
Report on IFAD's Mainstreaming Effectiveness (RIME) 2023

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Action: The Evaluation Committee is invited to review the Report on IFAD's Mainstreaming Effectiveness 2023.

Technical questions:

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Contents

I. Introduction	1
II. Global challenges: The importance of IFAD’s mainstreaming themes	1
III. Mainstreaming in IFAD’s operations	2
A. Mainstreaming in project design	2
B. Mainstreaming in project implementation/completion	5
IV. Advocacy, partnerships and cooperation	7
V. Innovations	7
VI. Way forward	9

Annexes

- I. Summary of IFAD12 commitments relative to mainstreaming themes
- II. Progress report on the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme

Appendices

- I. Progress against Results Management Frameworks of action plans for environment and climate, gender, nutrition and youth
- II. Updates on new policies and strategies
- III. Summary of key terms, indicators and criteria related to IFAD mainstreaming priorities
- IV. IFAD engagement to advance the mainstreaming agenda in 2022
- V. Example of knowledge activities in 2022

Report on IFAD's Mainstreaming Effectiveness 2023

I. Introduction

1. **During the Twelfth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (IFAD12) period, the Fund increased its ambition to address environment and climate change, gender, nutrition and youth issues in order to deepen its impact on the sustainable development of rural communities.** For the first time, IFAD also set targets for its engagement with Indigenous Peoples and persons with disabilities, and committed to embed biodiversity considerations into its operations. Annex I summarizes the progress made towards these targets.
2. **This Report on IFAD's Mainstreaming Effectiveness (RIME) responds to the IFAD12 commitment to strengthen reporting on mainstreaming through a stand-alone annual report that complements the Report on IFAD's Development Effectiveness (RIDE).** Furthermore, as per a key [IFAD9](#) commitment, it presents the yearly report on the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) (see annex II).
3. The ambitious strategies and action plans developed for [environment and climate](#), [gender](#), [nutrition](#) and [youth](#) guide mainstreaming efforts on multiple fronts: portfolio performance at design and implementation, policy engagement, capacity-building, partnerships and resource mobilization, and knowledge management and outreach. An update on the status of these action plans is provided in appendix I.
4. The updated policy on [Engagement with Indigenous Peoples](#), the updated [Poverty Targeting Policy](#) and the new strategies on [Biodiversity](#) and [Disability Inclusion](#) provide the frameworks to step up efforts in the new areas identified in IFAD12. See appendix II for further details.
5. **Despite the challenging global context and multiple crises faced during IFAD12, significant progress has already been made in the first year.** By the end of 2022, IFAD had completed six out of the 12 mainstreaming-related monitorable actions. The others are progressing well, with completion expected by the end of IFAD12 based on the current pipeline. Likewise, project-level development outcome ratings at completion are on track for adaptation to climate change, environment and natural resources management, and gender mainstreaming. A shortfall persists, as in IFAD11, in achieving the aspirational target of 60 per cent of completed projects contributing significantly to gender equality.

II. Global challenges: The importance of IFAD's mainstreaming themes

6. **A core objective of IFAD is to enhance rural communities' development and resilience in the face of multiple overlapping challenges and opportunities.** The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) [AR6](#) report highlights the vulnerability of rural populations, especially small-scale farmers, due to climate change. In most developing countries, men have more ownership rights than women.¹ Globally, 3 billion people could not afford a healthy diet in 2020, and food prices have risen by 41 per cent since then.² The majority of the world's young people live in developing countries, and youth unemployment is significantly higher than the adult rate.³ In Africa, over 25 million young people enter the labour market each year, with limited formal job opportunities.⁴ Indigenous Peoples, while

¹ [FAO, 2023.](#)

² [2022 SOFI report.](#)

³ [FAO, 2019.](#)

⁴ [AfDB, 2018.](#)

representing just 6 per cent of the global population, account for nearly 19 per cent of those living [in extreme poverty](#).








7. **Addressing overlapping crises necessitates a holistic response that recognizes the simultaneous, but distinct, impacts on specific subsets of IFAD's target group of rural small-scale farmers.** To effectively address these challenges, a unified and comprehensive approach is vital. By integrating initiatives under a shared framework, IFAD can effectively address the themes at hand while upholding its mandate and policy objectives. This ensures that no one is left behind in IFAD's efforts to confront these challenges and fosters the creation of lasting solutions that promote resilience, inclusivity and sustainable development for all.
8. **Considerations on mainstreaming themes are an integral part of planning in the IFAD project cycle and are prioritized based on a situation analysis of the country.** Tools for integrating the mainstreaming themes have been developed or enhanced. Examples include the Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures ([SECAP](#)), [targeting guidelines](#) and a [targeting toolkit](#), an [integrated framework for mainstreaming themes](#), an [adaptation framework](#) and how-to-do notes on [nutrition mainstreaming](#), [free, prior and informed consent](#), [Gender Action Learning System \(GALS\)](#), and [youth](#).

III. Mainstreaming in IFAD's operations

A. Mainstreaming in project design

9. **Despite being at an early stage of the cycle, preliminary data indicate significant progress towards most targets at design** (Figure 1). Projections as of June 2023 confirm that all design targets will be met by the end of IFAD12. Refer to appendix II for definitions of key terms, indicators and validation criteria.

Figure 1
Summary of status of IFAD12 mainstreaming targets at design *

IFAD12 targets at project design		Status
 40% of PoLG is climate finance <small>[increased from 25% target in IFAD11]</small>		30% ^a
 90% build adaptive capacities <small>[new in IFAD12]</small>		69%
 35% new designs validated as gender-transformative <small>[increased from 25% in IFAD11]</small>		53%
 60% new designs validated as nutrition-sensitive <small>[same as IFAD11]</small>		60%
 60% new designs validated as youth-sensitive <small>[same as IFAD11]</small>		67%
 10 new designs prioritize Indigenous Peoples <small>[new in IFAD12]</small>		3 ^b
 5 new designs prioritize persons with disabilities <small>[new in IFAD12]</small>		5

Source: Operational Policy and Results Division (OPR) dashboard as of 31 December 2022.

* The RIME analyses projects and additional financing requests approved in 2022, regardless of financing cycle or project type. As such, achievement against targets includes type Z projects (IFAD-designed and -supervised but with no IFAD financing) and redesigned projects that utilize cancelled or repurposed finance from a different replenishment cycle. However, the RIDE may analyse different subsets of these samples and as such is not directly comparable.

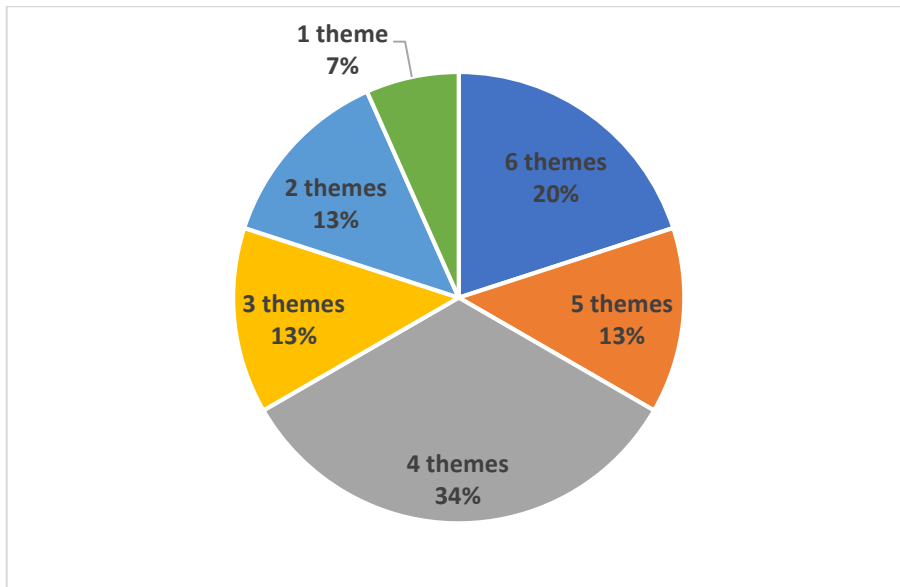
^a Despite the slow start in 2022, and the under-programming of climate finance, early 2023 approvals and screenings show a strong uptick in climate finance. Preliminary June 2023 projections show that IFAD has reached 36 per cent.

^b The current pipeline includes seven projects prioritizing Indigenous Peoples, as such, the target of 10 should be met by end of IFAD12.

10. **Ongoing organization-wide awareness initiatives and enhanced technical support are provided during project design** to promote the inclusion of mainstreaming themes. This support is particularly important in cases where clients may hesitate to allocate loans or when these themes are not within the partner government's jurisdiction.
11. **Most new projects designed in 2022 addressed at least two themes** (Figure 2). Figure 3 illustrates their geographical distribution. An example of a new project addressing multiple themes is the [Participatory Agriculture and Climate Transformation Programme](#) in Ethiopia, cofinanced by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the European Commission and the Green Climate Fund. The project aims to empower 150,000 vulnerable rural households to achieve sustainable improvements in income, food security, nutrition and climate resilience.

Figure 2

Number of themes in new project designs approved in 2022^a



^a Themes assessed: (i) climate finance; (ii) adaptive capacity; (iii) gender-transformative; (iv) nutrition-sensitive; (v) youth-sensitive; (vi) prioritizes Indigenous Peoples; (vii) prioritizes persons with disabilities.

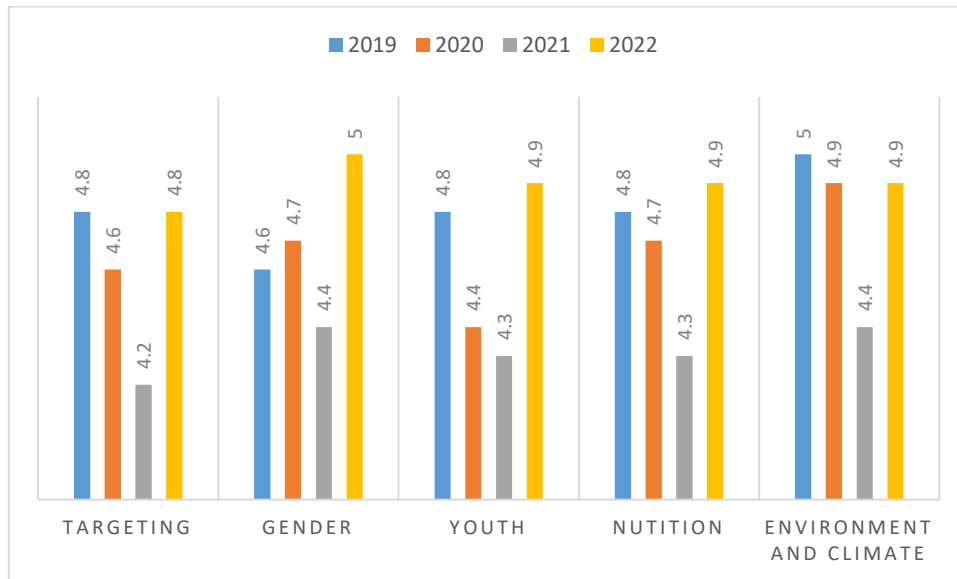
Figure 3

Geographical distribution of mainstreaming themes addressed in new projects designed in 2022



12. **The arm’s length quality-at-entry⁵ assessment indicates that the average quality of project design has improved in relation to mainstreaming themes** in the cohort of projects assessed in 2022 (figure 4).

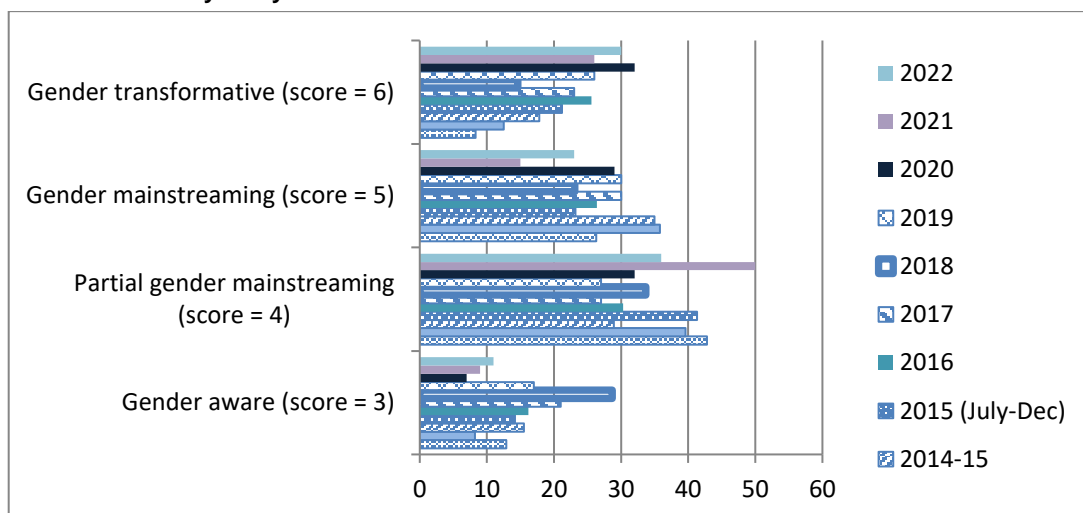
Figure 4
Average quality-at-entry ratings related to mainstreaming themes 2019–2022



Source: Quality Assurance Group (QAG) database.

13. **In accordance with the Gender Action Plan, which operationalizes IFAD’s Gender policy, IFAD not only tracks the number of projects that are gender mainstreamed or gender-transformative at design, but also assesses the “gender sensitivity” of projects with gender-specific objectives, supported by clear budget allocations.** New projects designed in 2022 show that 89 per cent of the loan value was rated moderately satisfactory and above (4+) (figure 5), similar to last year’s rating. The proportion of loan value classified as highly satisfactory increased to 30 per cent compared to 26 per cent in the previous period. Gender sensitivity is measured on a six-point scale (defined in appendix III).

Figure 5
Gender sensitivity analysis 2012–2022







⁵ Ratings assigned by QAG are based on IFAD’s Development Effectiveness Matrix plus (DEM+).

14. **Since 2012, IFAD has been reporting against the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN SWAP),** an accountability and performance monitoring framework designed to measure, monitor and drive progress towards a common set of standards for the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women in the United Nations system. Over the years, IFAD’s performance has improved, and its strong performance has been recognized. In 2022, IFAD met or exceeded 14 of the 16 reporting indicators.⁶

B. Mainstreaming in project implementation/completion

15. **Project-level development outcome ratings at completion are on track for ratings of moderately satisfactory or better (4+)** related to adaptation to climate change, environment and natural resources management (ENRM) and gender equality. A shortfall persists in achieving the more ambitious target of satisfactory or better (5+) for gender equality, especially considering that certain projects completed in IFAD12 were designed as early as IFAD9, when some of the recent tools for designing effective gender interventions were not available.

Figure 6
Status of mainstreaming performance at completion *

IFAD12 targets at completion		Rolling average 2020-22	2022
	90% rated moderately satisfactory or above (4) for Environment and Natural Resource Management [same as IFAD11]	93%	84%
	90% rated moderately satisfactory or above (4) for Adaptation to Climate Change [increased from 85% in IFAD11]	92%	84%
	90% rated moderately satisfactory or above (4) for Gender Equality [same as IFAD11]	89%	79%
	60% rated satisfactory or above (5) for Gender Equality [same as IFAD11]	42%	26%

Source: Project completion report (PCR) ratings in ORMS.
* Performance at completion was assessed both on a three-rolling average of projects completed between 2020–2022 (cohort of 76 projects) and on projects completed in 2022 only (cohort of 14 projects).

16. **To bridge the gap and achieve the aspirational target of 60 per cent of projects rating 5 or better for gender at completion, IFAD is enhancing support to project teams.** This includes complementing staff capabilities with external consultants from a new roster of experts to systematize technical support during supervision and implementation support missions. Projects with 18 months or less of implementation time until completion are prioritized to ensure that targets are met. Additional funding will be leveraged to increase technical assistance and improve assessment of gender activities using quantitative and qualitative methods to build evidence. Initiatives like the Joint Programme on Gender Transformative Approaches for Food Security, Improved Nutrition and Sustainable Agriculture (JP GTA), the Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women (JP RWE) and the Gender Transformative Mechanism will finance technical expertise and new tools for measuring gender-transformative changes and social norms. These measures will

⁶ IFAD10 and IFAD11 include commitments to meet all the UN-SWAP indicators. The 2022 [UN SWAP](#) report is forthcoming.

provide focused support in 2023 to ongoing projects for stronger gender performance.

