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Rural Resilience Programme

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Contents

Abbreviations and acronyms

2RP	Rural Resilience Programme
3S	Sustainability, Stability and Security
AUDA-NEPAD	African Union Development Agency — New Partnership for Africa's Development
ASAP	Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme
AVP	Associate Vice-President
CI	core indicator
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GGWI	Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative
IPCU	interdivisional programme coordination unit
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
NDC	nationally determined contribution
PBAS	performance-based allocation system
PoLG	programme of loans and grants
RMF	Results Management Framework
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIDS	Small Island Development State
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Rural Resilience Programme

I. What is the Rural Resilience Programme?

1. The Rural Resilience Programme (2RP) is a new umbrella programme that focuses on alleviating climate change drivers of food insecurity, irregular migration and land degradation. The programme will equip small-scale producers, the landless poor and their communities with the resources they need to implement proactive, locally appropriate resilience strategies.

2. With 2RP, IFAD seeks to approach resilience holistically, bringing together a number of key initiatives as pillars under a common coordinating framework. This will increase their impact and bring greater additionality to IFAD's programme of loans and grants (PoLG). 2RP builds on IFAD's growing expertise in transforming rural societies through integration of its four mainstreaming themes – climate, gender, nutrition and youth. Moreover, 2RP directly draws on synergies between the Rio Conventions – the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). In addition, 2RP will contribute to the ambitions of the United Nations Decade on Family Farming (2019-2028), and to the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021-2030).

3. 2RP will contribute to 15 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with a particular focus on SDG 1 (no poverty) and SDG 2 (zero hunger) and will directly contribute to SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 13 (climate action) and SDG 15 (life on land). As such it is an integral part of IFAD's business model, and an important supporting tool in IFAD's strategic objectives.

4. Bringing together stakeholders and initiatives under a common umbrella, 2RP represents an innovative partnership in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in direct furtherance of SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals). Cooperation and coordination will be enhanced with strategic regional and global partners such as the International Labour Organization, the International Organization for Migration, the International Land Coalition, the Pan-African Agency of the Great Green Wall, AUDA-NEPAD,[1] the Rome-based agencies, the African Union, the Green Climate Fund (GCF), farmers' organizations and indigenous people's representatives among other stakeholders. Moreover, the programme promotes synergies between the three Rio Conventions (UNFCCC, UNCCD and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity).

5. IFAD has a rich history of supporting the poorest and most vulnerable farmers and agricultural workers to create inclusive rural economies. With 2RP, IFAD will leverage its resources, field presence, technical know-how and practical experience, as well as its reputation as a successful conduit of climate finance. 2RP aims to be a global programme that consolidates and directs multiple sources of financing towards increasing the resilience of small-scale producers and their communities. One focus of 2RP, through its ASAP+ pillar, will be to rebalance and increase the percentage of climate finance that is targeted to small-scale agricultural producers – which currently stands at just 1.7 per cent of global flows (draft report).

6. 2RP will initially have three pillars, each described in greater detail in appendices I, II and III:

   (i) The enhanced Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP+);

   (ii) The Sustainability, Stability and Security (3S) Initiative in Africa; and

[1] African Union Development Agency – New Partnership for Africa's Development.

(iii) The Green Climate Fund's umbrella programme for the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative (GCF-GGWI).

7. 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. IFAD plans to submit to the GCF Board a number of single- and multi-country projects that support the objectives of the GGWI and will likely be complementary to projects financed from ASAP+ and the 3S Initiative. At the same time, additional financing in support of the GCF-GGWI pillar from non-GCF sources may be mobilized by IFAD through the 2RP Trust Fund. GCF money however can only be held in the GCF trust account, and cannot be pooled with other resources. This pillar is still in early development and so is not described in detail in this document (see appendix III for a current description of the GCF-GGWI).

8. The three pillars have emerged from separate political and institutional processes, and discussions with various stakeholders and donors. But they have a number of commonalities that reflect a growing understanding of the root drivers of rural poverty and various forms of insecurity. One area of heightened concern is the cascading effects that climate change is having on degraded and marginalized lands, disproportionately affecting women and youth. This is expanding inequalities in developing countries, especially where demographic profiles are marked by a youth bulge. A young population can contribute to the development of a country but also bring a unique set of challenges, including youth unemployment, increased criminality, radicalization and the flight of young people from rural areas.[2]

9. Building on ASAP1 and 2, IFAD's ASAP+ is a global climate change programme addressing growing, climate change-induced food insecurity through adaptation and mitigation outcomes. ASAP+ is designed to increase the climate resilience of 10 million vulnerable people, particularly women and youth, and thus bring about an increase in food and nutrition security. To this end, a resource mobilization target of US$500 million from climate change finance sources is envisaged, growing from the nearly US$360 million pledged to ASAP1 in 2012 and another US$17 million to ASAP2 in 2018. This will provide alternative and additional climate resources, over and above IFAD's own PoLG, to be delivered to where they are most needed. ASAP+ will work primarily in low-income countries – particularly those in debt distress – whose economies depend heavily on agricultural production. Those are the countries that face the greatest challenges in terms of food insecurity, rural poverty, fragility, institutional capacity and vulnerability to climate change.

10. In addition, provisions will be made for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and other particularly vulnerable or fragile countries where pockets of food insecurity persist. ASAP+ will prioritize operations where there is clear potential to increase resilience and institutional capacity.

11. The African-led 3S Initiative has emerged from UNFCCC and UNCCD processes, and has already been endorsed by 14 participating countries[3] as a prelude to pan-African expansion. Launched by Morocco and Senegal, the 3S Initiative is an intergovernmental coalition aiming to address the root causes of instability in Africa. In particular, it seeks to create alternatives to, and reduce incentives for, migration due to conflict, environmental, natural resource and land degradation.

II. Theory of change

12. Increasing climate change impacts, together with conflicts, are among the key, interrelated drivers of growing food insecurity, especially in Africa. Moderate or severe food insecurity affects one quarter of the world's population and has been rising over the past six years. Over half of the population in Africa, almost one third in Latin

[2] https://www.un.org/en/un75/shifting-demographics

[3] Countries that have endorsed the 3S Initiative include: Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Zambia and Zimbabwe and may expand to all of Africa.

America and the Caribbean and more than one fifth in Asia are food-insecure.[4] Food insecurity and poverty tend to be concentrated in the areas most vulnerable to climate change such as sub-Saharan Africa, and particularly in the rural areas of low-income countries, where as much as 75 per cent of the world's extremely poor people live.[5]

13. Rates of hunger and poverty are highest among the most vulnerable segments of society, such as rural women, who typically have less access than men to resources and essential services. Also at risk are youth, frequently constrained as they are by lack of skills, little access to resources and scant connections to markets. Threatened too are indigenous people, who occupy or use up to 22 per cent of the earth's land area, where 80 per cent of the world's biological diversity is contained.

14. The recent rise in food insecurity levels coincides with three of the four warmest years on record.[6.] This year, 2020, is already on track to be the warmest, with scorching temperatures adding to the ravages caused by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the most serious locust outbreak in East Africa in over 70 years. Pests such as swarming locusts, and zoonotic diseases[7] like COVID-19 are only expected to worsen with climate change and environmental degradation. Ecosystem conversion, habitat fragmentation, biodiversity loss, and the way living species are produced, traded and used for food, medicines and other goods must be carefully managed to limit the spread of pests and diseases.[8] The rich biodiversity that has hitherto sustained agricultural production and nutritious diets is declining.[9] Land is being degraded at such an alarming pace that 24 billion tons of fertile soil is being lost annually, largely due to unsustainable agricultural practices. If current trends continue, 95 per cent of the Earth's land area could become degraded by 2050.[10]

15. Unsustainable agricultural practices and food habits are some of the main drivers of land degradation and biodiversity loss. Food and agriculture both cause and suffer the consequences of climate change. Marginalized populations often live on degraded, ecologically sensitive land, where climate change impacts are heaviest. Poor policies and lack of access to land, as well as to inputs and technology, limit the productivity of soils, often leading to increased land clearing. This vicious circle is compounded by the frequent pursuit of short term-yields, with little attention paid to the medium- and long-term sustainability of ecosystems and the services they provide.

16. Environmental degradation is having severe social consequences, including growing inequalities that are disproportionately affecting the health and livelihoods of women and youth. Poverty and lack of opportunities in rural areas are making young people susceptible to radicalization, which in turn leads to civil conflict and added food insecurity. Often, this toxic combination is forcing people to migrate and draining local economies of the creativity and vitality of its new generations. According to Norway's Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, conflict and disasters triggered 33.4 million new internal displacements across 145 countries and territories in 2019.[11]

17. 2RP, through its pillars, can equip small-scale producers, the landless poor and their communities with the resources they need to deploy locally appropriate, proactive resilience strategies against the environmental, climate change and social drivers of growing food insecurity and hunger, as well as of rural poverty, instability and irregular migration.

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[4] The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), IFAD, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme and the World Health Organization. 2020. *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World* 2020.
[5] IFAD, 2019. *Rural Development Report*.
[6] World Meteorological Organization, 2018. *The State of the Global Climate in 2018*.
[7] Diseases that can jump from animals to humans.
[8] Horby P.W., Hoa N.T., Pfeiffer D.U., Wertheim H.F.L. (2014) Drivers of Emerging Zoonotic Infectious Diseases. In: Yamada A., Kahn L., Kaplan B., Monath T., Woodall J., Conti L. (eds) *Confronting Emerging Zoonoses*. Springer, Tokyo https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-4-431-55120-1_2
[9] FAO, 2019. *The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture*.
[10] https://www.thegef.org/topics/land-degradation
[11] https://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2020/

18. 2RP will achieve this by providing targeted investments, primarily through grants, to activities that:

    (i) Address climate change and social drivers of food and nutrition insecurity;

    (ii) Restore and sustainably manage degraded lands; and

    (iii) Stem the rise in youth unemployment that is causing young people to migrate from rural areas or join extremist organizations.

19. 2RP results will be captured both through programme-level results management (appendix IV), where aggregation around common indicators is possible, as well as through a Results Management Framework (RMF) tailored to the specific focus of each pillar. This will, among other things, ensure that 100 per cent of ASAP+ financing goes on climate change. The GCF-GGWI results will be captured through a GCF-agreed RMF, and synergies with the 2RP indicators will be explored.

20. The focus of the programme will be on shifting from unsustainable extractive livelihoods to regenerative ones. This will require local communities to innovate and to adopt sustainable agricultural approaches that meet economic, environmental and social elements of sustainability. Approaches include agroecology and other innovative approaches, as well as nature-based solutions and their complementary technological and engineered solutions. Examples include, inter alia, low-impact livestock and pasture management; sustainable artisanal fisheries; sustainable off-farm livelihoods; and green technologies such as renewable energy and water-efficient cropping systems. Youth engagement will be incentivized to drive innovation for scaling up sustainable practices along the value chain.

21. 2RP resources will be programmed within the broader context of IFAD's country-level programme approach, driven by financial and non-financial additionality and complementarity with the PoLG. 2RP investments will seek to reinforce the impact of PoLG-financed projects, either directly through the joint financing of single projects, or indirectly as parallel financing in support of common development objectives.

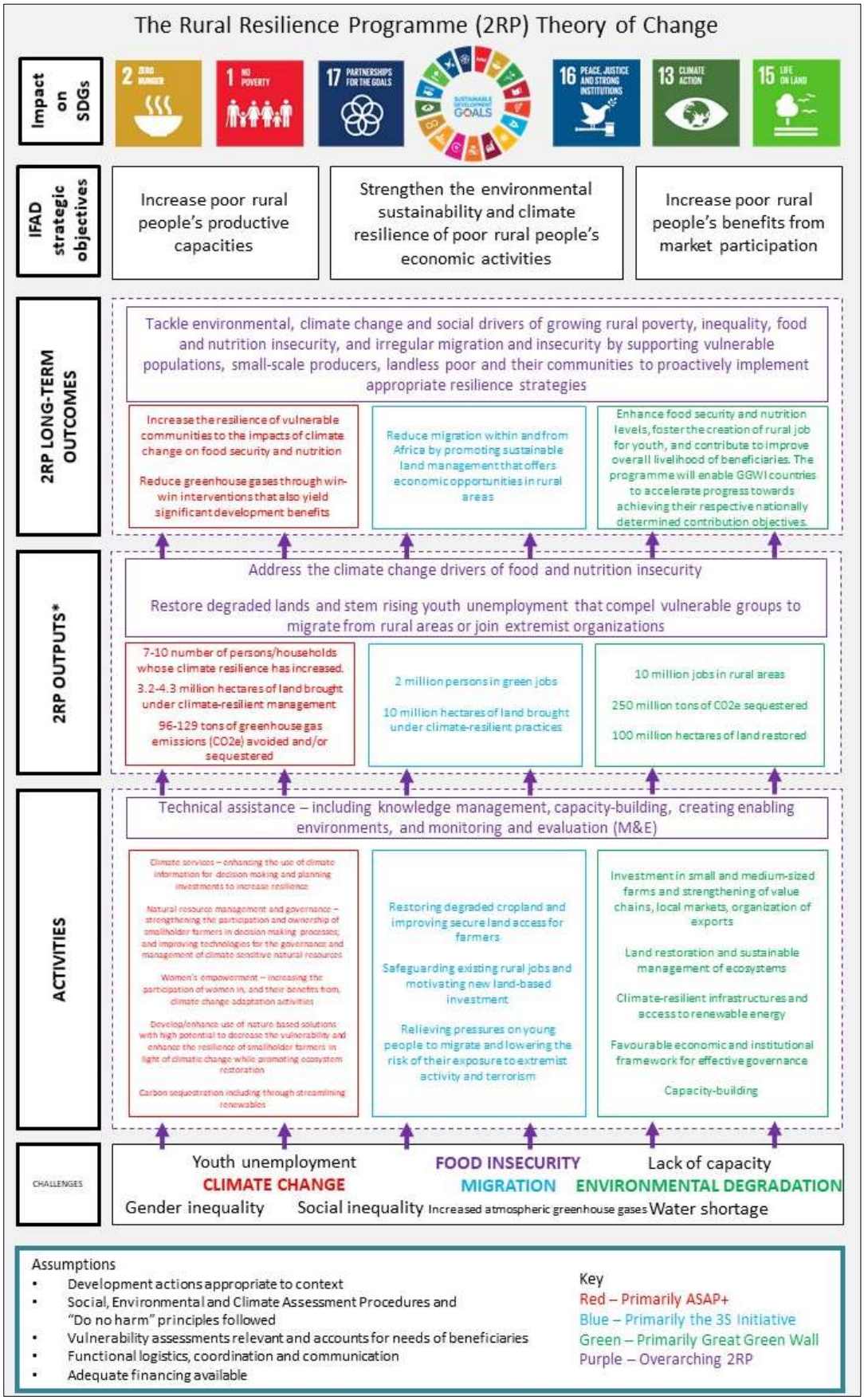
22. The objectives of the 2RP will be reached by promoting projects that achieve multiple benefits across a number of intervention areas and implement IFAD's mainstreaming agenda captured through: IFAD's Framework for Implementing Transformational Approaches to the Mainstreaming Themes (EB 2019/128/R.6); IFAD's 2019 revised operational guidelines on targeting and targeting policy;[12] the Action Plan on Rural Youth;[13] the Mainstreaming Nutrition in IFAD Action Plan 2019-2025;[14] and the Mainstreaming Gender-transformative Approaches at IFAD – Action Plan 2019-2025.[15] These were adopted in 2018 and 2019 alongside IFAD's Strategy and Action Plan on Environment and Climate Change 2019-2025[16] and the associated RMF.[17]

23. Resources would flow directly either to non-state actors or to governments as part of cofinanced investment programmes. In all cases, 2RP resources would be aligned with national strategies and policy objectives. The 2RP will be implemented primarily through IFAD partner governments and blended with IFAD's PoLG and in some cases through non-state and other actors – farmers' organizations, NGOs, Rome-based agencies and private sector players – whenever they can add value to interventions and where government capacity may be limited. Countries without performance-based resource allocations may also access the 2RP Trust Fund where they also meet the other eligibility criteria. These latter two mechanisms will rely on existing long-term partnerships, clear targeting and proven delivery mechanisms.

