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FIDA
Invertir en la población rural

Programa de Resiliencia Rural

Nota para los representantes en la Junta Ejecutiva

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Para **información**

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Acrónimos y siglas

ASAP+	ampliación del Programa de Adaptación para la Agricultura en Pequeña Escala
AUDA	Agencia de Desarrollo de la Unión Africana
CDB	Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica
CLD	Convención de las Naciones Unidas de Lucha contra la Desertificación
CMNUCC	Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático
COSOP	programas sobre oportunidades estratégicas nacionales
IGMVSS	Iniciativa de la Gran Muralla Verde del Sahara y el Sahel
Iniciativa 3S	Iniciativa para la Sostenibilidad, la Estabilidad y la Seguridad en África
MGR	Marco de Gestión de los Resultados
NEPAD	Nueva Alianza para el Desarrollo de África
ODS	Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible
ONG	organización no gubernamental
SyE	seguimiento y la evaluación

Programa de Resiliencia Rural

I. ¿Qué es el Programa de Resiliencia Rural?

1. El Programa de Resiliencia Rural es un nuevo programa marco que se centra en abordar los motores del cambio climático causantes de la inseguridad alimentaria, la migración irregular y la degradación de las tierras. Tiene por cometido dotar a los pequeños productores, a las personas pobres sin tierra y a sus comunidades de los recursos que necesitan para aplicar estrategias de resiliencia proactivas apropiadas para las condiciones locales.

2. Por conducto del programa, el FIDA se propone abordar el tema de la resiliencia de manera integral, reuniendo una serie de iniciativas clave como pilares de un marco de coordinación común. De este modo, se profundizará el impacto de esos pilares y se incrementará su adicionalidad con respecto al programa de préstamos y donaciones. El programa se apoya en la rica base de conocimientos y experiencia del FIDA en materia de transformación de las sociedades rurales mediante la integración de sus cuatro temas transversales (clima, género, nutrición y jóvenes). También se nutre directamente de las sinergias entre las convenciones de Río, es decir, la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático (CMNUCC), el Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica (CDB) y la Convención de las Naciones Unidas de Lucha contra la Desertificación (CLD). Además, contribuirá a los objetivos del Decenio de las Naciones Unidas de la Agricultura Familiar (2019-2028) y al Decenio de las Naciones Unidas sobre la Restauración de los Ecosistemas (2021-2030).

3. El Programa de Resiliencia Rural ayudará a alcanzar 15 Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS); hará especial hincapié en el ODS 1 (fin de la pobreza) y el ODS 2 (hambre cero), y favorecerá directamente la consecución del ODS 5 (igualdad de género), el ODS 7 (energía asequible y no contaminante), el ODS 8 (trabajo decente y crecimiento económico), el ODS 12 (producción y consumo responsables), el ODS 13 (acción por el clima) y el ODS 15 (vida de ecosistemas terrestres). Por tanto, es parte integrante del modelo operacional del FIDA y un importante instrumento de apoyo para la consecución de sus objetivos estratégicos.

4. Al agrupar a las partes interesadas y las iniciativas dentro de un marco común, el Programa de Resiliencia Rural representa una asociación innovadora en favor de la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible y una forma de promoción directa del ODS 17 (alianzas para lograr los objetivos). La cooperación y la coordinación se fortalecerán mediante la labor conjunta con asociados estratégicos a nivel regional y mundial, como, por ejemplo, la Organización Internacional del Trabajo, la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones, la Coalición Internacional para el Acceso a la Tierra, el Organismo Panafricano de la Gran Muralla Verde, la AUDA-NEPAD[1], los organismos con sede en Roma, la Unión Africana, el Fondo Verde para el Clima, las organizaciones de productores y los representantes de los pueblos indígenas, entre otras partes interesadas. Además, el Programa de Resiliencia Rural promueve las sinergias entre las tres convenciones de Río, es decir, la CMNUCC, la CLD y el CDB.

5. El FIDA tiene una rica trayectoria de apoyo a los productores y trabajadores rurales más pobres y vulnerables para crear economías rurales inclusivas. El Programa de Resiliencia Rural le permitirá ampliar sus recursos, presencia sobre el terreno, conocimientos especializados y experiencia práctica, además de su reputación en cuanto a la función de enlace que desempeña en la financiación para el clima. El objetivo es constituir una iniciativa mundial que consolide y canalice diversas fuentes de financiación para aumentar la resiliencia de los pequeños productores y sus comunidades. Un elemento central del Programa de Resiliencia Rural, a través de su

[1] Agencia de Desarrollo de la Unión Africana - Nueva Alianza para el Desarrollo de África.

pilar del ASAP+, será el requilibrio e incremento del porcentaje de financiación para el clima que se destina a los pequeños productores agrícolas, que actualmente representa solo un 1,7 % de los flujos mundiales (proyecto de informe).

6. Inicialmente, el Programa de Resiliencia Rural tendrá los tres pilares que se describen en detalle en los apéndices I, II y III, a saber:

   i) la ampliación del Programa de Adaptación para la Agricultura en Pequeña Escala (ASAP+);

   ii) la Iniciativa para la Sostenibilidad, la Estabilidad y la Seguridad en África (Iniciativa 3S), y

   iii) el apoyo del Fondo Verde para el Clima a la Iniciativa de la Gran Muralla Verde del Sáhara y el Sahel (IGMVSS).

7. La IGMVSS se financiará a través del Fondo Verde para el Clima, cuya Junta aprobará el uso de sus fondos por parte del FIDA, quien los administrará con arreglo a los requisitos del primero. El FIDA tiene previsto remitir a la Junta del Fondo Verde para el Clima una serie de proyectos para uno o varios países que contribuirán a los objetivos de la IGMVSS y complementarán los proyectos financiados en el marco del ASAP+ y la Iniciativa 3S. Además, para apoyar el pilar de la IGMVSS, el FIDA puede movilizar financiación adicional de fuentes ajenas al Fondo Verde para el Clima a través del Fondo Fiduciario para el Programa de Resiliencia Rural. No obstante, los recursos del Fondo Verde para el Clima únicamente pueden permanecer en su cuenta fiduciaria y no pueden agruparse con otros recursos. Este pilar todavía se encuentra en una etapa de elaboración inicial, por lo que no se describe en detalle en el presente documento (véase la descripción actual de la IGMVSS en el apéndice III).

