



Mainstreaming Environment and Climate, Gender, Nutrition and Youth in IFAD's operations

Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division (ECG)

Strategy and Knowledge Department (SKD)

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Why mainstream?



- **Climate change** will push more than **100 million people** into **extreme poverty** by 2030

- **Stability of food supply** is projected to decrease as the magnitude and frequency of **extreme weather** events **disrupt food chains**. **Vulnerable** people will be most affected suggesting need to **build resilience**

- **Biodiversity loss and land degradation** are altering every part of nature.

- **52 per cent** of agricultural land is affected by **soil degradation**



- **778 million youth** live in rural, semi-rural and peri-urban where agriculture is a key employer and growth driver

- **Youth** are three times more likely than adults to be **unemployed** with limited opportunities and rural youth are likely to **migrate**

- **Global obesity is on the rise**, particularly in **rural areas** of LICs, LMICs and UMICs, alongside other prevalent forms of malnutrition

- **1.6 billion people** depend on **forests** for their livelihood, including **70 million indigenous people**



- While **women** make up 43 percent (and +50 in SSA) of the agricultural labour force, the plots they manage are **20 to 30 percent less productive** than plots managed by men

- If female farmers had the same **access to productive resources** as men, they could increase **yields by 20-30 percent**, and **total agricultural output by 2.5 to 4 percent** and lift **100 to 150 million people out of hunger**

- **Hunger** is on the rise with **820 million** people in the world who are hungry as of today