[12] https://www.ifad.org/documents/38711624/39417909/targeting_e.pdf/9de13427-0f29-4d95-bbac-4393a625206a
[13] https://www.ifad.org/en/document-detail/asset/41190893
[14] https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/126/docs/EB-2019-126-INF-5.pdf
[15] https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/126/docs/EB-2019-126-INF-6.pdf
[16] https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/125/docs/EB-2018-125-R-12.pdf
[17] https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/126/docs/EB-2019-126-R-3.pdf

24. Expected activities, outputs and outcomes are further mapped out in figure 1.

Figure 1
2RP theory of change



III. Resource allocation

25. Allocation of 2RP Trust Fund resources will be based on need, demand and eligibility criteria. All 2RP proposals will be aligned with the country strategic opportunities programmes and country strategy notes in order to ensure programmatic alignment at the country level. Allocations will be made keeping in mind complementarity with the IFAD PoLG, the need to ensure financial sustainability of the programme, and to make the best use of the resources mobilized. As agreed by the Executive Board at its 130th session,[18] "ASAP+ will work primarily in low-income countries, particularly those in debt distress that depend the most on agriculture and also face the greatest challenges in terms of food insecurity, rural poverty, fragility, institutional capacity and exposure to climate change," and, "provisions will be made for small island developing states (SIDS) and other countries that are particularly vulnerable to climate change and fragility and in which pockets of food insecurity persist. Moreover, ASAP+ will also prioritize operations where there is clear potential to increase resilience and institutional capacity".

26. An initial mapping of countries and regions for ASAP+ is being undertaken with publicly available data to support the allocation of resources. Projects would be considered eligible when the project area presents: (i) high climate vulnerability and/or exposure to climate shocks;[19] (ii) growing food and nutritional insecurity;[20] (iii) incidence of rural poverty; and (iv) high inequality.[21] Investments can be prioritized: (i) by income groups from low-income countries, lower-middle-income countries, to upper-middle-income countries;[22] (ii) by SIDS and landlocked countries; (iii) by state of fragility;[23] (iv) where there is presence of women, youth, indigenous and traditional communities; and (v) cross-cutting interventions with multiple benefits in adaptation, mitigation, nutrition and social inclusion.

27. IFAD Member States from 3S countries are the only countries eligible to receive 3S funding.[24] Prioritization criteria will be applied that take into account: youth unemployment; the potential for high rural migration; and levels of land degradation. Additional prioritization criteria may be considered, such as potential to leverage private sector engagement.

28. Proposals will align with IFAD country strategies, which in turn must reflect priorities established through national policy documents, specifically nationally determined contributions, national biodiversity targets and national land degradation neutrality targets under the UNCCD in the case of the 3S pillar. Moreover, where 3S financing is envisaged, IFAD will coordinate with countries to seek alignment of country strategic opportunities programmes and country strategy notes with 3S national coordination frameworks, national road maps or proof-of-concept projects that have been developed by the 3S member countries.

29. In order to ensure due diligence and maximize alignment and coherence with country programmes, all 2RP Trust Fund resources will be processed in line with the existing IFAD project cycle, i.e. procedures (such as for targeting and safeguards), financial risk assessment, fiduciary and integrity due diligence, and quality assurance mechanisms will all be applicable. Mainstreaming themes will also be integrated. Projects submitted to the GCF in support of the GCF-GGWI will also follow GCF processes and require endorsement by national GCF focal points. 2RP proposals can combine resources from all three pillars where relevant. Regional proposals will be considered where transboundary issues are dominant or where multi-country projects, such as for SIDS, are more efficient. Proposals will be generated and supervised

[18] EB 2020/130/R.13/Add.1.
[19] Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative and/or Global Climate Risk Index.
[20] The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World.
[21] Gini coefficient.
[22] As defined in World Bank Country and Lending Groups.
[23] As defined in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's "States of Fragility".
[24] https://3s-initiative.org/en/the-members/.

during implementation through IFAD's regional divisions, supported by technical staff from the Sustainable Production, Markets and Institutions Division, the Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division and national stakeholders. Proposals will be prioritized by the Associate Vice-President (AVP), Strategy and Knowledge Department and the AVP, Programme Management Department. In the case of 3S projects, a no objection from the national 3S focal point will be required.

30. Projects will be generated by IFAD country teams in collaboration with country partners and identified through country strategies. For administrative efficiency and ensuring access, a minimum project size of US$2 million and a maximum country allocation from Trust Fund resources of US$50 million is set and may be adjusted subject to the resources mobilized.

31. It is expected that a limited number of projects will be directly implemented through civil society or farmers' organizations and would likely be through larger regional institutions with strong local presence. A pre-approved roster of certified implementing organizations will be created by IFAD so that organizations can be mobilized quickly in line with the enhanced agility of 2RP. This can be particularly useful to prevent losses due to sudden climate events/shocks. The roster would be developed based on a series of financial and technical criteria reflecting 2RP objectives and IFAD standards. In the rare case of a stand-alone project, the targeting of beneficiaries will still follow IFAD's operational guidelines on targeting, always focusing on the most vulnerable and the most likely to be left behind.

Technical assistance set-aside

32. To build capacity for increased sustainability, policy engagement and quality of the portfolio, up to 10 per cent of resources to 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 such as farmers' organizations and NGOs. The budget will be adjusted based on needs identified and included in a two-year rolling workplan to be discussed with the advisory committee. Its implementation will be coordinated by the interdivisional programme coordination unit (IPCU) (described below). IFAD will ensure that these resources are complementary and do not substitute regular design and supervision resources or the IFAD regular grants programme.

33. This will be used as a complement to existing IFAD resources for project design and supervision and may include, inter alia: additional project design costs; detailed stakeholder consultations; country preparatory activities such as diagnostic and risk assessments studies; impact assessments; targeted economic analysis; south-south learning workshops; and increased policy engagement in countries where 2RP resources are being programmed. Some technical assistance will also be used to support programme-level activities related to knowledge and results management, supportive research activities, portfolio-level monitoring using geographical information systems, technical papers and portfolio reviews, technical backstopping to project management units and global outreach activities.

34. A number of these activities are suggested in response to the recently completed ASAP midterm review. In addition, the evaluation on adaptation by the Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD that will be finalized in 2021 may generate further areas in which IFAD can strengthen its approach through technical assistance.

35. In addition, experience from ASAP2 has shown the value of technical assistance to strengthen climate change mainstreaming. ASAP2 to date has, for instance, supported project preparation for resource mobilization; increased engagement on policy dialogues; piloted innovative financing models for climate change; developed and initiated pilots of project-specific resilience indices and scorecards supporting project partners in understanding and monitoring progress in building resilience; and developed and put in place tools and methodologies such as for climate finance tracking, for economic analysis and for decision-support tools for adaptation. As a

rapidly evolving area, there is an ongoing need to provide technical solutions to aid in climate change programming and to train project teams in their use.

IV. Resource mobilization

36. IFAD will lead the mobilization of funds for ASAP+. IFAD will coordinate with the 3S interim Secretariat[25] and country leaders in their efforts to mobilize financing for the 3S Initiative. IFAD and other accredited entities will submit proposals for funding for the GCF-GGWI to the GCF Board for approval.

37. While not limited to specific sources of financing, the focus of resource mobilization efforts for ASAP+ will be on climate change financing to increase the flow of global climate finance to small-scale producers and their communities. They are a largely underserved group of beneficiaries since approximately 1.7 per cent of the more than US$500 billion annual global climate finance flows are currently directed towards small-scale production. Similarly, the 3S Initiative will concentrate efforts to attract and make productive use of financing aimed at creating employment opportunities to counter the root drivers of migration, insecurity and extremism among the rural poor in Africa. The 2RP Trust Fund may also be used to mobilize non-GCF cofinancing in support of the Great Green Wall.

38. Regardless of funding source, ASAP+ will finance only climate change projects. The differentiated focus of resource mobilization efforts will also seek to reduce competition for resources between pillars. IFAD encourages financial contributions to the 2RP as a whole to support programme activities. Donor contributions can be earmarked to a specific pillar within 2RP. More specific earmarking within a pillar is not possible given the financial structure of the Trust Fund. IFAD Management could discuss how to take into account thematic or geographic priorities of financiers that contribute to the 2RP Trust Fund.

V. Governance

39. Decision-making authority over individual 2RP projects will remain with IFAD's Executive Board and/or within the President's purview. This would ensure consistency and transparency of all funding proposals and decisions, building on IFAD's established procedures. Decisions on approval of financing for any GCF funding proposals are subject to the review and approval process of the GCF.

40. Management will be responsible for the oversight of 2RP and the administration of the Trust Fund according to established procedures for supplementary funds. In this context, the responsibility for decisions related to establishing criteria and mechanisms for resource allocation, prioritization of proposals and the oversight of the IPCU activities and workplan will lie jointly with the AVP, Strategy and Knowledge Department and the AVP, Programme Management Department.

A. 2RP advisory committee

41. An advisory committee will be established to provide guidance to IFAD on the strategic direction in the implementation of the 2RP. The advisory committee will provide guidance to IFAD Management regarding joint knowledge products, policy and global outreach across the three pillars.

42. The committee may comprise donors contributing to the Trust Fund over a threshold, balanced with a number of members from client countries, farmers' organizations and indigenous peoples' groups, as well as an observer from AUDA-NEPAD and other stakeholders as relevant.

[25] The 3S Secretariat is established on an interim basis at the UNCCD Secretariat and is funded by donor partners.

43. The proposed composition will provide for broad participation from donors and civil society in alignment with IFAD's transparency-enhancing Framework for Operational Feedback from Stakeholders.

44. The advisory committee will be responsible for:

- Selecting the Chair from among its members on an annual basis;
- Agreeing annual agendas;
- Providing strategic guidance and direction on implementation of 2RP including advising on the priorities of the IPCU;
- Providing guidance for, and engaging, as appropriate, on potential outreach and knowledge exchange opportunities;
- Providing recommendations to IFAD on thematic studies and reports, reviews and evaluations, to inform programme management and assess programme progress;
- Advising on the workplan for the technical assistance set-aside; and
- Providing a venue for enhanced dialogue with farmers' organizations and indigenous peoples' observers on the implementation of the 2RP.

45. Additionally, separately from the advisory committee – and with a view to strengthening the 3S Initiative partnership – an annual meeting between representatives of two 3S countries, the advisory committee and IFAD Senior Management will take place to increase engagement and coordination.

B. Interdivisional programme coordination unit

46. The day-to-day management of 2RP will be undertaken by an IPCU staffed by experts from a number of IFAD divisions to maximize synergies and efficiencies. The IPCU will be responsible for pipeline and portfolio monitoring, results reporting, providing technical backstopping support to programme design and implementation and other day-to-day tasks needed for the coordination and management of the 2RP.

47. Financed from the envelope of the management fee on 2RP contributions, this unit would not be subsidized from IFAD core resources but would be integrated into existing divisions to build on current expertise and systems. Inputs related to the management of any GCF-financed projects within the unit would likewise be financed from GCF resources and would not subsidize work relating to ASAP+, the 3S Initiative or IFAD core resources.

48. The rationale for this arrangement is twofold: to ensure that the programme builds on IFAD's institutional and technical capacities; and to ensure adequate support for coordination and management through additional staffing and consultancies to manage the implementation of the programme. While detailed arrangements for the IPCU have not yet been finalized, a preliminary assessment, based also on experience with ASAP1, suggests that a mix of technical and fiduciary staff will be required on a full-time or part-time basis. The staffing of the IPCU will be developed by IFAD Management and will depend on contributions received for the programme.

VI. Results monitoring and reporting

49. Appendix IV provides a provisional 2RP RMF. Targets are based on the assumption that resource mobilization targets for the programme are reached as scheduled. Otherwise, targets will be adjusted accordingly.

50. In alignment with all IFAD-financed operations, all 2RP projects will include logical frameworks. These will contain indicators that monitor operational progress and overall achievement of all interventions. The logframes will be aligned and complement the overall programme-level RMF for the 2RP pillar from which they are being financed. In keeping with corporate practice, logframes may include both IFAD

core indicators (CIs) (including CIs that are part of the official IFAD RMF) and project-specific indicators.

51. Results will be monitored through project-level M&E systems during implementation. Results data received will be consolidated in the Operational Results Management System. In addition to project-level M&E systems, there will be separate mechanisms and milestones in place for monitoring and reporting. These will include: baseline surveys, which take place at project inception; IFAD supervision and project support missions, which are conducted annually or twice a year; one-off midterm reviews; and project completion missions and reports, and impact assessments, which take place at project termination. IFAD's project implementation guidelines will govern these reviews.

52. Within 2RP, specific guidance and training will be provided to project teams and quality assurance will be undertaken through dedicated support by the IPCU. Given the multidimensional development outcomes 2RP seeks to support, beneficiary data will be disaggregated by sex and, where appropriate, youth and indigenous peoples at a minimum.

53. A number of innovations will be introduced to support project monitoring. For interventions with a geospatial dimension (such as land under climate-resilient management practices and climate-proofed rural infrastructure), the IPCU will establish a geographical information system results pilot that will develop the capacity to collect geo-locations serving to monitor results on the ground. Knowing the precise locations of project activities is a precondition for using satellite imagery and other geospatial datasets for enhanced analysis.

54. A resilience scorecard, which IFAD has been piloting, with support from ASAP2, will be used to develop and monitor project-specific resilience indices. The process can significantly help project partners' gauge and strengthen the resilience of communities and producers, and gain deeper insights into outcome-level project results.

55. For ASAP+, impact assessments will provide the basis for monitoring of the goal-level indicators: (i) number of persons/households whose climate resilience has increased; and (ii) number of persons/households whose food security and nutrition has increased.

56. All 2RP project information will be entered into the Operational Results Management System. Reporting on progress of 2RP will happen through IFAD's agreed reporting processes. As a climate change fund, the progress of ASAP+ will also be presented in IFAD's annual Climate Action Report. Specialized technical reports, as has begun for ASAP1 in 2020 (i.e. on food security, nature-based solutions and gender) will provide additional information.

57. Climate interventions, by default, are designed to overcome the challenges of uncertain and changing conditions. As such, an adaptive management approach is integral to 2RP and the success of individual pillars. Rigorous M&E, learning among stakeholders and horizon scanning will allow the programme to innovate and re-strategize when necessary. At project level, midterm reviews will be critical junctures for stocktaking and reassessment of project interventions and targets, with appropriate mechanisms to inform course correction where appropriate. Adaptive management will ensure that 2RP interventions promote best practices and deliver results, and that decision-making is informed by the best available information in this rapidly evolving field.