8. Los tres pilares han surgido de procesos políticos e institucionales separados y de las conversaciones con diferentes partes interesadas y donantes, pero presentan una serie de puntos comunes que reflejan una mayor comprensión de las causas profundas de la pobreza rural y varias formas de inseguridad. Un ámbito que genera gran preocupación es el de los efectos en cadena que tiene el cambio climático en las tierras degradadas y marginadas, que afectan de forma desproporcionada a las mujeres y los jóvenes y están profundizando las desigualdades en los países en desarrollo, especialmente allí donde los perfiles demográficos se caracterizan por un fuerte crecimiento de la población joven. Una población joven puede contribuir al desarrollo de un país pero también trae consigo una serie de problemas específicos, como el desempleo juvenil, el aumento de la criminalidad, la radicalización y el éxodo de los jóvenes de las zonas rurales[2].

9. El ASAP+ —que se basa en las dos fases del ASAP— es un programa mundial del FIDA sobre el cambio climático cuyos efectos en materia de adaptación y mitigación contribuyen a enfrentar el aumento de la inseguridad alimentaria derivada de dicho cambio. Tiene por finalidad aumentar la resiliencia al cambio climático de 10 millones de personas vulnerables, en particular mujeres y jóvenes, y allanar así el camino para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional. Para ello, se prevé un objetivo de movilización de recursos de USD 500 millones procedentes de fuentes de financiación para el cambio climático, lo que supone un aumento con respecto a las promesas de contribución de casi USD 360 millones para la primera fase del ASAP en 2012 y USD 17 millones para la segunda fase del ASAP en 2018. Esto permitirá proporcionar medios alternativos y adicionales, además del programa de préstamos y donaciones del FIDA, para ofrecer financiación allí donde más se necesite. La labor del ASAP+ se llevará a cabo fundamentalmente en países de ingreso bajo —en especial países sobreendeudados— cuyas economías dependen marcadamente de la agricultura, y que también son los que afrontan los mayores desafíos en materia de inseguridad alimentaria, pobreza rural, fragilidad, capacidad institucional y vulnerabilidad al cambio climático.

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

10. Asimismo, se establecerán disposiciones para los pequeños Estados insulares en desarrollo y otros países especialmente vulnerables o en situaciones de fragilidad donde persisten focos de inseguridad alimentaria. El ASAP+ dará prioridad a las zonas en las que haya posibilidades claras de aumentar la resiliencia y la capacidad institucional.

11. La Iniciativa 3S dirigida por los países africanos surgió de procesos llevados adelante por la CMNUCC y la CLD, y ya ha sido respaldada por 14 países[3] como paso previo a convertirse en una iniciativa panafricana. Se trata de una coalición intergubernamental puesta en marcha por Marruecos y el Senegal con el fin de hacer frente a las causas profundas de la inestabilidad en África. En particular, se propone crear alternativas y reducir la migración ocasionada por los conflictos, la degradación del medio ambiente, los recursos naturales y las tierras.

II. Teoría del cambio

12. Los principales factores interrelacionados que conducen a la inseguridad alimentaria —especialmente en África— son los efectos del cambio climático y los conflictos. Un cuarto de la población mundial enfrenta una inseguridad alimentaria moderada o grave, un porcentaje que ha crecido en los últimos seis años. Esta situación afecta a más de la mitad de la población de África, casi un tercio de la de América Latina y el Caribe y más de un quinto de la de Asia[4]. Por lo general, la inseguridad alimentaria y la pobreza se concentran en las zonas más vulnerables al cambio climático, como la región de África Subsahariana, y especialmente en las zonas rurales de los países de ingreso bajo, donde habita el 75 % de la población mundial que enfrenta condiciones de pobreza extrema[5].

13. Las tasas de pobreza y hambre más altas se registran entre los segmentos más vulnerables de la sociedad, como el constituido por las mujeres de las zonas rurales, que generalmente tienen menos acceso que los hombres a los recursos y los servicios esenciales. Otro segmento en riesgo es el de los jóvenes, que con frecuencia se encuentran limitados por la falta de competencias, un magro acceso a los recursos y escasas conexiones con los mercados. También se ven amenazados los pueblos indígenas, que ocupan o utilizan un 22 % de la superficie terrestre del planeta donde se encuentra el 80 % de la diversidad biológica del mundo.

14. El reciente aumento de los niveles de inseguridad alimentaria coincide con tres de los cuatro años más calurosos que se han registrado[6]. Este año, 2020, ya va camino a ser el más caluroso, con temperaturas abrasadoras que se suman a los estragos ocasionados por la pandemia de la enfermedad por coronavirus (COVID-19) y la peor plaga de langosta registrada en África Oriental en más de 70 años. Se prevé que las plagas tales como los enjambres de langostas y las enfermedades zoonóticas[7] como la COVID-19 aumentarán con el cambio climático y la degradación ambiental. Para limitar la propagación de plagas y enfermedades, hay que abordar debidamente la conversión de los ecosistemas, la fragmentación de los hábitats, la pérdida de biodiversidad y el modo en que se producen, comercializan y utilizan especies vivas para obtener alimentos, medicinas y otros bienes[8]. La rica biodiversidad que hasta ahora ha sostenido la producción agrícola y dado lugar a dietas nutritivas se está

[3] La Iniciativa 3S cuenta con el respaldo de Benin, Burkina Faso, el Chad, Gambia, Ghana, Malí, Marruecos, el Níger, Nigeria, la República Centroafricana, Rwanda, el Senegal, Zambia y Zimbabwe, y se espera que abarque todo el continente africano.
[4] Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO), FIDA, Fondo de Naciones Unidas para la Infancia, Programa Mundial de Alimentos y Organización Mundial de la Salud (2020) *El estado de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición en el mundo 2020.*
[5] FIDA (2019): *Informe sobre el desarrollo rural 2019*.
[6] Organización Meteorológica Mundial (2018): *Declaración de la OMM sobre el estado del clima mundial en 2018*.
[7] Enfermedades que pueden pasar de los animales a los seres humanos.
[8] Horby P.W., N.T. Hoa. D.U. Pfeiffer y H.F.L. Wertheim (2014): "Drivers of Emerging Zoonotic Infectious Diseases", en: Yamada A., L. Kahn, B. Kaplan, T. Monath, J. Woodall y L. Conti (eds.) *Confronting Emerging Zoonoses*, Springer, Tokyo. Disponible en https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-4-431-55120-1_2

deteriorando[9]. Las tierras están degradándose a un ritmo tan alarmante que se pierden 24 000 millones de toneladas de suelo fértil al año, principalmente debido al uso de prácticas agrícolas no sostenibles. De mantenerse las tendencias actuales, es posible que para 2050 se haya degradado el 95 % de la superficie terrestre del planeta[10].

