core indicators**

Projects	GEF core indicators			
	Area of land restored (in ha)	Area of landscapes under improved practices (in ha)	Total GHG emissions mitigated (direct + indirect) in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment (% female)
<b>Sudan</b> Integrated carbon sequestration project	14,911.20	1,785.0	190,863	14,612 of which 10,394 are women (71%)
<b>Burkina Faso</b> Sub-programme of the Northern Region – under partnership programme for sustainable land management	9,026.50	4,511.5	735,387	3,134 of which 2,411 are women (77%)
<b>Indonesia</b> Sustainable management of peatland ecosystems in Indonesia (SMPEI)	385,401.79	2,185.5	95 million	203,366 of which 101,683 are women (50%)

### **Trends across the GEF portfolio**

The 25 projects under implementation reflect a tendency across the GEF portfolio to increase flexibility in design and accommodate the changes in context. When flexibility was possible, challenges were overcome and led to positive outcomes. In the case of the Sudan Livestock Marketing and Resilience Programme (LMRP), for example, community action plans were replaced by climate resilience community village plans to adapt to and accommodate the circumstances.

Although the GEF portfolio reported largely positive results in 2020, there is a risk of underestimating the benefits generated. Many projects have achieved goals that are not reflected in their indicators but have undoubtedly improved livelihoods and the environment, and generated long-term institutional changes. For example, in Indonesia, the project developed a Peatland Ecosystem Quality index (IKEG [Indeks Kualitas Ekosistem Gambut]) as a standard index to be used nationally and institutionally. Although this index will not generate immediate results, its establishment allows for monitoring and adaptation of implementation activities. This has made the project both more effective and more efficient through circular information flows. Similarly, in Georgia, draft laws on soil protection and windbreaks are being promoted at the parliamentary level, which has the potential of encouraging long-term behavioural changes.

### **Gender**

All 25 GEF projects under implementation extensively report on gender mainstreaming and gender consideration within the project activities as a cross-cutting issue and demonstrate the efforts being undertaken to ensure female participation and representation in project activities.

### **Biodiversity**

Land restoration helps to restore biodiversity, revitalize local communities and contributes to climate change mitigation through the creation of carbon sinks. Of the 25 projects under implementation, 17 directly report on the hectares of land restored or hectares of land under improved practices (or both).

### **Partnerships and collaboration**

Developing partnerships plays a key role in ensuring the sustainability of the project and the continuation of the benefits after the project closed. All 25 GEF funded projects under implementation report positive progress in terms of partnerships created (e.g. in Burkina Faso with the Centre National des Semences Forestières), partnerships strengthened and partnerships initiated (e.g. between farmers and service providers in Georgia). Partnerships not only encourage national ownership and accountability, but also serve to attract financing. This is the case for some projects in the GEF portfolio. For example, in Peru, resources and synergies have been leveraged through funds from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

When partnerships were not clearly established and coordinated, project activities were delayed. In Malawi, for example, one of the main challenges was the collaboration with national level stakeholders (National Water Resources Authority (NWRA)), which led to delays in operationalization.



### Box 5. Results of the Resilient Food Systems programme



IFAD is the lead agency managing the GEF-funded Resilient Food Systems programme, which is being implemented in 12 countries in the dryland regions of sub-Saharan Africa where the threat of environmental degradation and climate change is a major constraint to food production. The programme goal is to bring 2.1 million ha of land under integrated and sustainable land management for food security, and 1.1 million ha under improved production systems. The programme is intended to reach 2 million beneficiaries and avoid or sequester 59 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e in emissions. Its key achievements are highlighted in its 2020 Annual Report.

### Conclusion

IFAD is committed to raising awareness about the unacceptably low amount of international climate investment that is being targeted to small-scale farmers and rural communities, and is working to address this inequality, both through its own financing and through partnerships. The Fund's targets for investments in support of climate action have been met, both in terms of the investments made through the PoLG and the supplemental financing that has been obtained from external sources. This financing also supports the Fund's social inclusion themes related to gender, nutrition and youth.

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21 World Agroforestry (ICRAF), *Resilient Food Systems: Programme highlights*, (2020), [www.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs\\_annual-report-2020.pdf](http://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_annual-report-2020.pdf).



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## Chapter 4: Delivering benefits

### Key points

- IFAD uses a six-tiered scale for rating performance to assess its projects at supervision and completion in a number of different areas, including ACC and environmental and natural resource management (ENRM).
- Considering the results from 2019 and 2020 together (the two concluded years of IFAD11), the target of 85 per cent of projects completing in IFAD11 obtaining a rating 4 or higher on ACC has been slightly exceeded, and the IFAD11 target of 90 per cent of projects completing in IFAD11 rating 4 or higher has been met.
- ASAP, IFAD's flagship programme for channelling climate and environmental finance to small-scale farmers, consists of 42 projects implemented in 41 countries.
- As of April 2021, the cumulative disbursement for ASAP1 is approximately US\$205 million of US\$316 million for 41 projects. For many ASAP results indicators, the percentage of aggregated results achieved against targets are higher (sometimes much higher) than the average rate of disbursement per project.
- At the end of 2020, IFAD, in cooperation with FAO, had carried out carbon balance analysis for 20 IFAD projects using EX-ACT. The total estimated GHG reduction potential of these projects amounts to 42.8 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e over 20 years, based on their aggregated EX-ACT analyses.

The ultimate goal of mainstreaming climate change into country strategies and projects, as well as mobilizing increased levels of climate finance, is to improve the lives of small-scale farmers and rural communities by making them more resilient to the impacts of

climate change, environmental degradation and other shocks and by supporting them in a sustainable low-emission development pathway.

This chapter presents monitoring and evaluation results of climate action in IFAD projects. It provides a summary of:

- The 2020 performance ratings of 158 active and 18 completed IFAD projects drawn from the IFAD Operational Results Management System (ORMS)
- The progress that 42 ASAP projects have made this year towards reaching the cumulative targets laid out in ASAP's portfolio-level results management framework
- The findings of EX-ACT analyses on the carbon balance of 20 IFAD projects at various stages of implementation (design, implementation and completion)
- The results of an innovative study that integrates climate data into impact assessments in Chad and Rwanda.

#### 4.1 IFAD performance ratings

Performance ratings are an integral part of all IFAD annual supervision reports and must be submitted for all projects that have been under implementation for more than six months. IFAD uses ORMS to facilitate reporting on projects outputs and outcomes. Using a six-tiered rating scale (from 1 as highly unsatisfactory up to 6 as highly satisfactory), performance ratings are assigned to IFAD projects at project supervision in a number of different areas, including ACC, ENRM and SECAP.<sup>22</sup> These ratings are also assigned at project completion.

##### Box 6. IFAD environment and climate performance ratings

**Adaptation to climate change:** The ACC rating assesses the progress and quality of implementation of a project's climate change adaptation interventions. These interventions aim to reduce the vulnerability of households, agroecosystems and natural systems to the current and expected impacts of climate change by maintaining or increasing climate resilience through increased ability to adapt to, or absorb, climate change stresses, shocks and variability and/or by helping to reduce exposure to them. The rating takes into account whether the adaptation measures are well articulated and targeted to build resilience to climate change in the near and medium terms.

**Environment and natural resource management:** The EBRM rating measures the positive or negative changes that take place in the natural resource base as a result of project interventions. The extent to which the project contributes to a reduction of harmful agricultural practices is also reviewed. The rating also assesses the extent to which high-standard environmental norms are being followed during project implementation or if the project has any negative impact on the environment.

**Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures:** This rating measures how social, environment and climate standards requirements (SECAP for projects approved since 2015, the environmental and social action plan if the project was approved prior to 2015 or other leading partner safeguard standards) are being applied during project implementation and the extent to which the investment has leveraged these requirements to enhance opportunities and reduce any potential adverse risks and impacts on local communities. This performance rating does not reflect the SECAP or equivalent risk category of the project, but instead captures the project's progress in implementing the SECAP or equivalent requirements established for it.

<sup>22</sup> For projects approved before 2015, instead of SECAP standards, the previous Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures (ESAP) standards are applied. In some cases, the standards of the project's leading partner are used.

Table 6 below summarizes the current status of ACC, ENRM and SECAP ratings for active and completed projects funded through IFAD's PoLG and ASAP, as well as with supplementary financing from the GEF.