17. **Currently 128 projects are reporting against IFAD’s [core indicators](#) for the relevant mainstreaming themes** (Table 1). Additional indicators were introduced more recently and do not yet have sufficient data to report.⁷

Table 1

IFAD core indicators related to mainstreaming

<i>Core indicator</i>	<i>IFAD12 period target (3 year target)</i>	<i>2022 status^a</i>
2.2.10 Number of hectares of land brought under climate-resilient management (millions)	1.9	1.92
2.2.11 Number of groups supported to sustainably manage natural resources and climate-related risks	11 500	10 380
2.2.12 Number of households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices	350 000	237 700
2.2.13 Number of tons of greenhouse gas emissions (tCO ₂ e) avoided and/or sequestered (million tons of CO ₂ e over 20 years)	95	20.2
2.2.14 Number of persons/households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition (millions)	6	2.07
2.2.15 Percentage of women reporting minimum dietary diversity (MDDW)	14%	27% ^b

^a The cumulative achievement of the indicators from projects under implementation in 2022 represents a significant accomplishment. IFAD defines "under implementation" as projects that were ongoing for at least 12 months in 2022, projects completing in 2022 and onwards (with a completion date after 31 December 2021), and projects with a Grants and Investment Projects System (GRIPS) status of available for disbursement, entry into force, financial closure or project completed. Excluded from this definition are cancelled and suspended projects. However, there is one exception to this rule: indicator 2.2.13, reflects the sum of projects with approved greenhouse gas analyses specifically for the year 2022, as this analysis is conducted during the design phase.

^b The results are based on six projects that have conducted core outcome indicators surveys.

18. **An analysis of the 115 ongoing nutrition-sensitive projects (including projects designed before IFAD11) shows that 69 are rated moderately satisfactory and above (4+).** Project staff’s capacity to use nutrition metrics and develop project nutrition strategies and social and behaviour change communication plans has improved.
19. **IFAD's youth-sensitive portfolio has reached 650,000 young people⁸ out of a target of 5.5 million in IFAD11.** Approximately 225,000 jobs are targeted to be created within the portfolio. Tracking efforts are ongoing, and midterm outcome surveys will determine actual job outcomes. Investments in productive assets, skills and goods/services drive IFAD's youth-sensitive projects. The most commonly applied technical support mechanisms for youth employment in IFAD11 projects include training/education on income-generating activities, financial literacy training, youth empowerment and the creation of a conducive environment, which involves providing starter kits, access to markets, access to other assets like equipment and inputs, and access to land. Project reviews suggest that a comprehensive approach integrating various technical support mechanisms is key to achieving success.
20. **While specific targets have been set to prioritize Indigenous Peoples for the first time in IFAD12, IFAD’s commitment to supporting their self-driven development is long-standing.** For instance, an [impact assessment](#) of the Second Cordillera Highland Agricultural Resource Management Project in the Philippines revealed significant positive outcomes, including a 32 per cent increase

⁷ Such as "Number of beneficiaries with new jobs/employment opportunities".

⁸ This represents young people who have received services supported or promoted by the project the 73 youth-sensitive projects approved in IFAD11. However, several IFAD11 projects are in early stages of implementation, resulting in partial data reporting in the system. Therefore, the actual number of youth reached may be significantly higher.

in gross income, 33 per cent more productive assets, and a 13 per cent higher likelihood of engaging in product sales in the market.

21. **IFAD is also making progress with respect to its focus on persons with disabilities.** A 2022 stocktake of the portfolio found that 21 per cent (or 44 out of 211) of ongoing IFAD-supported projects have identified persons with disabilities as a clear target group in their project design report.

IV. Advocacy, partnerships and cooperation

22. **IFAD actively advocates for the empowerment of small-scale producers worldwide. It addresses resilience, inequalities and food insecurity by participating in policy forums and fostering strategic partnerships,** recognizing the importance of collaboration and operating at scale to achieve impactful and sustainable outcomes.
23. IFAD collaborates with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation on the Gender Transformative Mechanism (GTM) for climate adaptation. The GTM promotes gender equality in rural areas and empowers women through information and innovations to adapt to climate change. This joint effort addresses poverty, hunger and climate vulnerability in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia and India.
24. During COP27, the Government of Egypt announced IFAD as the leader of the food and agriculture pillar in the innovative and ambitious Nexus of Water, Food and Energy (NWFE) programme. Also at COP27, the European Investment Bank signed a loan to IFAD of EUR 500 million to reinforce IFAD's urgent work with small-scale farmers to adapt to climate change and address the current global food and fuel crisis.
25. IFAD co-leads the [Decent Work and Living Income and Wages coalition](#) with the International Labour Organization and CARE International to promote employment opportunities for young people in agriculture.
26. See appendix IV for other impactful examples of partnerships to advance the mainstreaming agenda.

V. Innovations

27. **Urgent global challenges demand innovative approaches for IFAD's mainstreaming agenda.** Business as usual will not suffice for small-scale farmers facing complex crises. Innovations push boundaries, enabling IFAD to adapt, leverage emerging technologies, and unlock new opportunities.
28. **The ASAP prioritized innovations such as drought-tolerant crops and mobile technology for weather and market information** (see examples in **Error! Reference source not found.**).

Figure 7
Example of innovations in ASAP projects



29. Funded by ASAP in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), a [greenhouse gas accounting analysis](#) of IFAD's investment portfolio in the agriculture, forestry and other land use sector considered the likely impact of IFAD projects on carbon stock changes and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Based on a representative sample analysis, IFAD's investment portfolio is a net carbon sink, with carbon sequestrations and GHG emission reductions exceeding overall GHG emissions.
30. IFAD adopted its **first geospatial and ecosystem level indicator** – based on the Adaptation, Biodiversity and Carbon Mapping Tool (ABC-Map) by FAO – as its new [Biodiversity Core Indicator](#) to allow the tracking of project impacts on biodiversity.
31. Under the [JP GTA](#), two new [gender transformative methodologies](#) – the **Financial Action Learning System for Sustainability (FALS)** in Malawi and "**Cerrando Brecha**" in Ecuador – were operationalized. FALS is a new approach that incorporates access to and control over financial resources into the GALS methodology. A [guide](#) for gendered social norm indicators in food security and nutrition was developed to support measurement of changes in social norms.
32. An IFAD-funded grant on [nutrition-friendly metrics](#), implemented by McGill University, developed **mobile applications for collecting nutrition data**. The project has completed data collection in Ethiopia and Zambia using the Diet DQ Tracker app, including data in remote areas to increase efficacy in the future.
33. The **integrated youth agribusiness hub** empowers young entrepreneurs and job seekers by providing a one-stop platform for job creation, skills enhancement and business acceleration. It has been adopted by several countries, including Burundi, Chad, Comoros (the), Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique and Nigeria, with promising results. IFAD is actively working on a practical guide to support ongoing projects focused on promoting youth employment.
34. Regional Indigenous Peoples' organizations have developed specific indicators to **measure the well-being of Indigenous Peoples and their self-driven development**, including on traditional knowledge, participation in democracy, food security and self-determination.
35. IFAD piloted hiring **indigenous experts in the design of climate finance-related projects** in areas home to Indigenous Peoples through [Sida supplementary funding](#). This provided dedicated support on compliance with IFAD policies and safeguards.

VI. Way forward

36. **Moving forward, IFAD's strategy entails expanding successful approaches and taking action to meet the IFAD12 mainstreaming commitments within existing budget constraints, supported by supplementary funds.** This includes implementing four key action areas across all mainstreaming themes.
37. **Aligning the portfolio pipeline, thematic targets and expertise.** Quarterly portfolio reviews, aided by OmniData tools,⁹ will allow timely identification of projects requiring extra technical support to achieve mainstreaming targets. This enables strategic deployment and prioritization of budget and expertise, assisting IFAD teams and government counterparts in integrating mainstreaming themes into project design and implementation, particularly in underperforming areas. The envisaged decrease in vacancy rates and the new roster of consultants will enable IFAD to draw increasingly on a larger pool of expertise to provide the necessary assistance. To bolster capacity in [integrated mainstreaming](#), climate finance, nutrition, [SECAP](#) and [disability inclusion](#), new e-learning modules will be deployed for staff and project management units.
38. **Scaling up strategic work with partners** is crucial for addressing the wide range of issues at hand and fostering innovation. IFAD will collaborate with the World Bank to improve youth employment measurement and guidance. Initiatives like JP GTA, JP RWEE, and GTM will be utilized to finance technical expertise and tools for measuring gender-transformative changes and social norms. IFAD-financed grants are actively supporting the implementation of the Disability Inclusion Strategy and the youth agribusiness hub model in Nigeria and Rwanda. Collaboration with the other Rome-based agencies, research institutions and development partners has significantly enhanced nutrition support. The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation programme "Nourishing People and the Earth through Inclusive and Sustainable Agriculture" has provided implementation support to multiple projects across different countries. Through these partnerships and many others, IFAD is poised to drive transformative change and achieve its objectives collaboratively and effectively.
39. **Learning.** Continuous learning will be facilitated through impact assessments, corporate evaluations, guidance tools, training and communities of practice. This will enable necessary adjustments and capacity-building of IFAD staff and implementing partners. Products developed in 2022 will further support learning objectives (appendix V).
40. **Enhancing progress measurement.** Regular reviews and upgrades of progress measurement approaches will ensure accurate tracking of target implementation progress and completion. This includes monitoring indicators for youth employment, improved nutrition, biodiversity and gender-transformative changes. Such assessments will enable a dynamic evaluation of IFAD's impact.

⁹ Developed as part of the automation programme within People, Processes Technology Plan.

Summary of IFAD12 commitments relative to mainstreaming themes¹⁰

<i>Monitorable action (MA)</i>	<i>MA committed end date</i>	<i>MA status</i>	<i>MA status description</i>
1. Increase target for climate finance to 40 per cent of the IFAD12 programme of loans and grants (PoLG)	Q4 2024	Ongoing	Currently, the climate finance percentage of IFAD's approved IFAD12 PoLG stands at 30 per cent.
2. Present a strategy on biodiversity to the Executive Board	Q4 2021	Complete	The IFAD Strategy on Biodiversity 2022–2025 was presented to the 134 th session of the Executive Board.
3. Develop specific agrobiodiversity initiatives to improve management and restoration of water or land ecosystems	Q4 2022	Ongoing – delayed	Note: "Enhancing Agrobiodiversity through Agroecology" is being prepared as a "how to" guide for project teams. IFAD12 actions will focus on using this guidance note, along with other actions from IFAD's biodiversity strategy, to increase support for agrobiodiversity.
4. Ensure that 60 per cent of new investment projects explicitly prioritize youth and youth employment	Q4 2024	Ongoing	As of December 2022, 67 per cent of IFAD12 approved projects are youth-sensitive. IFAD will continue to monitor this MA to make sure the target is met once all IFAD12 approvals are completed.
5. Ensure that 60 per cent of new investment projects are nutrition-sensitive at design	Q4 2024	Ongoing	Currently, 60 per cent of IFAD12 approved projects are nutrition-sensitive. IFAD will continue to monitor this MA to make sure the target is met once all IFAD12 approvals are completed.
6. Present an updated policy for IFAD's work with Indigenous Peoples for approval to the Executive Board	Q2 2022	Complete	The updated IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples was presented at the 137 th session of the Executive Board.
7. Ensure that at least 10 new projects include Indigenous Peoples as a priority target group	Q4 2024	Ongoing	So far, three projects with Indigenous Peoples as a priority target group have been approved.
8. Replenish the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF) including through mobilization of additional resources from other partners	Q4 2022	Ongoing	A proposal to mobilize US\$2.5 million of IFAD regular grant resources to complement the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) contribution to the IPAF is in the regular grant pipeline.
9. Present a strategy for persons with disabilities to the Executive Board	Q2 2022	Complete	The new Disability Inclusion Strategy 2022–2027 was presented at the 137 th session of the Executive Board.
10. Ensure that at least five new projects include persons with disabilities as a priority target group	Q4 2024	Complete	So far, five projects that include persons with disabilities as a priority target group have been approved.
11. Revise IFAD's targeting policy to better reflect mainstreaming and social inclusion priorities (Indigenous Peoples, persons with disabilities)	Q4 2022	Complete	The IFAD Poverty Targeting Policy 2023 was presented at the 138 th session of the Executive Board.
12. Strengthen reporting on mainstreaming themes and commitments through a stand-alone annual report to complement the Report on IFAD's Development Effectiveness (RIDE)	Q3 2023	On track	As of 2023, the Report on IFAD's Mainstreaming Effectiveness (RIME) will be reported to the Executive Board yearly to complement the RIDE.

¹⁰ Data relative to design based on the OPR dashboard.

Progress report on the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme

1. In line with the reporting assurances of the trust fund agreement, this progress report provides an in-depth update on the multiple phases of IFAD's Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP).
2. The [first phase of the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme \(ASAP1\)](#) was launched by IFAD in 2012. It mobilized US\$316 million in total, with the aim of improving the climate resilience of approximately 6.7 million small-scale farmers.¹¹ The second phase of ASAP (ASAP2) launched in 2017 and focused on the provision of climate-related technical assistance, capacity-building, knowledge management and resource mobilization, with the broader objective of mainstreaming climate in IFAD's portfolio.
3. Launched in 2020, the [enhanced Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme \(ASAP+\)](#) builds on ASAP1 and ASAP2 with the goal of mobilizing US\$500 million. It aims to be the largest fund dedicated to building the climate resilience of small-scale agricultural producers, and to help partners achieve their national climate change adaptation and mitigation goals.¹² ASAP+ currently supports a pipeline of nine investment projects spanning multiple regions.

I. Overall programme status and results

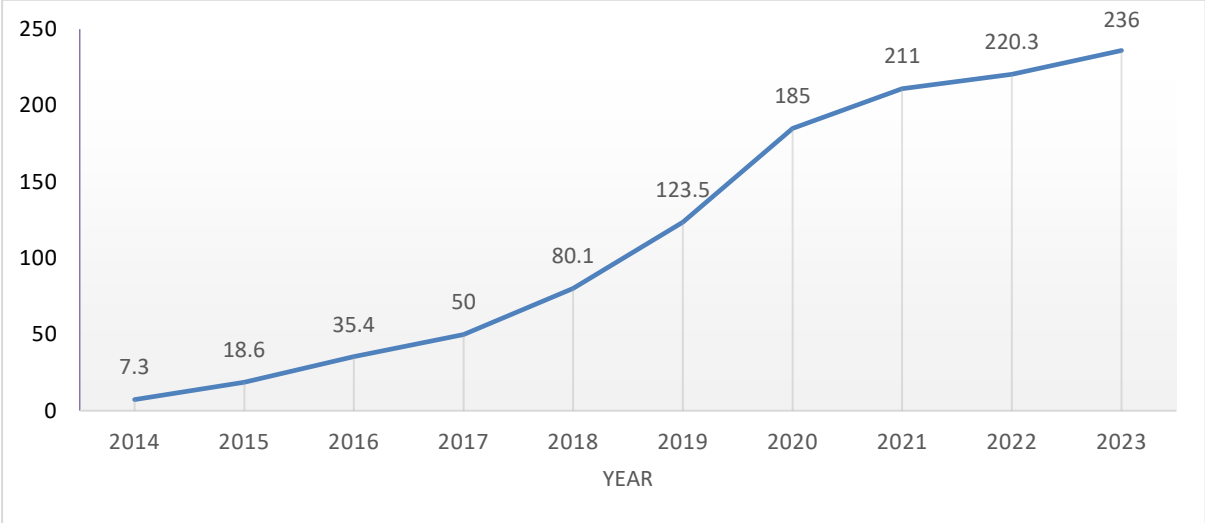
A. ASAP1 status and results

4. ASAP1 has financed 44 projects in 41 countries (with two projects in Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria and Sudan). The ASAP1 portfolio is set to reach completion in 2025. So far, 19 projects have been closed and completed, and 24 are currently ongoing. All of the projects have reached the midterm review (MTR) phase. During 2022, six projects reached completion.
5. The United Kingdom – ASAP1's largest donor – published its programme completion review (PCR) on ASAP1 in 2023. The programme received a rating of "A". The report highlights substantial results in the adoption of climate-smart agriculture practices, in promoting increased climate resilience and in improving the livelihoods of small-scale farmers in target countries. The PCR noted that ASAP exhibits many of the desirable characteristics of adaptation financing (grant-based, co-designed and co-implemented by governments) and has been effective in leveraging additional finance and enhancing the potential for scaling up of innovations. The PCR also highlighted the need to strengthen the measurement of resilience impacts, and to enhance the sustainability of project outcomes. Ensuring that ASAP+ capitalizes on ASAP's successes and lessons learned will be a critical priority.
6. Disbursement of ASAP1 (figure 1) has been strong despite a difficult operational context in many countries due to slow recovery from COVID-19 and impacts from the war in Ukraine. It currently stands at 74.6 per cent disbursed.