15. Las prácticas agrícolas y los hábitos alimentarios no sostenibles se cuentan entre los principales factores causantes de la degradación de las tierras y la pérdida de biodiversidad. La alimentación y la agricultura al mismo tiempo ocasionan el cambio climático y sufren sus consecuencias. Las poblaciones marginadas con frecuencia viven en tierras degradadas y sensibles desde el punto de vista ecológico, donde los efectos del cambio climático son más severos. La aplicación de políticas inadecuadas y la falta de acceso a la tierra, así como a insumos y tecnologías, limitan la productividad de los suelos, lo cual muchas veces conduce a un aumento del desmonte. Este círculo vicioso se agrava por la frecuente búsqueda de rendimientos a corto plazo, prestando poca atención a la sostenibilidad a mediano y largo plazo de los ecosistemas y los servicios que estos proporcionan.

16. La degradación ambiental está teniendo graves consecuencias sociales, entre las cuales cabe mencionar el aumento de las desigualdades que afectan desproporcionadamente la salud y los medios de vida de las mujeres y los jóvenes. La pobreza y la falta de oportunidades en las zonas rurales hacen que los jóvenes sean más susceptibles a la radicalización, lo que a su vez da lugar a conflictos civiles y contribuye a la inseguridad alimentaria. Muchas veces, esta combinación tóxica obliga a las personas a migrar y priva a las economías locales de la creatividad y vitalidad que aportan las nuevas generaciones. Según el Observatorio de Desplazamiento Interno de Noruega, en 2019, los conflictos y los desastres ocasionaron 33,4 millones de nuevos desplazamientos internos en 145 países y territorios[11].

17. A través de sus tres pilares, el Programa de Resiliencia Rural puede dotar a los pequeños productores, a las personas pobres sin tierra y a sus comunidades de los recursos que necesitan para aplicar estrategias de resiliencia proactivas adaptadas a las condiciones locales a fin de hacer frente a los factores ambientales, sociales y relacionados con el cambio climático que impulsan el aumento de la inseguridad alimentaria y el hambre, así como de la pobreza rural, la inestabilidad y la migración irregular.

18. Esto se logrará mediante inversiones destinadas a fines específicos, principalmente a través de donaciones, en actividades que permitan:

    i) atender los factores sociales y vinculados al cambio climático que contribuyen a la inseguridad alimentaria y nutricional;

    ii) recuperar y gestionar de manera sostenible las tierras degradadas, y

    iii) frenar el aumento del desempleo juvenil que obliga a los jóvenes a migrar de las zonas rurales o a unirse a organizaciones extremistas.

19. Los resultados del Programa de Resiliencia Rural se constatarán por medio de la gestión de resultados a nivel del programa (apéndice IV), donde es posible la agregación en torno a indicadores comunes, así como a través del Marco de Gestión de los Resultados (MGR) adaptado a los aspectos concretos que atiende cada pilar. Entre otras cosas, esto garantizará que el 100 % de la financiación del ASAP+ se destine a temas vinculados al cambio climático. Los resultados de la IGMVSS se constatarán por medio de un MGR aprobado por el Fondo Verde para el Clima, y las sinergias se analizarán con los indicadores del Programa de Resiliencia Rural.

[9] FAO (2019): *El estado de la biodiversidad para la alimentación y la agricultura en el mundo*.
[10] https://www.thegef.org/topics/land-degradation
[11] https://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2020/spanish.html

20. Se pondrá el acento en cambiar los medios de vida extractivos no sostenibles por medios de vida regenerativos. Esto requerirá que las comunidades locales innoven y adopten enfoques agrícolas sostenibles que se ajusten a los aspectos económicos, ambientales y sociales de la sostenibilidad. Entre esos enfoques cabe señalar la agroecología y otros de carácter innovador, además de soluciones basadas en la naturaleza y soluciones complementarias en el ámbito de la tecnología y la ingeniería. Ejemplos de ello son el manejo de pastizales y la ganadería de bajo impacto, la pesca artesanal sostenible, los medios de vida sostenibles no agrícolas y las tecnologías verdes, como la energía renovable y los sistemas de cultivo que hacen un uso eficiente del agua. Se incentivará la participación de los jóvenes para estimular la innovación en la ampliación de escala de las prácticas sostenible a lo largo de la cadena de valor.

21. Los recursos del Programa de Resiliencia Rural se administrarán en el contexto más amplio del enfoque programático del FIDA basado en los países, que es impulsado por la adicionalidad y complementariedad financiera y no financiera con el programa de préstamos y donaciones, y sus inversiones tendrán por finalidad reforzar el impacto de los proyectos financiados mediante el programa de préstamos y donaciones, ya sea directamente a través de la financiación conjunta de proyectos individuales, o de forma indirecta como financiación paralela en apoyo a los objetivos de desarrollo comunes.