IFAD's vision – Inclusive and sustainable rural transformation

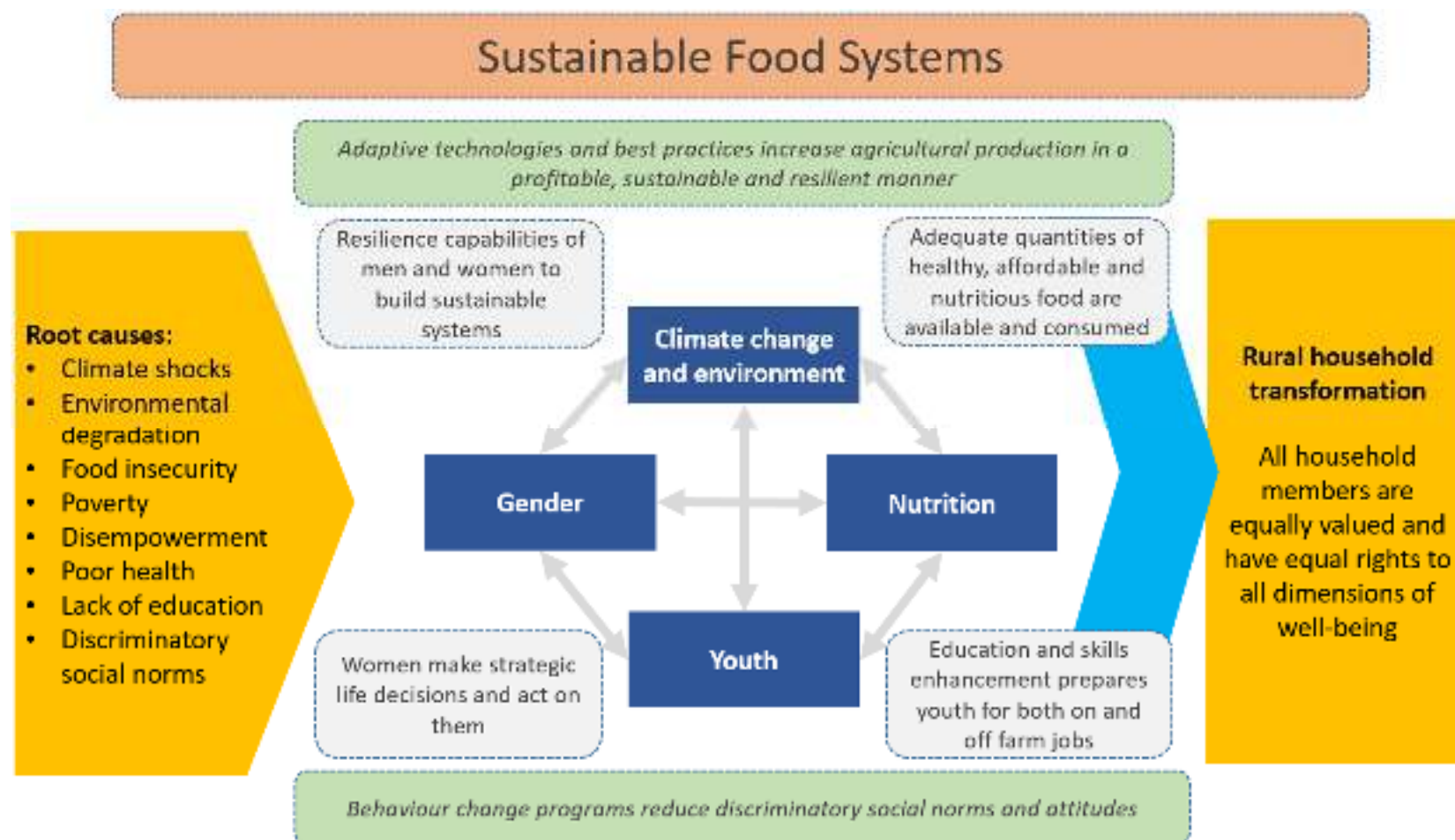


What do we mean by mainstreaming?

- Blending the specific perspective of **environment** and **climate**, **gender**, **nutrition** and **youth** into the DNA of country programmes.
- Applying a “horizontal” approach, to achieve a higher degree of integration and synergy among all themes.



IFAD'S Mainstreaming Themes Interlinkages



Summary of IFAD11 mainstreaming targets

NJ3

Targets at design

- **Gender Transformative** 25%
- **Nutrition Sensitive** 50%
- **Youth Sensitive** 50%
- **Climate focussed finance** 25%

% of PoLG

Project cycle



Targets at completion

- **Gender mainstreamed**
Completed projects rated 5+ 60%
Completed projects rated 4+ 90%
- **Adaptation to climate change**
Completed projects rated 4+ 85%
- **Environment and natural resources management**
Completed projects rated 4+ 90%