¹¹ <https://unfccc.int/climate-action/momentum-for-change/financing-for-climate-friendly/adaptation-for-smallholder-agriculture-programme-asap>.

¹² <https://webapps.ifad.org/members/repl/12/3/docs/IFAD12-3-R-2-Add-3.pdf?attach=1>.

Figure 1
ASAP cumulative disbursements (as of April 2023)
(Millions of United States dollars)



- 7. Table 1 presents performance against ASAP1 output and outcome targets at portfolio level. All targets are at least 75 per cent achieved, with many indicators showing achievement above 120 per cent.
- 8. In view of ASAP’s cross-cutting focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment, a study was undertaken in 2022 on [Gender and Climate Change](#) within ASAP’s portfolio. Key messages from this review were:
 - (i) ASAP is on track to achieve gender targets;
 - (ii) All projects integrate gender dimensions and benefit women in actions towards achieving ASAP outcomes;
 - (iii) The link between gender and climate change adaptation could be strengthened and made more consistent across the ASAP portfolio; and
 - (iv) ASAP programme-level gender commitments are likely to have resulted in generally strong targeting and inclusion of women, but more can be done to target young women and Indigenous women, and to engage men.

Table 1
Aggregate programme targets and results against ASAP1 logical framework

ASAP results hierarchy	ASAP results at global portfolio level	Portfolio results indicators	Programmed at design ¹³	Results from RIDE 2022	Current results	Percentage achieved
Goal	Poor smallholder farmers are more resilient to climate change	1 Number of poor smallholder household members whose climate resilience has been increased	6 727 159	6 480 351	6 822 593	101%
Purpose	Multiple-benefit adaptation approaches for poor smallholder farmers are scaled up	2 Leverage ratio of ASAP grants versus non-ASAP financing	01:07.5	01:07.9	01:07.9	105%
		3 Number of tons of greenhouse gas emissions (CO ₂ e) avoided and/or sequestered	80 million tons over 20 years (2012 target)	50 million tons over 20 years ¹⁴	50 million tons over 20 years	n/a
Outcome 1	Improved land management and gender-sensitive climate-resilient agricultural practices and technologies	4 Number of hectares of land managed under climate-resilient practices	1 865 170 hectares	1 205 077 hectares	1 401 738 hectares	75%
Outcome 2	Increased availability of water and efficiency of water use for smallholder agriculture production and processing	5 Number of households, and production and processing facilities with increased water availability	4 443 facilities	4 263 facilities	4 323 facilities	97%
			288 903 households	308 416 households	351 283 households	122%
Outcome 3	Increased human capacity to manage short- and long-term climate risks and reduce losses from weather-related disasters	6 Number of individuals (including women) and community groups engaged in climate risk management, environment and natural resources management or disaster risk reduction activities	1 926 889 people	1 926 652 people	1 955 221 people	101%
			25 374 groups	19 429 groups	19 654 groups	77%
Outcome 4	Rural infrastructure made climate-resilient	7 United States dollar value of new or existing rural infrastructure made climate-resilient	US\$131 755 730	US\$96 618 000	US\$129 687 000	98%
			493 km	526 km	476 km	97%
Outcome 5	Knowledge on climate-smart smallholder agriculture documented and disseminated	8 Number of international and country dialogues on climate issues where ASAP-supported projects or project partners make an active contribution	36	33	34	94%

¹³ Currently expected to be achieved by December 2025, but subject to change depending on the evolving status of ASAP projects.

¹⁴ An assessment of the mitigation co-benefits of the ASAP1 portfolio results to date – comprised of 14 completed EX-ACT analyses for ongoing/completed ASAP projects (approximately 30 per cent of the 2022 ASAP portfolio) showed a potential of 15 million tons of CO₂e over a 20-year time horizon. This sample has been extrapolated to provide a portfolio estimate of 50 million tons over 20 years. This decrease compared to RIDE 2021 reporting is due to the variation in projects in the ASAP portfolio in 2022 (following restructuring/cancellations and reallocations), coupled with changes in certain project analyses between midterm review and completion (CO₂e projections become more accurate as projects mature).

B. ASAP+ status and pipeline

9. ASAP+ has received a total of US\$62.7 million, with an additional US\$29.5 million as receivable contributions, for a total of US\$92.2 million against an overall target of US\$500 million. As shown in table 2, the ASAP+ pipeline reflects a strong focus on investments that address the climate-conflict-fragility nexus in areas and countries such as Ethiopia, the Sahel, Somalia and Yemen. Learning from and scaling up of best practices from ASAP continues to be a cornerstone of ASAP+, notably through the CompensACTION initiative, which is piloting mechanisms to equitably compensate smallholders for ecosystem services.¹⁵

Table 2
ASAP+ current project pipeline

<i>Project location and name</i>	<i>Project overview</i>	<i>Status</i>
Burkina Faso Programme to Strengthen Smallholder Resilience to Climate Change	This programme aims to enhance smallholder resilience to climate change through investments in proven adaptation practices, Indigenous technologies and nature-based solutions. It focuses on improving access to water for agriculture, and promoting crop and income diversification. The programme also strengthens the implementation of integrated sustainable agricultural models piloted by the Government. ASAP+ financing: US\$7 million.	Design
Niger Family Farming Development Programme in the Diffa Region (ProDAF)	The objective is to sustainably reduce poverty, ensure food, nutrition and water security, and strengthen the adaptive capacity of rural households. The programme will build on and upscale the ongoing ProDAF investments to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable households through climate adaptation practices and technologies, better agronomic practices, and improved water resources management. The programme will collaborate with other interventions funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund and ASAP in Niger. ASAP+ financing: US\$7 million.	Disbursements will start in 2023
Somalia Adaptive Agriculture and Rangeland Rehabilitation Project (A2R2)	A2R2's objective is to enhance the climate resilience of poor rural households in Somalia through sustainable natural resources management. A2R2 aims to improve water resources and rangelands management, eco-agriculture and climate-proof livelihoods, as well as forest and habitat rehabilitation, and improved governance and information systems for land degradation and biodiversity. A pilot microfinance facility will target vulnerable groups, particularly women and youth, for climate-resilient income-generating activities. Funding for ASAP+ will cofinance funding from GEF's Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program. ASAP+ financing: US\$7 million.	Design
Yemen Rural Livelihood Development Project (RLDP)	RLDP aims to enhance resilience and adaptation to climate change, reducing poverty and vulnerability. It focuses on women and youth in vulnerable areas, and aims to benefit 175,000 people. The objective is to improve food and nutrition security, increase sustainable agriculture production, and build resilience through community-based planning, climate-resilient infrastructure and climate-smart agriculture. The project has received approval from the Executive Board and is cofinanced by the Rural Poor Stimulus Facility, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, and GEF's LDCF. ASAP+ financing: US\$7 million.	Design
Ethiopia Participatory Agriculture and Climate Transformation Programme (PACT)	PACT aims to achieve climate-resilient and inclusive agricultural income growth, along with improved diets for rural households. It supports climate-smart agriculture, water resources development, watershed management and agricultural productivity enhancement. The ASAP+ funds will finance infrastructure and ecosystem enhancements, as well as community livelihood diversification. PACT also receives CompensACTION funds, which complement its existing activities in three target regions. ASAP+ financing: US\$11.4 million.	Disbursements will start in 2023
Malawi Programme for Rural Irrigation Development (PRIDE)	PRIDE aims to empower smallholders and enhance their productivity to meet nutritional demands and provide produce to viable markets. The programme focuses on developing resilient land and water management systems, transferring knowledge to smallholders and ensuring linkages to viable markets. The ASAP+ resources will fund the construction of irrigation systems, increasing productivity in rainfed areas and reversing land degradation. The programme will add at least 20,000 beneficiaries to those targeted by PRIDE, with supplementary funding from the GEF. ASAP+ financing: US\$7 million.	Disbursements will start in 2023

¹⁵ CompensACTION is an initiative launched by Germany in the context of their G7 Presidency. The CompensACTION Policy Brief (accessible here: <http://bit.ly/CompensACTION>) provides an overview of the initiative.

Lesotho Regeneration of Landscapes and Livelihoods Project (ROLL)	The CompensACTION pilot will be embedded in the ongoing ROLL project. It features a Regeneration Coalition Facility, aiming to support the setting up of local multi-stakeholder initiatives, as well as a Regeneration Opportunities Fund, which can invest in activities proposed by the coalitions and that have returns on water-related ecosystem services. The CompensACTION pilot enhances the Regeneration Opportunities Fund's ecosystem services payment system to include water efficiency, carbon sequestration and innovative carbon financing. ASAP+ financing: US\$4.4 million.	Design
Brazil Amazon Sustainable Management Project (PAGES)	The project will target 20,000 family farms associated with rural organizations, including Indigenous and traditional communities, women and youth in three regions of the state of Maranhão. It aims to reduce rural poverty while decreasing deforestation and environmental degradation in the Amazon region of Maranhão, increasing the resilience of 64,000 people and reducing approximately 6 million tons of CO2 equivalent. ASAP+ financing: US\$17.1 million.	In implementation
Brazil Promotion of PES for Deforestation-free Supply Chains	Brazil will use CompensACTION funds to pilot projects that recognize the potential of payment for environmental services (PES) in incentivizing forest conservation. IFAD proposes a PES pilot fund to promote forest conservation by marginalized communities through deforestation-free value chains. The aim is to assess PES's potential to enable livelihood diversification, increase deforestation-free income sources through non-timber forest product (NTFP) production and improve NTFP market access. ASAP+ financing: US\$4.4 million.	Design

10. **ASAP+ initiated disbursements in 2022.** Given that a critical mass of contributions to ASAP+ was only reached at the end of 2021, ASAP+ pipeline development started in early 2022. As a result, only one project (PAGES, Brazil) began implementation and effected a first disbursement in 2022. Disbursements are expected to gather pace from 2023/2024 as projects in table 2, currently being designed or at the pre-implementation stage, are implemented.

11. Table 3 shows aggregate results targets for the nine projects in table 2. Aggregate project results targets will continue to rise as additional contributions for ASAP+ are mobilized and programmed as investments.

Table 3
Project results targets against ASAP+ Results Management Framework indicators*

ASAP+ results hierarchy	ASAP+ results at global portfolio level	Portfolio results indicators		Programmed at design
Goal	Poor smallholder household members supported in coping with the effects of climate change (outreach)	1	Number of poor smallholder household members whose climate resilience has been increased	HH 172,093 Persons 839,757
Outcome 1	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 and persons with disabilities	2	Number of persons/households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices [CI 3.2.2.]	HH 19,786 Persons 107,181
		3	Number of persons/households reporting a significant reduction in the time spent for collecting water or fuel [CI 3.2.3.]	HH 8,313 Persons 47,235
Sub-outcome 1.1	Improved access to nutritious food and products from agrobiodiverse farming systems	4	Number of persons/households supported to increase the diversity of farmed species and varieties.	HH 508 Persons 3 000
Sub-outcome 1.2	Enhanced human capacity to manage climate risk	5	Number of persons/groups supported to sustainably manage natural resources and climate-related risks [CI 3.1.1.]	Groups 11,724
		6	Number of persons/households provided with climate information services	-

<i>ASAP+ results hierarchy</i>	<i>ASAP+ results at global portfolio level</i>	<i>Portfolio results indicators</i>		<i>Programmed at design</i>
Sub-outcome 1.3	Scaled up climate-resilient land and natural resources management	7	Number of hectares of land brought under climate-resilient management [ASAP 3.1.4 / ASAP 4]	Ha 513,244
		8	Number of persons/households with increased water availability and/or efficiency for production purposes [ASAP 5b, modified]	HH 2,763 Persons 10,720
Sub-outcome 1.4	Climate-proofed services and infrastructure	9	US\$ value of new or existing rural infrastructure made climate resilient [ASAP 7a]	US\$26 million
		10	KM of new or existing rural roads that have been made climate resilient [ASAP 7b]	KM 10
Sub-outcome 1.5	Strengthened policy frameworks on climate-resilient smallholder agriculture	11	Number of existing/new laws, strategies, regulations or policies on climate change and the agricultural sectors proposed to policymakers for approval, ratification or amendment	5
Outcome 2	Reduced emissions from win-win interventions with significant development benefits, particularly for food insecure and marginalized groups	12	Number of tons of greenhouse gas emissions (CO ₂ e) avoided and/or sequestered [CI 3.2.1]	1,842,433
Sub-outcome 2.1	Increased availability of low-emissions development opportunities	13	Number of persons accessing technologies that sequester carbon or reduce greenhouse gas emissions [CI 3.1.3]	Persons 3,540
		14	Number of persons in new or existing green jobs	-

* The information presented includes data for projects whose designs were completed and therefore can be considered final save for adjustments made to targets during implementation (PRIDE, PACT and PAGES), and others whose designs are ongoing and therefore should be considered preliminary.

C. Status of the ASAP Trust Fund

12. Table 4 presents the financial status of the ASAP Trust Fund as at end 2022.

Table 4

Financial status of the ASAP Trust Fund

	<i>Member State</i>	<i>Local currency (000)</i>	<i>Year received</i>	<i>Contributions received (US\$' 000)**</i>	<i>Estimated receivable received (US\$' 000)**</i>	<i>Grand total received+ estimated receivable (US\$' 000)**</i>
Complementary contributions	Belgium	EUR 6 000	2012	7 855	0	7 855
ASAP1	Canada	CAD 19 849	2012	19 879	0	19 879
	Finland	EUR 5 000	2014	6 833	0	6 833
	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	EUR 40 000	2012	48 581	0	48 581
	Norway	NOK 63 000	2013/2014/2015	9 240	0	9 240
	Sweden	SEK 30 000	2013	4 471	0	4 471
	Switzerland	CHF 10 000	2013	10 949	0	10 949
	United Kingdom	GBP 147 523	2012/2013/2014	202 837	0	202 837
	Subtotal			310 645		310 645
Supplementary funds						
ASAP1	Flemish Department for Foreign Affairs	EUR 2 000	2014	2 380	0	2 380
	Republic of Korea	US\$3 000	2015	3 000	0	3 000
	Subtotal			5 380		5 380
	Total ASAP1			316 025		316 025
ASAP2	Norway	NOK 80 000	2016	9 550	0	9 550
	Sweden	SEK 50 000	2016	5 904	0	5 904
	France	EUR 600	2019/2021	660	0	660
	Total ASAP2			16 114		16 114
Staff secondment	France	US\$1 140		1 140		
ASAP+	Qatar Development Fund	US\$500	2020	500	0	500
	Austria	EUR 2 000	2020	2 437	0	2 437
	Ireland	EUR 4 000	2021	4 702	0	4 702
	Sweden	SEK 100 000	2021	11 018	0	11 018
	Germany	EUR 32 000	2021/2022	19 084	15 900	34 984
	Denmark	DKK 190 000	2021/2023	15 079	13 571	28 650
	Norway	NOK 100 000	2022	9 881	0	9 881
	Total ASAP+			62 701	29 471	92 172
	Total			395 980		424 311

Progress against Results Management Frameworks of action plans for environment and climate, gender, nutrition and youth