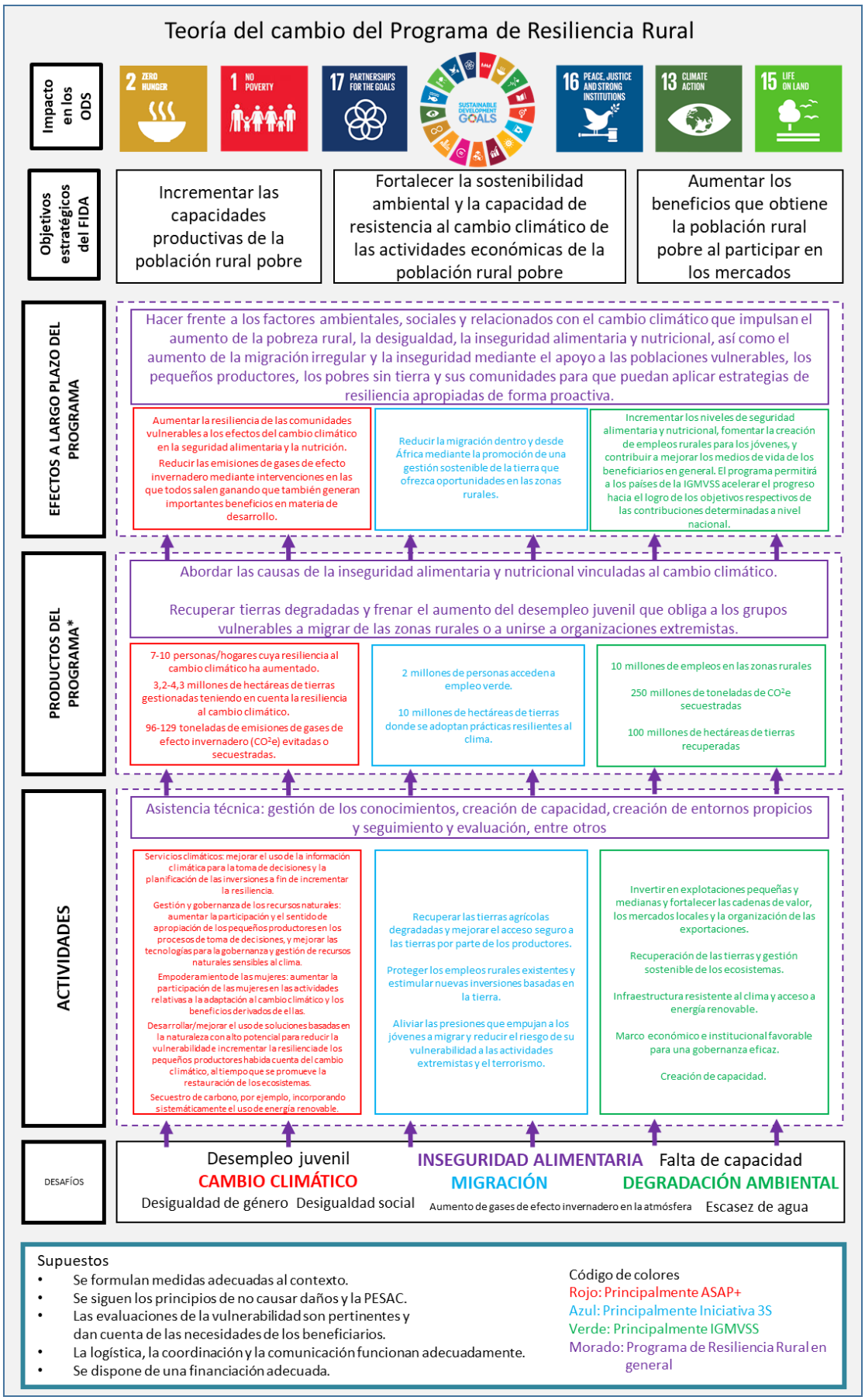
22. Los objetivos del Programa de Resiliencia Rural se alcanzarán promoviendo aquellos proyectos que arrojen múltiples beneficios en distintas esferas de intervención e implementen el programa de transversalidad del FIDA, que se recoge en los siguientes instrumentos: el Marco para la aplicación de enfoques transformadores en relación con los cuatro temas transversales del FIDA (EB 2019/128/R.6); las Directrices operacionales sobre focalización revisadas de 2019 del FIDA[12]; el Plan de Acción para los Jóvenes del Medio Rural[13]; el Plan de Acción para 2019-2025 relativo a la incorporación sistemática en el FIDA de las cuestiones relacionadas con la nutrición[14], y el Plan de Acción para 2019-2025 relativo a la incorporación sistemática en el FIDA de enfoques de carácter transformador en materia de género[15]. Esos instrumentos se aprobaron en 2018 y 2019, junto con la Estrategia y el Plan de Acción del FIDA sobre el Medio Ambiente y el Cambio Climático (2019-2025)[16] y el correspondiente MGR[17].

23. Los recursos fluirían directamente a los actores no estatales o a los Gobiernos como parte de los programas de inversión cofinanciados. En todos los casos, los recursos del Programa de Resiliencia Rural se ajustarían a las estrategias y los objetivos en materia de políticas del país. El programa se implementará principalmente por conducto de los Gobiernos asociados del FIDA y conjuntamente con el programa de préstamos y donaciones del Fondo, y en algunos casos por medio de actores no estatales y de otro tipo (organizaciones de productores, organizaciones no gubernamentales (ONG), organismos con sede en Roma y agentes del sector privado) siempre que puedan agregar valor a las intervenciones y cuando la capacidad de los Gobiernos pueda ser limitada. Los países que no reciben asignaciones de recursos basadas en los resultados también pueden acceder al Fondo Fiduciario para el Programa de Resiliencia Rural cuando cumplan los demás criterios de selección. Estos dos mecanismos se basarán en las asociaciones a largo plazo ya existentes, en una focalización clara y en mecanismos de ejecución de eficacia probada.

24. En el gráfico 1 se presenta un diagrama de las actividades, los productos y los efectos previstos.

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

Gráfico 1
Teoría del cambio del Programa de Resiliencia Rural



III. Asignación de recursos

25. La asignación de los recursos del Fondo Fiduciario para el Programa de Resiliencia Rural dependerá de las necesidades, la demanda y los criterios de selección. Todas las propuestas del programa deberán alinearse con el programa sobre oportunidades estratégicas nacionales (COSOP) y la nota sobre la estrategia en el país para garantizar la armonización programática en cada país. Las asignaciones se realizarán teniendo presente la complementariedad con el programa de préstamos y donaciones del FIDA y la necesidad de garantizar la sostenibilidad financiera del Programa de Resiliencia Rural y hacer el mejor uso posible de los recursos obtenidos. Como acordó la Junta Ejecutiva en su 130.º período de sesiones[18], "la labor del ASAP+ se llevará a cabo fundamentalmente en países de ingreso bajo, en especial en aquellos países sobreendeudados que dependen en mayor medida de la agricultura y que también son los que afrontan los mayores desafíos en materia de inseguridad alimentaria, pobreza rural, fragilidad, capacidad institucional y exposición al cambio climático" y "se establecerán disposiciones para los pequeños Estados insulares en desarrollo y otros países que son especialmente vulnerables al cambio climático y la fragilidad y en los que persisten los focos de inseguridad alimentaria. El ASAP+ dará también prioridad a las zonas en las que haya posibilidades claras de aumentar la resiliencia y la capacidad institucional".