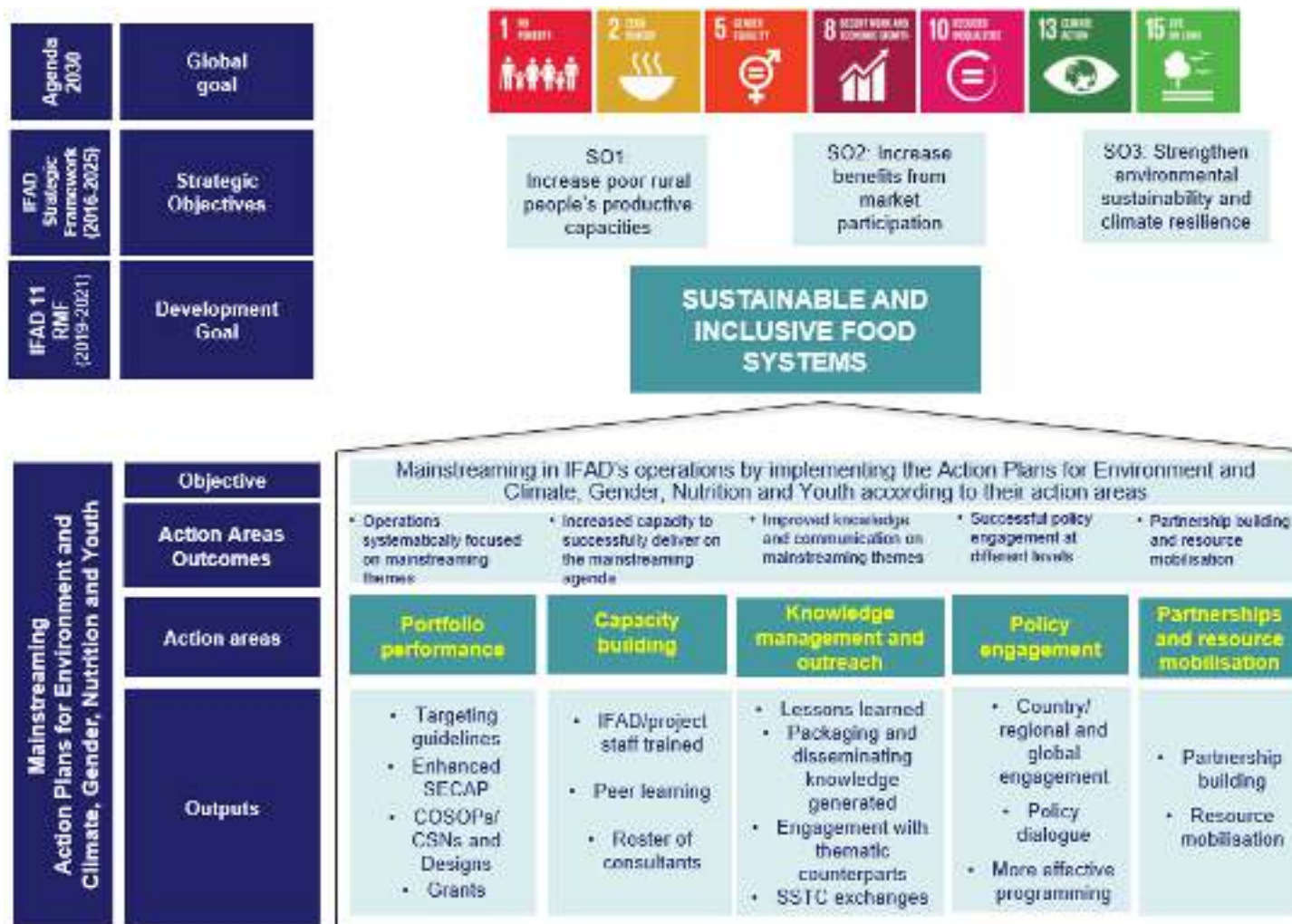
Slide 6

NJ3

This slide should be preceded by some definitions of what mainstreaming is and of the various themes

Njoro, Joyce, 17/01/2020

Action Plans to meet IFAD11 commitments and beyond





Targeting

Why targeting?

Increasing inequality among and within countries required urgent attention.

In line with the **2030 SDGs Agenda** of eradicating poverty in all its forms and the **Leave No One Behind** principle, in 2019 IFAD has committed to improve its targeting performance.

These trends and socio-economic inequalities require targeted actions.

What is targeting?

A comprehensive set of **actions** and **measures** which ensure that:

- specific groups of **poor people** will benefit from development initiatives
- the less poor will NOT benefit disproportionately (elite capture)

Targeting Policy, 2006



Who does IFAD target?

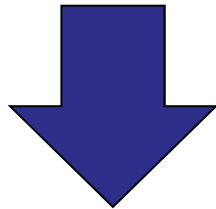
IFAD's mandate defines its target group ***as rural people living in poverty and experiencing food insecurity in developing countries*** (*Targeting Policy, 2006*)

Within this broad group, IFAD's comparative advantage lies in its targeting of the:

- ❑ *Poorest, the poor and the vulnerable peoples, and*
- ❑ *Those who are most likely to have little access to assets and opportunities due to social exclusion and marginalization* (*Revised Targeting Guidelines 2019*)

IFAD's target group and the LNOB framework

IFAD's **priority target groups** are affected by 5 broad dimensions of poverty and marginalisation



Pro-active and comprehensive measures are needed to target those who are left behind!





Environment & Climate

Why environment and climate?



Environmental degradation compromises agricultural ecosystems, biodiversity, and therefore people's livelihoods and wellbeing



IFAD ensures also that investments to do cause environmental and societal harm through the Social, Environment and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)



Climate change is a key underlying cause of food insecurity, especially in LICs

According to the WB, climate change will push more than 100 million people into extreme poverty by 2030

Overview of IFAD11 commitments related to Environment & Climate Change



100% climate change and environment mainstreaming



25% of its Programme of Loans and Grants (or US\$ 875 million) is climate-focused

Challenge



- Climate change and environmental degradation threaten rural livelihoods
- Climate finance does not make its way to small-scale producers
- Government capacities and coordination a challenge

Solutions through Country Programmes



- Climate change and environment issues are included in country strategies
- Strategies and projects include climate change and environment reviews
- Country NDCs analysed in country strategies

Project Results



- By 2025 resilience of 24 million people built
- Specific results indicators and performance monitored
- Government capacities to integrate environment and climate in policies and programmes increased

Key definitions – Climate focused (finance)

Definition A climate focused development project promotes **development options that address underlying causes of food insecurity and/or poverty through the sustainable use of natural resources while seeking to adapt to context-specific climate patterns and climatic changes.** Where possible, GHG mitigation objectives are included.
Climate-focused finance is estimated using the MDB methodologies.