Enhanced Programme for Adaptation to Smallholder Programme (ASAP+)

1. The first pillar of the 2RP is ASAP+. This Programme has been in development for some time, and looks to use the successes and lessons learnt from the first two phases of ASAP as a springboard to achieve deeper and better impacts. ASAP+ is envisioned to be the largest fund dedicated to channelling climate finance to small-scale producers to help them combat the climate change and social drivers of food insecurity.

2. **ASAP+ will increase the climate resilience of 10 million vulnerable people**, particularly women and youth, enabling an increase in food and nutrition security. ASAP+ has a resource mobilization target of **US $500 million** and provide an alternative and additional means to deliver climate financing to countries in debt distress. Results targets will be adjusted to resources mobilized.

A. Rationale

3. Climate change is a key factor eroding gains made in ending food insecurity and poverty. In 2018, 820 million people were food insecure, an increase from 785 million in 2015 and similar to levels in 2010, suggesting little progress in the last decade. The increase of floods and droughts is also increasingly leading to forced migration as young people leave rural areas in search of better livelihoods, further draining the labour base to sustain food production.

4. Rates of hunger and poverty are highest among society's most vulnerable segments, such as: rural women, who typically have less access than men to resources and essential services; youth, who face constraints including a lack of skills, little access to resources and scant connections to markets; and indigenous peoples, who encompass up to 22 per cent of global land area, which crucially houses 80 per cent of the world's biological diversity. These vulnerable segments of society are most affected by climate change. The World Bank estimates that by 2030, climate change will push more than 100 million people into extreme poverty, with half of this increase due to damage to agriculture.[26]

5. Global climate finance is rising but still falls drastically short of what is needed. Very little climate finance makes its way to rural poor populations. Of the over half a trillion dollars that flows in global climate finance, only 1.6 per cent, or approximately 10 billion, is targeted at small-scale agricultural producers. This is unacceptably low, and a major barrier to sustainable development. There is significant finance available, evidenced by the 579 billion in global flows, and the increases seen each year. IFAD's niche means it is one of the few funds that can successfully access and target this finance to rural small-scale producers who are most likely to be left behind by development gains and are in the last mile of development interventions.

6. IFAD is well placed to consolidate and channel climate financing to those currently underserved because of its presence and partnerships in these regions and its growing expertise in this area. ASAP+ will build on lessons learned from ASAP1 to deliver adaptation and mitigation results through a number of innovations in scope, agility, inclusiveness, and best practices. In particular, ASAP+ will work primarily through grants with a focus on pockets of growing food insecurity in lower income countries. A more diverse donor base will be paralleled with the option to implement activities directly through non-sovereign entities, including in countries without PBAS allocations but where support is urgently needed. Moreover, empowerment and inclusion of the most vulnerable will be a priority of all projects through the integration of IFAD's social inclusion priorities.

[26] S. Hallegatte, M. Bangalore, L. Bonzanigo, M. Fay, T. Kane, U. Narloch, J. Rozenberg, D. Treguer and A. Vogt-Schilb, Shock Waves: Managing the Impacts of Climate Change on Extreme poverty (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 2016).

7. With the growing scale and severity of the problems from climate change, it is essential that climate finance is increased and rebalanced so that it is channelled towards building resilience capacities of the most vulnerable populations in the most affected areas. This is consistent with IFAD's mainstreaming priorities, which in addition to climate change and environment; include gender, youth and nutrition.

8. The agriculture and land-use sectors are gaining increased recognition in the climate change process, underlined by the adoption of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture decision in 2017, as the sector is not only the second largest source of greenhouse gas emissions after the energy sector but also one of the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The call to action is growing louder, and an increased emphasis on agriculture and land-use change is expected in the second generation of countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

9. This call to action is the motivation for IFAD to remodel the Adaptation for Smallholders Adaptation Programme (ASAP) as ASAP+. Launched in 2012, ASAP remains the only programme dedicated to addressing the climate change challenges faced by small-scale producers. Through ASAP1, IFAD developed a significant body of expertise and know-how in an area largely underserved by other multi-donor funds or through global climate finance flows in general. Moreover, IFAD already has a field presence in these areas underserved by climate finance and therefore is in a position to consolidate financing towards these vulnerable communities.

10. Building on this experience, ASAP+ aims to provide an additional channel needed to step-up action for achieving global objectives and national priorities by directing much-needed climate finance to the populations largely currently underserved by climate financing. It proposes assisting partners in implementing the adaptation and mitigation commitments of their NDCs while building resilience and increasing impact on poverty, food insecurity and fragility. This focus on vulnerability cannot be addressed without focussed attention to those who are disproportionately affected, including women, youth and indigenous peoples.

B. ASAP+ Objectives

11. ASAP+ is proposed to provide primarily grant based financing to address the climate change and social drivers of increasing food insecurity, including nutrition, and address the impacts of climate change on the stability of food availability, access, and utilization which must be addressed together to achieve food and nutrition security.

12. **ASAP+ will address the underlying climate change and social drivers of food insecurity** through **two outcomes:** i) increasing the resilience of vulnerable communities – focusing on rural women, youth, indigenous peoples and other marginalized groups - to the impacts of climate change on food security and nutrition; and ii) reducing greenhouse gases through win-win interventions that also yield significant development benefits, particularly for poor and marginalized groups. Given the vulnerability level of targeted populations, the starting point for ASAP+ mitigation activities will be to identify measures that reduce food insecurity and provide opportunities throughout agricultural value chains.

13. Achieving **outcome 1 to increase resilience of vulnerable communities**, farmers, fishers and pastoralists – including women, youth, indigenous people and other marginalized groups - to the impacts of climate change on food security and nutrition will be accomplished through measures addressing all the four pillars of food security, namely availability, access, nutrition and stability. The tables below list the types of activities that will be promoted and fostered. All these activities contribute to increase smallholder farmers' adaptation to climate change, enhancing their resilience.

Table X: Activities related to availability (++ means significantly contributing to a specific dimension of food security, + means contributing to a specific dimension of food security)

Activities	Availability	Accessibility	Nutrition	Stability
Activities related to Availability				
Restoration and conservation of natural resources	++			++
Agriculture and livestock integration	++			
Agroforestry	++		+	
Conservation agriculture and permanent soil cover	++			
Improved seeds	++		+	
Pest and disease management	++			+
Sustainable access to water for production	++			+
Rational use of water resources for horticulture	++		+	+
Intensive rice growing techniques (SRO) and tidal irrigation	++			
Improved animal health	++			
Protecting livestock routes	++	+	+	++
Watershed management	++			+
Farming models and systems adapted to climate change	++	+	+	+
Restoring ecosystems and enhancing ecosystem services for food and nutrition security	++	++	++	++
Sustainable management of natural resources for fisheries and aquaculture (mangrove, wetlands, seagrass beds)	+	+	+	+

14. The activities in table X related to the availability dimension, enables farmers to adapt to climate change in particular through:

    (a) Systems creating a cooler micro-climate at the plot level

    (b) Run-off control at the landscape level

    (c) Increased access to water for production

    (d) Increased soil quality enhancing water retention

    (e) Crop diversification to cope with climate change

    (f) An increased focus on practices linked to agro-ecology, agro-biodiversity and nature based solutions

    (g) The protection and restoration of essential natural resources related to fisheries and aquaculture

Table X: Activities related to access, nutrition and stability

Activities	Availability	Accessibility	Nutrition	Stability
Activities related income generation				
Market oriented diversification		++		
Green value chains and job creation		++	+	+
Contract farming		++		++
Activities related to nutrition				
Promotion of local varieties			+	++
Capacity building on nutrition			++	++
Food safety and healthier environment		+	++	+
Gender targeting		+	++	+
Activities related to stability				
Reducing postharvest losses during storage	+		+	++
Climate resilient infrastructure	+	+		++
Fostering community groups for sustainable management of natural resources	+			++
Climate information services	++			++

15. Activities in table X contribute to a greater adaptation of smallholder farmers and rural people to climate change in particular through:

    (a) The marketing of a diversified range of products coming from more resilient farming systems

    (b) Income generation through the setting up of business services promoting a greener agriculture, with micro-insurance being one of the most important

    (c) The introduction to farming systems of crops that are useful for both adaptation to climate change and enhanced nutrition

    (d) The building of the capacity of rural poor women on the nexus between climate change and nutrition

    (e) The activities under the stability dimension that contribute directly to more climate resilient farming systems and value chains through the provision of climate smart infrastructure and the protection of key climate sensitive natural resources such as pasture and forests

    (f) The expansion of climate information services and digital solutions is a key activity ASAP+ will invest in - it enables farmers to make the best choices on planting dates and irrigation frequency, thus leading to more stable yields

16. Achieving **outcome 2** of reducing greenhouse gases through win-win interventions that also yield significant food-security benefits, particularly for vulnerable groups will be achieve by measures such as:

    (i) Availability: A number of carbon-sequestration techniques also enhance production such as:

(a) Rehabilitating degraded soils, on cropland and pastoral land, is also a way to increase the level of biomass at the landscape level, through the inclusion of fertilizer trees in rain fed fields, or the restoration of pasture thanks to soil de-crusting and water harvesting techniques. This leads to the sequestration of carbon in trees and grass. In the Sahel and the Horn of Africa soil restoration has proven to be one of the most powerful means to improve food security, enabling rural poor to have productive use of the restored land and reducing migrations trends, especially for young people.

(b) Reducing emissions from agriculture through agroforestry, sylvo-pastoralism and the wise management of fertilizers, and intermittent irrigation to reduce emissions of methane from rice fields, which at the same time promote higher yields. Specific extension systems are set up to promote these techniques and can involve young farmers in particular. Agroforestry systems are also a means to improve the diets and the nutrition status of rural families, providing vitamin rich products.

(c) Promoting reforestation and afforestation, in particular at the watershed level to protect cropland from run off and landslides and protects the water source for multiple use, and increasing at the same time the storage of carbon at the landscape level. The use of these commons also increases income opportunities for vulnerable groups, for example through the marketing of non-timber products to increase women's income, often also providing nutrition benefits.

(ii) Access and utilisation: Introducing clean energy to drive transport, distribution, food safety, clean water and a stable access to nutritious food during climate and other shocks by, for example:

(a) Meeting energy demands to support livelihood activities along the value chain through clean energy sources such as renewable energy and bioenergy, targeting youth for training and employment creations. This include the promotion of solar pumping, green infrastructure for post-harvest and storage activities using renewable energy;

(b) Optimizing energy consumption through the adoption of new building codes to reduce energy costs and drive up income;

(c) Increasing food availability and nutrition by ensuring adequate storage facilities and introducing food processing to reduce food loss and therefore GHG emissions; and

(d) Policy engagement to raise awareness by policy makers of demand side management, and the impacts of unsustainable agricultural practices on climate change.

17. IFAD will continue to finance and implement climate change interventions through its Programme of Loans and Grants, ensuring that it will meet its core climate finance targets, but it is clear that this approach alone is insufficient to meet the scale of the challenge. Thus, ASAP+ aims at channelling additional finance to expand climate finance in addition to that committed through the PoLG. An internal assessment of climate finance allocated in projects approved in 2019 show that climate change investments are being picked up through country loans, owing to benefits demonstrated through ASAP1 financed grants. This illustrates that providing grants to demonstrate the positive returns on climate change measures is a channel for scaling up ambition (See Box 1).

Box 1 - **Scaling up climate change measures and meeting the finance gap**

Mali – Mitigation: Mali used ASAP financing to pilot bio-digesters in a project in 2014. It was considered such a resounding success that in a new project, MERIT, the activity was replicated using 73 per cent loan financing. Moreover, the project has influenced the national policy on renewable energy technologies. This is a small step in the right direction. Mali has identified the need for US$34.7 billion to implement its ambitions in renewable energy through its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

Mali – Adaptation: Mali also used an ASAP grant in 2014 to trial the development and implementation of community adaptation plans. A new project in 2019 replicates these activities, funding almost 75 per cent of the endeavour through an IFAD loan. The adaptation finance in this new project amounts to US$5.4 million, which is extremely small when compared to the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of Mali which identifies a need of US$12.6 billion for climate adaptation.

Mozambique – Adaptation: Climate change may cause Mozambique's GDP – of which agriculture, forestry and fishing make up 24.5 per cent - to decrease between 4-14 per cent. In 2013, Mozambique used ASAP financing to trial the sustainable intensification of cassava value chains. In 2019, a new project includes these same activities, but saw a move to partial loan funding of these activities. In its Technology Action Plan for adaptation in Agriculture, Mozambique highlights the need for almost US$150 million in three areas alone: rainwater harvesting, seed production and conservation agriculture. When considering as a whole, there is a serious need for additional climate finance.

Bolivia – Adaptation: In Bolivia, ASAP grant financed climate resilient infrastructure and water management activities. Seeing its benefits, in 2020, a new project is looking to finance these same activities elsewhere through loan financing. This is not nearly enough though, as Bolivian agriculture depends on climatic variability and agroecosystems are rapidly degrading.

18. While the focus of ASAP+ will be on countries where IFAD has an active portfolio and resources allocated through the Performance Based Allocations Systems (PBAS), ASAP+ could potentially undertake activities in some countries without allocations through the PBAS or without ongoing projects, but where vulnerability to climate change and food insecurity is high and support from IFAD would greatly contribute to preventing further crises. This would be most appropriate in cases of fragility where IFAD investment is envisioned in the future, or small-island developing states. In these cases, resources will be directed to projects that synergise with, and complement other activities being carried out by both the public and private sector. In these contexts, and in order to build sustainability of such projects, particular attention must be given to building local and community level capacities.

19. Projects financed by ASAP+ must include a detailed analysis of historical trends and future climate change projections, vulnerability analysis, identification of associated impacts and a rationale for the selected adaptation strategies. For mitigation activities, projects must quantify the expected reductions in greenhouse gas emissions using credible methodologies. The theory of change and core objectives must introduce climate change as a central driver of food insecurity. Criteria for project selection will include: (i) clear relationship in theory of change between climate change and food security; (ii) explicit assessment of historical trends and future climate projections, impacts and rationale for adaptation strategy; (iii) clear results logic and impact projections, such as number of households to be made resilient, greenhouse gas reductions achieved; (iv) clear rationale based on the additionality (financial and non-financial) of the ASAP funding; (v) clear demonstration of ownership by the recipients; (vi) the degree of leverage, and co-financing ratio; (vii) degree to which mainstreaming themes have been covered; and, (viii) sustainability and exit strategy.

C. ASAP+ Innovations

20. ASAP+ will draw on the lessons of ASAP, and will increase its ambition in a number of ways. The innovations are introduced through its scope, agility and inclusiveness, enhanced monitoring and best practices.

21. As compared to ASAP, **the scope of ASAP+** will be refined through:

(a) A focus primarily in Lower Income Countries (LICs), particularly those that depend the most on agriculture and also face the greatest challenges in terms of food insecurity, rural poverty, fragility, institutional capacity and exposure to climate change;
(b) Provisions for Small Island Development States (SIDS), including through regional programmes, and other countries that are particularly vulnerable to climate change and where pockets in food insecurity persist, such as along the Central American dry corridor; A greater emphasis on mitigation, with an explicit outcome focussed on win-win solutions that reduce greenhouse gases and generate significant development benefits;
(c) Increasing focus on building and strengthening technical and institutional capacities and creating a favourable political environment for systemic change. Issues like human capacity development and policy advice will be emphasized as part of sustainability and exit strategies;

(d) Mainstreaming the social inclusion themes (gender, youth and nutrition) by implementing climate change strategies with specific and concrete benefits for women and youth and increasing the stable availability of a diversity of food in local food systems;

(e) The option to work in fragile countries without PBAS allocations and where climate change is exacerbating particularly vulnerable populations;

(f) Project financing primarily through grants, with the option for climate change loans available, including in LMICs.