Results Management Framework – Environment and Climate

Action area 1: Outreach & engagement		
Outcome	Indicators	Status as of December 2022
A comprehensive, organization-wide approach to policy engagement and outreach contributes to more effective programming, policy dialogue, stakeholder awareness, partnership building and environment and climate change integration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of concrete environment and climate-related policy deliverables produced through national, regional and global engagement that create an enabling environment for climate-focused work (policy papers, joint advocacy, events, media briefings, etc.) Number of national, regional and global climate-related policy-influencing events that enhance IFAD's visibility (presenting, facilitating, chairing, hosting, etc.) Number of strategic partnerships developed/maintained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 2019, ten major fora have seen meaningful engagement from IFAD on the subject matter of environment and climate change 12 strategic partnerships have been developed or strengthened since 2019
Action area 2: IFAD as a catalyst for advocacy, partnerships and knowledge management		
Outcome	Indicators	Status as of December 2022
Mainstreaming and results tools developed and shared; best practices towards greater results scaled up and expanded; RBA pilot projects established, identifying and developing best practices for collaboration at the country level; lessons learned integrated into IFAD's regular operations and country systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 per cent results-based COSOPs and country strategy notes with NDC priorities Number of groups supported to sustainably manage natural resources and climate-related risks Number of persons accessing technologies that sequester carbon or reduce greenhouse gas emissions Number of persons/households adopting environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies Number of hectares of land under climate-resilient management Number of tons of greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂) avoided and/or sequestered 	<p>100 per cent results-based COSOPs and country strategy notes with NDC priorities - 100%</p> <p>Number of groups supported to sustainably manage natural resources and climate-related risks - 10,380 groups</p> <p>Number of persons accessing technologies that sequester carbon or reduce greenhouse gas emissions - TBD</p> <p>Number of persons/households adopting environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies - TBD</p> <p>Number of hectares of land under climate-resilient management - 1.9 million hectares</p> <p>Number of tons of greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂) avoided and/or sequestered - 20.2 million tons of GHG emissions</p>
Action area 3: Refinement of the SECAP		
Outcome	Indicators	Status as of December 2022
Updated social, environmental and climate change assessment supports the design and implementation of programmes that not only avoid or mitigate risk, but also generate environmental and climate-related benefits for smallholders and poor rural people, reflecting a continuous learning approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of IFAD-financed projects with significant environmental, social and climate risk (sum of category "A" and "high" projects) and unsatisfactory SECAP compliance (rated 3 or below during implementation) significantly reduced. Number of IFAD-financed projects (regardless of their environmental, social and climate risk) with unsatisfactory SECAP compliance (rated 3 or below during implementation) significantly reduced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of IFAD-financed projects with category A/high E&S risk: 14 Number of IFAD-financed projects with category A/high E&S risk and unsatisfactory SECAP compliance rating (rated 3 or below during implementation): 2 Number of IFAD-financed projects with high climate risk: 60

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of IFAD-financed projects with unsatisfactory SECAP compliance rating (rated 3 or below during implementation): 23
Action area 4: Staff training and continuous improvement		
Outcome	Indicators	Status as of December 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened environment and climate components of IFAD's Operations Academy and induction course curricula. Field-based environment and climate change learning opportunities offered to all staff, especially project management units. In-house learning, professional development and external networking roles and opportunities for IFAD's environment and climate change specialists developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of IFAD technical staff in place to support mainstreaming of environment and climate change issues into IFAD's portfolio Adequate funding made available for implementing and staffing the action plan during 2019-2025 Number of environment and climate change awareness sessions organized for IFAD staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing Several sessions have been organised each year, including the OPAC days. Additionally e-learning modules have been developed within the learning management system.
Action area 5: Learning and horizon scanning		
Outcome	Indicators	Status as of December 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lessons learned on effective approaches to integrating environmental sustainability and climate resilience compiled and disseminated (drawn from ASAP, GEF, IFAD grants and other programmes). IFAD country programme managers and environment and climate specialists linked with their counterparts in other United Nations agencies including RBAs, multilateral financial institutions and regional organizations through regional-level environment and climate learning networks. South-South exchange and learning platforms for country management units established (potentially including study tours and exchanges). Emerging environment and climate-related issues affecting smallholders' livelihoods identified through horizon-scanning processes at the global and regional levels, and used to inform IFAD's biennial Rural Development Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of projects reporting on core environment and climate change indicators Number of knowledge products developed to support environment and climate change-sensitive project design implementation, M&E and policy engagement Dissemination strategy promoting uptake of research and other knowledge products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2022, 189 projects under implementation reported against IFAD core environment and climate change indicators. Other projects also reported against ASAP, GEF, GCF and PMU specific indicators. 97 knowledge products developed to support environment and climate change-sensitive project design implementation, M&E and policy engagement ECC km products follow IFADs corporate communication and advocacy strategy,
Action area 6: Resource Mobilization		
Outcome	Indicators	Status as of December 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US\$400 million secured in climate and environment financing from diverse multilateral, bilateral and domestic sources. US\$100 million secured for ASAP phase 2, which provides technical support and opportunities for piloting and demonstration. At least 25 per cent of IFAD's PoLG allocated to climate-focused activities in IFAD11 and at least 40 per cent in IFAD12. Financing secured for joint projects with other RBAs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Millions of US\$ mobilized for environment and climate financing Multilateral development bank methodology to track climate finance implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 2019 IFAD has mobilised US\$ 493.5m from the AF, GCF and GEF in supplementary climate finance. Complete IFAD11 target of 25% PoLG allocated to climate-focused activities achieved IFAD12 target of 40% currently at 30% in first year of IFAD12

Results Management Framework – Gender

Action area 1: IFAD-supported country programmes and projects		
Outcome	Indicators	Status as of December 2022
GEWE issues addressed systematically in IFAD-supported country programmes and projects	<input type="checkbox"/> 100 per cent of new COSOPs and CSNs are gender mainstreamed <input type="checkbox"/> Design target: 90 per cent of projects are rated > = 4 at Quality-at-entry <input type="checkbox"/> Design target: 25 per cent of projects in IFAD 11 and 35 per cent of IFAD 12 are validated as gender transformative. <input type="checkbox"/> Increase proportion of loans and grants with gender-specific objectives, supported by clear budget allocations* ¹⁶	<p>100 per cent of COSOPs are gender mainstreamed</p> <p>100% projects rated moderately satisfactory or better (4+) at entry; average rating in 2022 is 5</p> <p>In Gender-transformative projects in IFAD 11: 35 per cent</p> <p>Gender-transformative projects is IFAD 12: 53 per cent</p> <p>As a portion of the PoLG we are tracking indicators of the gender policy.</p> <p>The gender sensitivity analysis conducted in 2022 shows that 89 per cent of the loan value was rated 4+ or moderately satisfactory and above (figure 5) similar to last year. The proportion of loan value classified as highly satisfactory increased to 30 per cent compared to 26 per cent the previous period.</p>
<p>Overall Assessment on Action Area 1:</p> <p>IFAD's gender mainstreaming efforts are improving, with a growing number of programs and projects integrating gender considerations into their design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. IFAD's approach to gender mainstreaming is based on three main pillars: increasing women's access to and control over productive assets and resources, promoting women's participation and leadership in decision-making processes, and addressing gender-based violence and discrimination. IFAD's efforts have led to positive outcomes in various areas, such as increasing women's income and productivity, improving women's access to financial services and markets, and promoting women's participation in community organizations and decision-making processes. IFAD also has made efforts to ensure that gender considerations are integrated into project design from the outset. The ongoing Resilient Agriculture and Livelihoods Improvement Programme (RALIP) in Sudan, which began in 2018, conducted a gender analysis as part of its project design process. The gender analysis helped to identify the different roles and responsibilities of men and women in agricultural production and natural resource management in the project areas, as well as the gender-specific constraints and opportunities that affect women's participation and benefits. The gender analysis informed the design of project activities to address these constraints and promote gender equality, including through support for women's access to improved technologies, training, and markets. In 2022, IFAD has placed a strong emphasis on ensuring that its grants and loans are gender-responsive and promote gender equality and women's empowerment. This includes integrating gender considerations into project design and implementation, providing targeted support to women and youth, and promoting women's participation in decision-making processes.</p>		
Action area 2: IFAD as a catalyst for advocacy, partnerships and knowledge management		
Outcome	Indicators	Status as of December 2022
IFAD contributions to advocacy, partnerships and knowledge management on GEWE improved	<input type="checkbox"/> Increase in IFAD inputs on gender issues in international forums and publications * <input type="checkbox"/> Number of corporate events focused on gender** ¹⁷ <input type="checkbox"/> Inclusion of references to GEWE in key IFAD policy documents and knowledge products* <input type="checkbox"/> Increased focus on gender issues in policy dialogue and scaling up* <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in joint gender-related initiatives with other development agencies*	<p>The IFAD Gender and Social inclusion team (co-)organized 4 online side event for CSW66 and 2 side events at COP27 that reached an online and offline audience of over 300 people. We also released 3 publications and multiple other KM material such as speeches, stories and blogs.</p> <p>In total, we noted six events that were organized by IFAD, focusing on our gender-related work in 2022.</p> <p>In 2022, IFAD's gender policy had been complemented by two new strategies on IFAD's Disability Inclusion and on IFAD's engagement with Indigenous Peoples, both with a strong focus on women's empowerment and gender equality. IFAD's Disability Inclusion Strategy was approved in December 2022. Gender equality is one of the strategies principles of engagement. Moreover,</p>

¹⁶ Indicators marked * are indicators of the gender policy. While there are no targets, these indicators are tracked and reported on in the RIDE

¹⁷ Indicators marked ** are new indicators. Baselines will be established and targets set during 2019

	<p>☐ Increase in number of substantive references to gender issues in agricultural and rural development by IFAD Management in public forums and the media*</p>	<p>Intersectionality is one of the strategy's three overarching approaches. Special attention will be given to women with disabilities. Similarly, IFAD's indigenous peoples policy was reviewed in 2022. Gender equality was confirmed as being one of the key principles of engagement</p> <p>Both the former and new president provided in total 10 speeches in 2022 related to gender equality and women's empowerment</p>
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Overall Assessment on Action Area 2:
 Gender equality and women's empowerment issues keep being strongly embedded in IFAD corporate communication and public advocacy material, publications and campaigns. President's speeches and statements regularly report on IFAD's gender agenda and/or highlight IFAD's effort and commitment on gender equality and women's empowerment. Knowledge on gender equality and women's empowerment is systematically documented and publicly shared within and outside IFAD. Massive KM and communication efforts have been noted during 2022. Different campaigns took place around IWD 2022, CSW 66, COP 27, and for the 16-days of activism against gender-based violence. High-level and knowledge sharing events/side events have been organized (e.g. CFS, CSW, COP, UNCCD etc.); new how to do notes and other knowledge products, including podcasts, have been developed, and/or translated and disseminated. Webinars and Knowledge sharing initiatives have been organized. The IFAD Gender Network on Gender equality and social inclusion is also well established and acts as Gender Community of Practice linked to the different layers of the IFAD Gender Architecture. Combined with an IFAD's Gender D-group it includes about members including project staff, gender focal points, implementing partners, international organizations, resource people and development practitioners working at international, regional and country level). It acts as a peer support mechanism, virtual technical backstopping and capacity development tool, in addition to its regular knowledge and information sharing functions.

Action area 3: Capacity-building of implementing partners and government institutions		
Outcome	Indicators	Status as of December 2022
<p>Capacity of partners to address gender issues in agriculture and rural development strengthened</p>	<p>☐ Completion target: 90 per cent of projects are rated > = 4 Completion target: 60 per cent of projects are rated > = 5</p> <p>☐ Percentage of women reporting improved quality of their diets</p> <p>☐ Number of training tools developed or revised, including IFAD Operations Academy**</p> <p>☐ Number training events for implementing partners on GEWE^{18**}</p>	<p>89% of projects rated moderately satisfactory or above (4+) at completion (rolling average 2020-2022) 42% of projects rated satisfactory or above (5+) at completion (rolling average 2020-2022) 27% reporting MDDW. However, the results are based on six (6 projects that have conducted COI survey in 2022. It should be noted that because of the small sample size (only 6 projects), the reporting figure of 27 per cent is not an exact representation of IFAD's achievements</p> <p>Capacity-strengthening of IFAD staff, implementing partners, project staff and experts on mission has been carried out regularly both at HQ and at regional and country level to achieve and maintain high standards on gender equality, women's empowerment and social inclusion in IFAD's development portfolio, in IFAD as organization and within its implementing partners. In addition to a mandatory e-learning on gender equality lead by IFAD's HR division, other trainings, webinars, awareness raising, and capacity-building initiatives of various type take place during the year. This includes: official e-learning courses available on the IFAD Learning Management System, staff induction sessions, technical labs briefing sessions for experts on mission project start-up and regional workshops, trainings and awareness raising to understand</p>

¹⁸ In 2022, the IFAD Learning Management System (LMS) includes 19 different trainings that had a relevance on GEWE. These trainings got 3726 visits and were completed by 880 unique users.

		masculinities and stop gender-based violence (including a special online session based on the theatre of the oppressed methodology organized in December 2022), etc.
<p>Overall Assessment on Action Area 3: Efforts have also been put in place also to ensure remote technical backstopping and distant capacity development to project staff and implementing partners. This includes the organization of bilateral sessions with Gender/Social Inclusion Focal Points working at project level. Gender equality and Social inclusion sessions have been integrated in the IFAD Operations Academy, induction programme, and regional business workshops. Specific training sessions have also been organized upon request to foster capitalization from the field and preparation of knowledge products.</p>		
Action area 5: Resources, monitoring and professional accountability		
Outcome	Indicators	Status as of December 2022
IFAD's corporate human and financial resources, and monitoring and accountability systems fully support GEWE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in scores on the annual review of IFAD's performance on GEWE* <input type="checkbox"/> Amount of additional funds supporting implementation of the GAP <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in human and financial resources from IFAD's core budget invested to support GEWE* 	<p>In 2022, IFAD met or exceeded 14 out of 16 reporting UN SWAP indicators</p> <p>The gender team has mobilized additional resources to further the GEWE agenda of the Fund. The JP RWEE has been funded for a second phase with the generous support of Norway and Sweden and additional funding was secured for the GTM in Ethiopia.</p> <p>Two new staff have joined the gender team in Q3 2022 a Senior Technical Specialist with the remit to focus on targeting and located in WCA and a Technical Specialist located in APR. Both have a global mandate. The core budget to support GEWE has been declining.</p>
<p>Overall Assessment on Action Area 5: The IFAD Gender Architecture in 2022 comprises: one Senior Management Champion at Assistant President level; 17 Gender Focal Points at hub level, 21 Gender focal points and alternates at divisional level (outside the operations department). They have clear TORs and specific yearly commitments. A process of reorganization has been undertaken during 2021 and will be completed at the beginning of 2022 to assign or reconfirm the existing GFPs working at divisional and hub levels since internal turnover affected some of the existing positions. Consultation with divisional and hub directors is already in place.</p> <p>The formal architecture is also enriched by 80 validated consultants/mission experts and 300 Project Gender Focal Points and implementing partners engaged into IFAD's operations. This important human capital creates a Community of Practice regularly engaged in peer-to-peer, knowledge sharing and capacity building activities.</p> <p>The Gender and social inclusion unit has been fully resourced according to its mandate. The dedicated gender staffing working at HQ level includes a Lead Technical Specialist (P-5), a Senior Technical Specialist (P-4), a General Service staff (on 50 per cent basis), four long-term consultants and other temporary support. In addition, the Team in 2022 got a Senior Technical Specialist on Social Inclusion - Poverty Targeting (P-4) out posted in West and Central Africa and a newly recruited Technical Specialist on Social Inclusion and Gender (P-3) out posted in Asia. The core team counts on two out-posted regional gender and social inclusion officers (national officers) covering East and Southern Africa and Asia and Latin America regions while the Middle East position and West and Central Africa Position are now vacant and are expected to be filled at the beginning of 2023.</p> <p>These officers, have a reporting line with the Social Inclusion Cluster Head, but they do not provide a full-time support to the Gender Team since, in addition to the regional hub, they support also nutrition, youth and Indigenous Peoples issues.</p>		

Results Management Framework – Nutrition

Action area 1: Designing nutrition-sensitive COSOPs and projects		
Outcome	Indicators	Status as of December 2022
COSOPs and projects systematically take into account how they can improve the nutritional outcomes of beneficiary populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of results-based COSOPs and country strategy notes are nutrition-sensitive. • 50 percent of new projects designed are nutrition-sensitive by 2021, 60 per cent by 2025. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COSOPs: 100% COSOPs nutrition-sensitive • Projects: 60% of projects nutrition-sensitive in 2022