Criteria for adaptation finance

1. **Robust climatic vulnerability analysis.**
2. **Statement of intent** to address CC (e.g. in the project development objective & CC is embedded in the project's TOC).
3. **Clear and direct link** between the climate vulnerability and project activities.

Criteria for mitigation finance

1. Investments include **eligible activities** as per the MDB's methodologies "positive list".
2. Ex-ante **estimate of the GHG emissions** to be reduced/avoided.

Monitoring in implementation

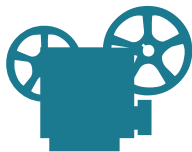
- Projects with >25% in IFAD climate finance should embed at least one IFAD11 **core environment and climate indicator** in their LogFrame.

A case from Bolivia...

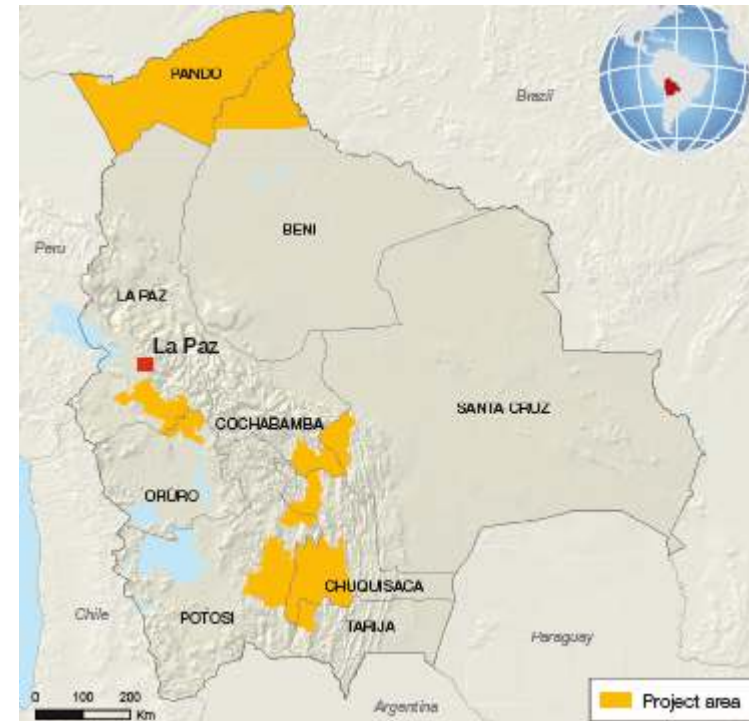
Economic Inclusion Programme for Rural Families and Communities in the Territory of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (ACCESOS)

with funding from the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ACCESOS-ASAP)

Video: Climate knowledge from the ancestors



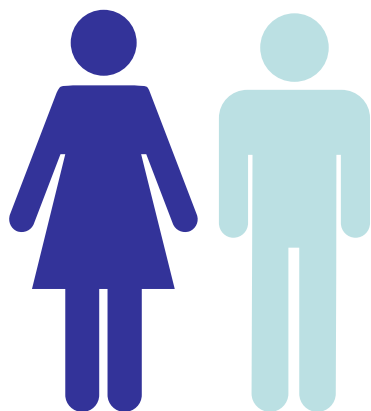
<https://youtu.be/0kuA7RwTnBU>



Gender



Why gender?