22. In addition, ASAP+ will be designed to be more **agile and inclusive** to respond to quickly evolving climate change conditions and financing opportunities. This agility will be brought about by:

(a) Implementing some activities through a broader range of project partners, including directly through non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to be endorsed by government, particularly where programme implementation may suffer from weak policy and institutional capacity, or where Governments choose this implementation modality (see section F on selection modality);

(b) A broadened donors base, with a possible Advisory Committee open to non-member donors, beneficiaries and, farmers organizations, and civil society representatives;

(c) An adaptive management model allowing for updates to targets and goals and parallel trust funds to accommodate funds with specific governance needs;

(d) A 5-10 per cent technical assistance set-aside within the programme to support the development of project designs, participatory consultations, backstop project monitoring and implementation supervision, research and innovation, develop technical tools to enhance delivery of results; and

(e) A number of best practices and approaches will be applied to ASAP+ projects to enhance their results (see Appendix II for further details).

23. A number of **approaches** will also be emphasized in project design and implementation as described below.

24. Capturing outcomes beyond log frames. Project specific climate resilience index and scorecards will be developed for a selected number of projects as a means to provide project partners with a tool to enhance the understanding of resilience capacities in a specific context and how to monitor progress in achieving them. These will be prepared through participatory approaches and tell the story that is more difficult to quantify through standard indicators. These will serve as learning and management tools. The scorecards will be developed based on existing tools developed through

ASAP2 and be supplemented by recommendations from the mid-term review of ASAP1. The scorecards may also incorporate remotely sensed data.

25. Greater emphasis on adaptive capacity and systemic change. The ASAP1 mid-term review found that many ASAP1 projects focus on technological fixes to current climate stressors and shocks and less on capacity to adapt over time. This is for good reason, as in order to be relevant for poor communities, strategies need to address current demands and needs. The provision of solutions improving food security and incomes in the short term is a pre-condition to build new rural institutions and groups that will participate in the fight to mitigate GHG and adapt to climate change over time. At the same time, communities continue to face uncertain futures and the climate conditions and stressors, such as the current COVID-19 crisis, will continue to change with time, often in unpredictable ways. For these reasons, it is also essential to empower communities with the capacity to continue to adapt to stressors and shocks as they emerge. This involves equipping people with information to make more informed-decisions, build diversity in farming systems and livelihood streams spreading risks, the ability to implement change, assess new contexts and alter their actions as climate conditions evolve.

26. Systematic assessment of the potential for maladaptation. Maladaptation is a particular threat in resource-constrained environments, where there is increased tension in the trade-offs between, for instance, intensified production and sustainable water extraction in drought prone areas. Increasing pressure on declining water resources in likely to increase in coming decades. Understanding the wider and interconnected ecological and social consequences will be important in ASAP+ to ensure the viability of adaptation measures.

27. Strengthened local ownership and exit strategies. Community driven approaches have many benefits and contributions to build adaptive capacity and to the uptake of adaptation and mitigation technologies and their continued maintenance. The IOE Evaluation of Community Driven Development (CDD) highlights the benefits, especially in fragile contexts, in building human, social and physical assets. CDD was found to empower communities, strengthen women's voice and decision-making, and enhance social cohesion and values (EC 2020/108/W.P.3). Women and youth will be involved in a more systematic way in participatory processes. Engaging and partnering with local and regional knowledge, research and extension institutions and services are also a way of fostering innovation, replicating best practices and building ownership, as is farmer-to-farmer knowledge transfer.

D. Provisional ASAP+ Results Management Framework

28. The ASAP+ Results Management Framework (RMF) sets out a comprehensive results logic that serves the overall goal of the programme to reduce food and nutrition insecurity by addressing the underlying climate change drivers. This is achieved through two overarching outcome areas: 1: Increased resilience of vulnerable households to the impacts of climate change on their food security and nutrition and 2: Reduced GHG emissions from interventions with significant development benefits. At portfolio level, this results hierarchy reflects the main pathways of change promoted by the programme. Interlinkages and multiple benefits across the two outcome areas on adaptation and mitigation are expected and encouraged. The targets in the RMF are based on the assumption that resource mobilization targets for the programme are reached as scheduled. Otherwise, targets will be adjusted accordingly.

29. At project level, indicators from the ASAP+ RMF will be selected based on the interventions supported. At a minimum, all ASAP+ projects will report against outreach (*Number of persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project*), at least one outcome level indicator and at least two output level indicators relevant to the project's activities. The quality of a project's results logic will be a key eligibility criterion for project selection. As most ASAP+ projects are expected to be fully blending with IFAD operations, output- and outcome-level indicators related to

IFAD's social inclusion mainstreaming themes (gender, youth and nutrition) will apply to the full investment in cases where the IFAD investment has been designed to be gender transformative, youth sensitive and/or nutrition sensitive.[27] Social inclusion mainstreaming will be a key eligibility factor for ASAP+ investment prioritisation. Given the multi-dimensional development outcomes 2RP seeks to support, beneficiary data will be disaggregated by sex and, where appropriate, youth and indigenous peoples at a minimum.

30. A number of innovations will be introduced to support project monitoring. For interventions with a geospatial dimension (such as land under climate-resilient management practices and climate-proofed rural infrastructure), the IPCU will establish a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) results pilot that will develop capacities, systems and processes to allow for geo-locations to be collected to monitor results on the ground. Knowing the precise locations of project activities is a precondition to draw on satellite imagery and other geospatial datasets for enhanced analysis.

31. A resilience scorecard, which IFAD has been piloting, with support from ASAP2, will be used to develop and monitor project specific resilience indices. The process of doing so can significantly support building project's partners' capacities to understand and strengthen resilience for communities and producers and gain deeper insights into outcome level results from projects.

ASAP+ results hierarchy	ASAP+ results at global portfolio level	Indicator[28]	SDGs	Data multipliers	Portfolio-level target ranges[29]
Goal	Small-scale producers and landless poor rural households are more resilient to climate change and embark on low-emissions development pathways	Number of persons/households whose climate resilience has increased. Number of persons/households whose food security and nutrition has increased. **Methodological note**: Goal-level result (Targets B and C) to be assessed on the basis of Impact Assessment of a proportion of the ASAP+ portfolio		Sex, Youth, Indigenous Peoples Individuals, Households	**Target A. Persons reached (outreach):** 7-10 million persons **Target B. Persons more climate resilient:** Target to be established on the basis of Impact Assessment findings for ASAP1 (expected 2022). **Target C: Persons whose food security and nutrition has increased:** Target to be

[27] **Gender transformative** IFAD projects have to adopt the *IFAD Empowerment Index (IE1).* **Nutrition sensitive** projects are required to report against *Number of persons/households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition (CI 1.1.8)* in addition to *Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (COI 1.2.8)* and/or *Percentage of the targeted people who have improved knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) (COI 1.2.9).* **Youth sensitive** projects from IFAD12 will have to adopt a new indicator on job creation (COI code TBC). All mainstreaming themes require data disaggregation by S, Y and, where applicable, IPs.

[28] The **Goal level indicator A** will be measured annually, on a rolling basis. **Goal-level indicator B** will be measured at programme end, on the basis of Impact Assessments. **Outcome indicators** are measured at MTR and TER, through the IFAD Core Outcome Indicator Guidelines. **Output indicators** are measured annually.

[29] Based on a US$ 0.5bn ASAP+ scenario, with target ranges extrapolated from ASAP1 results programming.

					established on the basis of Impact Assessment findings for ASAP1 (expected 2022).
Outcome Area 1. Increased resilience of vulnerable households to the impacts of climate change on their food security and nutrition, focusing particularly on rural women, youth, indigenous peoples 					
Outcome 1 Indicator a Number of persons/households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices **[CI 3.2.2.]**				Sex, Youth, Indigenous Peoples Individuals, Households	Target to be established after year 1 of programme implementation.
Outcome 1 Indicator b Number of persons/households reporting a significant reduction in the time spent for collecting water or fuel **[CI 3.2.3.]**				Sex, Youth, Indigenous Peoples Individuals, Households	Target to be established after year 1 of programme implementation.
Sub-outcome 1.1: Improved access to nutritious food and products from agrobiodiverse farming systems	**1.1.i.** Number of persons/households supported to increase the diversity of farmed species and varieties.			N/A Individuals, Households	Target to be established after year 1 of programme implementation.
Sub-outcome 1.2: Enhanced human capacity to manage climate risk	**1.2.i.** Number of persons/groups supported to sustainably manage natural resources and climate-related risks **[CI 3.1.1.]**			Sex, Youth, Indigenous Peoples Individuals, Groups	1.6-2.2 million people 15,600-21,000 groups
	1.2.ii. Number of persons/households provided with climate information services **[CI 3.1.2]**			Sex, Youth, Indigenous Peoples Individuals, Households	Target to be established after year 1 of programme implementation.
Sub-outcome 1.3: Scaled up climate-resilient land and natural resources management	**1.3.i.** Number of hectares of land brought under climate resilient management **[CI 3.1.4 / ASAP 4]**			Cropland, Pasture and rangeland, Forested land and agroforestry, Mangroves, Wetlands [This indicator is part of the ASAP+ GIS results monitoring pilot.	3.2-4.3 million ha

Sub-outcome 1.4: Climate-proofed services and infrastructure	**1.4.i.** Number of persons/households with increased water availability and/or efficiency for production purposes [**ASAP 5b**, modified]		Sex, Youth, Indigenous Peoples Individuals, Households	275,000-373,000 households
	1.4.ii. US$ value of new or existing rural infrastructure made climate resilient **[ASAP 7a]**		[This indicator is part of the ASAP+ GIS results monitoring pilot.]	US$ 134.5-182 million
Sub-outcome 1.5: Strengthened policy frameworks on climate resilient smallholder agriculture	**1.5.i.** Number of existing/new laws, strategies, regulations or policies on climate change and the agricultural sectors proposed to policy makers for approval, ratification or amendment		Multi-country, National, Local	Target to be established after year 1 of programme implementation.
Outcome Area 2. Reduced emissions from win-win interventions with significant development benefits, particularly for food insecure and marginalized groups				
Outcome 2 Indicator Number of tons of greenhouse gas emissions (CO_2e) avoided and/or sequestered **[CI 3.2.1]**			n/a	-96-129 million tCO2e over 20 years (-1.5tCO2e/ha/yr.)
Sub-outcome 2.1: Increased availability of low-emissions development opportunities	**2.1.i** Number of persons accessing technologies that sequester carbon or reduce greenhouse gas emissions **[CI 3.1.3]**		Sex, Youth, Indigenous Peoples	Target to be established after year 1 of programme implementation.
	2.1.ii Number of persons in new or existing green jobs		Sex, Youth, Indigenous Peoples	Target to be established after year 1 of programme implementation.

The Sustainability, Stability and Security Initiative (3S) in Africa

A. What is the Initiative on Sustainability, Stability and Security (3S) in Africa?

1. The 3S is an inter-governmental initiative that works to address the underlying causes of instability and prevent the emerging threats linked to the depletion and mismanagement of natural resources.

2. Conceived and owned by African countries (with Morocco and Senegal as initiators), the 3S Initiative aims at mitigating the adverse drivers and structural factors that hinder people from maintaining sustainable livelihoods and compel them to leave their countries of origin. The 3S Initiative strengthens mobility by building a restorative African economy which maintains and regenerates its environmental resources.

3. To achieve this, the 3S Initiative works at fortifying Africa's three critical endowments jointly: its natural resources (sustainability), human resources (stability), and institutional resources (security). The 3S Initiative tackles the interlinked issues of climate resilience, youth unemployment and irregular migration in an integrated manner by focusing on degraded land areas of the African continent. By tackling conditions such as land degradation and scarcity, insecurity of tenure and competition for resources in a joined-up way, the 3S Initiative is adopting a new approach. This bold, innovative and ambitious approach has been widely acknowledged and welcomed by the international community.

4. At the First African Action Summit (Marrakesh, 16 November 2016), the Heads of State and Government launched the 3S Initiative and committed to accelerate its implementation building on their own resources and mobilizing multilateral and bilateral donors.

5. The 3S Initiative pursues three key outcomes: (i) restoring agricultural lands, ecosystems and forests;(ii) creating green jobs and safeguarding rural employment; and (iii) preventing rural migration through a circular local economy while fostering culture, peace and justice so as to lower risks of exposure to extremist activity and violence. The 3S Initiative is anchored within the forthcoming African Union Blueprint to Implement Rural Development Policies in Africa.

B. Rationale

6. The 3S Initiative aims to develop the continent's natural, human and institutional resources with a view of mitigating the effects of COVID-19 crisis that has reinforced the adverse drivers and structural factors of migration in Africa. Accordingly, there are three central elements to build the rationale of the 3S Initiative.

Strengthening the resilience of African farmers to climatic changes and economic shocks

7. Lack of sufficient economic opportunity is a primary root cause of irregular migration. As a major contributing driver of migration, progressing climate change threatens the productivity of Africa's land resources and deprives its farmers of their economic prospects. And the COVID-19 crisis has further highlighted the vulnerability of both human and natural systems in Africa. Healthy land plays a critical role in the supply of food and water and is also the source of employment for millions of Africans.

8. Even prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, food security and sovereignty on the African continent were weak as agricultural productivity is low. Yet, Africa has a high potential to raise its farm productivity because land and water resources are largely still untapped. For instance, Asia irrigates over 225 million hectares of land (mostly in India, China and Pakistan) with an overall potential of 350 million hectares, whereas Africa irrigates 13 million hectares (only 4per cent of the current arable land area) on a potential area for irrigation of up to 300 million hectares.

9. Arable land constitutes the economic foundation for small-scale farmers in Africa. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the average farm size amounts to just 2.4 hectares.[30] African smallholder farmers generate the bulk of food and constitute the main safeguards of Africa's land and ecosystems. Land is also the primary safety net for Africa's rural poor. Land generates one-third of sub-Saharan Africa's economic growth and supports half its livelihood. About two-thirds of the region's 700 million people live in rural and remote areas.

10. Africa's vulnerable poor in rural areas depend on land for their survival. Yet, Africa is particularly impacted by land degradation, desertification and droughts. Climate change is a major contributing factor and Africa is the world's most severely affected continent by climate change. Climate shocks and emergencies reduced production performance of rain-fed agriculture and, as a result, 27 of the 33 countries designated most at risk from climate change in the world are located in Africa.[31]

11. Climate events in 2017 had a significant impact on acute food insecurity and malnutrition in Africa, affecting 59 million people in 24 countries and requiring urgent humanitarian action.[32] Much of the vulnerability to climate variability is associated with the dryland farming and reduced mobility in pastoral rangeland systems supporting 70–80 per cent of the rural population in Africa.[33] COVID-19 further increases the economic fragility of rural households as markets dry up and economic activity shrinks. The policy response needed is to focus on increasing agricultural output and strengthening households' ability to withstand shocks. This will have the added benefit of reducing inequalities while boosting economic growth and jobs.

12. Desertification concerns 45per cent of Africa's arable land, with 55 per cent of this area at high or very high risk of further degradation. The loss of 280 million tons of cereal crops per year from about 105 million hectares of degraded farm land in Africa could be prevented if soil erosion is managed. Economic studies suggest that investment in sustainable land management practices in Africa would yield benefits of seven times the cost of action. Therefore, there is a compelling economic case for strengthening the resilience of African farmers to climatic changes by investing in sustainable land management.