		(first year of IFAD12 replenishment ¹⁹)
<p>Overall Assessment on Action Area 1: On-course Beyond growth of the proportion of projects that are mainstreaming nutrition at design in IFAD 11, IFAD also experienced an improvement in quality with an average rating by QAG of 5. These is as a result of improved coordination between ECG and the regional divisions, improved pipeline planning and targeted allocation of PDTs that are nutrition sensitive to the nutrition team members and technical support through consultants.</p>		
Action area 2: Implementation capacity		
Outcome	Indicators	Status as of December 2022
Strengthening of the technical, analytical and managerial capacity of project management teams and partners (government institutions, private sector, NGOs and rural institutions) to implement nutrition-sensitive projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition²⁰. By 2025, 50 per cent of ongoing nutrition-sensitive projects obtain a performance score of 4 (moderately satisfactory) or above on nutrition in project MTRs²¹. By 2025, 50 per cent of ongoing nutrition-sensitive projects that are rated on nutrition obtain a performance score of 4 (moderately satisfactory) or above during project supervision. At least one training event is carried out each year for implementing partners on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons provided with nutrition support: 2.07 million persons NS projects at MTR: 72% (Or 21 of 29) of projects MTR, 21 rated moderately satisfactory or above (4+). Rating on-going NS projects:60% Training events on nutrition: LAC and WCA nutrition labs for PMUs, ESA nutrition awards and experience sharing event; conducted a Bangladesh stakeholder consultation and IFAD's agriculture nutrition sensitive approach- PMUs, NGOs and the government
<p>Overall Assessment on Action Area 2: On-course At implementation, 115 nutrition-sensitive projects were on-going; 26 in APR, 38 in ESA, 12 in LAC, 8 in NEN and 31 in WCA. Projects focused on a variety of interventions including food production, nutrition education and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC), school-based interventions, homestead gardens, reduction of post-harvest lost. At implementation, technical support was offered on nutrition metrics, development of nutrition strategies, a portfolio review on nutrition (Chad), nutrition education and SBCC and implementation and supervision missions. This included technical support to 7 projects that received technical and financial assistance from NORAD to integrate nutrition through the programme "Nourishing People and the Earth through Inclusive and Sustainable Agriculture". IFAD is working to ensure that all projects are also reporting this data in the ORMs to help keep track at the corporate level. Implementation ratings have improved through concerted capacity building clinics tailored to specific project needs as well as deployment of nutrition specialists to support implementation and supervision mission. An IFAD Nutrition e-learning course was developed and launched in the learning management system and a dedicated OPAC training conducted for PMD staff in Rome.</p>		
Action area 3: Policy influence, engagement and partnerships		
Outcome	Indicators	Status as of December 2022

¹⁹ This is the first year of replenishment and very few projects were designed in 2022

²⁰ RIMS output indicator

²¹ The performance ratings will be applied to all projects at MTR

<p>IFAD is engaged in country, regional and global policy-influencing platforms and is leading in advocating for the role of food systems and agriculture in addressing problems of malnutrition, as well as on the role of smallholders in the world's food and nutrition security.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2025 at least five concrete nutrition-related policy deliverables that enhance an enabling environment for nutrition are produced through national, regional and global bodies (policy papers, joint advocacy, events, media briefings). • At least five national, regional and global nutrition-related policy-influencing events that enhance IFAD's visibility are held each year (presenting, facilitating, chairing, hosting). • At least five strategic partnerships are developed and/or maintained by 2025. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five policy deliverables produced: Produced a nutrition brief paper; contributed to the UN Nutrition environment and nutrition paper and the nutrition guidance for the UNSCDF and launch of the UNN nutrition strategy. • Policy influencing events: organised and participated in several events; AGRF side event on Healthy Diets; TICAD 8 side event; COP 27, School Meals Coalition and zero hunger coalition webinars and stakeholder consultations. • Strategic partnerships maintained and developed: Germany, Norway, Italy, Rockefeller Foundation, BMGF, Wageningen University; ECHO, Japan
<p>Overall Assessment on Action Area 3: On course</p> <p>IFAD has continued to be active in global policy dialogues, evidence generation and technical support to its operations. Through the UN Nutrition for which IFAD is a founding member, 2022 saw the launch of the UN Nutrition strategy and the development of a guidance for integrating nutrition into the United Nations Strategic Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for which IFAD participated at country level. In regards to the Africa Union year of nutrition, IFAD participated at high level AU meeting in Cote d' Voire. IFAD organised a number of events to enhance its visibility in nutrition for example, the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD 8), the African Green Revolution Forum (AGRF), and the Terra Madre. At the COP 27, IFAD organised an event on foods and diets and their different emission and resource footprints and showcased how innovative and sustainable food systems actions can respond to the impacts of climate change while increasing productivity, improving diets, including vulnerable groups and sustaining biodiversity. IFAD was also part of the Egypt led Initiative for Climate Action and Nutrition (I-CAN) which aims to build a strong alliance across nutrition and climate communities, strengthen existing efforts and take action to address the gaps, and develop an evidence-base of integrated nutrition and climate action.</p> <p>IFAD was also an active partner in food systems coalitions, for the school meals coalition, IFAD has been part of the design of a 2-year joint SSTC initiative on Home-Grown School Feeding with FAO and WFP, with a view to scaling up on-going interventions. As a member of the zero-hunger coalition, IFAD participated in shaping the coalitions focus and value add informed through stakeholder consultations and also applied to be part of the Zero Hunger private sector pledge.</p>		
Action area 4: Knowledge, communications and evidence		
<p>Outcome</p>	<p>Indicators</p>	<p>Status as of December 2022</p>
<p>Improved generation, packaging, dissemination and use of evidence on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food systems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2025, 75 per cent of nutrition-sensitive projects reporting on at least one core nutrition indicator. • Each year, at least one strategic knowledge product developed and being used to guide nutrition-sensitive project design, implementation, monitoring/evaluation and policy engagement (toolkits, how-to-do notes, videos). • A dissemination strategy promoting the uptake of research and other knowledge products is developed and implemented by 2025. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 42% of projects (49 projects) have reported on at least one core indicator²² • Achieved and exceeded: Nutrition thematic stock-take completed; maintained and updated database on nutrition podcast on nutrition developed; interactive literature review on climate change and nutrition linkages finalised and disseminated, comprehensive literature review on overweight and obesity and 5 country mapping reports produced, one case study and 3 videos developed. • Dissemination strategy was developed for all KM

²² While most projects are reporting in their project log frame, the main challenge is that projects are not reporting in ORMs

		<p>products produced- website, webinars, partners networks such as UN Nutrition.</p>
<p>Overall Assessment on Action Area 4: On-course Strengthening knowledge and evidence in nutrition is key to continuously improve nutrition interventions and targeting. IFAD continued to maintain its nutrition database, developed a podcast on nutrition (Episode 34) on status of meeting nutrition targets in Africa. Through partnerships with Wageningen University produced and disseminated an interactive literature review on climate change and nutrition linkages, and conducted a comprehensive literature review on overweight and obesity and five country mapping reports, case studies and three videos. A dedicated KM Coordination Group learning event that brought together all IFAD divisions to present their contribution to mainstreaming nutrition at IFAD was organised and a nutrition repository that brings together all IFAD resources developed. Also on-going is the updating of the nutrition roster (excel format) to an online format easily accessible by all hiring divisions.</p> <p>In 2022, IFAD for the first time conducted a thematic stock-take on nutrition which, aimed to assess the achievements, examine any constraints and review key milestones achieved by IFAD in mainstreaming nutrition. The findings and lessons learned from the stock take provided an opportunity for internal dialogue with senior management and at operational level on "what works", IFAD's comparative advantage and recommendations to optimise impacts on nutrition. It also informed the nutrition offer for IFAD 13 negotiations.</p>		
<p>Action area 5: Human and financial resources</p>		
<p>Outcome</p>	<p>Indicators</p>	<p>Status as of December 2022</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources secured to mainstream nutrition within IFAD investments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional resources are mobilized in support of IFAD's nutrition mainstreaming. • Roster of nutrition consultants is in place by 2021 and regularly updated. • Each year at least one nutrition awareness session organized for IFAD staff at headquarters, and at least one per hub. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional resources: Continued to implement the 6M USD NORAD support to 7 countries and 9 projects • Nutrition Roster: Available in excel format and being updated to be available online. • Nutrition awareness session: OPAC e-learning training on nutrition developed and available for LMS; OPAC face to face training organised for PMD staff on nutrition; SKD staff and senior management engaged in the nutrition stocktake discussions; Interactive IFAD internal webinar on Overweight and Obesity in LMICs organised to present and discuss the main findings from the comprehensive literature review and country mapping exercise; staff awareness creation on CFS products and promote their use; LAC nutrition lab for staff.
<p>Overall Assessment on Action Area 5: On-course IFAD continues to support nutrition mainstreaming mainly through its POLG, which is complemented by supplementary funds such as NORAD and ASAP. The dedicated nutrition staff working at HQ level includes a Lead Technical Specialist (P-5), a Senior Technical Specialist (P-4), a technical specialist (P-3 and a General Service staff. The latter two are funded through NORAD supplementary funds on nutrition. The team has one out posted staff based in Nairobi ESA regional office. Nutrition focal points have been identified in each regional division to help coordinate nutrition mainstreaming.</p>		

Results Management Framework – Youth

Action area 1: Youth-sensitive country programme delivery Mainstream rural youth within investment projects, country strategies, and country, regional and global grants		
Outcome	Indicators	Status as of December 2022
COSOPs, CSNs and loan- and grant-funded operations are focused on rural youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of country programmes that deliver results for young people (according to Results and Impact Management System [RIMS] indicators) Number of investment projects that make use of youth focused or youth-produced innovations or products originated through grant-funded projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 86% of projects were YS in IFAD11 and so far in IFAD12, 67% are youth sensitive. About 60% of 2023 pipeline investment projects will incorporate the agribusiness approach which focuses on creating entrepreneurial and wage employment opportunities for the youth by implementing interventions tailored to labour demands and young jobseekers/entrepreneurs' needs and aspirations; and developing integrated approaches to improve access to finance, land and markets while promoting green jobs
Outputs	Indicators	Status as of December 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 per cent of COSOPs and CSNs include rural youth as a priority target group 50 per cent of project design reports are youth sensitive M&E systems have age-disaggregated indicators Mobilization of resources to pilot innovative youth-specific approaches and technologies IFAD's targeting policy revised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of COSOPs and CSNs that include rural youth as a priority target group Percentage of new loan-funded projects that are youth sensitive Number of M&E systems with age- and gender disaggregated data (in line with RIMS) Number of explicit references to youth in the targeting policy (updated with a focus on youth) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% youth-sensitive COSOPs and CSNs In IFAD12 so far 67% are YS All the new loan-funded projects have outreach indicators disaggregated by age and gender in line with criteria that qualify for youth-sensitivity The targeting policy integrate in youth in the operationalization of the targeting process and provides the necessary operational guidance and references for targeting youth
<p>Overall Assessment on Action Area 1:</p> <p>During the IFAD11 business cycle from 2019 to 2021, all COSOPs and CSNs were youth-sensitive, and the target of 50% youth-sensitive projects at the design stage was exceeded, with 86% of projects validated as youth-sensitive (73 out of 85). In 2022, 67% of projects were validated as youth-sensitive, surpassing the 60% target set for IFAD12 investment projects. Additionally, in 2022, 84% of youth-sensitive projects were rated satisfactory or highly satisfactory by the Quality Assurance Group (QAG) at design. This is an improvement from the ratings at design in 2019, 2020, and 2021, where 45%, 37%, and 64% of youth-sensitive projects, respectively, were rated satisfactory or highly satisfactory. This indicates a positive trend in the quality of project designs.</p> <p>IFAD has invested an estimated USD 108 million so far, with a total estimated outreach of more than 5 million young people. The inclusion of young people as a priority target group since IFAD11 has resulted in enhanced youth targeting approaches and well-defined pathways to foster entrepreneurship and job creation, such as skills development and access to assets.</p> <p>Currently, results from projects approved between 2019 and 2022 show an increase in skills and knowledge for rural young people. Specifically, 1,092,644 young people in rural areas are accessing financial services, and 188 718 are receiving are training in skills development, technologies, and accessing climate information services.</p> <p>Moreover, the approval of projects in 2022 that incorporate the new employment outcome indicator (C2.2.1) for youth is projected to generate 232,881 employment opportunities for young people over the next 3-5 years.</p> <p>Furthermore, IFAD is promoting youth employment and engagement through tailored approaches, such as the innovative integrated agribusiness hub initiative and grassroots approach, by enhancing the employability of rural youth within labour markets as well as empowering the voices of rural youths.</p>		

Action area 2: Strengthening implementation capacity		
Strengthen the technical and managerial capacities of stakeholders associated with youth-focused investment projects		
Outcome	Indicators	Status as of December 2022
Increased capacity of IFAD, project staff and implementing partners to successfully engage rural youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of IFAD, project staff and implementing partners applying knowledge of how to successfully engage rural youth Number of youth-led organizations actively engaging each other in knowledge sharing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within the youth team, there are currently 6 staff , 3 long term consultants and 5 short term consultants engaged in youth mainstreaming within the programmes and applying knowledge on how to successfully engage rural youth. Between 2019 and 2022, 96,256 young rural producers have been supported and engaged in knowledge sharing and training
Outputs	Indicators	Status as of December 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One capacity-building plan Six training modules offered to IFAD and project staff, and implementing partners Jointly with the gender, nutrition and climate change themes, deliver three training modules in the Operations Academy under pillar 2 Roster of certified consultants and service providers on rural youth A minimum of 50 per cent of all youth within the target for IFAD projects participate in skills-development training Three learning events for youth-led organizations carried out Annual awards and event processes for best-performing projects (one per region) Youth engagement guidance note 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of modules on rural youth developed for IFAD's Operations Academy Number of staff who have successfully concluded Operations Academy training Number of service providers and consultants mobilized (by region) and available on the roster Number of training events carried out Percentage of youth within each IFAD project's target group who have participated in skills-development training Five annual awards given within the three-year action plan cycle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One e-learning module on "Mainstreaming priorities in IFAD operations was developed with a module specifically focusing on youth-sensitive programming 103 participants trained in "Mainstreaming priorities in IFAD operations (this may also include consultants) The identification of youth consultants to build on the roster of gender and SI is ongoing New mainstreaming training and mainstreaming lab for country delivery team members Between 2019 and 2022, 26 859 young people have participated in skills development training The Youth Desk started preparatory activities on the youth awards framework however, owing to the fact only about only 30% are about to enter or very recently entered into their mid-term stage. The process is ongoing and will be finalized this year.
Overall Assessment on Action Area 2:		
<p>Strengthening the capacity for youth-sensitive programming among staff, implementing partners, and rural youth is key for IFAD. Efforts have been made to upskill the capacity of staff, consultants, and PMUs by incorporating youth-related issues into mandatory training sessions, e-learning modules, mainstreaming labs, and Operations Academy curricula. The ultimate goal is to improve the level of technical and analytical expertise within IFAD staff in order to effectively integrate youth-sensitive approaches into the portfolio and successfully implement the youth mainstreaming agenda at the country level.</p> <p>Additionally, efforts under this action area have also targeted implementation partners and youth organizations through capacity building in innovative youth incubation and engagement approaches. Over the period from 2019 to 2022, IFAD has provided support to 26,859 organizations of young rural producers. This has facilitated the sharing of knowledge among young producers and enabled them to gain access to markets, valuable resources, and knowledge about agricultural practices, technologies, and trends. Consequently, this exposure and knowledge can assist them in enhancing their efficiency and effectiveness in their enterprises.</p>		

Action area 3: Evidence-based knowledge management and strategic communication Build and manage the evidence base to support better project design and implementation, and effective policy engagement		
Outcome	Indicators	Status as of December 2022
Improved generation and use of evidence-based knowledge and strategic communication around successful youth-focused development models	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utility, application and accessibility of youth-focused communication and knowledge products authored by IFAD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In progress.
Outputs	Indicators	Status as of December 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An IFAD youth-specific knowledge generation and dissemination plan Five IFAD-specific case studies focusing on rural youth as a contribution to the 2019 Rural Development Report Six youth-focused multimedia knowledge products An updated communication strategy that includes a focus on mainstreaming areas, including rural youth A number of knowledge-sharing events around regional portfolio reviews and South-South and Triangular Cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of studies and databases focused on rural youth Number of conferences in which the rural youth dimension is presented Number and type of youth-focused knowledge management multimedia products for project design, implementation and policy engagement Number of downloads from IFAD's Rural Youth web page Number of corporate events including rural youth as a topic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 publication on scaling up rural youth access to inclusive financial services for entrepreneurship and employment and 1 ECG systemized reporting dashboard with a focus on youth Participated in the 5th Global Conference on the elimination of child labour 5,686 total page views for 2022 3 meaningful youth participation and representation at the AGRF, the World Food Forum, and COP27
<p>Overall Assessment on Action Area 3:</p> <p>IFAD has significantly enhanced its advocacy role in promoting the potential of rural youth at the global level through policy engagement and partnerships building, which are key pillars of the IFAD youth agenda. At the AGRF, World Food Forum and COP27, IFAD has taken on the issue of meaningful youth participation and representation in decision-making processes, putting rural youth at the heart of multilateral discussions about climate change and adaptation strategies in the context of employment. IFAD is legitimizing its position as a fervent advocate for youth engagement by creating opportunities for direct participation of rural young people in policy dialogues, which are currently very limited.</p> <p>Knowledge management continues to be a very a key priority for IFAD. Since IFAD11 until date, there has been over 25 publications, studies and research series focusing on youth. This includes the How to do note: Access to land for rural youth employment and entrepreneurship, the scaling up rural youth access to inclusive financial services for entrepreneurship and employment amongst others.</p>		
Action area 4: Policy engagement, partnerships and resource mobilization Manage strategic partnerships with governments, international organizations, the private sector, NGOs and other stakeholders at the national, regional and global levels to pursue policy and advocacy activities		
Outcome	Indicators	Status as of December 2022
Successful policy engagement and resource mobilization with strategic partners at the country, regional and global levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of policy briefs developed and used by country programme managers for policy engagement at the country and global levels to champion the rural youth agenda RYAC inputs included in IFAD's decision making at the headquarters, hub, country and project level regarding work with rural youth Amount of resources mobilized for youth by IFAD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ongoing grant with NEPAD cover policy engagement with governments in Cameroon, Mozambique and Zambia RYAC were involved in the IFAD13 consultation, project designs and COSOPs in over 4 countries, IFADs General Council, Farmers forum and Indigenous Peoples forum For the Agribusiness hub initiative, IFAD mobilized US\$3.5 million from Visa Foundation, 10 million from BMZ and 3.5 million from IFAD, bringing the total amount to fund the innovative Youth Agri-Business Hubs in Africa pilot programme to US\$ 20 million
Outputs	Indicators	Status as of December 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country-level policy engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of policy briefs developed Number of activities on decent employment and child labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 3 policy briefs expected to be developed through the ongoing NEPAD grant