26. Se está preparando un mapa inicial de los países y las regiones para el ASAP+, con datos de dominio público para apoyar la asignación de los recursos. Los proyectos serán admisibles cuando la zona de intervención presente: i) un nivel alto de vulnerabilidad climática y exposición a perturbaciones climáticas[19]; ii) una creciente inseguridad alimentaria y nutricional[20]; iii) incidencia de la pobreza rural, y iv) una elevada desigualdad[21]. Las inversiones se pueden priorizar en función de i) los grupos por niveles de ingresos (países de ingreso bajo, países de ingreso mediano bajo y países de ingreso mediano alto)[22]; ii) la condición de pequeño Estado insular en desarrollo y país sin litoral; iii) el estado de fragilidad[23]; iv) la presencia de mujeres, jóvenes, comunidades indígenas y tradicionales, y v) la ejecución de intervenciones transversales con múltiples beneficios en materia de adaptación, mitigación, nutrición e inclusión social.

27. Los Estados Miembros del FIDA que participan en la Iniciativa 3S son los únicos que pueden recibir fondos de ella[24]. Para el establecimiento de prioridades se aplicarán los siguientes criterios: el nivel de desempleo juvenil, el potencial para una elevada migración rural y los niveles de degradación de la tierra. Asimismo, se podrían tener en cuenta más criterios, como el potencial para aprovechar la colaboración con el sector privado.

28. Las propuestas se ajustarán a las estrategias del FIDA en los países, que a su vez deben reflejar las prioridades establecidas en los documentos de políticas nacionales, específicamente las contribuciones determinadas a nivel nacional, las metas nacionales en materia de biodiversidad y los objetivos nacionales respecto a la neutralidad de la degradación de las tierras con arreglo a la CLD en el caso del pilar correspondiente a la Iniciativa 3S. Además, cuando se prevea utilizar financiación de esta última, el FIDA coordinará con los países para procurar la armonización de los COSOP y las notas sobre las estrategias en los países con los marcos nacionales de coordinación de la Iniciativa 3S, las hojas de ruta nacionales o los proyectos de prueba de concepto que hayan formulado los países miembros de esta iniciativa.

[18] Documento EB 2020/130/R.13/Add.1
[19] Índice de Adaptación Mundial de la Universidad de Notre Dame o Índice Mundial de Riesgo Climático.
[20] *El estado de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición en el mundo.*
[21] Coeficiente de Gini.
[22] Definidos en los Grupos de países y de prestatarios del Banco Mundial.
[23] Definidos en el documento relativo a los Estados en situación de fragilidad de la Organización de Cooperación y Desarrollo Económicos.
[24] https://3s-initiative.org/en/the-members/

29. Con el objetivo de garantizar la diligencia debida y maximizar la armonización y coherencia con los programas en los países, todos los recursos del Fondo Fiduciario para el Programa de Resiliencia Rural se procesarán según el ciclo de proyectos del FIDA existente, es decir, se aplicarán los procedimientos para la focalización y las salvaguardias, entre otros, la evaluación del riesgo financiero, la diligencia debida de los riesgos fiduciarios y de integridad y los mecanismos de garantía de calidad. También se integrarán los temas transversales. Asimismo, los proyectos presentados al Fondo Verde para el Clima en apoyo a la IGMVSS se ajustarán a los procedimientos de este y requerirán la aprobación de sus coordinadores nacionales. Las propuestas del Programa de Resiliencia Rural pueden combinar recursos de los tres pilares, cuando proceda. Se considerará la posibilidad de apoyar propuestas regionales cuando los temas predominantes sean transfronterizos o allí donde los proyectos plurinacionales —por ejemplo, en el caso de los pequeños Estados insulares en desarrollo— resulten más eficientes. Las propuestas se generarán y se supervisarán durante la ejecución a través de las divisiones regionales del FIDA, con el apoyo de personal técnico de la División de Producción Sostenible, Mercados e Instituciones, la División de Medio Ambiente, Clima, Género e Inclusión Social y las partes interesadas locales Los Vicepresidentes Adjuntos encargados del Departamento de Estrategia y Conocimientos y el Departamento de Administración de Programas llevarán a cabo la priorización de las propuestas. En el caso de los proyectos de la Iniciativa 3S, se requerirá la aceptación del coordinador nacional de esta.

30. Los proyectos se definirán a través de las estrategias nacionales y su producción correrá a cargo de los equipos del FIDA en los países, en colaboración con los asociados nacionales. En aras de la eficiencia administrativa y para garantizar el acceso, se establece un volumen mínimo para los proyectos de USD 2 millones y una asignación máxima por país de los recursos del Fondo Fiduciario de USD 50 millones, que podría ajustarse en función de los recursos movilizados.

31. Está previsto que un número limitado de proyectos se ejecute directamente a través de organizaciones de la sociedad civil o de productores, probablemente por conducto de instituciones regionales de mayor tamaño con una fuerte presencia local. El FIDA preaprobará una lista de organizaciones certificadas que podrían encargarse de la ejecución, de modo que puedan movilizarse rápidamente en consonancia con el nivel de agilidad del Programa de Resiliencia Rural. Esto puede resultar de particular utilidad para evitar pérdidas debido a episodios meteorológicos o crisis que se desencadenen de forma repentina. Esa lista se elaboraría sobre la base de una serie de criterios financieros y técnicos que respondan a los objetivos del Programa y las normas del FIDA. En el caso excepcional de que se trate de un proyecto independiente, la selección de los beneficiarios también se realizará de conformidad con las directrices operacionales sobre focalización del FIDA, haciendo siempre hincapié en los más vulnerables y los que tienen más probabilidades de quedarse atrás.