13. In Africa, nearly 100 million hectares of cropland are currently affected by land degradation, desertification and drought. Most degraded land areas are suited to 'mosaic restoration' which involves combining forests and trees with agriculture, waterways, protected areas and settlements. However, successful land restoration also depends on economic, political, social, cultural and technical factors, suggesting that interventions require a tailored, local and participatory approach to deliver both social, economic and environmental benefits.

Addressing youth unemployment in rural Africa

14. Irregular migration contributes to a brain drain in many African countries. Those who leave are often the young and high-potential workers who, unemployed at home, look for a better economic future elsewhere. COVID-19 is likely to increase youth unemployment in Africa. According to the World Economic Forum, nearly 20 million jobs in Africa will be threatened by the COVID-19 crisis. With youth unemployment twice that of adults, the potential for social unrest is real.[34]

15. The African continent holds the world's fastest growing population and will reach 1.7 billion people in 2030, and 2.5 billion people by 2050[35]. While this demographic trend is characterized by rapid urbanization, a significant share of the population will remain

[30] https://www.globalagriculture.org/report-topics/industrial-agriculture-and-small-scale-farming.html
[31] IPCC (2014) Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability, WMO, UNEP, Cambridge University Press
[32] FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2018. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2018. Building climate resilience for food security and nutrition. Rome, FAO. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO. Table 7
[33] WMO 2018. The State of the Global Climate in 2018
[34] https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/06/covid-19-is-likely-to-increase-youth-unemployment-in-africa-this-is-how-business-can-mitigate-the-damage/
[35] United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2017) World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision

in rural areas. By 2050, the African continent must feed 1.5 billion more people than today. Moreover, continued population growth in other areas of the world implies that the current production-consumption cycle will need to change, allowing Africa to not only feed itself but also other contribute to food security globally.

16. Beyond boosting resilience to climate change and economic shocks, addressing Africa's youth unemployment crisis is a pressing challenge. Already the world's youngest region, Africa will be home to 38 of the 40 youngest countries in 2050. Its median population will then be under 25 years old. Each year more than 12 million youth enter the labour market in Africa while only 3 million new jobs are being created in the formal sector.[36] Youth constitutes 37per cent of the labour force but makes up 60per cent of total unemployment.

17. To recover from the coronavirus pandemic, business-as-usual will not be an option. The relationship between human health, well-being and environmental change highlights the need to redouble efforts to protect the environment through a social contract for nature that considers ecosystem restoration and sustainable use as the key to improve the lives of those who rely on natural resources for food, employment and income generation. Africa's rural youth needs a new perspective of hope for a healthy and more prosperous future or else may decide to migrate in search of a better livelihood elsewhere. People and nature must be at the centre of a deep transformation in rural Africa. The nexus between healthy land and healthy people is truer today than ever before. This includes improving domestic mobility by building a circular, more self-reliant economy less dependent on the outside for jobs and income.

Mitigating adverse drivers and structural factors for irregular migration

18. Migration is expected to rise as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic as jobs and income are lost at home when economic activity declines. As of June 2020, migrants accounted for at least 8per cent of the population in 8 of the 15 countries with the highest number of COVID-19 cases.[37] At the same time, as the entire world economy slows due to the pandemic, and more migrants return or are prevented from going abroad for work, one may see a decline in remittances being sent, leading to cutting of vital support to communities.[38]

19. In Africa, the impacts of climate change and land degradation and its linkage with spiralling youth unemployment in rural areas is a main driver of rural exodus and out-migration. The number of young people in Africa will double to 850 million by 2050, and without jobs and income, a projected 38per cent of them will be compelled to migrate to cities at home or to other countries.[39] Finding themselves on degraded land, vulnerable young people who lack the resources to move away for a better future might remain trapped on their lands and be at risk of exposure to extremist activity and terrorism, contributing to insecurity at home.

20. Between 2015 and 2017, the number of African migrants living within the region increased from 16 million to 19 million.[40] Most households in sub-Saharan Africa have at least one member who migrated. Internal migrants mostly originate from rural areas, international migrants from urban areas. Migrants are predominantly male and aged between 15 and 34. While there are different drivers of migration, lack of employment and economic opportunity is a key "push" factor.

21. Regarding remittances, the World Bank's latest Migration and Development Brief predicts that international remittances to Sub-Saharan Africa will decline by 23 per cent in 2020 because of the COVID-19 pandemic, with implications for major recipient countries in the region.[41] Furthermore, urban economic closures due to COVID-19 will

[36] https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Images/high_5s/Job_youth_Africa_Job_youth_Africa.pdf
[37] https://migrationdataportal.org/themes/migration-data-relevant-covid-19-pandemic
[38] https://ecdpm.org/talking-points/migration-mobility-covid-19-tale-of-many-tales/
[39] https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/sectors/human-capital-development
[40] https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2018/06/heres-the-truth-about-african-migration/
[41] https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/9421

severely impact internal migrants' ability to send remittances to rural areas. In its analysis of the COVID-19 impact in April 2020, the ILO estimated that earnings of informal sector workers in Africa will decline by 81per cent in the first month of the crisis.[42]

22. This could potentially have catastrophic impacts on rural livelihoods. Remittances that migrants send to rural areas provide critical supplementary resources to households and help fill in coverage gaps where safety net programs are unavailable. With closures and lockdowns, current responses are understandably focusing on helping informal sector workers in urban areas, where the economic crisis is likely to be more severe initially. Buy building back better, it is important to continue and expand support for poor households in rural areas.

23. In summary, degrading cropland, rising youth unemployment and increasing migration from rural areas are closely intertwined issues. Deteriorating agricultural lands and forests due to climatic changes lead to a loss of livelihoods, prompting decisions for environmentally-induced migration from rural Africa. The COVID-19 crisis accelerates these adverse trends in Africa, driving additional people from their rural homes despite facing reduced prospects for earning a living elsewhere, thus depriving those left behind of income from remittances and increasing their vulnerability.

24. Rather than dealing with climate change adaptation, rural job creation, and migration and mobility in isolation, an integrated policy approach is required. Restoring degraded cropland to its economic potential and improving secure land access for farmers can safeguard existing rural employment and may lead to investment in new land-based jobs, thus relieving pressures on young people to migrate, lowering the risk of their exposure to extremist activity and terrorism, and improving the prospects of a more circular rural economy at home.

C. 3S Objectives

25. To recover from the COVID-19 crisis that affects the entire African continent, the 3S initiative pursues a multi-sectoral approach:

- **Sustainability** of natural resources and their use, involving land and nature-based solutions, protection of life support ecosystems, stopping and reversing the process of land degradation, and adaptation of agriculture and forestry to the impact of progressive climate change, with a view to bolster the resilience of basic food and water systems to face the current crisis and prepare for future ones;
- **Stability** of human resources, involving investment in decent green jobs so as to stabilize rural economic livelihoods, providing viable opportunities in the local circular economy as well as alternatives to irregular migration; and
- **Security** in terms of absence of violence and maintenance of peace in fragile areas, involving protecting vulnerable groups that have seen the COVID-19 crisis adding to their previous vulnerability, and reducing risks of exposure to extremist activity and terrorism.

26. The 3S Initiative is closely aligned with at least three of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, namely Goal 8 "Decent Work and Economic Growth", Goal 13 "Climate Action", and Goal 15 "Life on Land". Moreover, the 3S Initiative supports the Paris Climate Agreement by addressing policy commitments to improve climate resilience and adaptation. The 3S Initiative also supports the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) concept of UNCCD by counterbalancing the loss of productive land with land recovery and restoration efforts where land degradation is occurring.

27. The specific objectives of the 3S Initiative are as follows:

[42] https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/coronavirus/impacts-and-responses/lang--en/index.htm

(i) **Create two million green jobs** for vulnerable groups, in particular young people, migrants, displaced populations and individuals targeted by extremist groups, through the investment in the **restoration and sustainable land management of ten million hectares of degraded lands** by 2025; and

(ii) **Strengthen access to land and tenure rights** to increase the sense of belonging to a specific community and place, particularly in fragile areas;

(iii) **Prevent displacement** by improving preparedness and early warning systems for drought and other natural disasters.

D. Methodology

28. In a post COVID-19 world, the 3S Initiative will tackle the issues of climate resilience, employment and migration out of land degradation-affected areas of the African continent in a systematic and integrated manner. To achieve this, the 3S Initiative is designed to: (i) provide vital rural investment, (ii) address required economic policy changes, and (iii) promote innovative technical and financial solutions. In combination these elements will bring about sustained improvements in economic opportunities of those rural communities most impacted by climate change, unemployment and migration under the COVID-19 crisis.

Rural investment

29. The 3S Initiative will target investment in land restoration and sustainable land management in the most fragile areas and communities experiencing desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD). Such investment will raise economic opportunities where the COVID-19 crisis has deprived rural populations of agricultural markets, jobs and incomes. This investment will foster rural mobility and help build a circular economy at home instead of having to rely on a slowing inflow of remittances from migrants.

30. This implies a demand-driven approach to land restauration to include smallholder farmers as well as larger agricultural producers. At the same time, development policy suggests that strengthening rural areas requires a multi-sector, multi-level and multi-actor approach. Rural development strategies must harness agriculture by restoring land, enhancing productivity and developing food value chains, but they must also promote related infrastructure investment for rural communities to function sustainably. This approach to rural development demands a programmatic design in order for the 3S Initiative to deliver lasting results.

31. The 3S Initiative will include public as well as private investment. Public resources will come from African countries, ODA donors and multilateral finance institutions. Private investment will include domestic and foreign direct investors in agriculture, agro-industry and forestry.

Adapting economic policies

32. Beyond delivering investment in rural communities and farmers, the 3S Initiative will address central economic policy issues. It will enhance the capacity of African countries most vulnerable to climate change to understand and address the impacts of COVID-19 on environmental change, rural livelihoods, migration, remittances and youth radicalization. It will support the review and development of national land-use, development and agricultural policies. Moreover, policies will be reviewed related to issues of (i) ecological restoration adapted to local landscapes and communities and (ii) efforts to avert different forms of migration out of rural areas. This will include the development of policies and measures in order to strengthen access to land through temporary land usage rights and permanent land tenure in rural and fragile areas, especially amongst vulnerable groups including women, indigenous peoples and the young. There will also be work on strengthening public policies to facilitate private investment in agriculture and forestry.

Fostering innovative solutions

33. Thirdly, the 3S Initiative will foster innovation in technical and financial areas. In land restoration, new cost-effective technologies involve carbon sequestration, protection of biodiversity, use of windbreaks and conservation of water resources, some of them originating from the Middle East and the East Asia region. Such innovations will be deployed on a pilot basis and, if effective, scaled-up. This will help with their commercialization and market acceptance by investors in agriculture and forestry in Africa.

34. In the financial arena, the 3S Initiative will provide incentives to harness the potential of remittances and diaspora investments. The flow of remittances from the diaspora to their home countries reached US$529 billion in 2018, far exceeding ODA flows of US$149 billion and pointing to the substantial opportunity in engaging diaspora populations to fund productive investment in source countries of migration. Much work is already underway to facilitate secure, fast and cost-effective international transfers of remittances. The 3S Initiative will foster better access to financial services in remote areas, promoting rural savings, investment and entrepreneurship, and deepening financial inclusion. The 3S Initiative will also engage the diaspora as a source of finance for climate adaptation, land improvement and for small businesses in source countries of rural migration, including through crowdfunding websites and issuance of further diaspora bonds by African countries. The nexus connecting climate change, migration, remittances and diaspora investment presents a promising channel for private finance for resilience building. While the senders of remittances and diaspora investors have different aims, both recognize the growing climate vulnerability and value at risk facing families in rural communities. Investors, preferring the language of business over climate terminology, recognize that changing climate is driving the demand for a wide range of products and services that in agriculture and related areas. Remittance senders, typically more concerned with supporting household consumption, may also be supporting expenditures made by small holders on more resilient seeds, water catchment and other resilient expenditures.

35. Best practice principles to guide the implementation arrangements of the 3S Initiative include a multiple-partner approach involving all stakeholders in an open partnership, a programmatic and demand-driven approach towards project selection, and strong local and country ownership. Local ownership is about empowering rural communities to collaborate in addressing the specific challenges they face. By implementing development strategies, themselves, they are able to take control of their own destiny.

Leveraging remittances and the private sector

36. For the 3S Initiative, leveraging private sector engagement is considered a priority to achieve the objective to "create two million green jobs for vulnerable groups". Should 2RP seek to approve Non Sovereign Private Sector Operations (NSOs) resources to private sector entities, this will be channelled through the Private Sector Trust Fund and governed by the approaches and instruments (debt, equity, risk mitigation) set by the NSO Framework.

37. Moreover, synergies will also be sought with IFAD's multi-donor Financing Facility for Remittances (FFR) which since 2006, has worked to increase the impact of remittances and diaspora investment for development by enhancing competition, reaching rural areas, empowering migrants and their families through financial education and inclusion, and encouraging migrants' investment and entrepreneurship. Going forward, FFR will also promote livelihoods and economic opportunities for both remittances families and diaspora investors that are driven by the need for climate resilience in rural areas. The nexus connecting climate change, migration, remittances and diaspora investment offers increasing scope for channelling private funding to foster green entrepreneurship and micro and small enterprises that offer solutions in climate resilience. These solutions are products, technologies and services that assist small holders in implementing more resilient land use practices and that help them to better

manage the challenges of drought, heatwaves, invasive pests, vector-borne diseases, shifting precipitation patterns and other climate risks.

E. Programme Activities under the 3S Initiative

- Investment in protecting watersheds and sustainable land management;
- Securing land access by smallholder farmers in supporting the issuance of land usage and land tenure rights through national governments Strengthening of public infrastructure in rural communities;
- Enhancement of early warning systems to predict drought and other natural hazards;
- Promotion of agricultural knowledge such as through farm extension services;
- Provision of technical assistance to develop land-based product value chains;
- Financial incentives to farmers and enterprises in agriculture and forestry;
- Mobilization of diaspora funding and financial education on investment of remittances; and
- Carrying out analytical studies on required economic policy changes at the country level and provision of technical assistance activities.

F. Resource Mobilization

38. The initial target of public resources for the 3S Initiative is US$ 200 million per year for five years, of which 90 per cent is to come from donors and 10 per cent is to come from 3S countries. A further US$4 billion is envisaged to be leveraged in-kind through the engagement of the private sector.

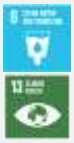
39. The interim 3S Secretariat and the 3S countries themselves are mobilising the initial round of pledges for the 3S. Once in place, the IPCU and the advisory committee will be responsible for further mobilisation of funding.

G. Provisional 3S Initiative Results Framework

1. The targets in the table are based on the assumption that resource mobilization targets for the programme are reached as scheduled. Otherwise, targets will be adjusted accordingly.