Gender equality is a fundamental human right



Gender equality makes sense economically and socially



Many of the world's poorest and most marginalized women live in rural areas



Rural women and girls are on the front line of climate change and are often more at the intersection of many vulnerabilities

Overview of IFAD11 commitments related to Gender

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- 90% of projects partially gender mainstreamed at completion
 - 60% of projects fully gender mainstreamed at completion
 - 25% of projects gender transformative at design

Challenge



Beyond mainstreaming to gender transformation

- Rural women generally have limited access to resources than men
- Rural women lack voice in decision making
- Rural women are overburdened
- Rural women do not share the benefits of their endeavours
- Discriminatory socio-cultural norms

Solutions through Country Programmes



- Economic empowerment
- More participation in decision-making in the household and community
- Fairer distribution of workloads and economic and social benefits between women and men

Project Results



- Challenge and change gender norms
- Promote positions of influence for women
- Address power inequalities between women and men
- Rural women as key agents of change
- Gender sensitive VC

Key definitions for gender – mainstreaming vs. transformative

Design	Gender Mainstreaming	Gender Transformative
Economic empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• financial services and products• Training, coaching and mentoring services• Creating employment opportunities	
Equal voice and influence		
Equitable workload & sharing of economic and social benefits		

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Nutrition

Why nutrition?

Poverty and nutrition are intrinsically intertwined

Improving nutrition as a principle of poverty reduction is a key component of IFAD's mandate, as reflected in its funding agreement and strategies.

Malnutrition limits human capital and economic development, causing lower work productivity, lower earning capacity and reduced national economic growth:

- **Children** who are poorly nourished (1000 days) are likely to be stunted, have lower mental capacity and limited opportunities in life
- **Mothers** who are poorly nourished are more likely to have complications in pregnancy and to give birth to low-birth weight infants
- **Adolescents who are stunted** have reduced physical labour capacities and lower educational attainments
- **Adults who are overweight/obese** are at major risk of developing a broad range of chronic diseases (e.g. diabetes, hypertension, etc.)



Overview of IFAD11 commitments related to Nutrition



50% project designs nutrition sensitive
100% nutrition mainstreaming in of COSOPs and CSNs

Challenge



The triple burden of malnutrition:

- Undernutrition
- Micronutrient Deficiencies
- Overweight and Obesity

Solutions through Country Programmes



- Increased **production** of diverse, safe and nutritious food
- Growth and diversification of **income**
- Increased availability of diverse, safe and nutritious foods in **markets**
- Women and youth **empowerment**
- Good nutrition awareness, knowledge, attitudes and practices

Project Results



- 12 M people with improved nutrition
- Diverse, safe and nutritious diets
- Improved health