**Table 6. IFAD projects in 2020: Environment and climate performance ratings<sup>23</sup>**  
(as of December 2020)

ACC ratings*	Blank**	1	2	3	4	5	6
Active portfolio (158 in 2020)	2 (1%)	0	0	16 (10%)	114 (73%)	24 (15%)	2 (1%)
Projects completed in 2020 (18 in 2020)	0	0	1 (6%)	2 (11%)	8 (44%)	7 (39%)	0
<i>ASAP portfolio</i> (31 in 2020) <sup>24</sup>	0	0	0	3 (10%)	21 (68%)	7 (23%)	0
<i>GEF portfolio</i> (13 in 2020)	0	0	0	1 (8%)	11 (85%)	1 (8%)	0
ENRM ratings*	Blank**	1	2	3	4	5	6
Active portfolio (158 in 2020)	12 (8%)	0	0	15 (9%)	96 (61%)	34 (21%)	1 (1%)
Projects completed in 2020 (18 in 2020)	0	0	0	2 (11%)	8 (44%)	8 (44%)	0
<i>ASAP portfolio</i> (31 in 2020)	0	0	0	3 (10%)	19 (61%)	9 (29%)	0
<i>GEF portfolio</i> (13 in 2020)	0	0	0	2 (15%)	7 (54%)	4 (31%)	0
SECAP ratings*	Blank**	1	2	3	4	5	6
Active portfolio (158 in 2020)	7 (5%)	0	0	16 (11%)	112 (74%)	23 (15%)	0
<i>ASAP portfolio</i> (31 in 2020)	0	0	0	4 (13%)	22 (71%)	5 (16%)	0
<i>GEF portfolio</i> (13 in 2020)	0	0	0	0	9 (69%)	4 (31%)	0

\*Rating values: 1 = Highly unsatisfactory  
2 = Unsatisfactory  
3 = Moderately unsatisfactory  
4 = Moderately satisfactory  
5 = Satisfactory  
6 = Highly satisfactory

*Italics* = A subset of the active portfolio

\*\*Blank = The number of projects not reporting against that specific rating

<sup>23</sup> Due to rounding, not all percentages may add up to 100 per cent when totalled across rows in table 6.

<sup>24</sup> Not included in table 6 is the one ASAP project that was completed in 2020, the National Climate Policy and Butana Integrated Rural Development Project (BIRDP) in Sudan, which received ACC and ENRM ratings of 5. BIRDP was accompanied by sister project Integrated Carbon Sequestration Project in Sudan (ICSP), which received supplemental financing from GEF. ICSP worked to increase the carbon stock and reduce net GHG emissions in the country and, at the same time, sustaining rural development in the BIRDP area. The results of an EX-ACT analyses of the carbon balance of BIRDP are provided section 3 of this chapter.

## Performance targets for IFAD's twelfth replenishment cycle (2022-2024):



- At least **90 per cent** of IFAD projects receive an ACC rating of 4 or higher **at completion** (increased from 85 per cent)
- At least **90 per cent** of IFAD projects receive an ENRM rating of 4 or higher at completion (existing target maintained).

As can be seen in table 6, 89 per cent of active projects received an ACC rating of 4 or higher in 2020 at supervision. Meanwhile, 83 per cent of the projects completing in 2020 received an ACC rating of 4 or higher. Considering 2019 and 2020 together (the two concluded years of IFAD11 to date), the target of 85 per cent of projects completing in IFAD11 rating 4 or higher on ACC has been slightly exceeded, at 87 per cent.

As regards the ENRM rating, 83 per cent of active projects received an ENRM rating of 4 or higher in 2020 at supervision. 88 per cent of projects completing in 2020 received an ENRM rating of 4 or higher, which falls only slightly short of the target level of 90 per cent. However, considering 2019 and 2020 together once more, the IFAD11 target of 90 per cent of projects completing in IFAD11 rating 4 or higher has been met.

### 4.2 Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme results

The ASAP portfolio consists of 42 projects implemented in 41 countries. ASAP1 was created with the approval of the IFAD Executive Board in 2012 and focuses on investments. ASAP2, which is implemented in parallel with ASAP1, was approved in 2017 in support of technical assistance. A regional breakdown of ASAP projects is presented in table 7.

**Table 7. Regional breakdown of ASAP projects**

Region	Number of projects
APR	6
ESA	11
LAC	5
NEN	9
WCA	11

With the majority of projects passing their mid-point and a number of them closing, IFAD commissioned a mid-term review of ASAP, which was released in December 2020 (box 7).

### Box 7. ASAP mid-term review

The ASAP mid-term review, prepared by Itad, assessed the extent to which the design and results of the programme to date supported farmers facing climate change.

The mid-term review found that:

- ASAP has made good progress in achieving its targets, given disbursements to date. Nearly all operational projects have introduced multiple “no regrets” changes that help with current climatic conditions and improve the environmental focus of the IFAD loan.
- There is evidence from four countries that farmers have used ASAP interventions to limit the negative effects of adverse weather events. This demonstrates that ASAP is supporting people to develop assets and capacities that are relevant to their ability to deal with future climate change.
- Participatory planning has proved valuable across the portfolio, and more than half of the ASAP projects successfully improve the governance systems for adaptation support.
- ASAP interventions have already been scaled up in at least 12 countries, and supervision reports identify many others with the potential for wider adoption.
- A quarter of the ASAP portfolio has the potential to avoid 15 million tonnes of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>e.
- Despite these positive outcomes so far, more should still be done to help smallholders specifically build up their ability to anticipate and adapt to transition between their current and future livelihood contexts by making informed decisions, taking, testing and adjusting their actions.
- Additionally, ASAP’s monitoring and evaluation should be further enhanced to better capture project results and outcomes, especially as regards beneficiaries’ resilience to climate shocks and stressors.
- ASAP projects vary in the extent to which they engage with gender norms, roles and relations, and support gender equality and women’s empowerment. This should be prioritized more consistently across the portfolio.

ASAP projects employ a range of activities that bode well for their sustainability. However, the level of attention given to formal and climate-appropriate exit strategies is mixed. In light of this review’s recommendations, IFAD has provided enhanced guidance for ASAP1 projects to improve their monitoring of resilience; to make ASAP’s outreach to women more visible; to organize occasions for knowledge transfer across projects; to enhance exit strategies and scaling-up processes; and to develop new services for adaptation, in particular, climate information services. IFAD has also embedded the lessons learned from this first phase in the design of the programme’s next iteration as ASAP+, which aims to maximize multiple wins across three dimensions: building adaptive capacity among small-scale producers; supporting the inclusion and empowerment of the most vulnerable; and simultaneously counteracting the main drivers of climate change.

The full ASAP mid-term review is available at: [www.ifad.org/en/web/knowledge/publication/asset/42435186](http://www.ifad.org/en/web/knowledge/publication/asset/42435186).

As of April 2021, the cumulative disbursement for ASAP1 is approximately US\$205 million of US\$316 million for 41 projects. Disbursements between May 2020-April 2021 amounted to US\$35 million for 41 ongoing or completed projects. In this period, the average project disbursement rate was 65 per cent. Eighteen projects had disbursed over 80 per cent in this period: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Chad, Djibouti, The Gambia, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Rwanda, Sudan (Butana Integrated Rural Development Project [BIRDPI]), Tajikistan and Viet Nam.

The results presented in table 8 show that for many of the indicators, the percentage of aggregated results achieved against targets are higher (sometimes much higher) than the average rate of disbursement per project.<sup>25</sup> As individual project disbursements continue to increase across the ASAP portfolio, increases in the cumulative results are also expected, especially in cases where the achievement of a particular target is reliant on the performance of a small number of key projects. It is important to note that not all ASAP projects report against every ASAP indicator, as they were invited to select the indicators most relevant to their interventions.



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25 The ASAP results presented in this section are also summarized in the Report on IFAD's Development Effectiveness (RIDE), which is the main instrument used to report annually on the Fund's operational and institutional performance. The complete list of ASAP projects in 2020 is included in Annex VII of the 2021 RIDE, which is available at: <https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/133/docs/EB-2021-133-R-9.pdf>.

**Table 8. Progress made towards reaching ASAP targets**

ASAP results hierarchy	Portfolio results indicators	Programmed at design	Results from the RIDE 2020	Results achieved to date	Percentage achieved
<b>Goal:</b> Poor smallholder farmers are more resilient to climate change	1. No. of poor smallholder household members whose climate resilience has been increased	6,795,088 people	4,899,571 people	6,029,708 people	89%
<b>Purpose:</b> Multiple benefit adaptation approaches for poor smallholder farmers are scaled up	2. Leverage ratio of ASAP grants versus non-ASAP financing	1:7.5	1:7.9	1:7.9	105%
	3. No. of tonnes of GHG emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> e) avoided and/or sequestered	80 million tCO <sub>2</sub> e over 20 years (2012 target)	10.4 million tonnes over 20 years	60 million tCO <sub>2</sub> e over 20 years <sup>26</sup>	n/a
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Improved land management and gender sensitive climate-resilient agricultural practices and technologies	4. Hectares of land managed under climate-resilient practices	1,858,396 ha	888,669 ha	1,075,622 ha	58%
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Increased availability of water and efficiency of water use for smallholder agriculture production and processing	5a. No. of production and processing facilities with increased water availability	4,443 facilities	3,022 facilities	3,405 facilities	77%
	5b. No. of households	288,858 households	105,015 households	284,696 households	99%
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Increased human capacity to manage short-term and long-term climate risks and reduce losses from weather-related disasters	6a. No. of individuals (men and women) engaged in climate risk management, ENRM or disaster risk reduction activities	1,726,889 people	1,347,286 people	1,447,164 people	84%
	6b. No. of community groups	25,592 groups	13,770 groups	14,284 groups	56%
<b>Outcome 4:</b> Rural infrastructure made climate-resilient	7a. US\$ value of new or existing rural infrastructure made climate-resilient	US\$132,756,000	US\$26,649,000	US\$71,707,000	54%
	7b. No. of km of road	543 km	409 km	465 km	86%
<b>Outcome 5:</b> Knowledge on climate-smart smallholder agriculture documented and disseminated	8. No. of international and country dialogues on climate issues where ASAP-supported projects or project partners make an active contribution	30 dialogues	19 dialogues	21 dialogues	70%

<sup>26</sup> An assessment of the mitigation co-benefits of the ASAP1 portfolio results to date, comprising 10 completed EX-ACT analyses for ongoing and completed ASAP projects (approximately 25 per cent of the ASAP portfolio), showed a potential of 15 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e over a 20 years time horizon. This sample has been extrapolated to provide a portfolio estimate of 60 million tonnes over 20 years.