Objectives	Outcome Areas	Indicators	SDGs	Units of Measure	Multipliers	Targets
1. Stop and reverse land degradation due to climatic changes	1.1. Restore degraded lands to their ecological and economic potential	Number of hectares of land brought under climate resilient management [**IFAD CI 3.1.4**]		Hectares	Cropland, Pasture and rangeland, Forested land and agroforestry, Mangroves, Wetlands	**10 million**
		Of which: Share of land restored through innovative technologies[43]		Percentage	Cropland, Pasture and rangeland, Forested land and agroforestry, Mangroves, Wetlands	**20%**
		Number of tons of greenhouse gas emissions (CO2e) avoided and/or sequestered **[IFAD COI 3.2.1**]		tCO2e	n/a	**-300 million tCO2e over 20 years** (-1.5tCO2e/ha/yr.)
2. Secure rural livelihoods and create new economic opportunities in rural areas	2.1. Improve secure land access for farmers, in particular women and the young	Percentage of persons/households reporting improved access to land, forests, water or water bodies for production purposes. [**IFAD COI 1.2.1**]		Percentage	Sex, Youth, IP Individuals, Households	Target to be established after year 1 of programme implementation
	2.2. Create new sustainable or green land-based jobs in agriculture, forestry and agro-industry	Number of persons in rural areas accessing financial services (savings, credit, insurance, remittances, etc.) [**IFAD CI 1.1.5**]		Number	Sex, Youth, IP	Target to be established after year 1 of programme implementation
3. Relieve pressures for long-distance migration from rural	3.1. Rural residents are incentivized to invest in their lands	Number of persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project [**IFAD CI1, Outreach**]		Persons	Sex, Youth, IP	**10-20 million**

[43] Innovative technologies include, among others: use of drought- and heat-resistant seeds; use of technologically-improved soils; farmer-managed natural regeneration; desert farming using solar power and desalination.

Objectives	Outcome Areas	Indicators	SDGs	Units of Measure	Multipliers	Targets
areas due to climate change and land degradation	instead of abandoning them and migrate permanently					
		Number of persons in new or existing green jobs		Number	n/a	**2 million**
		Number of persons/groups supported to sustainably manage natural resources and climate-related risks [**IFAD CI 3.1.1**]			Sex, Youth, IP Individuals, Groups	Target to be established after year 1 of programme implementation
		Number of persons/households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices [**IFAD COI 3.2.2**]			Sex, Youth, IP Individuals, Households	Target to be established after year 1 of programme implementation
		Number of persons/households reporting a significant reduction in the time spent for collecting water or fuel [**IFAD COI 3.2.3**]			Sex, Youth, IP Individuals, Households	Target to be established after year 1 of programme implementation

GCF Great Green Wall Initiative for the Sahel (GCF-GGWI) concept under development

1. The Great Green Wall Initiative is a pan-African initiative to restore and sustainably manage land in the Sahel-Saharan region in order to address both land degradation and poverty. It was first envisioned in 2005 by the former President of Nigeria, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, and strongly supported by President Abdoulaye Wade of Senegal. In 2007 the Initiative gained momentum when the African Union Declaration 137 VIII was adopted, approving the "Decision on the Implementation of the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative" (AU 2007) (from here on referred to as GGWI).

2. Endorsed in 2007 by the African Union (AU), the GGWI is one of the earliest international land restoration initiatives that brings together African countries and international partners, under the leadership of the African Union (AU) and Pan-African Agency of the Great Green Wall (PAA). A broad set of African and international partners are involved in the initiative through project implementation and development, or through the funding of several ongoing and future projects in all GGWI countries.

3. The aim of the GGWI was originally to create a 15 km wide and 8,000 km long tree barrier across eleven countries of the Sahel[44]. This truly Pan-African movement is now being supported by a number of countries across Africa as well as international partners and donors under the political auspices of the African Union. The GGWI is coordinated by the Pan-African Agency for the Great Green Wall, with its Secretariat in Nouakchott, Mauritania. In recent years, the vision of the GGWI has evolved into a more comprehensive and integrated development approach.

4. The objectives of the Great Green Wall Initiative by 2030[45] are to:

   - Restore 100 million hectares of actually degraded land,
   - Sequester 250 million tons of carbon,
   - Create 10 million jobs

5. In addition, the completion of the Great Green Wall Initiative by 2030[46] brings hope to:

   - Improve food security for 20 million people,
   - Support the millions of people living in communities across the Sahel,
   - Provide access to 10 million smallholder farmers to agricultural technologies resilient to climate change

6. The Great Green Wall initiative contributes to 15 out of 17 SDGs, with direct contributions to six, and indirect links to another nine of the goals. The direct contribution are related to SDG 15 on the protection, restoration and sustainable use of ecosystems, SDG1, SDG2 and SDG8 on poverty alleviation, improving food security and decent economic growth through the creation of income generating activities based on the sustainable production (SDG12) of non-timber and agro-pastoral products. The GGWI also has a strong climate action component (SDG13), with the different SLM activities not only increasing countries' resilience and adaptive capacities to extreme climate events, but also contributing to climate change mitigation through their carbon sequestration potential.

[44] Burkina Faso, Chad, Eritrea, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan
[45] https://www.greatgreenwall.org/2030ambition
[46] UN Climate Change Newsroom, 2015. Great Green Wall: 'Growing A World Wonder'. Restoring the Productivity and Vitality of the Sahel Region. http://newsroom.unfccc.int/lpaa/resilience/great-green-wall-growing-a-world-wonder-restoring-the-productivity-and-vitality-of-the-sahel-region/

7. In 2012, the GGW Initiative adopted a Harmonized Regional Strategy[47] (HRS) that consolidated national strategies of the GGWI member states and arrived at a coordinated approach for implementation, structured into five-year planning steps. Drawing on the HRS, member countries have elaborated National Action Plans to develop clear steps for the implementation of the GGWI national objectives. The first cycle, 2011-2015[48], aimed at the establishment of the institutional and organizational framework of the GGWI structures, the conceptualization, the awareness and the appropriation of the concept, as well as the establishment of pilot activities at the level of each country. The second cycle 2016-2020[49] focused more on operational activities and aimed at accelerating concrete actions. This year, 2020, marks a critical juncture for taking stock and assessing progress and challenges in order to inform the next phase.

8. The third cycle from 2021-2025 is expected to consolidate the activities and measures that have been implemented to date. Finally, the fourth cycle 2026-2030 would allow a substantial contribution of the GGWI to the achievement of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to other international commitments of the member states under Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) such as the Rio Conventions (UNCCD, UNFCCC and CBD).

9. The elaboration of the GGWI strategy 2021-2025 will take into account Agenda 2063, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, as well as all the national plans and strategies related to the GGWI activities.

10. The official GGWI intervention zone corresponds to the entire geographical fringe of the Sahara between the isohyet 100 mm and 400 mm of average rainfall (PAA 2018).

Figure 1
GGWI area of intervention,

Source: https://www.greatgreenwall.org/results

11. Combining the intervention zones reported by the eleven Sub-Saharan GGWI member states, the total area of the GGW initiative extends to 152 million ha, with the largest intervention zones located in Niger, Nigeria, Mali, Ethiopia and Eritrea[50].

A. Rationale

12. The countries of the Great Green Wall (GGW) fall within the Sahelian zone that has experienced significant increases in temperature and alteration in precipitation patterns over the last 30 years. Rainfall is truncated to shorter wet seasons with increased frequency of heavy rainfall. Consequently, the dry season length has been extended, and increased surface runoff from heavier rainfall has reduced ground water

[47] http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/europeanunion/pdf/harmonized_strategy_GGWSSI-EN_.pdf
[48] https://www.grandemurailleverte.org/index.php/plan-action/planification/plan-d-action-2011-2015
[49] https://www.grandemurailleverte.org/index.php/plan-action/planification/plan-d-action-2016-2020
[50] Intervention areas in Burkina Faso and Niger are subject to confirmation by countries, as they do not coincide between the two sources used.

recharge. This will become more severe over the next 30 – 100 years. As a result, land degradation is increasing and ecosystem services are declining, negatively affecting food security, water availability, livelihoods and rural economies across the region.

13. The Sahel region is home to over 135 million people and this total is expected to double by 2050. It has one of the most diverse cultural bases in the world and a vibrant, creative and large youth population. This region is disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change described above, because of its dependence on the agricultural sector. Economic reliance on rain-fed farming and pastoralism mean that livelihoods and food security are intimately linked to weather trends and environmental conditions. Farmland and rangeland are becoming increasingly degraded, which forces farmers to face declining yields and income. In many cases, the impact has been so great that land can no longer support large livestock herds in some areas. Land desertification and degradation has exacerbated conflicts over resources and has pushed millions of people to migrate to cities or abroad. Youth living in poverty are often at risk for recruitment into extremist groups and/or a target of their violence. The group, Al-Qaida au Maghreb Islamique (AQMI), for instance, is now portrayed[51] as "an attractive employer for impoverished desert youth". In the Sahel, climate change is a major risk multiplier: it fuels conflicts and is a threat to peace and stability. This is particularly true in already fragile regions, as it leads to scarcity of some of the most essential natural resources on which most smallholder farmers depend on.

14. Despite all these challenges, the Sahel is perceived as a great land of opportunity. The region has a range of ecosystems and agricultural zones, such as the savannah, the semi-arid Sahel regions, sub-humid Guinea and extensive coastal zones. Various tradable commodities are grown in the region such as maize, soybean, dairy and livestock across the Guinea Savannah; rice in West Africa; cassava in humid and sub-humid zones, Non Timber Forest products; horticulture and fish farming in all lakes across the regions. This means that there is a wealth of opportunities to diversify production. The region is endowed with great potential for renewable energy sources, which can be used to power the agricultural sector and accelerate its industrialization. 365 days a year of sunshine in many parts of the region will generate significant amounts of solar power. This, together with the region's potential in wind power, can help to close the energy gap in smallholder farming. Investments in providing smallholder households and small and micro-enterprises in the food chain much needed access to renewable energy technologies will enable them to engage in value-added activities (processing, drying, and storage) and increase productivity and food security.

B. GCF GGWI Programmatic Approach

Objective

15. The role of the GCF GGWI programmatic approach, jointly proposed by the GCF, IFAD, the UNCCD and France, aims to set up an organizational and a financial framework to build on the progress and best practices achieved since 2007 within the GGWI and to identify transformational approaches to better support countries in accelerating the implementation of actions prioritized in their national development plans and strategies, contributing to the objectives of the GGW initiative.

16. The transboundary nature of the GGWI UP is essential, because of the cross countries' realities on the ground in particular pastoralist practices (an important factor in land degradation in the Sahel), water resources, connections to local markets; but also political instabilities and security issues, rural depopulation/immigration as a direct consequence to the increased aridity in the region.

[51] Dal Santo, 2018

17. Restoration interventions in the GGWI are implemented at the landscape scale and across land uses and production systems (e.g. forests, agroforestry, croplands, grasslands, and pastoral and fishery systems). They involve many sectors and groups, and put communities – and their livelihoods – at the centre. Restoration must be understood, planned and tackled along the entire value chain, from land and seed to end products and markets. Restoration success requires the following conditions: supportive policies; good governance; sufficient technical, operational and financial capacities; incentives for communities to sustain their actions; effective engagement of the private sector and continuous monitoring and learning.

18. To address the barriers described above, which are slowing down the implementation of the GGWI, it is proposed to structure the programmatic approach around the following mutually enforcing pillars. This will significantly contribute to livelihood enhancement, poverty alleviation, increased food security and ecosystem sustainability across the GGW. These pillars are:

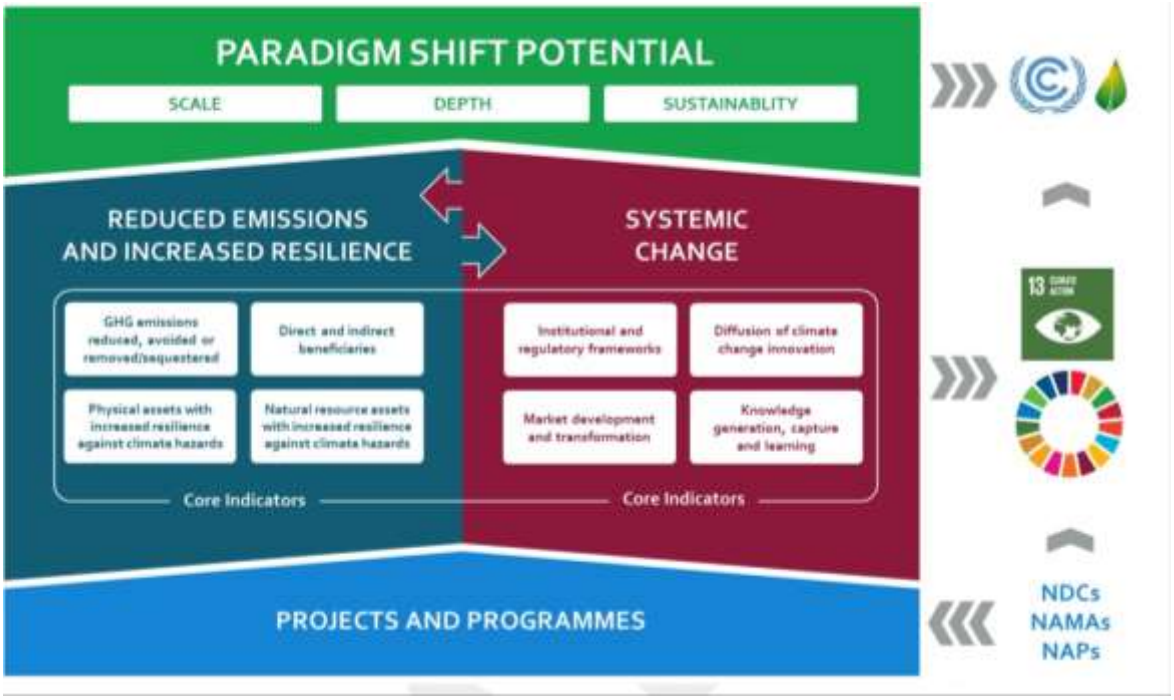
- **Pillar 1:** Investment in small and medium-sized farms and strengthening of value chains, local markets, organization of exports
- **Pillar 2:** Land restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems
- **Pillar 3:** Climate resilient infrastructures and access to renewable energy
- **Pillar 4:**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

C. Approach to integrated result management

19. The GCF-GGWI programmatic approach is based on the GCF Integrated Result Management Framework (IRMF), as well as on the GCF sector guidance on agriculture, forests and land use, ecosystems and ecosystem services and water. Its ambition is to set out a clear, complete and coherent architecture for GCF results management directed at two main objectives: (i) facilitating more consistent and credible reporting of climate results of GCF-funded projects/programmes, that can be aggregated and reported in the area of intervention of the Great Green Wall Initiative; and (ii) allowing the GCF to start assessing the contribution of its investments to promoting paradigm shift towards low-emissions and climate-resilient development pathways and supporting implementation of the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement in the context of the GGW initiative.

20. The GCF IRMF establishes requirements and processes for project/programme-level monitoring, but also defines how project/programme-level data will be aggregated to report on the GCF's sector and portfolio-level progress.

Figure 2
IRMF results architecture



21. This architecture is designed to measure results at four levels:

(i) Paradigm shift potential

(a) Scale: Degree to which there has been a significant increase in quantifiable results within and beyond the scope of the intervention, including evidence of scaling up innovation and replication.

(b) Depth: Degree to which an intervention has been taken up in terms of shift in behaviour, markets, systems and decision-making and embedded within the intervention's targeted groups and/or systems without equally increasing its cost base.

(c) Sustainability**:** Degree to which a structural, cultural and financial base has been created to support the desired change and is continued over time.