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional and global partnership activities on decent employment and child labour Active membership through meetings of the United Nations Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development (IANYD) and contribution to implementation of the United Nations Youth Strategy Participation in meetings of United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Youth Forum Rural youth advisory council established Campaign to support the empowerment of rural youth IFAD goodwill ambassador for rural youth named New partnerships established Mobilization of resources to pilot innovative youth-specific approaches and technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of times and type of IFAD participation in IANYD initiatives (e.g. conferences, blogs and webinars) Number of times and type of IFAD participation in ECOSOC Number of RYAC meetings attended Number of new or strengthened partnerships Number of youth-specific innovative approaches and technologies funded through unrestricted complementary contributions or supplementary funding Number of young smallholders or their organizations accessing the ABC Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IFAD is leading the Decent Work and Living Income and Wages coalition. Also, IFAD has increasingly paid attention to the linkages with child labour and has raised its advocacy and awareness-raising efforts within the International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture (IPCCLA) IFAD participates and contributes annually to the IANYD initiatives such as the Youth2030 global progress report which highlights IFADs contribution across its three pillars – peace and security, human rights, and sustainable development IFAD periodically attends the IANYD meetings IFAD participated in ECOSOC Forum on financing for development which offered opportunities to highlight the role of investments for food systems transformation 1 key partnership on the DWLIW with CARE and ILO 2 innovative approaches funded - (a) Within the youth agribusiness grant, another call for proposal was launched last year to scale-up activities in 4 other countries: Ivory coast, Malawi, Madagascar and Algeria (b) Grassroot approach launched in Colombia, Morocco, Rwanda, and Senegal. 95,907 young farmers impacted by investees from the ABC fund 180 new permanent jobs created for young people, 357 new temporary jobs created for young people in 2022
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Overall Assessment on Action Area 4:
Partnership building with youth-led organizations has been continuously pursued in joint advocacy and communication activities (COP27,COP15, AGRF etc.), acknowledging them as a serious constituency able to speak out on its own behalf Moreover, in the spirit of realising IFAD's commitment to enhance the involvement of youth in its governance at all levels, the fund is currently piloting the Youth Grassroots Approach in four countries.
In strengthening the focus on youth employment, IFAD has increasingly paid attention to the linkages with **child labour** and has raised its advocacy and awareness-raising efforts within the International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture (IPCCLA)and in major policy dialogues, including the 5th Global Conference on the elimination of child labour in 2022. Further, in partnership with FAO, IFAD is also exploring pathways to integrate child labour concerns in its investment programs through the development of a child labour risk assessment tool.

As part the effort to strengthening partnership and improving decent work, ensuring economic and social justice for all food systems workers, IFAD in partnership with ILO and CARE launched a coalition on Decent Work and Living Income and Wages. The outcomes of the coalition will progressively inform IFAD's COSOPs and loan projects. Additionally, IFAD is also piloting the youth grassroot approach and the integrated youth agribusiness hubs to empower the voices of rural youths as well as enhance the employability of rural youth within labour markets

Updates on new policies and strategies

Summary

1. **The [Biodiversity Strategy](#) has put in place several tools to inform IFAD operations** and projects now increasingly prioritize biodiversity, especially through Global Environment Facility support. Additionally, ASAP+ includes four new projects piloting mechanisms to compensate smallholders for their ecosystem services and explore nature-based solutions.
2. **IFAD's updated [Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples](#) emphasizes Indigenous Peoples as "horizontal partners" who co-create strategies to improve their livelihoods.** The [Indigenous Peoples' Forum](#) is the main instrument for external policy oversight and consultation between Indigenous Peoples institutions and organizations, governments, and IFAD, including through the development of the IFAD regional action plans for the 2023-2024 biennium.
3. **IFAD approved a new [Disability Inclusion Strategy](#) to promote disability inclusion systematically.** The IFAD-funded grant Sparking Disability Inclusive Rural Transformation Programme ([SPARK](#)) will facilitate its operationalization in projects, including through a dedicated [helpdesk](#).
4. **The updated [Poverty Targeting Policy](#) provides a clear definition of IFAD's target group;** guiding principles for identifying, reaching, benefiting and empowering target groups and broad guidance on implementation in the context of IFAD's operational instruments.

I. Progress on Biodiversity Strategy

Key messages on delivery of the Biodiversity Strategy RMF

1. Team set up (one P4 and one JPO)
2. Key operational tools launched: IFAD [Biodiversity Core Indicator](#), NBS tracking, SECAP BD standards, Biodiversity community of practice (BIO-CoP) and [Biodiversity Knowledge Platform \(BDKP\)](#), to foster collaboration and knowledge building
3. Joining international initiatives ([UN decade for restoration](#), Partnership for Biodiversity Finance, COP15)
4. Biodiversity focussed project submitted (GEF7 Copli Indonesia to mainstream biodiversity in peatland, GEF7 Sao Tome on mainstreaming biodiversity in food and forestry sector, GEF7 on mainstreaming biodiversity in Mexico rural areas)
5. Priority is now further operationalisation of the key tools, partnership and approach in the portfolio, with need to secure sufficient central team to backstop country teams and develop capacities, mobilize resources that can incentivize further improvement of biodiversity activities and boost IFAD geo-spatial capacities

Result framework of IFAD biodiversity strategy 2022-25 & status 2022 (text highlighted shows current delays/2023 priorities)

Outcomes (as in BD strategy)	Indicators & 2025 Targets	22 status
Governments and rural HH supported in conserving and sustainably using biodiversity throughout IFAD's interventions, using evidence-based and integrated approaches to farming systems & landscapes	1.1 30% climate finance supporting NbS that serve to improve the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity	Tracking tool adopted: 15% NbS / CC
Drawing on partnerships, IFAD supports the enhancement of national, regional and international policies and development strategies to create an enabling environment for biodiversity associated with food system	2.1 Number of global policy dialogue events IFAD has actively participated in (10)	9 including 2 initiative (PBF & UN decade)
IFAD is a recognized and well-established partner in generating and applying new knowledge and approaches for the conservation and sustainable use of BD in small-scale farming systems, landscapes & markets	3.1 Number of new partnerships – with actors that complement IFAD in expertise, reach and/or mandate – for BD innovations, knowledge, implementation & or policy (5)	3 initiated (FAO, ICRAF, TNC)
Outputs (as in BD strategy)	Indicators & 2025 Targets	
Develop and disseminate knowledge on the sustainable use of biodiversity gained from the experience of IFAD and its partners, including, for example, lessons learned and successful approaches	1.1 Number of BD knowledge products created and disseminated (3)	2 (NUS & COI guidelines)
Strengthen quality of biodiversity interventions through, increase in human resources, provision of operational support and the development of an indicator to monitor biodiversity etc	2.1 50 staff with BD competence (50)	46 CoP members
	2.2 A core indicator in biodiversity adopted	achieved
Organize capacity development and peer learning opportunities, including South-South and Triangular Cooperation, to enhance the biodiversity expertise of project designers and implementers	3.1 4 capacity development events serving to enhance knowledge of, and ability to work with, biodiversity (4/year)	3 organized (GEF, ABC map, KM platform)
	4.1 9 meetings and exchanges / year	achieved
Establish within IFAD a cross-divisional biodiversity community of practice, including headquarters and field staff "biodiversity champions", where knowledge and lessons learned are periodically exchanged regarding biodiversity in IFAD operations	4.2 20 staff actively involved in COP	achieved
	4.3 10 knowledge products produced by the practice (or individual members)	4 (CoI, finance tracking, PBF paper, NUS)
Strengthen partnerships with a wide range of actors for increased resource mobilization, capacity-building and training, knowledge exchange and operations related to biodiversity	5.1 Increased number of partners involved in the work on biodiversity (5)	3 initiated so 60% target
	5.2 Mobilization and leveraging of resources for B : 2 projects < supplementary fund	1 submitted GEF7
	5.3 Number of joint events for capacity-building, knowledge and operations.10	4 organized
Enhance communication and awareness-raising at the national and international level on the importance of biodiversity for livelihoods of small-scale rural producers, particularly women and IP	6.1 Number of events where IFAD has been actively involved in raising awareness of the importance of biodiversity. 8	8: achieved

¹¹ Pointed as an issue in SECAP report 2022

II. Progress on Indigenous Peoples Policy

Key messages on delivery of the IP Policy

1. Representatives of the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD engaged in IFAD13 Replenishment Consultations
 2. Global initiatives: IFAD became a member of the global task force for the International Decade of Indigenous Languages led by UNESCO, ; IFAD participated in the launch of the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems,
 3. Indigenous youth internship pilot launched in LAC
 4. Resource mobilisation for IPAF through submission of IFAD regular grant
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III. Progress on Disability Inclusion Strategy

Key messages on delivery of the Disability Inclusion Strategy

Development of the Disability Inclusion Strategy. In December 2022, IFAD has approved its Disability Inclusion Strategy, which covers a 5 year implementation period (2022-2027). The Strategy is aligned with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as IFAD's Strategy on Diversity, Equity and Inclusion, and the IFAD Policy on Targeting. The objective of the strategy is to ensure that IFAD is fit for purpose in relation to disability inclusion. It provides a foundation and guidance for sustainable and transformative change towards disability inclusion throughout all pillars of IFAD's work. The Strategy includes action areas on: (i) Leadership, strategic planning and management; (ii) inclusiveness; and (iii) Programming. The approach to implementation is based on 3 pillars: (i) the twin-track approach; (ii) intersectionality; and (iii) partnerships. In particular, the twin-track approach combines disability mainstreaming with disability-specific interventions. As such, disability inclusion will be mainstreamed in IFAD's operations, and complemented by targeted interventions for persons with disabilities. This approach will enable IFAD to expand the benefits of all projects to persons with disabilities, while also targeting the main gaps and barriers to inclusion.

Consultations with OPDs. The process to develop the strategy was highly inclusive. The International Disability Alliance (IDA) facilitated a consultative process with OPDs. A consultation event was carried out in September 2022 that enable OPD to provide their inputs into the strategy document. The OPDs welcomed the new strategy and actively contributed to it. The Strategy also provides the foundation for a more systematic engagement with OPDs in all relevant corporate and in-country activities that are relevant to persons with disabilities. IDA was also involved in consultation activities with IFAD's targeting team during the revision of IFAD's Targeting Policy, to ensure that their views and perspectives were addressed in IFAD's approach to targeting.

Knowledge generation. The strategy builds on the lessons learned on disability inclusion under IFAD-supported projects. A stock take exercise was carried out to assess the extent to which IFAD-supported projects have addressed disability inclusion. As a first step, a review of project-related document was carried out to assess the number of projects that address disability in their target group. A survey questionnaire was then sent to IFAD-supported projects and good practices and interviews with staff of selected projects were carried out to develop in-depth case-studies. The final stock take report also builds on the findings of the baseline study of the IFAD grant-sponsored initiative: Sparking Disability-inclusive Rural Transformation (SPARK)²³. The exercise was limited by the fact that the experiences of IFAD-supported projects in working with persons with disabilities are seldom documented and that disaggregated data on disability inclusion is hardly ever collected. Yet, the number of IFAD-supported projects that collect disaggregated data on disability is on the rise and impact assessments are increasingly using the Washington Group tools, to assess impact on persons with disabilities, where relevant.

Capacity-development for staff. A range of capacity development and awareness-raising initiatives have been implemented to improve knowledge and internal capabilities. IFAD has developed a dedicated practitioners' guide on disability inclusive programming. The manual provides guidance on how to integrate attention to disability along the different stages of the programme cycle. The activities implemented under the Sparking Disability-inclusive Rural Transformation (SPARK) are also contributing to building the fund's capacity in the area of disability inclusion. Learning routes will be implemented to share learning and good practices across countries and projects. A guidance on how to include persons with disabilities in value-chain development programmes has also been developed and field-tested. Most importantly the disability inclusion help desk, which is funded by the SPARK programme, has been launched and is currently being piloted. The mechanism provides demand-driven support to projects that envisages to include persons with disabilities in its operations.

Human Resources. The Human Resources Implementing Procedures are currently being revised to include: (i) arrangements for reasonable accommodation during all stages of employment; (ii) outreach measures to attract candidates with disabilities to apply for vacancies; (iii) measures to support staff who have dependents with disabilities; and (iv) taking the requirements of staff with disabilities and those with dependents with disabilities into account in IFAD's mobility policy.

Five projects were approved in 2022 prioritizing Persons with Disabilities. A 2022 stock-take of the entire portfolio found that 21 percent or 44 out of 211 ongoing IFAD-supported projects have persons with disabilities as a clear target group outlined in their project design report.

²³ The IFAD grant-sponsored initiative: Sparking Disability-inclusive Rural Transformation is implemented by a consortium of Light for the World, the International Labour Organisation and PROCASUR Cooperation. The initiative was launched in 2021.

Summary of key terms, indicators and criteria related to IFAD mainstreaming priorities

Targeting

1. IFAD's definition of targeting has both strategic and operational meanings.
 - a. Strategically, targeting relates to resource allocation to ensure that funds are programmed in a way that is consistent with IFAD's mandate. The focus of this Policy is on targeting within country programmes and informing new and existing corporate initiatives. Allocation of resources across countries through the performance-based allocation system and the Borrowed Resources Access Mechanism is not addressed here.
 - b. Operationally, poverty targeting is traditionally defined as the process by which resources are directed to people defined as poor on the basis of eligibility criteria (such as geographic targeting, self-targeting and direct targeting). IFAD expands this to encompass the broad set of actions – including all aspects of design and implementation – that include or exclude individuals from project interventions and ensure that IFAD's investment projects are relevant and effective in reaching, benefiting and empowering the target group.
2. *IFAD's target group are people living in poverty in rural areas as well as vulnerable populations at risk of falling into poverty in rural geographies, with a continuing priority on the poorest and most excluded, including those who are food-insecure.*

How is Targeting assessed at Quality-at-Entry?

3. This dimension is reviewed and assessed (on a scale of 1 (Highly unsatisfactory) to 6 (Highly satisfactory)) at all stages of the design phase. The target group and the targeting strategy/approach to be followed should be specified highlighting what is the strategy for social inclusion including for ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples.

How is targeting rated at implementation and completion?

4. The rating measures the extent to which the project benefits and reaches out to its intended target groups, as identified in the Project Design Document. It includes a review of the effective implementation on the targeting strategy and mechanisms adopted by the project. Targeting mechanisms used by the targeting strategy can include one or more of the following: geographic targeting, direct targeting, self-targeting, direct targeting, empowering measures, enabling measures (to strengthen stakeholders' and partners' attitude and commitment), procedural measure and operational measures (project/programme management arrangements, staffing, selection of implementation partners and service providers). The rating also assesses the quality of the data and information available regarding outreach of all groups of beneficiaries, including women, young men, young women and indigenous people. IFAD's mandate defines its "target group" as rural people living in poverty and food insecurity in developing countries, with a special focus on women, youth, minorities and indigenous peoples – when relevant and as identified at design stage. This rating is mandatory to be done on an annual basis in project supervision reports (PSRs) and at the end in project completion reports (PCRs).