Indicator 7 (US\$ value of new or existing rural infrastructure made climate-resilient) is measured in either kilometres of roads or in the value of rural infrastructure climate-proofed. In most cases, communities and local governments used participatory approaches to decide on the location and nature of that infrastructure. Joint decision-making was also useful for raising awareness on climate change. Access to water was the top priority in most countries. This indicator has seen an increase in targeting of almost US\$30 million and an increase in results of US\$45 million. For kilometres of roads, the target has seen a decrease of 215 km to 543 km. However, results have increased by 56 km to 465 km in the reporting period. Main achievements against this result include the protection of irrigation schemes through a landscape approach, climate-smart storage facilities and climate-proofed roads.

Another salient data point from the table is the large increase of people engaged in climate risk management, ENRM or disaster risk reduction activities (indicator 6a). This increase is primarily due to previous underreporting. A gap analysis of the ASAP logical frameworks carried out in 2020 found that for the groups that were counted (indicator 6b), there was not always data on the number of individuals in the groups. Disaggregated data were severely lagging. This reporting gap has been rectified, with all individuals within the community groups now being captured.

As regards indicator 4 (Hectares of land under climate-resilient practices), the current aggregated portfolio target of 1.9 million ha has slightly decreased compared to the target of 2.1 million ha reported in the 2020 Report on IFAD's Development Effectiveness (RIDE). It is expected that this reduction will be offset when the ASAP financing that is being redistributed due to partial project cancellations is committed. Nevertheless, results have increased from almost 900,000 ha last year to 1.1 million ha. Activities contributing to these results feature a range of nature-based solutions that also enhance agrobiodiversity. They include shade trees in agroforestry systems, mangrove restoration and planting pastoral lands with native tree and grass species. Two projects contributed significantly to the increase through activities related to agroforestry: assisted natural regeneration in Niger and sustainable pasture management in Lesotho.

### ASAP and food security

The preliminary findings of an IFAD-commissioned study of how ASAP is addressing food insecurity show that ASAP has been active in areas of Africa where food insecurity levels have reached the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) crisis phase during at least one semester over the last three years.

ASAP projects have addressed all the dimensions of food security: food availability, food access, food utilization and food stability.

**Availability:** By improving yields through the promotion of climate-resilient farming options, including nature-based solutions, ASAP projects have resulted in impressive increases in yield for cereals and vegetables. In Chad and Niger, yields have nearly doubled (from 500 kg to 1 tonne per ha) for sorghum and millet after soil restoration activities in ASAP areas. Through the adoption of drought-tolerant varieties, cassava yields have increased from 6 to 20 tonnes per ha in Mozambique; and in Uganda, from 10 to 40 tonnes. In Bhutan, vegetable yields tripled through the adoption of no-tillage practices.

**Accessibility:** In Benin, Bolivia, Chad, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mozambique and Niger, ASAP projects have increased small-scale farming households' access to food by improving incomes during the lean season through the cultivation of higher-value crops,

such as vegetables. Where ASAP projects support innovative farming systems that improve the quality (e.g. coffee in Nicaragua), they have also contributed to increasing the prices obtained by farmers for specific commodities.

**Utilization:** A diverse diet of nutritious foods is a fundamental element of food utilization, and ASAP promotes several activities at the nexus between climate change and nutrition. One of the major impacts in this area results from the promotion of value chains that support dietary diversification, such as vegetables in many countries, red meat in Mozambique and fish in Bangladesh, Djibouti and Viet Nam. In the areas where that have been implemented, ASAP projects have contributed to lowering the prevalence of child malnutrition: from 39 to 33 per cent in Mali; from 52 to 46 per cent in Niger; and from 44 to 33 per cent in Lao People's Democratic Republic.

**Stability:** The stability of food security is strengthened through investments in climate-proofed infrastructure, which can protect harvests and ensure year-round access to markets. ASAP projects have made storage and market places better adapted to climate extremes (Bangladesh and Rwanda), stabilized feeder roads through increased vegetation (Bangladesh) and protected irrigation canals from landslides (Nepal).

### ASAP and youth

To date, 25 ASAP projects, chosen at random, have been analysed to determine the degree to which they are youth-sensitive and youth-aware. Fourteen of these projects were classified as youth-sensitive (i.e. generate long-term youth employment and/or entrepreneurship opportunities by addressing context-specific challenges and potential of youth). Examples of youth-sensitive activities carried out by ASAP can be found in Nicaragua where a Land Fund (Fondo de Tierras) gives young people access to flexible credit and technical support. Another example is in Uganda, where the ASAP project targets young heads of households and provides them with opportunities to join the livelihood and production activities in the community that will improve food security and, for an increasingly large share, increase their net income from crop production. The other 11 projects were classified as youth-aware (i.e. projects are aware of the challenges and opportunities of youth but have fewer elements specifically geared to them than youth-sensitive projects).

### 4.3 Carbon balance analysis of IFAD projects

The ASAP results indicator 3 (number of tonnes of GHG emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>e) avoided and/or sequestered) is also included in the results framework in IFAD's Strategy and Action Plan on Environment and Climate Change. Consequently, with financing from ASAP2, EX-ACT analyses have been carried out not only for ASAP projects, but also for projects financed through IFAD's PoLG and projects that have received supplemental finance. At the end of 2020, IFAD, in cooperation with FAO, had carried out carbon balance analysis for 20 IFAD projects using EX-ACT.

### Box 8. What is the carbon balance?

The carbon balance is defined as the net balance from all GHGs that are emitted or sequestered as a result of project implementation, expressed in tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e. The carbon balance refers to the difference that a project makes as compared with a “business as usual” scenario, resulting from the adoption of alternative land management options. It is important to keep in mind EX-ACT calculates the carbon balance over a period of 20 years.

The projects that have been analysed using EX-ACT cover:

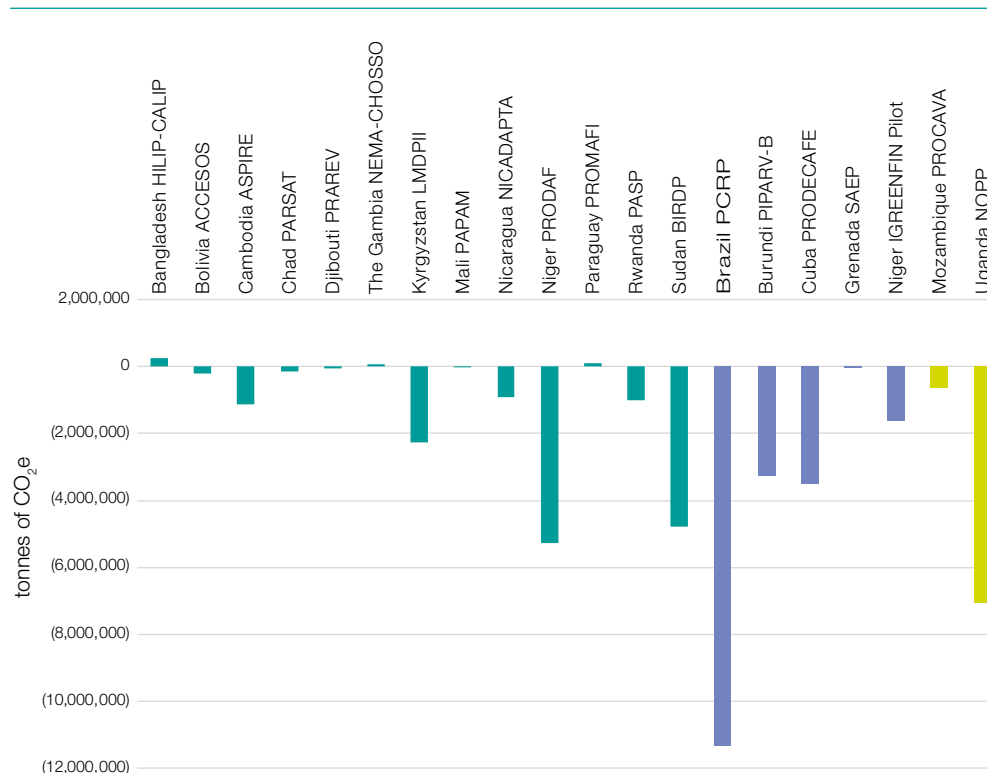
- 13 ASAP projects in:
  - Bangladesh – Haor Infrastructure and Livelihood Improvement Project – Climate Adaptation and Livelihood Protection (HILIP-CALIP)
  - Plurinational State of Bolivia – Economic Inclusion Programme for Families and Rural Communities in the Territory of Plurinational State of Bolivia (ACCESOS)
  - Cambodia – Agricultural Services Programme for Innovation, Resilience and Extension (ASPIRE)
  - Chad – Project to Improve the Resilience of Agricultural Systems (PARSAT)
  - Djibouti – Programme to Reduce Vulnerability in Coastal Fishing Areas (PRAREV)
  - The Gambia – National Agricultural Land and Water Management Development Project (NEMA-CHOSSO)
  - Kyrgyzstan – Livestock and Market Development Programme II (LMDP II)
  - Mali – Fostering Agricultural Productivity Project (PAPAM)
  - Nicaragua – Adapting to Markets and Climate Change Project (NICADAPTA)
  - Niger – Family Farming Development Programme (ProDAF)
  - Paraguay – Project for Improved Family and Indigenous Production in Northeast Paraguay (PROMAFI)
  - Rwanda – Climate-Resilient Post-Harvest and Agribusiness Support Project (PASP)
  - Sudan – BIRDP
- 5 projects made possible through supplemental financing from GCF and AF:
  - Brazil – Planting Climate Resilience in Rural Communities of the North-east Project (PCRP)
  - Burundi – Rural Development: Agricultural Production Intensification and Vulnerability Reduction Project (PIPARV-B)
  - Cuba – Agroforestry Cooperative Development Project (PRODECAFE)
  - Grenada – Climate-Smart Agriculture and Rural Enterprise Programme (SAEP)
  - Niger – Inclusive Green Financing for Climate Resilient and Low Emission Smallholder Agriculture (IGREENFIN Pilot)
- 2 projects financed through IFAD’s PoLG:<sup>27</sup>
  - Mozambique – Inclusive Agrifood Value Chain Development Programme (PROCAVA)
  - Uganda – National Oil Palm Project (NOPP).