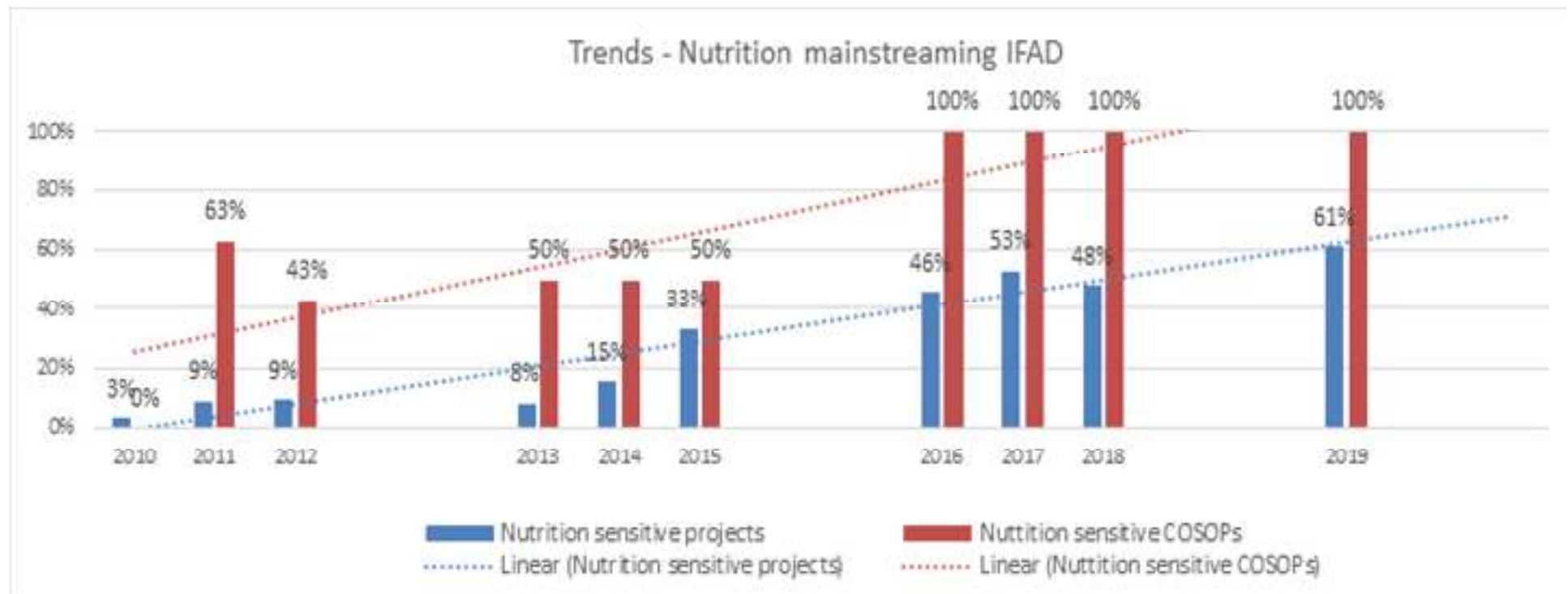
Key definitions – Nutrition Sensitive

Definition	A nutrition-sensitive project addresses underlying causes of malnutrition related to inadequate household food security, maternal and child care and environmental health.
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Criteria

- Comprehensive situation analysis on nutrition context of the targeted beneficiaries;
- Nutrition outcomes clearly articulated and the pathways to reach the desired nutrition outcomes defined;
- Outcome and output level nutrition-relevant indicators are incorporated into the project log frame e.g. MDDW and KAP;
- Nutrition-oriented activities are included and financial resources allocated in distinct budget lines;
- Implementing arrangements clearly defined

Trends on nutrition mainstreaming in IFAD



Example of nutrition-sensitive investments

Mauritania: Inclusive Value Chain Development Project

Nutrition-sensitive ACTIONS

- Lifting constraints on the economic activities of women by increasing their productive capital (livestock, access to water, production unit)
- Strengthening women's production and post-production capacities (supervision and training in production; training in processing, storage and drying techniques)
- Promoting women's leadership

Results:

- Greater availability and accessibility of goat milk and products; baobab fruit and apiculture products in markets and households
- Adoption of appropriate nutritional practices





Youth

Why youth?

Almost **800 million young people** (or **66% of the world youth**) live in rural or semi-urban areas of developing countries and **DEMAND JOBS**

71 million youth are unemployed, **106 million working poor**, **22% NEETs** (mostly **women**)

Fast young population growth means **10-12 mln jobs will need to be created** in SSA every year to satisfy demand



The majority of rural youth live in areas with the best agro-ecological potential with limited market space and spend 50% of their working time farming

In Africa alone, agribusiness could create a **\$1 trillion market** by 2030 and **JOBS**

Young women face a triple challenge

Overview of IFAD11 commitments

Rural youth



100% of Country Strategic Opportunity Programmes **-youth-sensitive**



50% project designs - **youth sensitive**



Effective youth engagement (mechanism)

Challenges



- Access to Productive Assets and Natural Resources
- Access to goods, and services
- New Skills

EFFECTS:

- Financial Exclusion
- Child Labour
- Migration
- Unemployment
- Landlessness

Solutions through Country Programmes



- Targeting youth groupings
- Business Development
- New Technologies and Innovation models
- Training & Vocational Education
- Policy frameworks

Project Results



- **Decent jobs for young women and men**

Key definitions – Youth Sensitive

Definition

A Youth sensitive projects one that **generates long term youth employment opportunities and/or entrepreneurship** by addressing context-specific challenges and potentials of rural youth.

Criteria

- Describes youth and its **context-based challenges** taking into consideration the **heterogeneity** and livelihoods **opportunities** in the project design **analysis**, to inform:
- An explicit **targeting** guideline for youth with concrete **objectives** and **activities** to achieve impact in the RYAP priority areas (especially youth employment), expressed within the project **TOC**, **approach** and **results framework**;
- Allocating **financial** and **human** resources to deliver activities targeting youth.