Partida para asistencia técnica

32. Con el objetivo de crear capacidad para aumentar la sostenibilidad, la actuación en materia de políticas y la calidad de la cartera, hasta el 10 % de los recursos del Fondo Fiduciario para el Programa de Resiliencia Rural se reservarán para asistencia técnica. De esta manera, se favorecerá la mejora de los resultados y la calidad de la cartera, así como la ejecución a través de asociados no soberanos, como las organizaciones de productores y las ONG. El presupuesto se ajustará en función de las necesidades detectadas y se incluirá en un plan de trabajo renovable de dos años que se examinará con el comité asesor. La unidad de coordinación interdivisional del programa (se describe más adelante) se encargará de coordinar la ejecución. El FIDA velará por que esos recursos sirvan para complementar, en lugar de sustituir, los recursos ordinarios de diseño y supervisión o el programa ordinario de donaciones del FIDA.

33. En concreto, la partida para asistencia técnica se utilizará para complementar los recursos existentes del FIDA en lo relativo al diseño y la supervisión de los proyectos y podría abarcar, entre otros: los costos adicionales de diseño; las consultas detalladas con las partes interesadas; las actividades preparatorias en los países, como los estudios de diagnóstico y evaluación de los riesgos; las evaluaciones del impacto; los análisis económicos específicos; los talleres de aprendizaje Sur-Sur, y la mayor actuación en materia de políticas en los países donde se utilicen recursos del Programa de Resiliencia Rural. También se empleará la asistencia técnica para apoyar las actividades realizadas en el marco del programa relativas a la gestión de los conocimientos y los resultados, las actividades investigadoras de apoyo, la supervisión de la cartera a través de sistemas de información geográfica, los exámenes de la cartera y los documentos técnicos, el respaldo técnico a las unidades de gestión de los proyectos y las actividades de difusión global.

34. Varias de esas actividades se proponen a raíz del examen de mitad de período del ASAP, realizado recientemente. Además, como resultado de la evaluación sobre la adaptación que la Oficina de Evaluación Independiente del FIDA completará en 2021, cabría la posibilidad de señalar más esferas en las que el Fondo podría reforzar su enfoque gracias a la asistencia técnica.

35. Asimismo, la experiencia adquirida en la segunda fase del ASAP ha revelado el valor de la asistencia técnica para reforzar la incorporación sistemática de las cuestiones relacionadas con el cambio climático. Hasta la fecha, la segunda fase del ASAP ha apoyado la preparación de proyectos para la movilización de recursos; ha aumentado la participación en los diálogos sobre políticas; ha puesto en marcha modelos experimentales innovadores de financiación para el cambio climático; ha desarrollado y puesto a prueba índices y sistemas piloto de puntuación de resiliencia específicos para cada proyecto que ayudan a los correspondientes asociados a conocer y supervisar los avances en el aumento de la resiliencia, y ha preparado e implementado instrumentos y metodologías para hacer un seguimiento de la financiación para el clima, preparar análisis económicos y apoyar la toma de decisiones en materia de adaptación, entre otros. Puesto que se trata de una esfera en rápida evolución, hay una necesidad constante de ofrecer soluciones técnicas para facilitar la planificación relativa al cambio climático y capacitar a los equipos de los proyectos al respecto.

IV. Movilización de recursos

36. El FIDA encabezará la movilización de recursos para el ASAP+ y coordinará con la Secretaría interina[25] de la Iniciativa 3S y los dirigentes nacionales los esfuerzos por obtener financiación para esta última. El FIDA y otras entidades acreditadas presentarán propuestas de financiación de la IGMVSS a la Junta del Fondo Verde para el Clima para su aprobación.

37. Si bien el enfoque no se limita a fuentes concretas de financiación, los esfuerzos de movilización de recursos para el ASAP+ se centrarán en la financiación para el cambio climático con el objetivo de aumentar el flujo de financiación mundial de ese tipo que se canaliza hacia los pequeños productores y sus comunidades. Constituyen un grupo de beneficiarios desatendido en gran medida, ya que actualmente se destina a la producción en pequeña escala aproximadamente el 1,7 % de los más de USD 500 000 millones en flujos anuales de financiación mundial para el clima. Asimismo, la Iniciativa 3S concentrará los esfuerzos en atraer y hacer un uso productivo de la financiación destinada a crear oportunidades de empleo para contribuir a eliminar las causas profundas de la migración, la inseguridad y el extremismo entre las personas pobres de las zonas rurales de África. El Fondo Fiduciario para el Programa de Resiliencia Rural también podría emplearse para movilizar cofinanciación ajena al Fondo Verde para el Clima en apoyo de la IGMVSS.

[25] La Secretaría de la Iniciativa 3S se estableció de forma interina en la Secretaría de la CLD y es financiada por asociados donantes.

38. Independientemente de la fuente de financiación, el ASAP+ financiará únicamente proyectos relacionados con el cambio climático. Además, el enfoque diferenciado de los esfuerzos de movilización de recursos tratará de reducir la competencia por los recursos entre los pilares. El FIDA alienta la realización de contribuciones financieras al Programa de Resiliencia Rural en su conjunto para apoyar las actividades ejecutadas en su contexto. Las contribuciones de los donantes pueden destinarse específicamente a un pilar concreto del programa. Sin embargo, no se pueden realizar contribuciones más específicas dentro de un pilar debido a la estructura financiera del fondo fiduciario. La Dirección del FIDA podría examinar cómo tener en cuenta las prioridades temáticas o geográficas de los financiadores que contribuyan al Fondo Fiduciario para el Programa de Resiliencia Rural.

V. Gobernanza

39. La facultad para tomar decisiones sobre los proyectos del Programa de Resiliencia Rural seguiría correspondiendo a la Junta Ejecutiva del FIDA y/o al ámbito de competencia del Presidente. Esto garantizaría la coherencia y la transparencia de todas las propuestas y decisiones relativas a la financiación, utilizando los procesos establecidos del FIDA. Las decisiones sobre la aprobación de financiación para cualquier propuesta conexa presentada al Fondo Verde para el Clima se someterán a su examen y aprobación.

40. La Dirección se encargará de la supervisión del Programa de Resiliencia Rural y la gestión del fondo fiduciario de conformidad con los procedimientos relativos a los fondos suplementarios en vigor. En este contexto, la responsabilidad de las decisiones relacionadas con el establecimiento de los criterios y mecanismos para la asignación de los recursos, la priorización de las propuestas y la supervisión del plan de trabajo y las actividades de la unidad de coordinación interdivisional del programa recaerá conjuntamente en los Vicepresidentes Adjuntos encargados del Departamento de Estrategia y Conocimientos y del Departamento de Administración de Programas.