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<sup>27</sup> To note, RIDE 2021 reports on the projected GHG reductions of four PoLG projects approved in 2020. Only two of these GHG assessments were not yet available at the time of producing this analysis.

Figure 6 shows the carbon balance by project over a 20-year lifespan.

**Figure 6. Total carbon balance by project**

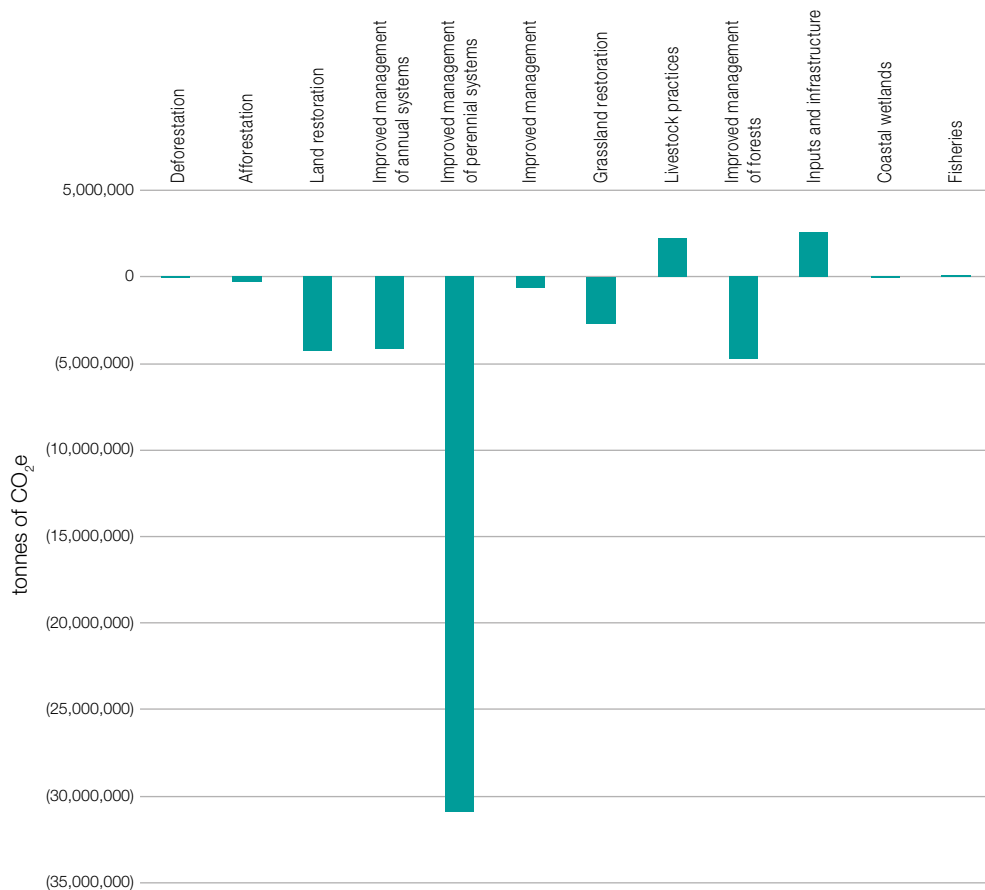


The total estimated GHG reduction potential of these projects amounts to 42.8 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e over 20 years, based on their aggregated EX-ACT analyses. Considered in groups, the 13 ASAP projects (green bars) are estimated to reduce and sequester 15.4 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e; the 5 projects financed with supplemental funding from the GCF and AF (blue bars) will sequester 19.7 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e; and the two IFAD11 projects (yellow bars) will sequester 7.7 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e.

Three projects have a mildly positive carbon balance. In Paraguay, the factors that lead to a positive carbon balance are the increase in the number of cattle and the use of fertilizers and pesticides. Road construction in Bangladesh and tidal and lowland rice irrigation systems in The Gambia contributed to the overall positive carbon balance for the projects. Other factors that minimize the overall carbon abatement in projects include the intensification in the use of inputs, particularly synthetic fertilizers (e.g. in Nicaragua), and the increase in the use of machinery powered by fossil fuels (e.g. fishing boats in Djibouti).

An analysis of the carbon balance of the 20 projects by activity type (figure 7) reveals that most of the mitigation benefits lie in improved management of perennial systems, followed by improved forest management, land restoration, improved annual crop management and grassland restoration.

**Figure 7. Carbon balance of 20 projects by activity**



Agroforestry, a practice that falls under the classification “improved management of perennial systems”, has proven to be an important mitigation strategy across all projects. The GCF project in Brazil, which accounts for more than 11 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e, achieves this result largely due to sylvopasture and alley cropping, which is calculated to sequester more than 9 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e. The IFAD11 project Uganda NOPP stands out for the significant contribution it has made to climate change mitigation. It is estimated that it will sequester more than 7 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e, primarily by promoting agroforestry systems in the Kalangala District in the country’s Central Region. The shaded perennial-crop systems for coffee and cacao in the AF project in Cuba are estimated to sequester almost 4 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e. Agroforestry activities in Burundi, Nicaragua, Niger (IGREENFIN Pilot) and Sudan also made contributions to climate change mitigation.

The activities grouped under “improved management of annual systems” include improved agronomic practices and innovative farming packages for rice, maize, cassava and other crops in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Cambodia, Chad, Grenada, Mozambique, Niger and Rwanda. In Kyrgyzstan, carbon sinks (more than 2 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e) are created by improving winter and spring pastures and adopting controlled grazing.

As indicated earlier, IFAD country strategies are formulated to be in line with the aspirations each country expresses in its NDCs. By applying EX-ACT at the design,

implementation and completion phases of projects, a comparison can be made between the mitigation goals set out in a country's NDCs and the contribution an IFAD project makes in reaching these goals. A closer look at the findings of the EX-ACT analyses from the projects in Niger (ProDAF) and Sudan (BIRDP) allows to trace back the pathway from national strategies to the design of project activities and to the contribution of such activities to carbon sequestration once implemented in the field.

## Niger

In its intended nationally determined contribution (INDC),<sup>28</sup> Niger estimates its GHG emissions from the AFOLU sector to be about 31 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e – about 2.8 tonnes per inhabitant.<sup>29</sup> This represents only 0.061 per cent of the world's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and, as a non-Annex I Party to UNFCCC, Niger has no quantifiable obligations with respect to mitigation. Nevertheless, Niger has stated its intention to limit its emissions to 2.1 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e per inhabitant by 2030.

To achieve this mitigation goal and, at the same time, enhance the adaptation of livelihoods to the impacts of climate change, the country has made commitments in its INDCs to take action in the AFOLU sector. There are a number of ways ProDAF has contributed to reaching these commitments. For example, ProDAF has supported assisted natural regeneration (e.g. the plantation of grass and trees for dune fixation and soil improvement) over 193,425 ha, which represents 17.6 per cent of the INDC target of 1,100,000 ha of land under assisted natural regeneration. Other ProDAF activities that have supported Niger's mitigation and adaptation goals in the AFOLU sector include: the conversion of over 2,500 ha of degraded land into grasslands by replacing invasive species with native grasses; the conversion of 400 ha of degraded land into a hedgerow agroforestry system; and the enhancement of over 13,270 ha of land used for annual crops through improved manure application, better agronomic practices, more effective water management, no till cultivation and soil nutrient management.