Examples of Access to Assets



Access to Water



Access to common
resources

Access to Land



Examples of Access to Goods & Services

New technologies



Water management: e.g
drip irrigation, hydroponics



Agro processing equipment



Overcoming drudgery: e.g
tractor services, quality seeds



Timely weather information, access
to financing, markets, extension
services, using ICT platforms

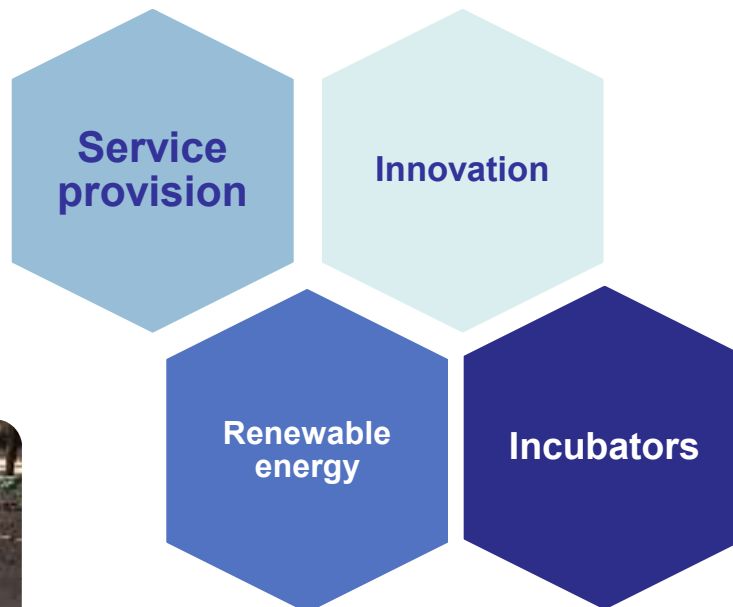
Examples of Access to enhanced Skills



Vegetable enterprise



Dairy enterprise



Solar panel for mobile telephone recharging shop



IFAD 12: key milestones



75% of IFAD projects will be youth-sensitive



100% of Country Strategic Opportunity Programmes will be youth-sensitive



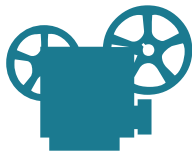
Mechanism to engage youth fully functional

Mainstreaming – example from Morocco

Morocco

Atlas Mountains Rural Development Project

Video: Returning to the Land



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gN6YZZaPwIs&list=PLD4A5496530799980&index=2>

List of resources

Action Plans

- [IFAD Action Plan Nutrition 2019-2025](#)
- [IFAD Action Plan - Rural Youth 2019-2021](#)
- [IFAD Strategy and Action Plan on Environment and Climate Change 2019-2025](#)
- [Mainstreaming Gender-transformative Approaches at IFAD – Action Plan 2019-2025](#)

Strategies and policies

- [IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples](#)
- [IFAD Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment](#)
- [IFAD Targeting Policy: Reaching the Rural Poor](#)

Guidelines/procedures

- [IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures \(SECAP\)](#)
- [Revised Operational Guidelines on Targeting](#)
- [Framework for Implementing Transformational Approaches to Mainstreaming Themes: Environment and Climate, Gender, Nutrition and Youth](#)

Tools

- [How to do note: How mainstream nutrition into COSOPs and investment projects](#)
- [How to do note: Climate change risk assessments in value chain projects](#)
- [How to do note: Free, Prior and Informed Consent](#)
- [How to do note: Design of gender transformative smallholder agriculture adaptation programmes](#)
- [Toolkit: Household methodologies: harnessing the family's potential for change](#)
- [Toolkit: Integrated homestead food production](#)
- [Toolkit: Poverty targeting, gender equality and empowerment](#)
- [Toolkit: Reducing rural women's domestic workload through labour-saving technologies and practices](#)
- [Nutrition-sensitive value chains: a guide for project design](#)
- [Technologies for climate-resilient smallholder agriculture: sharing practices in Brazil with Africa](#)
- [Supporting nutrition-sensitive agriculture through neglected and underutilized species: operational framework](#)

Thank you for your attention