(ii) Reduced emissions and increased resilience: Four core indicators (all quantitative) will be used to track progress at this result level:

(a) Core indicator 1: GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered, per result area

(b) Core indicator 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries, per result area

(c) Core indicator 3: Physical assets with increased resilience against climate hazards, by type

(d) Core indicator 4: Natural resource assets with increased resilience against climate hazards, by type

(iii) Systemic Change

(a) Core indicator 5: Institutional and regulatory frameworks – degree to which GCF investments contribute to strengthening institutional and legally-binding regulatory frameworks for low carbon climate-resilient development pathways.

(b) Core indicator 6: Diffusion of climate change innovation – degree to which GCF's investments contribute to innovations not previously or widely

demonstrated in a particular context and strengthen conditions which facilitate the effective development, uptake and transfer of innovations.

(c) Core indicator 7: Market development and transformation – degree to which GCF's investments contribute to new markets and business activities at the sectoral, local, or national level and create enabling environments for market transformation.

(d) Core indicator 8: Knowledge generation, capture and learning – degree to which GCF's investments contribute to effective knowledge generation and learning processes, and use of good practices, methodologies and standards for aligning financial flows with sustainable development.

(iv) Project/programme level: AEs will develop project/programme-level theory of change (TOC), logical frameworks and measurement approaches based on guidance provided by the GCF and the GCF-GGWI support unit.

D. Investment framework

22. The total amount of external and domestic funding combined that has been allocated to the GGWI in the first decade (2011-2017) adds up to US$206 million, as reported by the member states, and to US$1.8 billion between 2010-2019 when considering pipeline information published by international donors, despite the pledges done during summit on "Climate Challenge and African solutions" in the margins of the UNFCCC COP21, reaching US$8 billion.

23. 166 million hectares of the GGWI core area provide opportunities for restoration[52]. Based on data from WRI[53], land restoration in Africa incurs average costs of US$440/ha across all activities and countries, although such costs may be higher within countries of the Sahel region. Applying this basic estimate to the remaining land area in need for restoration to reach the 2030 vision would mean that land rehabilitation measures alone would cost around US$3.3 billion per year, or a total of US$33 billion up to 2030[54].

24. The present programmatic framework aims at ensuring an effective complementarity and alignment of the US$10 billion towards the objectives of the GGWI 2021-2025. GCF NDAs and AEs are encouraged to make the best possible use of all the financial tools offered by the GCF, including grants, loans, guarantees and equities.

[52] https://www.greengrowthknowledge.org/sites/default/files/downloads/resource/FAO_Great_Green_Wall.pdf
[53] https://www.wri.org/publication/roots-of-prosperity
[54] Based on land restoration costs for Africa (WRI 2017) and assuming the shares of the different activities in reaching the 2030 vision to be constant (compare Figure 4 above)

Provisional 2RP Results Management Framework

1. **Project specific indicator requirements**: Each 2RP project will report against Indicator 1 (*IFAD CI 1, Outreach*) and at least one additional 2RP programme-level RMF indicators. To note, portfolio-level targets are based on the assumption that resource mobilization targets for the programme are reached as scheduled. Otherwise, targets will be adjusted accordingly.

	ASAP+	3S	2RP	SDGs
Indicator 1: **Number of persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project** *(disaggregated by Sex, Youth, Indigenous Peoples)*	**7-10 million**	**10-20 million**	**17-30 million**	
Indicator 2: **Number of hectares of land brought under climate resilient management** *(disaggregated by: Cropland, Pasture and rangeland, Forested land and agroforestry, Mangroves, Wetlands)*	**3.2-4.3 million hectares**	**10 million hectares**	**13.5 million hectares**	
Indicator 3: **Number of persons in new or existing green jobs** *(disaggregated by Sex, Youth and Indigenous Peoples)*	Target to be established after year 1 of programme implementation.	**2 million**	**At least 2 million**	
Indicator 4: **Number of tons of greenhouse gas emissions (CO_2e) avoided and/or sequestered**[55]	**-96-129 million tCO2e over 20 years**	**-300 million tCO2e over 20 years**	**-410 million tCO2e over 20 years** (1.5 tCO2e/ha/yr.)	

[55] In line with international GHG reporting practice, GHG reduction/sequestration potentials are first assessed ex-ante, at project design, and projected over a 20 year time horizon. Updated projections, based on activities implemented at project completion, will be provided at programme end, projected again over the original time horizon.

Summary of lessons learned from ASAP1

1. Based on the 2020 mid-term review on ASAP1 and individual project mid-term reviews, a number of innovations are proposed for the management and implementation of ASAP+. Below are a number of lessons learned and best practices from ASAP1 projects that will provide a menu of recommendations for ASAP+ portfolio development. Tables 1 below summarizes thematic innovations that will be introduced to maximize ASAP+ results.

Broadening the scope of interventions from farm to policy

- The focus of ASAP1 projects were on coping with climate change at the farm level. Greater attention to solutions along the value chain will be included, for example through the use of renewable energy solutions for food processing.
- Market access is also essential to the success of adaptation strategies for species diversification. In Nicaragua, farmers having invested in diversified systems (cocoa coffee mix to cope with rising temperatures) are now connected to global fair-trade companies.
- The link with national policies is extremely useful regarding food security policies and policies linked to climate change, land degradation and biodiversity. It can contribute to the dialogues between different sectoral ministries.

Technology uptake

- Participation of beneficiaries in priority setting and identifying solutions and the right tailoring and targeting of technical solutions is key to successful uptake and impact. Some failures have been reported, where expected "quick wins" did not gain the buy-in from small-scale producers. There were many lessons learnt from these failed pilots. Disseminating innovations aimed to help small-scale producers cope with climate change can be challenging and requires specific skills. For example, there have been failures with solar pumping solutions because the power and depth of the system was not adapted to the local water table level (Chad). Additionally some processing solutions can produce products that are not adapted to local markets (specific maize flour in Rwanda).
- ICT have been tested and scaled up in some countries and are a very promising tool to provide advisory services related to climate shocks (Mali, Rwanda).

Local Capacity, partners and extension systems

- Quite a few ASAP projects have invested in the mainstreaming of climate change in new extension systems. The involvement of farmers' organizations has been common and has led to more ownership and sustainability. The funding mechanisms must be planned with a long- term perspective to allow and ensure better sustainability. ASAP has shown that extension systems achieve better results if the content of the trainings is context specific and adapted to marginalized actors such as women and young people. The extension packages have also been tailored to the typology of households present in a specific project area. The training of trainers has also shown to be a viable solution to ensure sustainability in the mid-term and expand capacities.
- Local planning processes have been key to raise awareness around climate trends and impacts. The analysis of possible solutions, at the community level with the involvement of a large range of stakeholders, including groups of women and young people, has proven to be the best solution to achieve uptake and impact. This has proven so successful that these activities have been scaled up in new projects approved by IFAD.
- Working with Municipal and local governments, such as in Mali and Viet Nam amongst others, is a natural progression from local planning. These local processes have in some countries, eventually been linked to the implementation

of national policies, which shows the reach of successful local policies and approaches. This also shows the high level of commitment and ownership at the National level.

- The involvement of research agencies is also key to proposing innovations tailored to specific country contexts. The World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT)has been involved in various ASAP1 projects (e.g. Cambodia, Lao PDR, Uganda) and is testing a range of technologies with farmers' organizations. In Burundi, the national agricultural research institute contributes to the promotion of adapted seeds. Using local research entities also helps to build national capacity, which makes the interventions more sustainable as ownership is increased.

Table 1 - **Areas for enhancement of ASAP+ Management**

Theme	Improvements to ASAP+	Implementation modality
Results Indicators	Enhance results reporting	Require at least three climate change indicators across outcomes in project log frames. Develop guidance note for M&E teams with descriptions of indicators, and methodologies for standardized interpretation of indicators and collection means. Establish a GIS results pilot programme within ASAP+; collaborate with local actors such as observatories on environment. Build capacity of M&E units through training and guidance.
	Enhance data coherence, collection and recording against indicators during implementation.	Establish an ASAP+ M&E Specialist position to provide technical backstopping to project teams.
	Enhance transparency and rigour of outcome data with geospatial dimensions by supporting data collection with geospatial data and GIS tools.	
Knowledge generation	Develop greater in-depth knowledge on a continuous basis that enhance the ASAP+ portfolio and programming, including addressing new issues as they emerge.	Produce a series of ASAP technical notes and policy briefs targeted to practitioners to enhance ASAP+ implementation on an on-going basis.
Technical Expertise	Enhance climate change specific expertise in project designs and supervision.	Develop a roster of validated climate change consultants; implement regular capacity building sessions for PMUs to support project implementation.

Nexus areas between climate change, nutrition, gender, youth, and indigenous people (adapted from EB 2019/128/R.6)

1. **Climate change and nutrition.** Food systems are both highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and are a source of degradation of ecosystem services supporting resilience and emissions that cause climate change. Climate change can negatively affect nutrition, for example through decreased food quantity and access, decreased dietary diversity, and decreased food nutritional content. Such impacts are currently disproportionately affecting the poor. For this reason, it is vital that climate change projects also address sustainable food systems and nutrition objectives and vice versa.

2. For example, species varieties in agroforestry projects to sequester carbon and reduce erosion can be selected for their provision of fruits and nuts. Similarly, increasing the efficiency and sustainability of some animal production practices, including for poultry and fish, have positive benefits for both nutrition and for climate change mitigation.

3. Value chains for nutrition can also be developed based on high diversity cropping systems with creating synergies and spreading the risk of a failed harvest, with different crops able to withstand different climate conditions. In addition, species that minimize water and energy use and reduce food waste can be selected to serve both nutrition and climate change objectives.

4. Examples of strategies that address climate change and nutrition objectives:

    - Greater diversification of crops selected for a range of climate conditions, leading to more diverse food availability and choices in the food system and improved diet quality under conditions of unpredictable seasonal climate conditions
    - Promote local species and wild edibles which are highly adapted to agro-ecological marginal areas and which are resilient to more extreme climate conditions
    - Promote water efficiency and recycling to reduce drought through multifunctional water use, including for kitchen gardens and better household hygiene and sanitation
    - Promote practices and technologies to reduce women's time and energy deficits in accessing safe water and energy.

5. **Climate change and gender.** Gender norms shapes people's ability to adopt agricultural and other livelihood practices that can help them adapt to climate change and mitigate greenhouse gases.

6. The negative effects of climate change and environmental degradation tend to impact women more severely, as they are more dependent on the natural environment for subsistence and income than men are and have lower adaptive capacity. As a result, women are disproportionately affected by extreme climate events through loss of livelihood – and life. In addition, if men migrate in response to droughts or floods, and reduced agricultural production, women-headed households remaining behind may become further impoverished as inputs in the form of labour and income are reduced.

7. Conversely, targeted actions to empower women, especially young women, in the management of the environment and its resources and improve the nutrition of children. Women receive only 7 per cent of agricultural investment. In developing countries, only 10-20 per cent of landholders are women. If women had the same access to productive inputs as men, their productivity could increase 20-30 per cent[56]. Gender-sensitive adaptation results in better livelihood options and incomes, improved

[56] FAO, 2013, http://www.fao.org/resources/infographics/infographics-details/en/c/180754/

yields, more food security and reduced workloads for women and their families. Such interventions also show that women and men are better able to make informed decisions about their lives, thus balancing their human development priorities when giving attention to sustainable natural resource management.

8. In addressing climate variability, project solutions that strengthen resilience need to be attentive to women's existing labour burdens at home and in the field, and seek affordable, labour-reducing technologies. Activities that specifically support women to diversify income-generating opportunities can also strengthen their resilience, especially when they promote adaptation to climate variability, e.g. planting dual or triple purpose trees with food, fodder and market benefits.

9. Examples of strategies that address climate change and gender objectives:

- Promoting equitable access to climate change knowledge, training, resources and services for women and men is a key practical step for inclusive adaptation to climate change;
- Directing access to credit and seed capital for women to implement climate smart income-generating activities;
- Introducing clean-energy technologies that reduce women's workloads, which are often greater than that of men's;
- Improving women's access to water and clean energy.

10. **Climate change and youth.** The outflow of young people from rural areas in search of more viable livelihoods is exacerbated by lack of access to land and other natural resources, such as water and seeds. What little land they can access is often under threat from climate change[57]. This results in youth migration which can increase the burden on women left behind to manage lands as well as families, while also offering a life-saving flow of remittances back to rural areas. Yet, paradoxically, it is precisely the passion of young people for their natural environment, as well as their early adoption of new technologies and approaches, that can boost more sustainable agriculture.

11. Engaging youth in climate change efforts may be a successful pathway to promote greater interest in agriculture. This is especially true if these efforts are linked to new agricultural technologies such as precision agriculture or renewable energy; increasing private sector opportunities through expanded sales of inputs and advisory services; or equipment hire services (such as "Hello Tractor" in Nigeria). This makes it possible for young people to adopt new agricultural and other technologies to both generate income and cope with climate variability. Particularly effective are approaches that make use of digital platforms and mobile technologies to link women and young producers with processors and other buyers to circumvent mobility and insecurity constraints.

12. Examples of strategies that address climate change and youth objectives:

- Employing youth as labour for building Community Infrastructure for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction, supported by vocational training when required.
- Training materials highlight youth entrepreneurship activities and promote a positive image of the sector to youth, including income-generating opportunities offered by climate change activities.
- Targeted vocational training and financial support for youth for:
    - The provision of renewable energy technologies (hiring portable equipment, maintenance services…)

[57] IFAD Rural Youth Action plan 2019-2021

- advisory services on sustainable and climate smart agriculture, including ICT solutions,
- circular economy value chains (organic inputs, waste management)
- landscape restoration related jobs, ranging from short term restoration works to enclosure keeping and input provision (tree nurseries)
- non timber products processing and marketing
- grey water recycling for sub-urban agriculture

13. **Climate change and indigenous peoples**. Indigenous peoples are development and climate actors; they are rights holders and contributors at global level to the sustainable use of biodiversity. Indigenous men and women have been at the forefront in the fight against climate change.

14. In its engagement with indigenous peoples, IFAD is guided by nine fundamental principles: (a) cultural heritage and identity as assets; (b) free, prior and informed consent; (c) community-driven development; (d) land, territories and resources; (e) indigenous peoples' knowledge; (f) environmental issues and climate change; (g) access to markets; (h) empowerment; and (i) gender equality.

15. Indigenous peoples' have a special role in the conservation of biodiversity, the preservation of traditional knowledge and techniques that may serve climate change adaptation and stewards of land which store carbon and regular floods and droughts. The role of indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge in facing climate changes has been included in the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change.[58]

16. Examples of strategies that address climate change and indigenous peoples objectives:

- Integrate climate change adaptation activities based on participatory methods: i) gather knowledge on local practices used to cope with climate change, ii) create talking maps for community planning with projection of sustainable use and climatic data, iii) use learning routes as tools to systematize and spread good practices on traditional knowledge.
- Harvest local indigenous knowledge and by creating, for instance, a *Committee on Climate Change Impact* in order to provide information on drought resistant crops, rainwater conservation technology, crop insurance, seed and grain banks. Applying this strategy, traditional knowledge can contribute to climate adaptation demonstrations of ground water recharge methods, water harvesting structures, erosion control, construction of terraces and drainage channels.[59]

[58] Paris Agreement on Climate Change, Paris, 12 December 2015 (2016) 55 International Legal Materials 740–755, Article 7, para. 5.
[59] IFAD (2016) The Traditional Knowledge Advantage, indigenous peoples' knowledge in climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies. Source: https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/40320989/traditional_knowledge_advantage.pdf

ASAP1 Results Management Framework challenges and proposed solutions for ASAP+

1. ASAP1 introduced an innovative logframe and RMF when it was designed in 2012 (see below). During implementation, some aspects of the logframe were found not to capture the full breadth of results achieved by the programme. While broader indicators were suitable for aggregation at a programmatic level, this sometimes meant a lack of granularity in cases where highly diverse interventions contributed to the same indicator. Reporting challenges were exacerbated by the fact that, at design, ASAP projects did not have to compulsorily adopt ASAP indicators to qualify for funding, meaning many projects had to retrofit indicators into their logframes during implementation.