Figure 8 shows how different activities contribute to the project's overall carbon sequestration. These practices altogether contribute to sequestering 5.3 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e, which represents around 32.3 per cent of Niger's mitigation ambition.<sup>30</sup>

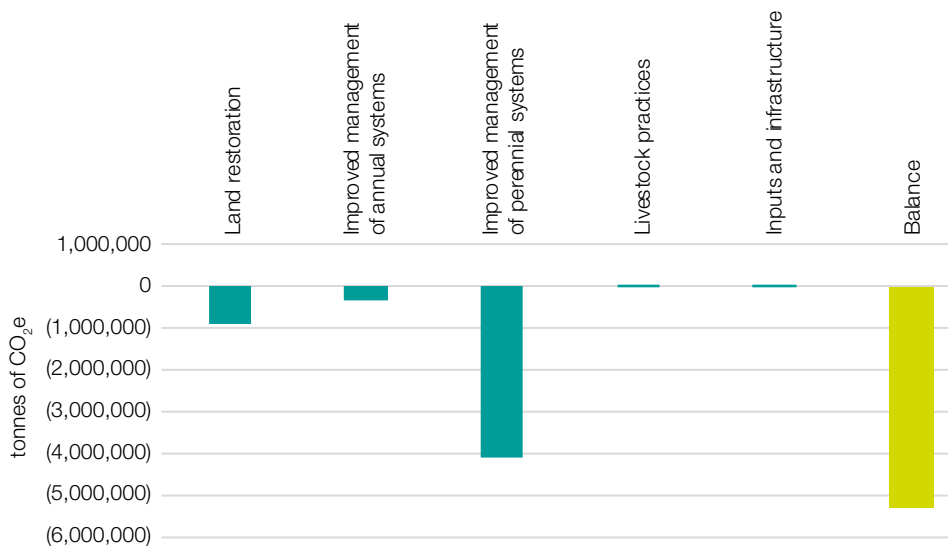
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28 Republic of Niger, *Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) of Niger*, (September 2015), [www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Niger%20First/Niger-INDC-final\\_Eng.pdf](http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Niger%20First/Niger-INDC-final_Eng.pdf).

29 As of 2000, the reference year of the country's Second National Communication.

30 This figure considers the INDC's baseline of 2.8 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e per inhabitant in 2000, a target of 2.1 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e per inhabitant by 2030 and a population of 23,310,715 people as of 2019 (World Bank).

**Figure 8. Carbon balance of the ProDAF project in Niger by activity**



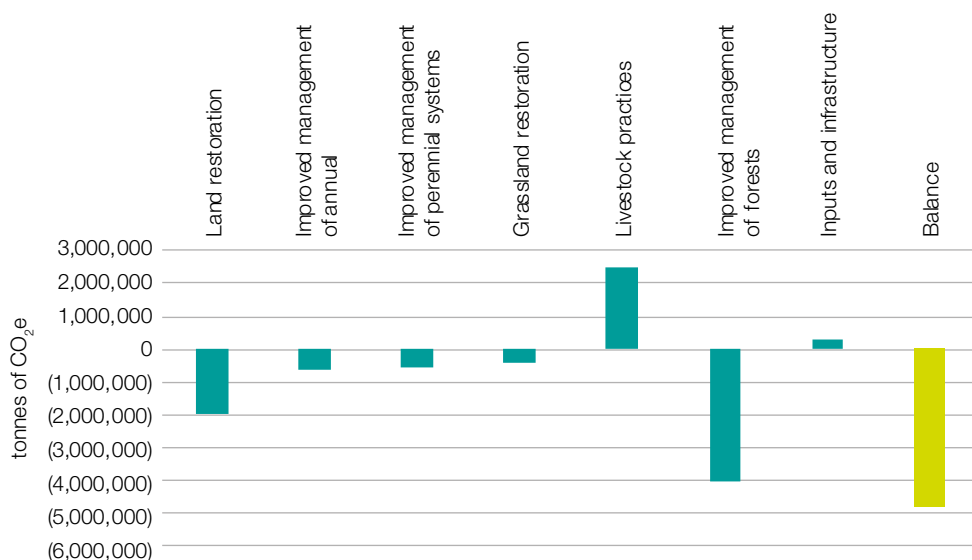
### Sudan

In its INDC, Sudan expressed its intention to pursue low carbon development interventions in three sectors: energy, forestry and waste.<sup>31</sup> The country's annual deforestation rate is estimated at 2.2 per cent of the total land area and is largely driven by mismanagement of agricultural lands and forestland. To meet the national climate action objectives in the forestry sector, the National REDD+ strategy<sup>32</sup> promotes the use of sustainable charcoal, firewood efficiency, increased Gum Arabic production, forest conservation and sustainable forest management, reforestation and more balanced livestock production. In line with these national climate policies for the forestry sector, BIRD P has focused on improving the management of forests over an area of 41,570 ha, which represents about 5 per cent of the national yearly target. These improvements in forest management have sequestered 4 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e. As shown in figure 9, cropland restoration sequesters the second highest amount of CO<sub>2</sub>e, at almost 2 million tonnes. Cropland restoration mainly consists in the conversion of degraded land into annual croplands through guar plantations (4,817 ha), jubraka agroforestry systems (112 ha) and terrace improvements (42,620 ha).

31 Republic of Sudan, *Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)*, (2017), [www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Sudan%20First/28Oct15-Sudan%20INDC.pdf](http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Sudan%20First/28Oct15-Sudan%20INDC.pdf).

32 REDD+ refers to "reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries."

**Figure 9. Carbon balance of the BIRDP in Sudan by activity**



#### 4.4 Integrating climate data into impact assessments

IFAD is committed to conducting impact assessments on 15 per cent of its project portfolio to evaluate whether observed changes in outcomes among project target groups can be attributed to development projects. In 2020, ASAP2 funding was used to augment the impact assessments conducted by IFAD’s Research and Impact Assessment division for two projects: Project for Rural Income Through Exports (PRICE) in Rwanda and the Rural Development Support Programme in Guéra (PADER-G) in Chad.<sup>33</sup> The ASAP studies gathered data from geographic information systems and household and community surveys to identify the impacts of weather shocks and longer-term climate conditions on the beneficiaries of these two IFAD projects.<sup>34</sup>

In Rwanda, the main objective of PRICE was to achieve sustainable increases in farmers’ net returns from coffee production by increasing high quality coffee production and increasing participation in, and revenue from, export-driven value chains.

In Chad, PADER-G, which focused on a grain-growing region in Chad, was designed to reduce food insecurity by building cereal banks and training staff in operations and management.

Neither project had an explicit goal of increasing climate resilience, but both projects had activities and outputs that could build resilience. For instance, PRICE beneficiaries became more integrated into value chains and gained greater access to financial mechanisms, which can reduce production losses caused by climate shocks, and PADER-G beneficiaries received increased access to effective grain storage, which can help to reduce fluctuations in grain supply and prices resulting from climate extremes.

<sup>33</sup> The impact assessments for PRICE in Rwanda and the PADER-G in Chad, as well as 13 other IFAD impact assessments carried out between 2019 and 2021, are accessible from the IFAD Impact Assessment webpage: [www.ifad.org/en/impact-assessment](http://www.ifad.org/en/impact-assessment).

<sup>34</sup> Working papers on the climate analysis for PRICE and PADER-G are forthcoming in IFAD research series.



The weather data in the Chad study showed that during the survey period, farmers experienced a relatively normal year. Few households faced large differences from expected rainfall across all of the different rainfall time periods and data sources.

In Rwanda, on the other hand, weather data showed excessive rainfall during the survey period. Over 21 per cent of households experienced rainfall more than 65 per cent higher than average. However, negative impacts of climatic variations can only be captured by establishing “threshold” variables, as the relationship between amount of rainfall and production is not linear. The study found that when rainfall exceeded the average by 54 to 62 per cent,<sup>35</sup> there was an associated 35 per cent reduction in coffee yields and a 32 per cent reduction in the amount of coffee harvested. The surveys from the field indicated that the probability of experiencing very low yields when rainfall exceeds the threshold is substantially lower for project beneficiaries compared with control groups; in one specification, the probability drops from 29 to 20 per cent.

The continued integration of climate data and analysis into IFAD impact assessment will help to deepen the evidence base about the impacts of climate change on small-scale agricultural producers and rural communities, and build the case for increasing investments in activities that have been shown to build climate resilience with multiple benefits in these communities.

## **Conclusion**

Taken as a whole, IFAD’s projects have achieved the performance rating targets set by the Fund with regard to climate change adaptation and environment and natural resource management. For ASAP, the percentage of aggregated results achieved against targets is higher than the average rate of disbursement per project and, in many countries, the results have helped to increase food security. Assessments indicate that a number of IFAD climate-focused projects are succeeding in avoiding or sequestering GHG emissions and that these results can contribute to national climate action goals.

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<sup>35</sup> The threshold will differ slightly depending on the climate dataset used.



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## Chapter 5: The Rural Resilience Programme

### Key points

- 2RP is an innovative umbrella programme that consolidates multiple sources of financing to small-scale agricultural producers and their communities.
- 2RP brings together three complementary initiatives under a common coordinating framework and trust fund arrangements to multiply the benefits gained from the work being done to reach the common objectives of the three Rio Conventions: the UNFCCC, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).
- The programme builds on three pillars:
  - ASAP+
  - The Sustainability, Stability and Security (3S) Initiative in Africa
  - Green Climate Fund's Umbrella Programme for the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative (GCF-GGW-UP).