<i>Ratings in PSRs and PCRs</i>	<i>Targeting</i>
<i>(6) Highly satisfactory</i>	The project is effectively delivering on the objectives of its targeting strategy; proposed project activities are being taken up by all the identified target sub-groups, concrete and effective targeting mechanisms are used during implementation Targeting performance is being pro-actively monitored and, when needed, corrective measures taken. The project effectively reaches out to the intended target group(s) and exceeds quantitative outreach targets, as demonstrated by clear and reliable information on beneficiaries.
<i>(5) Satisfactory</i>	The project is delivering on the objectives of its targeting strategy; proposed project activities are being taken up by all the identified target sub-groups, part of the targeting mechanisms are used during implementation Targeting performance is monitored with adequate corrective measures taken when necessary. The project effectively reaches out to the intended target group(s), although quantitative outreach targets are not being fully reached or documentation on outreach may be erratic or relative to only part of the target group.
<i>(4) Moderately satisfactory</i>	The project is delivering on some of the objectives of its targeting strategy; proposed project activities are being taken up by part of the identified target sub-groups, targeting mechanisms are used erratically during implementation. Targeting performance is sporadically monitored and reliable information on outreach and beneficiaries is missing. The project somehow reaches out to the intended target group(s), but not for all components and quantitative outreach targets are not being fully reached.
<i>(3) Moderately unsatisfactory</i>	The project is not delivering on its targeting strategy; part of the proposed project activities are mis-targeted/captured by elites and are not being taken up by intended target groups, targeting mechanisms are seldom used during implementation. Negligible monitoring of targeting performance is performed and few reliable data on outreach are available. The project does not reach out to its intended target group(s).
<i>(2) Unsatisfactory</i>	The project is not delivering on its targeting strategy; most of proposed project activities are mistargeted/captured by elites and are not being taken up by intended target groups. targeting mechanisms are seldom used during implementation. No targeting mechanisms are in place. Monitoring of targeting performance is not performed and data on outreach and beneficiaries are not reliable. The project does not reach out to its intended target group(s).
<i>(1) Highly unsatisfactory.</i>	Same as (2) but all proposed project activities are mis-targeted/captured by elites and are not being taken up by intended target groups. Monitoring of targeting performance is not performed. The project does not reach out to its intended target group(s). No targeting measures are in place and. Although there are no reliable data on outreach and beneficiaries.

Climate

Climate finance

5. A project with **climate finance** aims at increasing climatic resilience by actively tackling identified climatic vulnerabilities through adaptation and mitigation measures in response to country needs and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). IFAD has adopted the internationally recognized MDB Methodologies for Tracking Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Finance (hereafter: the MDB Methodologies).²⁴
6. The metric for this target is **Climate-focused PoLG (percentage)** and is measured as United States dollar value reported as a percentage share of total IFAD approvals, calculated based on the internationally recognized MDB Methodologies for Climate Change Adaption and Mitigation Tracking. Climate finance is calculated at design, based on the final cost tables and project design reports of approved IFAD operations

Adaptation finance

7. There are separate methodologies for calculating adaptation and mitigation finance. **Climate change adaptation** aims to reduce the risks or vulnerabilities

²⁴ Previously, IFAD reported on its climate change adaptation investments using the OECD-DAC Rio Markers. The OECD-DAC markers classify projects according to 3 'types', and IFAD reported according to the following thresholds: 0 = no climate finance; 1 = up to 40 per cent climate finance and 2 = up to 100 per cent climate finance. This broad brush approach was not felt to be sufficiently granular to track climate finance flows through IFAD, which is why for the purposes of tracking the IFAD11 climate finance commitment, the *MDB methodologies* were adopted. These foresee a granular and conservative reading of individual project budgets to identify finance that is truly 'climate focused' (and not just 'climate sensitive'). Applying the *MDB Methodologies* at IFAD, detailed project cost-tables are cross-read line-by-line against the project documentation to estimate IFAD climate finance.

posed by climate change and to increase resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change. Identification of adaptation finance is a result of a three-step process and thus, for a project's finance to be counted either fully or partially as adaptation finance, the project must meet each of the following three steps:

- a. Set out the project's context of vulnerability to climate change;
 - b. Make an explicit statement of intent to address this vulnerability as part of the project; and
 - c. Articulate a clear and direct link between the vulnerability and the specific project activities.
8. The metric for this target is **Projects designed to build adaptive capacity (percentage)** and is measured as a percentage of IFAD projects that include activities aiming to build climate-related adaptive capacity across multiple dimensions (e.g. increasing incomes; improved access to productive resources; empowerment of vulnerable groups). This indicator is measured at design, based on the project design reports of approved IFAD operations.

Mitigation finance

9. **Climate change mitigation** reduces or limits greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, or sequesters carbon to mitigate climate change. However, not all activities that reduce GHG emissions are eligible to be counted towards MDB mitigation finance, which is based on a list of activities that are compatible with low-emission pathways. Mitigation finance tracking is built on the Common Principles for Climate Change Mitigation Finance Tracking developed jointly by the MDBs and the International Development Finance Club (IDFC). This methodology is refined over time, to iteratively increase ambition and enhance alignment with the goals of the Paris Agreement, especially on keeping anthropogenic climate change to "well below" 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.
10. As a precondition for attributing mitigation finance to an IFAD project, IFAD requires an ex-ante GHG assessment to prove that the project overall has the potential to be a net sink of GHG emissions, compared to the without-project scenario.
11. Though some interventions can achieve adaptation and mitigation objectives jointly, the activities and outcomes of adaptation are context-specific, while mitigation has a global component.

Building adaptive capacity [New in IFAD12]

12. This new indicator shows that while IFAD climate finance regards only activities specifically aimed at addressing climate change, the majority of IFAD projects address climate objectives. **A project will automatically be flagged as building adaptive capacities provided that at least 15 per cent of the IFAD investment is validated as climate finance.**

How is Environment and Climate assessed at Quality-at-Entry?

13. This dimension is reviewed and assessed at all stages of the design phase (on a scale of 1 [Highly unsatisfactory] to 6 [Highly satisfactory]). It assesses the extent to which the project has analysed the current status of the natural resource base alongside current and future climatic trends in the project area and possible environmental and climatic risks/vulnerabilities that may arise as a result. It considers whether the project includes explicit measures to reduce the vulnerability of beneficiaries' livelihoods to the identified climatic shocks and stresses, and also considers whether measures for the restoration or sustainable management of natural resources are promoted. Projects should aim to develop the capacity of community groups and other institutions to manage climatic and environmental risks; and related considerations should be integrated in a coherent, consistent and logical manner across the project design. Where

appropriate, climate change mitigation measures (i.e. measures that reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gas emissions) should be included in the project design. At PDR stage, the total amount of climate finance needs to be calculated by the design/regional team (as per the MDB methodologies on tracking climate finance) and validated by OPR, in line with the IFAD12 commitment that 40% of its PoLG will be invested in climate focused activities.

How is Adaptation to Climate Change assessed at implementation/completion?

14. Assesses the progress and quality of implementation of a project's climate change adaptation interventions. These interventions aim to reduce the vulnerability of households, agro-ecosystems and natural systems to the current and expected impacts of climate change, by maintaining or increase climate resilience, through increased ability to adapt to, or absorb, climate change stresses, shocks and variability and/or by helping to reduce exposure to them. The rating should take into account whether the adaptation measures are well articulated and targeted to build resilience to climate change in the near and medium term. This rating is mandatory to be done on an annual basis in project supervision reports (PSRs) and at the end in project completion reports (PCRs).

<i>Ratings in PSRs and PCRs</i>	<i>Adaptation to Climate Change</i>
<i>(6) Highly satisfactory</i>	Adaptation to climate change is a core project objective and its related interventions are well implemented and exceed planned targets. The project optimises emerging opportunities in adapting to both increased climate risk and projected future change with efficient and effective use of resources. The project contributes to an overarching objective of climate-resilient development and serves as an example in the country or sector. All of the key interventions identified in the project documents to improve climate resilience have been implemented and are having the anticipated impacts.
<i>(5) Satisfactory</i>	Adaptation to climate change is a core project objective and its related interventions are well implemented, with appropriate use of resources (human and financial) and adequate reporting. More than 75% of interventions identified in the project documents are well targeted and are building the resilience of communities/ systems.
<i>(4) Moderately satisfactory</i>	Adaptation to climate change interventions are well articulated and targeted 50-75% of interventions identified in the project documents are being implemented as planned with some operational shortcomings, including the use of resources (both human and financial) and/or reporting, but with a reasonable justification.
<i>(3) Moderately unsatisfactory</i>	Adaptation to climate change interventions are not well articulated and targeted, with less than 50% of planned interventions identified in the project documents being implemented without a reasonable justification. Available resources are not being used in an efficient and effective manner to build resilience of the targeted communities/ natural systems.
<i>(2) Unsatisfactory</i>	Adaptation to climate change interventions are not well articulated, targeted or being implemented or their effects are irrelevant in terms of reducing the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the current and expected impact of climate change.
<i>(1) Highly unsatisfactory.</i>	Recommended adaptation to climate change interventions are not being implemented or are at a risk of resulting in negative effects thus increasing the vulnerability of the communities/ systems to climate change.

How is Environment and Natural Resource Management assessed at implementation/completion?

15. The rating measures the positive or negative changes that take place in the natural resources base as a result of project interventions (on a scale of 1 (Highly unsatisfactory to 6 (Highly satisfactory)). The extent to which the project contributes to a reduction of harmful agricultural practices is also reviewed. The rating also assesses the extent to which high-standard environmental norms are being followed during project implementation or if the project has any negative impact on the environment. The rating is mandatory starting with MTR on an annual basis and at completion.

<i>Ratings in PSRs and PCRs</i>	<i>Environment and natural resource management</i>
<i>(6) Highly satisfactory</i>	There is a substantial improvement in the environment or in the natural resource base in the project target area due to project interventions. The pressure on the natural resource base has been significantly reduced and the natural resource base has been restored or is now used in a sustainable manner. High environmental norms were followed for all project activities and there was no negative impact on the environment.
<i>(5) Satisfactory</i>	The environment or the natural resource base have improved in the project target area. The pressure on the natural resource base has been reduced and the natural resource base is now used in a more sustainable manner. High-standard environmental norms were followed for most project activities and there was no negative impact on the environment.
<i>(4) Moderately satisfactory</i>	There has been some moderate improvement in the environment or the natural resource base in the project target area. The pressure on the natural resource base has been slightly reduced but there are no significant changes in current harmful agricultural practices. High-standard environmental norms were followed for most project activities and there was no negative impact on the environment.
<i>(3) Moderately unsatisfactory</i>	There has been negligible improvement in the environment or the natural resource base in the project target area. The pressure on the natural resource base is still high and there are no significant changes in harmful agricultural practices. High-standard environmental norms were not followed during project implementation and some activities may have had a negative impact on the environment.
<i>(2) Unsatisfactory</i>	There has been no improvement in the environment or the natural resource base in the project target area. The pressure on the natural resource base has remained unsustainable and harmful agricultural practices are the norm. High standard environmental norms were not followed during project implementation and many activities may have led to a negative impact on the environment or the natural resource base.
<i>(1) Highly unsatisfactory.</i>	There has been deterioration in the environment or the natural resource base in the project target area. The pressure on the natural resource base has increased and harmful agricultural practices are more widespread. High standard environmental norms were not followed during project implementation and project activities have had a negative impact on the environment or the natural resource base.

Gender

Gender mainstreaming

16. Gender mainstreaming is the process by which reducing the gaps in development opportunities between women and men and working towards equality between them become an integral part of the organization's strategy, policies and operations.

Gender transformative

17. A **gender transformative** project actively seeks to transform gendered power dynamics by addressing social norms, practices, attitudes, beliefs and value systems that represent structural barriers to women's and girls' inclusion and empowerment.
18. Criteria that also apply to a "gender mainstreamed" project (a subset of "gender transformative" projects) are not marked with an asterisk. Criteria that go beyond "gender mainstreaming" and help to identify a "gender transformative" project are marked with an asterisk. Note that the IFAD12 RMF only formally tracks "gender transformative" projects approved. It is obligatory for gender-transformative projects to report on the IFAD empowerment index, which is based on IFPRI's project level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (pro-WEAI). This indicator is measured at design, based on a range of design criteria verified in the project design reports of approved IFAD operations.

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Description for gender mainstreaming / gender transformative *</i>
Situation Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Describe national policies, strategies and actors addressing gender ✓ Identify the different roles, interests and priorities of women and men and the underlying structures and norms of exclusion and discrimination ✓ Identify the most important livelihood problems and opportunities faced by the community, as seen by women and men
Theory of change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Address all three gender policy objectives in ToC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Economic empowerment ○ Equal voice ○ Balanced workloads ✓ Showcase gender transformative pathways* ✓ Plan for policy engagement on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)*
Logframe indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Disaggregate Outreach indicator (C.I. 1) by sex, youth and (if relevant) indigenous peoples ✓ At least 40% of project beneficiaries are women – for: C.I.1: Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project ✓ Include C.I. IE 2.1: Percentage of individuals demonstrating an improvement in empowerment (IFAD Empowerment Index) as an additional impact indicator to measure change in women's empowerment. Disaggregation by sex*
Human and financial resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Include staff with gender-specific TORs ✓ Allocate funds to deliver gender-related activities ✓ Allocate funds in the M&E budget to undertake the IFAD Empowerment survey at baseline, MTR and completion

* Items marked with an "*" are mandatory for Gender Transformative projects

How is Gender assessed at Quality-at-Entry?

19. This dimension is reviewed and assessed at all stages of the design phase (on a scale of 1 (Highly unsatisfactory) to 6 (Highly satisfactory)). To qualify as a gender-transformative and/or gender mainstreamed project at design project must meet all criteria above.

How is Gender Equality & Women's Participation assessed at implementation/completion?

20. The rating measures progress made by the project on promoting gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE), as foreseen in its gender strategy. In particular, it measures GEWE progress against three dimensions covered by IFAD gender policy: (1) economic empowerment to enable both rural women and men to participate in and benefit from profitable economic activities; (2) both women and men have equal voice and influence in rural institutions and organizations, including decision making processes at household, community or local level; (3) More equitable balance in workloads and in the sharing of economic and social benefits between women and men. The rating also takes into account M&E system, operational measures, procedures and resources that have been put in place by the project to ensure delivery on its gender strategy and GEWE goals. This rating is mandatory to be done on an annual basis in project supervision reports (PSRs) and at the end in project completion reports (PCRs).

<i>Ratings in PSRs and PCRs</i>	<i>Gender Equality & Women's Participation</i>
<i>(6) Highly satisfactory</i>	Project makes a significant contribution to gender transformation by addressing all three gender policy objectives (economic empowerment, voice and decision making, equitable workloads) and, engaging in policy dialogue. Gender-related impacts are likely to be sustainable. Project's contribution to gender transformation is measured in its capacity to address the root causes of gender inequalities -including prevailing social norms, attitudes and behaviours, discrimination and social systems – to ensure equal access for women to productive assets and services, and to employment and market opportunities. Gender issues are addressed by project as outlined in its gender strategy and GEWE objectives, and both women's and men's situation is improving. Women account for a substantial number of beneficiaries. Procedures and adequate human/financial resources are in place to deliver on the project gender strategy. The programme's M&E and learning systems systematically and regularly collects, analyses and

<i>Ratings in PSRs and PCRs</i>	<i>Gender Equality & Women's Participation</i>
	interprets sex- and age-disaggregated performance and impact data, including specific assessment of progress on gender equality and women's empowerment.
<i>(5) Satisfactory</i>	Project makes a significant contribution to addressing gender needs and achieving GEWE, addressing all three gender policy objectives (economic empowerment, voice and decision making, equitable workloads). The project delivers on its gender strategy and GEWE objectives. Women account for a substantial number of beneficiaries. Gender-related impacts are likely to be sustainable beyond the life of the project. Procedures and human/financial resources are appropriate. Gender considerations are being mainstreamed into implementation. The programme's M&E and learning systems collects, analyses and interprets sex- and age-disaggregated performance, including specific assessment of progress on gender equality and women's empowerment.
<i>(4) Moderately satisfactory</i>	Project makes a partial contribution to addressing gender needs, and promoting GEWE, addressing two out of the three of the gender policy objectives (economic empowerment, voice and decision making, equitable workloads). The project delivers on some aspects of its gender strategy and GEWE objectives. Efforts are made to facilitate the participation of women and they account for a significant number of beneficiaries. Gender-related impacts are likely to be sustainable. Operational measures and procedures are somehow adequate, including monitoring systems, as is human/financial resource allocations.
<i>(3) Moderately unsatisfactory</i>	Some limited measures are taken to strengthen gender focus and some efforts are being made to facilitate the participation of women. The project fails to deliver on most of its gender strategy and GEWE objectives. Operational measures and procedures are not adequate, and human/financial resource allocations are insufficient.
<i>(2) Unsatisfactory</i>	Focus on gender issues is vague and erratic. The project fails to deliver on its gender strategy and GEWE objectives. The project does little to improve, there is little impact on gender equality and women's empowerment. Operational measures and procedures are inadequate, as are human/financial resource allocations.
<i>(1) Highly unsatisfactory.</i>	There are no attempts to address gender concerns or mainstream gender into project activities.