2. As of April 2020, the ASAP Programme has disbursed over 50 per cent of its funding and has already achieved more than its programmed targets for: indicator 3. Production and processing facilities supported with increased water availability and efficiency; and indicator 6. Community groups engaged in NRM and climate risk management activities. However, it is lagging on its targets for: indicator 2. Land under climate-resilient practices; indicator 4. Households supported with increased water availability or efficiency; and indicator 7. New or existing rural infrastructure protected from climate events. Other core RMF indicators are mostly on track with the disbursement amount. A variety of factors contribute to this divergence in performance across indicators, including issues related to target-setting at design; more limited uptake of certain indicators compared to others; misunderstandings about what results are (or are not) eligible for reporting under a given indicator. Across the board, it is clear that numeric results alone do not capture qualitative successes and therefore only provide a partial view of success on the ground.

3. For instance, indicator 2, on "land under climate-resilient practices" started out as a catch-all for land-based activities. It did not differentiate between different types of land use (e.g. rehabilitated pastureland, cropland, woodlots or wetlands, including mangroves). The amount of time and money to rehabilitate these different types of land varies significantly between type, and with an overarching indicator like ASAP's, it was not possible to differentiate. A very different example is indicator 7, on "New or existing rural infrastructure protected from climate events", which is an indirect measure of the value of infrastructure protected, rather than a direct measure of the ASAP investment to protect the infrastructure, and therefore is distinct from all other indicators. Finally, consistency across results measurement practices varies between projects and regions. Such inconsistency also extended to results attribution. Of the 42 ASAP projects, 8 were add-on grants, and the rest were blended. Disentangling results in the 8 add-on grants between ASAP and the underlying IFAD project proved extremely challenging, leading to both over- and under-reporting in different instances. The first ASAP RMF also fell short in terms of monitoring the adaptive capacity and resilience of ASAP beneficiaries in the medium term.

4. In formulating the ASAP+ RMF, IFAD has taken these deep insights from ASAP1 on board. Measures taken include:

    - A thorough revision of the RMF indicator architecture, in light of gaps and in line with IFAD's increasingly ambitious climate and wider mainstreaming commitments. This includes introducing new indicators and revising past ones, as appropriate; as well as introducing new multipliers, with clear rules on compulsory indicator adoption in terms of number and nature and data disaggregation by beneficiary profile.
    - A methodology will be created for attribution of results to ASAP+ and IFAD PoLG.
    - Where relevant, innovative monitoring of results on the ground will take place over time as part of an ASAP+ GIS data pilot.

- To more systematically capture non-numeric data and nexus results across thematic intervention areas, new technical analyses and success story publications will be prepared. Proxies to monitor smallholder resilience will be proposed (context specific index and scorecard).

5. These ambitious M&E commitments for ASAP+ will be supported by an earmarked M&E budget, to ensure the ASAP+ technical coordination unit has the expert capacity to attend and backstop design/supervision missions on a routine basis and support the systematic gathering of reliable data and success stories from projects that reach beyond the numbers, to human impact and growing resilience.

6. Following the strong depreciation of the pound sterling relative to the United States Dollar in 2016 and considering that a large portion of the ASAP was contributed by the United Kingdom in pound sterling, the commitment authority for ASAP-related programming was reduced substantively, from US$366.5 million in May 2016 to US$316.2 million in April 2018; a reduction of 14 per cent. This had unfortunate negative impacts on the portfolio wide targets and some core indicators of the ASAP programme had to be decreased from their original values. As of May 13th 2020, the ASAP1 portfolio has disbursed over US$170 million, and has the following programmed targets and cumulative results.

Overview of the contribution of 2RP to the COVID-19 response

1. Climate change and COVID-19 are examples of global shocks that act as poverty multipliers. This programme is all the more relevant today during the global COVID-19 crisis during which climate change continues to ravage vulnerable communities and extend further along the global food system, and lack of opportunities or lost jobs due to the pandemic can force migration. Building resilience to climate change shocks and stressors is fungible – resilience building carries through to other types of shocks.

2. The current COVID19-crisis the linkages between climate change, biodiversity and human health. Up to 75 per cent of emerging infectious diseases that affect humans are zoonotic, such as COVID-19, which originate from animals, either domestic or wild[60]. The main causes for this increase are ecosystem conversion, habitat fragmentation and the way we produce, trade and use living species for food, medicines and other products[61]. It is well known that climate change is expected to increase the occurrence an affect the patterns of zoonotic and vector borne diseases.

3. COVID-19 also acts as a catalyst for decreased job opportunities in origin countries and increased foreign-born unemployment in host economies. There is the very real possibility that the COVID-19 crisis will increase forced migration. Lockdowns and the global economic downturn have cause many to lose their livelihoods. As restriction on movements are lifted, people will be compelled to move to find economic opportunities elsewhere[62].The 3S Initiative pillar of 2RP is perfectly placed to be able to counter these causes of economic migration and help those in Africa hit hardest by COVID-19 related economic impacts to cope and thrive in their own countries.

4. 2RP will contribute to rethinking and build-back-better strategies by implementing preventive measures to the climate induced spread of zoonotic virus' such as COVID-19 but also other pests and vector-borne diseases, such as desert-locust by reducing their enabling conditions that provide the pathway for their spread. These include measures to enhance ecosystem resilience, include areas and corridors for biodiversity and habitat conservation and integrating biodiversity in farming systems, integrated pest management, micro-climate management through, for instance, shade canopies, animal health, pests and diseases early warning and response systems. These are vital not only to address the prevention of future outbreaks but as a means of managing current ongoing threats to poor rural communities.

5. Moreover, along the lines of economic recovery packages being designed in more developed economies, so too must be the response in developing countries. 2RP provides a channel for building back better and reducing the impacts of future shocks. Investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency of storage facilities, green jobs for youth, investment in innovation, the recovery of biodiversity and the circular economy are all part of the 2RP package.

6. The emphasis on the IFAD social inclusion themes will also be key to the COVID-19 response. The current crisis and research confirms that people who are deficient in one or more nutrients are more susceptible to infection and infections are more

[60] Taylor, L.H., Latham, S.M. and Woolhouse, M.E.J. (2001). Risk factors for human disease emergence. Philos. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. B Biol. Sci., 356, 983–989. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11516376

[61] Horby P.W., Hoa N.T., Pfeiffer D.U., Wertheim H.F.L. (2014) Drivers of Emerging Zoonotic Infectious Diseases. In: Yamada A., Kahn L., Kaplan B., Monath T., Woodall J., Conti L. (eds) Confronting Emerging Zoonoses. Springer, Tokyo https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-4-431-55120-1_2

[62] https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/jul/24/global-report-red-cross-warns-of-big-post-covid-19-migration-as-who-hits-back-at-us

severe and longer lasting, putting them more at risk. The key seems to be a consistently diverse set of foods rich in fruits and vegetables. The challenge in meeting this requirement leaves the rural poor more susceptible to illness. Defining food security as access to healthy diversified diets, an estimated 3 billion people globally could not afford a healthy diversified diet in 2017, which include many rural poor families.[63] The 2RP will address this by promoting resilience to climate change through agro-ecological approaches with high levels of agrobiodiversity, crop diversification, mixed-farm systems, and selection of plant and animal species appropriate to the changing climate conditions. These increase the availability of a variety of healthy foods in local and national food systems and create the resilience of human and natural systems to climate shocks and stressors.

[63] FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2020. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2020. Transforming food systems for affordable healthy diets. Rome, FAO. https://doi.org/10.4060/ca9692en

Glossary of environment and climate change-related terms

Adaptive Capacity
The ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or to respond to consequences. {WGII, III}

Biodiversity
Biological diversity means the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems *(UN, 1992).*

Carbon Sequestration
The uptake (i.e., the addition of a substance of concern to a reservoir) of carbon containing substances, in particular carbon dioxide (CO2), in terrestrial or marine reservoirs. Biological sequestration includes direct removal of CO2 from the atmosphere through land-use change (LUC), afforestation, reforestation, revegetation, carbon storage in landfills and practices that enhance soil carbon in agriculture (cropland management, grazing land management). Carbon sequestration can also be used to refer to Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage (CCS). {WGIII}

Climate Change
A change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g., by using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. Climate change may be due to natural internal processes or external forces, or to persistent anthropogenic changes in the composition of the atmosphere or in land use.

A change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods. *The Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Article 1*

Climate Change Adaptation
The process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects. In human systems, adaptation seeks to moderate or avoid harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. In some natural systems, human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate and its effects1. {WGII, III}.

Climate change adaptation is the process of human and natural systems adjusting to the actual or expected impacts or effects of climate change. It includes adapting to short-term weather fluctuations, inter-annual variability, and longer-term changes over decades, and it relates to adjustments in behaviours, practices, skill sets, natural processes, and knowledge that anticipate short-, medium-, and long-term changes**.** *(Adapted from the World Bank Group's [WBG] Adaptation & Resilience Action Plan 2019 [WBG, 2019])*

Adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects. Adaptation can be carried out in response to (ex post) or in anticipation of (ex-ante) changes in climatic conditions. It entails a process by which measures and behaviours to prevent, moderate, cope with and take advantage of the consequences of climate events are planned, enhanced, developed and implemented (adapted from UNDP 2005, UKCIP 2003 and IPCC 2001). In this regard, an action is considered an adaptation response only when it is planned as an explicit response to climate risk considerations.[64] *(ITAD – ASAP MTR)*

[64] Source: ASAP Programme document.

Climate Change Adaptation Finance

Adaptation interventions and their outcomes are context- and location-specific by nature. Therefore, at IFAD, adaptation finance is tracked only if the following three steps are fully met:

1. Clearly set out the climate vulnerability context of the project;
2. Make an explicit statement of intent to address climate vulnerability as part of the project; and
3. Articulate a clear and direct link between the climate vulnerability context and the specific project activities.

Climate Change Mitigation

Mitigation (of climate change) A human intervention to reduce emissions or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases.

Climate Change Mitigation Finance

Unlike adaptation, mitigation results are global. Mitigation finance can therefore be identified on the basis of a positive list of eligible mitigation activities by investment sector. Nevertheless, at IFAD, to count mitigation finance, projects must quantify the greenhouse gas emissions reduction potential of their eligible activities (e.g. by including an Ex-Ante Carbon balance Tool (EX-ACT) analysis) to ensure emissions will really be reduced/sequestered.

Impacts (consequences, outcomes) of climate change

Effects on natural and human systems. The term impacts is used primarily to refer to the effects on natural and human systems of extreme weather and climate events and of climate change. Impacts generally refer to effects on lives, livelihoods, health, ecosystems, economies, societies, cultures, services and infrastructure due to the interaction of climate changes or hazardous climate events occurring within a specific time period and the vulnerability of an exposed society or system. Impacts are also referred to as consequences and outcomes. The impacts of climate change on geophysical systems, including floods, droughts and sea level rise, are a subset of impacts called physical impacts. {WGII}

Mainstreaming Climate Change

For IFAD, the term "mainstreaming" is synonymous with the integration of specific cross-cutting themes – such as gender equality and women's empowerment, nutrition security and climate resilience – into prevailing business concepts, strategies and processes, so that they can become the norm and improve the effectiveness of development investments. Along these lines, climate mainstreaming for IFAD means integrating consideration of climate-related risks and opportunities into IFAD investment programmes by establishing the necessary institutional mind-set, expertise, tools and processes. *IFAD*

Maladaptation

Maladaptation is related to actions that may lead to increased risk of adverse climate-related outcomes, including through increased GHG emissions, increased vulnerability to climate change, or diminished welfare, now or in the future. Maladaptation is usually an unintended consequence. *(Adapted from the World Bank Group's [WBG] Adaptation & Resilience Action Plan 2019 [WBG, 2019])*

Resilience

Resilience is the ability of a human or natural system to withstand the impacts of exogenous shocks and to cope with or rebound from them. The term encompasses the capacity of a system to face multiple shocks and stressors-socioeconomic, market related, climate related-and withstand them. *(Adapted from the World Bank Group's [WBG] Adaptation & Resilience Action Plan 2019 [WBG, 2019])*

Resilience to Climate Change

Climate resilience is strengthening a system to withstand climate-related shocks or stressors where adaptation and resilience intersect. It constitutes an important and growing subset of building system level resilience to multiple shocks. Climate resilience is the capacity of a system to cope with, or recover from, those effects, while retaining the essential components of the original system. *(Adapted from the World Bank Group's [WBG] Adaptation & Resilience Action Plan 2019 [WBG, 2019])*

Vulnerability

The propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. Vulnerability encompasses a variety of concepts and elements including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt. {WGII}

Vulnerability to Climate Change

The degree to which a system is susceptible to, and unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change.

Unless otherwise stated, definitions are derived from one of the following IPCC reports:

1. *IPCC, 2018: Annex I: Glossary [Matthews, J.B.R. (ed.)]. In: Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.)]. In Press*

2. *IPCC, 2019: Annex I: Glossary [Weyer, N.M. (ed.)]. In: IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, V. Masson-Delmotte, P. Zhai, M. Tignor, E. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, A. Alegría, M. Nicolai, A. Okem, J. Petzold, B. Rama, N.M. Weyer (eds.)]. In Press*

Related policies and documents

- IFAD11 Commitment Matrix: https://webapps.ifad.org/members/repl/11/04/docs/IFAD11-4-R-2-Rev-1.pdf ; https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/124/docs/EB-2018-124-INF-7.pdf

- Environment and Climate Strategy and action plan: https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/125/docs/EB-2018-125-R-12.pdf

- Environment and Climate Strategy and action plan – Results Management Framework: https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/126/docs/EB-2019-126-R-3.pdf

- Rural Youth Strategy and Action Plan: Short version - https://www.ifad.org/documents/38711624/41190839/Action_Youth_web.pdf/f09a8d5c-36eb-f915-8b36-b521b1414b08

  Long version - https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/125/docs/EB-2018-125-R-11.pdf

- Nutrition Strategy and Action Plan: https://www.ifad.org/documents/38711624/41237738/IFAD+Nutrition+Action+Plan+2019+2025++web.pdf/91800e90-68cf-a604-0874-2a44723e73d6

- Gender Strategy and Action Plan: https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/126/docs/EB-2019-126-INF-6.pdf

- Framework for Implementing Transformational Approaches to Mainstreaming Themes https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/128/docs/EB-2019-128-R-6.pdf?attach=1

- Partnering with indigenous peoples for the SDGs: https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/41390728/policybrief_indigenous_sdg.pdf/e294b690-b26c-994c-550c-076d15190100

- ASAP2 Concept Note (long and short versions): https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/122/docs/EB-2017-122-R-44.pdf Long

- IFAD11 Targeting Policy: https://www.ifad.org/documents/38711624/41411186/revised_targeting_guidelines_main.pdf/d97624c2-e212-be71-b86d-2617e6c31499