As an innovative umbrella programme, 2RP consolidates multiple sources of financing to small-scale agricultural producers and their communities, and brings together three complementary initiatives under a common coordinating framework and trust fund arrangements. The first formal contribution to the programme came from the Qatar Development Fund. Its structure serves to multiply the benefits gained from the work being done to reach the common objectives of the three Rio Conventions: UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD. 2RP will contribute to 15 of the 17 SDGs, with a particular focus on SDG 1

(End poverty in all its forms everywhere) and SDG 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture). It will also make direct contributions to SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy), SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth), SDG 12 (Encouraging sustainable consumption and production), SDG 13 (Climate action) and SDG 15 (Life on land).

2RP will provide investments, primarily through grants, for activities designed to:

- Address climate change and the social drivers of food and nutrition insecurity
- Stem the rise in youth unemployment that is causing young people to migrate from rural areas or join extremist organizations
- Restore and sustainably manage degraded lands.

The programme is structured on three pillars, described in turn further below:

- ASAP+
- 3S Initiative in Africa
- GCF-GGW-UP.

2RP will be implemented primarily through IFAD partner governments and blended with IFAD's PoLG. and will be aligned with the COSOPs and CSNs to ensure programmatic alignment at the country level. To build capacity for increased sustainability, policy engagement and quality of the portfolio, up to 10 per cent of resources of the 2RP Trust Fund will be set aside for technical assistance to support portfolio quality and results enhancement as well as implementation through non-sovereign implementing partners.

At the programme level, the 2RP results will be captured through four key targets.

- Target 1: 17 million to 30 million will have received services promoted or supported by the project (numbers disaggregated by sex, youth, indigenous people).
- Target 2: 13.5 million ha of land brought under climate-resilient management (disaggregated by cropland, pasture and rangeland, forested land and agroforestry, mangroves, wetlands).
- Target 3: At least 2 million people employed in new or existing green jobs (disaggregated by sex, youth and indigenous people).
- Target 4: 410 million tonnes of GHG emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>e) avoided and/or sequestered over 20 years.

### **5.1 The enhanced Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme**

ASAP+ builds on the lessons learned from ASAP1, which was launched in 2012, and the ongoing ASAP2 technical assistance programme. ASAP has been IFAD's flagship programme for channelling climate and environmental finance to small-scale farmers and remains the only programme dedicated to addressing the climate change challenges these farmers face.

ASAP+ has set a target to increase the climate resilience of 7 million to 10 million vulnerable people, particularly women and youth, and in doing so increase their food and nutrition security. Another target is to achieve 96 million to 129 million tonnes of sequestered and/or avoided GHG emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>e). ASAP+ will finance only climate change projects, and it is expected to be the largest fund dedicated to channelling climate finance to small-scale producers. A resource mobilization target of US\$500 million from climate change finance sources has been set, growing from the nearly US\$360 million pledged to ASAP1 in 2012 and another US\$17 million to ASAP2 in 2018.

ASAP+ focuses on addressing the climate change drivers of growing food insecurity by:

- Increasing resilience of vulnerable communities to the uncertainty caused by climate change on food security and nutrition
- Reducing GHGs through win-win interventions that yield significant food security benefits, particularly for vulnerable groups.

ASAP+ will build on the successes and lessons learned from the first two phases of the programme and from the ASAP mid-term review, which was completed in 2020. Details on ASAP2 implementation in 2020 and a brief note on the mid-term review can be found in chapter 4.

ASAP+ will focus on multiple-benefit, community-driven approaches to effect change such as:

- Climate services that enhance the use of climate information for decision-making by women and youth and planning investments to increase resilience
- Natural resource management and governance that increases the participation and ownership of small-scale farmers in decision-making processes and offers improved technologies for the governance and management of climate-sensitive natural resources
- Nature-based solutions with high potential to decrease the vulnerability and enhance the resilience of smallholder farmers to climate change, while promoting ecosystem restoration
- Carbon sequestration
- Renewable energy technologies
- Water efficiency measures
- Pastureland management.

## **5.2 The Sustainability, Stability and Security Initiative in Africa**

The 3S Initiative is an intergovernmental undertaking conceived and owned by a number of African countries that works to address the interlinked issues of climate resilience and environmental degradation, youth unemployment and irregular migration in an integrated manner. The initiative, which was launched at COP14 of the UNCCD in 2019, aims at mitigating the drivers and structural factors that prevent people from sustainable livelihoods and compel them to leave their places of origin. The 3S Initiative is therefore suited for helping rural African communities to build back better after the economic impacts of COVID-19 pandemic and become less dependent on remittances.

The 3S Initiative will make rural investments, advocate changes in economic policy and promote innovative technical and financial solutions aimed at the rural youth. Examples of the types of investments that may be supported include:

- Protecting watersheds and promoting sustainable land management
- Securing land access and land tenure rights through national governments
- Creating public infrastructure in rural communities
- Building and strengthening early warning systems for drought and other natural hazards
- Strengthening agricultural knowledge (e.g. farm extension services)
- Providing technical assistance to develop land-based product value chains
- Designing financial incentives to farmers and enterprises in agriculture and forestry
- Mobilizing diaspora funding and educating people on investing remittances productively
- Undertaking analytical studies that can support evidence-based policy changes.

One of the targets is to create two million green jobs for vulnerable groups by 2025, in particular young people, migrants, displaced populations and individuals targeted by extremist groups, through the restoration and sustainable land management of 10 million ha of degraded lands.

The initial target of public resources for the 3S Initiative is US\$200 million per year for five years: US\$180 million is expected to come from official development assistance donors and 10 per cent from 3S countries in Africa. It is envisaged that a further US\$4 billion will be leveraged through engaging the private sector. Only IFAD Member States from the 14 3S countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, The Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Zambia and Zimbabwe) will be eligible to receive 3S funding.

### **5.3 The Green Climate Fund's Umbrella Programme for the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative Umbrella Project**

Established in 2007, the Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI) is one of the earliest international land restoration initiatives, bringing together African countries and international partners, under the leadership of the African Union and Pan-African Agency of the Great Green Wall (PAA). The GGWI works to restore and sustainably manage land in the Sahel-Saharan region to address both land degradation and poverty. The official GGWI intervention zone corresponds to the entire geographical fringe of the Sahara that receives between 100 mm and 400 mm of average rainfall.

By 2030, the GGWI seeks to:

- Restore 100 million ha of currently degraded land
- Sequester 250 million tonnes of carbon
- Create 10 million jobs.

The GCF-GGWI-UP framework proposed by the GCF, IFAD, UNCCD and France builds on the achievements of the GGWI. The umbrella programme will identify transformational approaches to support countries in implementing their national development plans and strategies that help to restore land, soil and green cover, improve agricultural production and access to markets, and enhance nutrition.

The GCF-GGWI-UP programmatic approach will facilitate two objectives:

- Achieve more consistent and credible reporting of climate results of GCF-funded projects/programmes, which can be aggregated and reported, for the GGWI
- Provide an integrated assessment of the contribution of its investments to promoting a paradigm shift towards low-emissions and climate-resilient development pathways.

The programmatic approach will be structured around the following mutually enforcing pillars:

- Pillar 1: Investment in small and medium-sized farms to strengthen value chains, local markets and the organization of exports
- Pillar 2: Land restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems
- Pillar 3: Climate-resilient infrastructures and access to renewable energy
- Pillar 4: Favourable economic and institutional framework for effective governance
- Pillar 5: Capacity-building.

Entities accredited to the GCF will be able to submit projects and programmes in support of the GCF-GGWI to the GCF. They will need to follow GCF standard procedures and obtain an endorsement from the national GCF focal points. The GCF-GGWI results will be captured through a GCF-agreed results management framework, and commonalities with the 2RP indicators will be explored. IFAD will also set up and manage a GCF-GGWI-UP support unit that will contribute to the monitoring and evaluation of the umbrella programme and strengthen the exchange of knowledge between all GCF projects and programmes supporting the GGWI.

The GCF-GGWI will be financed through the GCF, and the GCF Board will approve the use of GCF funding by IFAD to be managed in accordance with GCF requirements. For GGWI to reach its targets, it will require an investment of at least US\$33 billion from national and international sources. The 2RP Trust Fund may also be used to mobilize non-GCF cofinancing in support of the Great Green Wall.

### **Conclusion**

Time is running out to achieve the 2030 Agenda. Climate change is here and already impacting small-scale agriculture producers and food security. Together, the three pillars of 2RP, ASAP+, 3S, GCF-GGW-UP will provide investments that address in a coherent and comprehensive manner the climate change and the social drivers of food and nutrition insecurity; youth unemployment and irregular migration; and land degradation. The ultimate goal is to provide the opportunities for rural men and women, both young and old, to have sustainable and climate-resilient livelihoods that can support healthy well-nourished households. A global problem requires global solutions. IFAD stands ready to play its part and welcomes pledges and partnerships to ensure no one is left behind.



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## What to expect in the next Climate Action Report

CAR 2021 will continue to report on progress IFAD is making to:

- Mainstream climate action into country strategies and project design
- Meet its climate finance commitments
- Improve the performance, results and impacts of its climate-focused projects and activities.