A. Comité asesor del Programa de Resiliencia Rural

41. Se establecerá un comité asesor para guiar al FIDA con respecto a la orientación estratégica en la ejecución del Programa de Resiliencia Rural. El comité asesor ofrecerá orientación a la Dirección del FIDA en relación con los productos de conocimiento, las políticas y las actividades de divulgación de los tres pilares que se realicen conjuntamente a nivel mundial.

42. El comité podría estar integrado por donantes que realicen una contribución al fondo fiduciario por encima de un determinado umbral, con un equilibrio de miembros de países clientes, organizaciones de productores y grupos de pueblos indígenas, así como por un observador de la AUDA-NEPAD y otras partes interesadas, según proceda.

43. La composición propuesta posibilitaría una participación amplia de los donantes y la sociedad civil en consonancia con el Marco para recabar las opiniones y observaciones de las partes interesadas sobre cuestiones operacionales, que contribuye a la transparencia.

44. El comité asesor tendrá las siguientes responsabilidades:

- seleccionar al presidente del comité entre sus miembros una vez al año;
- acordar los programas anuales;
- ofrecer asesoramiento estratégico y directrices con respecto a la ejecución del Programa de Resiliencia Rural, en particular asesoramiento sobre las prioridades de la unidad de coordinación interdivisional del programa;
- ofrecer orientación y participar, según corresponda, con respecto a las posibles oportunidades de divulgación e intercambio de conocimientos;

- formular recomendaciones al FIDA con respecto a estudios temáticos e informes, exámenes y evaluaciones para usar como base en la gestión del programa y evaluar los progresos realizados;
- aconsejar sobre el plan de trabajo y la partida para asistencia técnica, y
- ofrecer una plataforma para mejorar el diálogo con las organizaciones de productores y los observadores de los pueblos indígenas sobre la ejecución del Programa de Resiliencia Rural.

45. Asimismo, aparte del comité asesor y con miras a fortalecer la asociación con la Iniciativa 3S, se celebrará una reunión anual entre los representantes de dos países integrantes de la Iniciativa 3S, el comité asesor y personal directivo superior del FIDA a fin de favorecer la participación y la coordinación.

B. Unidad de coordinación interdivisional del programa

46. La gestión cotidiana del Programa de Resiliencia Rural será tarea de una unidad de coordinación interdivisional del programa, integrada por expertos de varias divisiones del FIDA para maximizar las sinergias y eficiencias. Esa unidad se encargará de la supervisión de la cartera y los proyectos, la presentación de informes sobre los resultados, la prestación de respaldo técnico para el diseño y la ejecución de los programas y otras tareas cotidianas necesarias para coordinar y gestionar el programa.

47. La unidad se financiará mediante recursos del programa, no se subvencionaría con recursos básicos del FIDA sino que se integraría a las divisiones existentes para utilizar los sistemas y conocimientos especializados con que ya se cuenta. Del mismo modo, los insumos necesarios para la gestión de algunos proyectos financiados por el Fondo Verde para el Clima dentro de la unidad se financiarían con recursos del propio fondo y no subvencionarían el trabajo relacionado con el ASAP+, ni la Iniciativa 3S ni los recursos básicos del FIDA.

48. La elección de este tipo de arreglo se basa en dos motivos: garantizar que el programa aproveche la capacidad institucional y técnica del FIDA y prestar el debido apoyo para las labores de coordinación y gestión mediante la dotación de personal adicional y las consultorías para organizar la ejecución del programa. Aunque todavía no se han completado los arreglos detallados para la unidad, una evaluación preliminar, basada en la experiencia adquirida en la primera fase del ASAP, sugiere que se necesitará una combinación de personal técnico y personal con responsabilidades fiduciarias a tiempo completo o parcial. La Dirección del FIDA se encargará de la dotación de personal de la unidad, que dependerá de las contribuciones recibidas para el programa.

VI. Seguimiento de los resultados y presentación de informes

49. El apéndice IV contiene el MGR provisional para el Programa de Resiliencia Rural. Las metas a nivel de la cartera se basan en el supuesto de que los objetivos correspondientes a la movilización de recursos para el programa se logren según lo previsto. En caso contrario, las metas se ajustarán en consecuencia.

50. En consonancia con todas las operaciones financiadas por el FIDA, los proyectos del Programa de Resiliencia Rural incluirán marcos lógicos, que contendrán indicadores para el seguimiento de los progresos de las operaciones y los logros generales de todas las intervenciones. Estos marcos lógicos se ajustarán al MGR a nivel del programa para el pilar del cual procedan los fondos con los que se financian, y lo complementarán. En consonancia con la práctica institucional, los marcos lógicos podrán incluir tanto los indicadores básicos del FIDA (entre ellos, los que forman parte del MGR oficial) como los indicadores específicos de los proyectos.

51. Se hará un seguimiento de los resultados a través de los sistemas de SyE a nivel de los proyectos durante la ejecución. Esos resultados se plasmarán en el Sistema de Gestión de los Resultados Operacionales. Además de los sistemas de SyE a nivel de los proyectos, habrá mecanismos y etapas separados para el seguimiento y la presentación de informes. Entre estos cabe mencionar los siguientes: estudios de referencia, que se realizarán al inicio de los proyectos; misiones del FIDA de supervisión y apoyo a los proyectos, que se efectuarán una o dos veces al año; exámenes puntuales de mitad de período, y misiones e informes de terminación de proyectos, y evaluaciones del impacto, que tendrán lugar al culminar las operaciones. Estos exámenes se regirán por las directrices del FIDA para la ejecución de los proyectos.

52. En el marco del Programa de Resiliencia Rural, se facilitarán orientaciones específicas y formación a los equipos de los proyectos y se garantizará la calidad a través del apoyo especial brindado por la unidad de coordinación interdivisional del programa. Habida cuenta de los efectos multidimensionales en materia de desarrollo que el Programa de Resiliencia Rural se propone impulsar, los datos sobre los beneficiarios se desglosarán por sexo y, cuando corresponda, se distinguirá entre jóvenes y pueblos indígenas, como mínimo.