### Targets for IFAD's twelfth replenishment cycle (2022-2024):

At least **40 per cent** of the projects and activities funded through the PoLG during IFAD12 (2022-2024) are climate-focused

At least **90 per cent** of IFAD projects have an ACC rating of 4 or higher

At least **90 per cent** of IFAD projects receive an ENRM rating of 4 or higher at completion (existing target maintained)

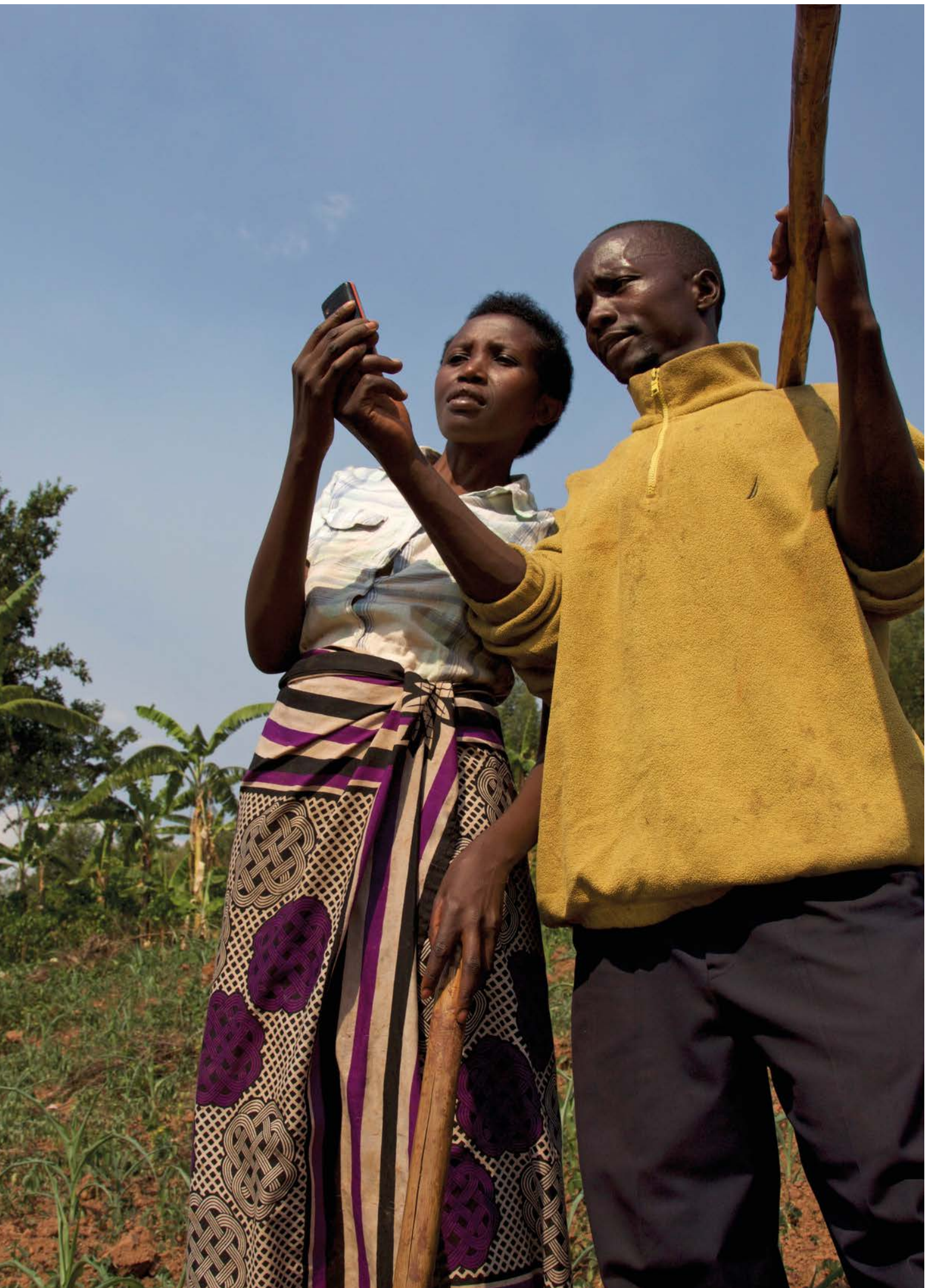
At least **90 per cent** of projects will be designed to build adaptive capacity.



CAR 2021 will include a detailed update on the progress that has been made to mobilize funding for **2RP** and report on its operationalization.

CAR 2021 will report on preparation of the **IFAD Biodiversity Strategy**, which will be presented to the Executive Board in December 2021. Diversity in agroecological systems is a key element in building resilience for rural families and their farming systems, and is particularly important for climate-focused projects. The new Biodiversity Strategy will build on and complement the IFAD Strategy and Action Plan on Environment and Climate Change 2019-2025, and will provide an action plan and specific biodiversity targets and indicators that will be added to the environment and climate change results management framework.





# Annex 1:

## IFAD climate finance by project (January 2019 to December 2020)

Region	Country	Project acronym	Approval year	Total approved amount (US\$)
APR	Afghanistan	AIWRDP	2019	\$403 040 000
APR	Bangladesh	RMTP	2019	\$200 000 000
APR	Cambodia	SAAMBAT	2019	\$146 844 000
APR	Indonesia	TEKAD	2019	\$702 027 000
APR	Indonesia	UPLANDs	2019	\$151 435 000
APR	Lao People's Democratic Republic	PICSA	2019	\$30 066 000
APR	Samoa	SAFPROM	2019	\$30 290 000
APR	Sri Lanka	SARP	2019	\$81 981 000
ESA	Angola	SREP	2019	\$150 001 000
ESA	Ethiopia	LLRP	2019	\$451 000 000
ESA	Ethiopia	RUFIP III	2019	\$305 799 000
ESA	Lesotho	SADP II	2019	\$62 000 000
ESA	Malawi	TRADE	2019	\$125 358 000
ESA	Mozambique	PRODAPE	2019	\$49 017 000
ESA	Mozambique	PROCAVA	2019	\$72 452 000
ESA	Rwanda	KIWP 1	2019	\$24 727 000
ESA	Rwanda	PRISM	2019	\$45 642 000
ESA	Uganda	NOSP	2019	\$160 805 000
LAC	Cuba	PRODECAFE	2019	\$63 651 000
LAC	Peru	Avanzar Rural	2019	\$71 464 000
NEN	Egypt	STAR	2019	\$269 679 000
NEN	Morocco	PRODER-Taza	2019	\$92 971 000
NEN	Sudan	SNRLP	2019	\$86 051 000
NEN	Tunisia	IESS-Kairouan	2019	\$51 270 000
NEN	Uzbekistan	ADMP	2019	\$47 000 000
WCA	Burkina Faso	PAFA 4R	2019	\$139 655 000
WCA	Cameroun	PADFA II	2019	\$59 886 000
WCA	Chad	RePER	2019	\$95 500 000

IFAD climate finance is calculated and validated at project approval, as foreseen by the MDB methodologies for tracking climate change adaptation and mitigation finance.<sup>36</sup> Total approved amounts and IFAD total approved amounts in the table below reflect Costab values, as at the time of validation. Some variation is therefore possible when these values are compared to final amounts reflected in Oracle Business Intelligence (OBI).

IFAD total approved amount (US\$)	IFAD total climate finance (US\$)	IFAD climate finance share (%)	IFAD total adaptation finance (US\$)	IFAD total mitigation finance (US\$)
\$40 000 000	\$25 231 000	63%	\$25 231 000	\$ -
\$80 999 000	\$302 000	0%	\$302 000	\$ -
\$54 386 000	\$38 622 000	71%	\$38 622 000	\$ -
\$34 355 000	\$566 000	2%	\$566 000	\$ -
\$50 000 000	\$41 297 000	83%	\$41 297 000	\$ -
\$21 036 000	\$10 127 000	48%	\$10 127 000	\$ -
\$3 610 000	\$2 583 000	72%	\$2 583 000	\$ -
\$42 749 000	\$36 724 000	86%	\$36 724 000	\$ -
\$29 755 000	\$14 827 000	50%	\$14 827 000	\$ -
\$90 000 000	\$34 077 000	38%	\$5 032 000	\$29 045 000
\$40 000 000	\$ -	0	\$ -	\$ -
\$5 000 000	\$2 500 000	50%	\$2 500 000	\$ -
\$70 011 000	\$14 775 000	21%	\$14 775 000	\$ -
\$43 008 000	\$13 429 000	31%	\$13 429 000	\$ -
\$42 001 000	\$19 600 000	47%	\$19 600 000	\$ -
\$17 798 000	\$8 263 000	46%	\$8 263 000	\$ -
\$14 904 000	\$1 335 000	9%	\$1 335 000	\$ -
\$99 560 000	\$16 209 000	16%	\$16 209 000	\$ -
\$15 501 000	\$3 370 000	22%	\$3 370 000	\$ -
\$23 969 000	\$7 982 000	33%	\$7 982 000	\$ -
\$64 541 000	\$16 570 000	26%	\$16 570 000	\$ -
\$36 691 000	\$25 024 000	68%	\$25 024 000	\$ -
\$62 945 000	\$23 793 000	38%	\$23 793 000	\$ -
\$23 800 000	\$14 617 000	61%	\$14 617 000	\$ -
\$47 000 000	\$11 413 000	24%	\$11 413 000	\$ -
\$69 655 000	\$32 738 000	47%	\$32 738 000	\$ -
\$47 047 000	\$16 667 000	35%	\$16 667 000	\$ -
\$31 100 000	\$8 284 000	27%	\$8 284 000	\$ -

36 Multilateral development banks, *2020 Joint Report on Multilateral Development Banks' Climate Finance*, (2021), <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/9234bfc633439d0172f6a6eb8df1b881-0020012021/original/2020-Joint-MDB-report-on-climate-finance-Report-final-web.pdf>.