53. Se incorporarán una serie de innovaciones para facilitar el seguimiento de los proyectos. Para las intervenciones que tienen una dimensión geoespacial (por ejemplo, las vinculadas a tierras cuya gestión se basa en prácticas resilientes al cambio climático y las relativas a infraestructura rural con protección contra este), la unidad de coordinación interdivisional del programa establecerá un sistema piloto de información geográfica que contribuirá a la capacidad de obtener datos de ubicación geográfica para hacer el seguimiento de los resultados sobre el terreno. Conocer la ubicación precisa de las actividades de los proyectos es un prerrequisito para utilizar imágenes satelitales y otros conjuntos de datos geoespaciales y así realizar un mejor análisis.

54. A fin de elaborar índices de resiliencia de los proyectos y someterlos a seguimiento, se utilizará un sistema de puntuación de la resiliencia que el FIDA ha estado poniendo a prueba con el apoyo de la segunda fase del ASAP. El proceso puede resultar de gran ayuda a los asociados en los proyectos a fin de medir y fortalecer la resiliencia de las comunidades y los productores, así como para lograr una comprensión más profunda de los resultados de los proyectos a nivel de los efectos.

55. En el caso del ASAP+, las evaluaciones del impacto sentarán las bases del seguimiento de los indicadores a nivel de los objetivos: i) número de personas/hogares que han visto mejorada su resiliencia al cambio climático, y ii) número de personas/hogares que han visto mejoradas su seguridad alimentaria y nutrición.

56. Toda la información relativa a los proyectos del Programa de Resiliencia Rural se introducirá en el Sistema de Gestión de los Resultados Operacionales. La información sobre los avances del Programa de Resiliencia Rural se presentará a través de los correspondientes procesos acordados por el FIDA. Al ser un fondo para enfrentar el cambio climático, los avances del ASAP+ también se presentarán en el Informe sobre la Acción Climática que el FIDA elabora anualmente. Los informes técnicos especializados, que se han empezado a preparar para la primera fase del ASAP en 2020 (sobre seguridad alimentaria, soluciones basadas en la naturaleza y género), facilitarán información adicional.

57. Por defecto, las intervenciones vinculadas al clima están diseñadas de forma que permitan superar los desafíos derivados de la incertidumbre y los cambios en las condiciones. Es por eso que la ejecución del Programa de Resiliencia Rural y la eficacia de los pilares individuales requieren un enfoque de gestión adaptativa. El programa podrá innovar y reformular las estrategias cuando sea necesario gracias a procesos de SyE rigurosos, al aprendizaje entre las partes interesadas y al análisis de las perspectivas futuras. A nivel de proyectos, los exámenes de mitad de período serán

momentos decisivos para hacer un balance y una reevaluación de las intervenciones y las metas, con mecanismos adecuados para corregir el rumbo de la labor de ser necesario. La gestión adaptativa garantizará que las intervenciones del Programa de Resiliencia Rural promuevan las mejores prácticas y logren resultados, y que el proceso de adopción de decisiones se base en la mejor información disponible en este ámbito de tan rápida evolución.

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

40. 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).

41. 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.

42. 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.

43. 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

44. 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

45. 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/

46. 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.

47. 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).

48. 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.

49. 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

50. 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

51. 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.

52. 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.

53. 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

54. 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.

55. 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

56. 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.

57. 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:

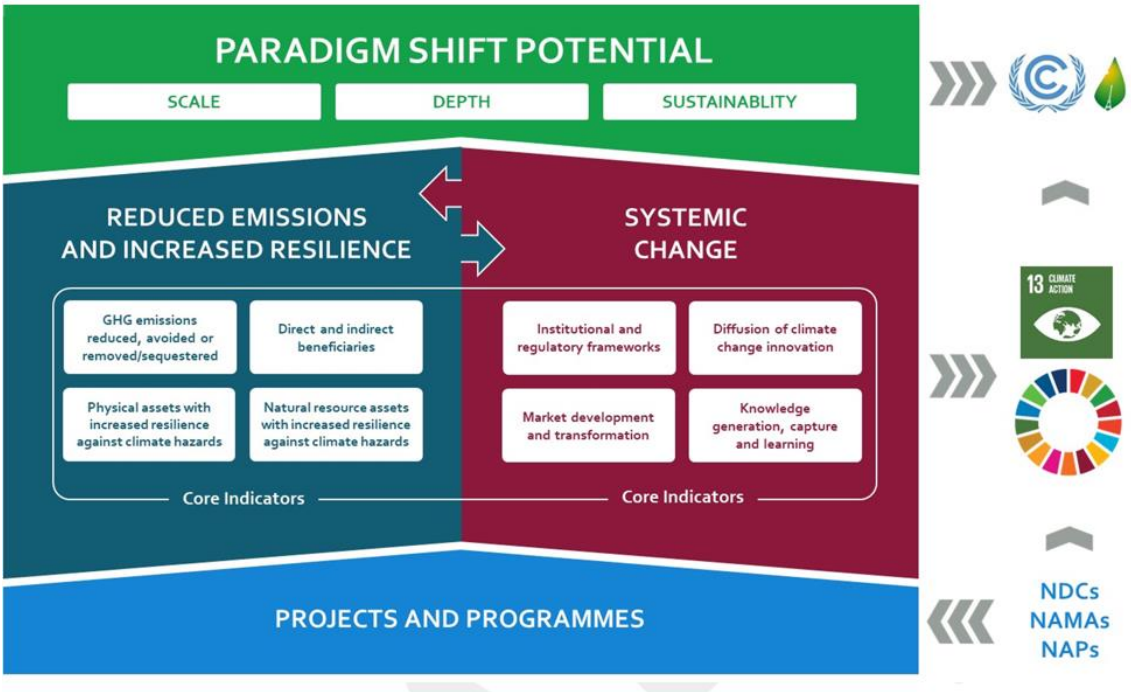
- **Pillar 1:** Investment in small and medium-sized farms and strengthening of value chains, local markets, organization of exports
- **Pillar 2:** Land restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems
- **Pillar 3:** Climate resilient infrastructures and access to renewable energy
- **Pillar 4:**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

C. Approach to integrated result management

58. 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.

59. 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



60. 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

61. 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.

62. 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].

63. 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

64. 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)

65. **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.

66. 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.

67. 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.

68. 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.

69. **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.

70. 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.

71. 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.

72. 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.

73. 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.

74. **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.

75. 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.

76. 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

77. **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.

78. 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.

79. 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]

80. 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+

81. 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.

82. 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.

83. 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.

84. 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).

85. 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.

86. 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