**Annex 1: IFAD climate finance by project** *continued*

Region	Country	Project acronym	Approval year	Total approved amount (US\$)
WCA	Democratic Republic of the Congo	PADRIR	2019	\$130 459 000
WCA	The Gambia	ROOTS	2019	\$80 000 000
WCA	Ghana	AAFORD	2019	\$69 665 000
WCA	Guinea Bissau	REDE	2019	\$65 767 000
WCA	Liberia	STAR - P	2019	\$61 888 000
WCA	Mali	MERIT	2019	\$41 364 000
WCA	Niger	PRECIS	2019	\$195 863 000
WCA	Nigeria	VCDP	2019	\$77 834 000
WCA	Senegal	AGRI-JEUNES TEKKI NDAWI	2019	\$93 284 000
WCA	Sierra Leone	AVDP	2019	\$57 062 000
APR	China	Y2RDP	2020	\$234 512 000
APR	China	H2RDP	2020	\$172 974 000
APR	India	NAV	2020	\$421 872 000
APR	Islamic Republic of Pakistan	GLLSP II	2020	\$72 801 000
APR	Maldives	MAP	2020	\$12 890 000
APR	Nepal	VITA	2020	\$196 917 000
ESA	Eritrea	IADP	2020	\$46 645 000
ESA	Kenya	KeLCoP	2020	\$93 501 000
ESA	Tanzania	AFDP	2020	\$77 417 000
LAC	Ecuador	DESATAR	2020	\$31 233 000
NEN	Djibouti	PGIRE	2020	\$14 501 000
NEN	Moldova	TRRTP	2020	\$50 518 000
NEN	Yemen	RLDP	2020	\$21 421 000
WCA	Benin	PRIMA	2020	\$62 830 000
WCA	Burkina Faso	SD3C	2020	\$1 235 000
WCA	Central African Republic	PRAPAM	2020	\$36 860 000
WCA	Chad	SD3C	2020	\$5 000 000
WCA	Mali	SD3C	2020	\$23 685 000
WCA	Mauritania	PROGRES	2020	\$50 000 000
WCA	Niger	SD3C	2020	\$5 000 000
WCA	Sao Tome	COMPRAN	2020	\$21 150 000
WCA	Senegal	SD3C	2020	\$6 500 000
WCA	Togo	PRIMA	2020	\$42 725 000

IFAD total approved amount (US\$)	IFAD total climate finance (US\$)	IFAD climate finance share (%)	IFAD total adaptation finance (US\$)	IFAD total mitigation finance (US\$)
\$36 491 000	\$13 768 000	38%	\$10 609 000	\$3 159 000
\$21 270 000	\$8 607 000	40%	\$8 263 000	\$344 000
\$14 998 000	\$2 007 000	13%	\$2 007 000	\$ -
\$16 160 000	\$6 883 000	43%	\$4 248 000	\$2 635 000
\$22 991 000	\$6 520 000	28%	\$4 732 000	\$1 788 000
\$29 970 000	\$29 150 000	97%	\$5 444 000	\$23 706 000
\$88 381 000	\$34 924 000	40%	\$34 924 000	\$ -
\$50 000 000	\$13 669 000	27%	\$13 669 000	\$ -
\$51 863 000	\$5 931 000	11%	\$5 931 000	\$ -
\$28 500 000	\$5 734 000	20%	\$5 734 000	\$ -
\$74 778 000	\$35 218 000	47%	\$35 218 000	\$ -
\$60 199 000	\$24 716 000	41%	\$24 716 000	\$ -
\$39 401 000	\$20 653 000	52%	\$20 653 000	\$ -
\$63 155 000	\$9 935 000	16%	\$9 935 000	\$ -
\$4 500 000	\$3 264 000	73%	\$3 264 000	\$ -
\$97 671 000	\$74 265 000	76%	\$74 265 000	\$ -
\$37 050 000	\$19 389 000	52%	\$19 389 000	\$ -
\$54 750 000	\$22 906 000	42%	\$22 906 000	\$ -
\$58 842 000	\$14 104 000	24%	\$14 104 000	\$ -
\$23 468 000	\$12 335 000	53%	\$12 335 000	\$ -
\$6 553 000	\$4 198 000	64%	\$4 198 000	\$ -
\$20 749 000	\$6 189 000	30%	\$6 189 000	\$ -
\$10 000 000	\$5 235 000	52%	\$5 235 000	\$ -
\$14 700 000	\$6 264 000	42%	\$4 615 000	\$1 649 000
\$1 235 000	\$894 000	72%	\$894 000	\$ -
\$22 190 000	\$18 345 000	83%	\$18 345 000	\$ -
\$5 000 000	\$2 500 000	50%	\$2 500 000	\$ -
\$23 685 000	\$12 133 000	51%	\$12 133 000	\$ -
\$23 696 000	\$11 578 000	49%	\$1 320 000	\$10 258 000
\$5 000 000	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ -
\$5 330 000	\$533 000	10%	\$533 000	\$ -
\$6 500 000	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ -
\$2 000 000	\$700 000	35%	\$500 000	\$200 000

# HISTORY OF CLIMATE MAINSTREAMING IN IFAD

ASAP receives United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Momentum for Change Lighthouse Activity award for innovative financing.

**2013**

Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) replaces IFAD's Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures after rigorous review and consultation process.

IFAD approves the 10-point climate mainstreaming plan to deliver on IFAD's tenth replenishment (IFAD10) commitments to mainstream climate change into 100 per cent of project designs and COSOPs by 2018.

IFAD enters Learning Alliance for Adaptation in Smallholder Agriculture with CGIAR to produce evidence for science-based decisions in the context of climate change.

**2014**

IFAD's fifth Strategic Framework (2016-2025) adopts "strengthen the environmental sustainability and climate resilience of poor rural people's economic activities" as one of three objectives in achieving "inclusive and sustainable rural transformation" for smallholders, including contributions to SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 14 (life under water) and SDG 15 (life on land), as well as to NDCs under the 2015 Paris Agreement.

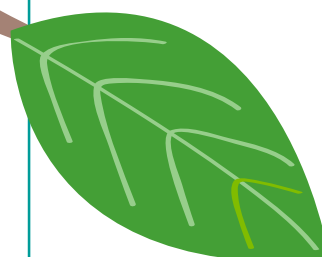
**2015**

Analysis of 13 ASAP projects using Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT) indicates the potential mitigation co-benefits of up to 30 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent sequestered/avoided over a 20-year time frame.

**2015**

**2012**

Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) is launched with more than US\$296 million programmed for 5.5 million smallholders, becoming one of the world's largest climate change adaptation programmes with a specific focus on smallholders.



**2015**

IFAD appointed as lead agency for the five-year GEF Integrated Approach Programme (IAP) on Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa, a US\$106.4 million (total cost US\$911.7 million with cofinancing) multi-agency programme in 12 African countries.

**2016**

Climate-related indicators are integrated into new core indicators of IFAD's Results and Impact Management System.

IFAD is accredited to the Green Climate Fund.

**2018-2021  
IFAD's eleventh  
replenishment  
(IFAD11)  
commitments**



See major achievements.

**2020**

Environment and Climate Division becomes Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division to intensify integrated mainstreaming.

Gender assessment and learning review of ASAP highlight corporate mechanisms and increased learning as key to making climate-sensitive projects transformative in terms of gender outcomes.

IFAD and Green Climate Fund sign an Accreditation Master Agreement, opening the door for IFAD to submit funding proposals.

Updated IFAD Strategy and Action Plan on Environment and Climate Change 2019-2025 to be approved by the IFAD Executive Board.

**2018**

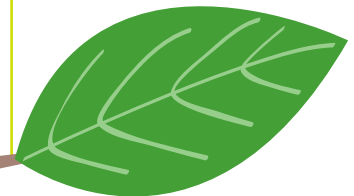


**2022-2024  
IFAD's twelfth  
replenishment  
(IFAD12)  
commitments**



The world needs to meet all 17 SDGs by

**2030**

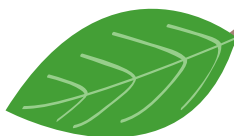


**2017**

100 per cent COSOPs and CSNs screen for climate risks based on application of SECAP.

ASAP2 launched to help poor rural household members to cope with the effects of climate change through upstream technical assistance.

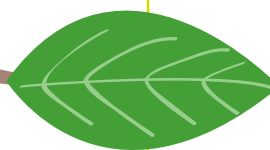
SECAP updated with more guidance and to integrate mainstreaming themes.



**2021**

25 per cent of IFAD loans and grants to be "climate-focused".

24 million smallholders' resilience, including climate resilience, to be increased.







**2024**

28 million smallholders' resilience, including climate resilience, to be increased.

40 per cent of IFAD loans and grants to be "climate-focused".



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