Gender sensitivity of loan components at design stage in value terms

21. Gender sensitivity is assessed on the portfolio of IFAD loans and grants with gender-specific objectives, supported by clear budget allocations. It is measured on a 6-point scale. Considerations are as follows:

<i>Ratings based on budget allocations</i>	<i>Gender sensitivity of loan components at design stage in value terms</i>
<i>(6) Highly satisfactory</i>	The component design seeks to challenge and transform unequal power gender relations, promote shared control of resources and decision making, create more gender-equitable relationships and build equitable social norms and structures.
<i>(5) Satisfactory</i>	A commitment to gender equality is fully integrated with the component and is reflected in the allocation of human and financial resources, in component activities as well as operational measures and procedures.
<i>(4) Moderately satisfactory</i>	Gender considerations are mainstreamed in some aspects of the component, including operational and procedural measures, with limited allocation of resources and definition of targets.
<i>(3) Gender aware or moderately unsatisfactory</i>	The component is designed to contribute in a limited manner – little attention to operational aspects, sex disaggregated targets and resource allocations..
<i>(2) Gender blind or unsatisfactory</i>	Focus on gender issues is vague and erratic and appears in isolated items, with no specific resource allocation.
<i>(1) Gender blind or highly unsatisfactory.</i>	There is no attempts to identify and address gender concerns or mainstream gender into project design.

Nutrition

22. A **nutrition-sensitive** project addresses the underlying causes of malnutrition related to inadequate household food security, maternal and child care and environmental health. It has explicit nutrition objectives, activities (such as

empowerment of women; production diversification; production of nutrient-dense crops; improvements in processing, storage and preservation; and nutrition education) and indicators to monitor and measure results achievement.

23. A nutrition-sensitive project is one that meets the following criteria:

Criteria	Description for Nutrition-Sensitive
Situation Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Describe national policies, strategies and actors addressing nutrition ✓ Identify the main nutrition problems and underlying causes of malnutrition by affected group (e.g. by sex, youth, indigenous peoples) in the project area ✓ Identify nutritionally vulnerable beneficiaries by group (e.g. by sex, youth, (if relevant) indigenous peoples)
Theory of change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identify nutrition pathways (e.g. nutritious food production; income generating activities; nutrition education; WASH; engagement in multi-sectoral platforms) ✓ Present the causal linkage between problems identified, desired outcomes and expected nutrition impacts
Logframe indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Disaggregate Outreach indicator (C.I.1) by sex, youth and (if relevant) indigenous peoples. ✓ Specify Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition (C.I.1.1.8 on Output). Disaggregate by households, household members, sex, youth, and (if relevant) indigenous peoples ✓ Include one of these outcome level nutrition indicators: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Core outcome indicator C.I. 1.2.8: Percentage of women reporting minimum dietary diversity (MDDW)²⁵; Disaggregation by women, households and household members <li style="text-align: center;">OR 2. Core outcome indicator C.I. 1.2.9: Percentage of households with improved nutrition Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP); Disaggregation by households and household members
Human and financial resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Include staff with nutrition-specific TORs OR a suitable implementation partner is on board ✓ Allocate funds to deliver nutrition-related activities

How is Nutrition assessed at Quality-at-Entry?

24. This review dimension applies only for projects to be categorized as nutrition-sensitive, assessing the quality of the project's nutrition-sensitive interventions (on a scale of 1 (Highly unsatisfactory) to 6 (Highly satisfactory)). To qualify as a nutrition-sensitive project at design all criteria above must be met.

How is Nutrition assessed at implementation/completion?

25. Assess the progress and quality of implementation of a project's nutrition-sensitive interventions; report on drivers of satisfactory and unsatisfactory performance (e.g. human and financial capacity, policy, institutional support and partnerships with other actors and agencies); assess the measures in place to enhance implementation capacity (e.g. nutrition focal point/nutrition expert, synergy with relevant partners); assess progress against the AWPB the extent to which the project is reaching the intended target groups and contributing to achieving intended nutrition-related outcomes. Consistent with the corporate mainstreaming priority, the Performance ratings will be applied to all nutrition-sensitive projects; and projects that, despite not meeting the criteria to be classified as nutrition-sensitive, request support on nutrition or refer to nutrition in at least one of these elements: a) objectives, b) indicators or c) activities. If project is nutrition-sensitive, the rating is mandatory on an annual basis. The rating is mandatory for all projects at MTR and at completion.

<i>Ratings in PSRs and PCRs</i>	<i>Nutrition</i>
<i>(6) Highly satisfactory</i>	Nutrition-sensitive interventions are well-implemented and exceed planned activities, following a well-articulated operational plan, with adequate use of resources (both human and financial) and adequate reporting.
<i>(5) Satisfactory</i>	Nutrition-sensitive interventions are well-implemented in all planned activities, following a well-articulated operational plan, with adequate use of resources (both human and financial) and reporting.

²⁵ MDD-W is Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women. It assesses whether or not women 15–49 years of age have consumed at least five out of ten defined food groups the previous day or night

<i>Ratings in PSRs and PCRs</i>	<i>Nutrition</i>
<i>(4) Moderately satisfactory</i>	Nutrition-sensitive interventions are being implemented in most planned activities with some operational shortcomings, including in the use of resources and/ or reporting, but with a reasonable justification.
<i>(3) Moderately unsatisfactory</i>	Nutrition-sensitive interventions are partially being implemented without a reasonable justification or with operational shortcomings, including in the use of resources and/or reporting.
<i>(2) Unsatisfactory</i>	Nutrition-sensitive interventions are not being implemented or are irrelevant in terms of addressing the nutrition situation.
<i>(1) Highly unsatisfactory.</i>	Project intervention is at risk of resulting in negative effects on nutrition.
<i>N/R</i>	The project has no aspects related to nutrition.

Youth

26. A **youth-sensitive** project generates long term youth employment opportunities and/or entrepreneurship by addressing context-specific challenges and potentials of rural youth. This can be reached by various means, especially by providing a balanced mix of activities that support youth access to assets, skills, and services.

27. A youth-sensitive project is one that meets the following criteria:

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Description for Youth-Sensitive</i>
Situation Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Describe national policies, strategies and actors addressing youth ✓ Describe main youth groupings (e.g. by sex, youth, indigenous peoples). ✓ Analyse the context based challenges and opportunities for each youth grouping
Theory of change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Showcase pathways to youth socio/economic empowerment ✓ Include youth employment among the project objectives and activities (e.g. access to assets, skills, and services for employment opportunities)
Logframe indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Disaggregate Outreach indicator (C.I.1) by sex, youth and (if relevant) indigenous peoples ✓ [New in IFAD12] C.I. 2.2.1 Persons with new jobs/employment opportunities; Disaggregation by sex, youth and (if relevant) indigenous peoples. Ratio of youth to correspond to the share of young people targeted in CI.1.
Human and financial resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Include staff with youth-specific TORs ✓ Allocate funds to deliver youth-related activities

How is Youth assessed at Quality-at-Entry?

This review dimension applies only for projects to be categorized as youth-sensitive, assessing the quality of the project's youth-sensitive interventions (on a scale of 1 (Highly unsatisfactory) to 6 (Highly satisfactory)). To qualify as a youth-sensitive project at design project must meet the criteria above.

Jobs indicator for youth sensitive projects

28. Starting in IFAD12 all youth sensitive projects going forward will need to adopt and report on **CI 2.2.1: Persons with new jobs/employment opportunities**²⁶. The ratio between total outreach and youth outreach should be consistent with the ratio between the total number of new jobs/employment opportunities and the number of new jobs/employment opportunities for young people. For instance, if 30 per cent of the project's overall outreach target is youth, then at least 30 per cent of the target for CI 2.2.1 should also be youth. This data shall be disaggregated by sex, youth and indigenous peoples (when relevant), alongside providing the total.

Indigenous Peoples

29. A project that includes Indigenous Peoples as a priority target group is located in areas home to indigenous peoples and at least 30 per cent of its intended beneficiaries belong to indigenous peoples. It enhances their livelihoods building

²⁶ This indicator substitutes the former RMF11 indicator CI 2.2.1 New Jobs created.

on their cultural heritage and identity as assets, such as by promoting self-determination (Free, Prior and Informed Consent), traditional knowledge and food systems, tenure security, resilience of indigenous peoples' ecosystems, recognition of their role as stewards of natural resources and biodiversity, inclusive income generation and market access alongside women's empowerment.²⁷

30. To count towards the IFAD12 design commitment that "at least 10 projects will target indigenous peoples as a priority group, a project must meet these criteria:

Criteria	Description for projects prioritizing Indigenous Peoples
Situation Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Describe international standards, national policies, strategies and key indigenous peoples' organizations present at national/project level ✓ Describe the main Indigenous Peoples communities their demographic, social, cultural, and political characteristics ✓ Analyse the important livelihood constraints (including land and territories that indigenous peoples have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied and the natural resources they manage or depend upon). Also describe opportunities to recognize indigenous peoples' cultural heritage and identity as assets.
Theory of change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Showcase pathways to Indigenous Peoples socio/economic empowerment that are demonstrably based on consultation(s) with Indigenous Peoples' representatives. These pathways should address the barriers that prevent full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples, as identified by them, and provide targeted initiatives that build on their cultural identity, self-determination, traditional knowledge, traditional food systems, etc.). The approach needs to show how activities will go beyond the project norm in order to engage Indigenous Peoples in an appropriate way.
Logframe indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Disaggregate Outreach indicator (C.I. 1) by sex, youth, and indigenous peoples
Human and financial resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Include staff with indigenous peoples-specific TORs ✓ Allocate funds to deliver targeted indigenous-peoples related activities, including for Free, Prior and Informed Consent, in line with IFAD's How to do note

Disability inclusion

31. A project that includes Persons with Disabilities as a priority target group aims to advance the social, economic, and/or political inclusion of persons with disabilities in rural areas. This is done using a "twin-track approach", meaning that these projects (a) introduce broader disability inclusion mainstreaming measures alongside (b) providing targeted support to empower persons with disabilities²⁸.

32. Project prioritizing persons with disability as a priority group must meet these criteria:

Criteria	Description for projects prioritizing Persons with Disabilities
Situation Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Describe national policies, strategies and actors addressing persons with disabilities ✓ Describe the main groupings among persons with disabilities (e.g. by sex, youth, indigenous peoples, type and severity of impairment) ✓ Analyse the context-based barriers (including attitudes and perceptions, physical, institutional and communication barriers) and opportunities for persons with disabilities
Theory of change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Showcase pathways to socio/economic empowerment for Persons with Disabilities (e.g. agricultural livelihood and disability-inclusive income generation, food security, voice and participation) using a twin-track approach that (a) introduces broader disability inclusion mainstreaming measures while also (b) providing targeted support to empower persons with disabilities
Logframe indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Disaggregate Outreach indicator (C.I. 1) by sex, youth, disability²⁹ and (if relevant) indigenous peoples
Human and financial resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Include staff with disability inclusion-specific TORs ✓ Allocate funds to deliver disability inclusion-related activities.(including accessibility related costs)

²⁷ This is done in line with the IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples and Standard 4 of SECAP 2021

²⁸ UN Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS)

²⁹ To assist in collecting disability disaggregated data, The Washington Group Short Set Questions should be used. [Available here.](#)

IFAD engagement to advance the mainstreaming agenda in 2022

Type of Partner	Description
International Organizations	<p>IFAD signed a MoU with the Global Centre on Adaptation at COP27 to collaborate on climate change adaptation and resilience</p> <p>Engagement in inter-agency coordination mechanisms on gender equality and women's empowerment such as the Feminist Action for Climate Justice Action Coalition for which IFAD is a co-leader, the Rome Based Agencies Gender Network sponsored by member states, the Committee on World Food Security for which IFAD contributed to the development of the voluntary guidelines on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in the context of food security and nutrition, and the UN Commission on the Status of Women with organisation of side events. IFAD also collaborates on two joint initiatives with FAO, WFP and UN Women to advance gender issues in rural programs (the Programme on Gender Transformative Approaches and the Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment).</p> <p>Participation in global nutrition policy dialogues and events, including UN Nutrition's launch of its first strategy and preparation of a guidance for integrating nutrition into United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). It organized nutrition thematic events at the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD 8), Africa Green Revolution Forum (AGRF), and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) COP 27. IFAD joined the I-CAN initiative and partnered with FAO and WFP for a two-year joint initiative on Home-Grown School Feeding.</p> <p>In its efforts to increase advocacy in major policy dialogue platforms, IFAD participated in the 5th global conference on the elimination of child labour in 2022 to raise the importance on the need to ensure decent work and employment opportunities for adults and youth of working age, while preventing the use of child labour.</p> <p>At the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), to showcase insights and solutions provided by indigenous knowledge to many of the global challenges and to highlight the transformative role indigenous food systems can play in rural development and food security.</p> <p>Contribution to the System Wide Action Plan in partnership with UNPFII, and collaboration with UNESCO in the areas of policy development associated to specific global outcomes of the International Decade of Indigenous Languages, such as food systems and gender equality.</p> <p>The International Disability Alliance (IDA) facilitated a consultative process in September 2022 with organization for peoples with disabilities to provide their inputs into IFAD's updated strategy.</p>
International Financial Institutions and Climate Funds	<p>The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) have been entrusted with leading the Food Systems Integrated Program of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). With an estimated budget of \$230 million, supplemented by additional co-financing, the program aims to support countries in transforming their agrifood systems towards sustainability. The program's focus is on delivering global environmental benefits, conserving biodiversity, combatting land degradation, adapting to climate change, and ensuring national food security. As implementing agencies of the GEF, FAO and IFAD will leverage their expertise and partnerships to support countries in defining their national pathways and prioritizing interventions that yield measurable benefits for the environment, climate, and people.</p> <p>The European Investment Bank (EIB) provided a EUR 500 million loan to IFAD to strengthen IFAD's urgent response to assist small-scale farmers to adapt to climate change and cope with the current global food and fuel crisis.</p> <p>In 2022, IFAD mobilised US\$157m in supplementary climate finance from the Global Environment Facility, the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund to be blended with IFAD's PoLG financing.</p>
Governments	<p>During COP27 IFAD was selected by the Government of Egypt to lead the food pillar of the "Nexus of Water, Food and Energy (NWFE)" programme, a programme that moves from a narrow sectoral approach towards promoting linkages between sectors.</p> <p>At COP27, Norway and Germany signed and established their pledges to ASAP+.</p>
Indigenous Peoples Organizations	<p>IFAD launched the 6th cycle of Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF) in 2022, with a focus on responses to climate change and biodiversity loss, and partnered with regional Indigenous Peoples organizations and long-standing partners like IWGIA and Slow Food.</p>

<i>Type of Partner</i>	<i>Description</i>
Youth-focused Organizations and Foundations	<p>The Youth Grassroots Approach (YGA) led to the formation of four Rural Youth Alliances³⁰, engaging over 45 organizations. It contributed to legitimizing rural youth as a serious constituency and informing operational processes at all levels, including investments made by both IFAD and government, as well as regional and global actors³¹. The YGA has attracted significant attention, and the GEF have expressed interest in learning from the approach taken.</p>
Rio Conventions	<p>In the last two sessions of the UNFCCC COP26 and COP27, IFAD organised a pavilion to strengthen global recognition of the fundamental need to build small-scale producers' climate resilience in order to achieve SDGs 1 and 2. IFAD had a strong presence at UNCCD COP15 organizing two side events: one on models to de-risk private funding into rural MSMEs and the other on the Great Green Wall initiative. In collaboration with GEF, IFAD provided inputs and support to the Abidjan Legacy Program - a five-year, \$2.5 billion multi-partner initiative which aims to ensure the environmental sustainability of food value chains to deal with desertification and its consequences. IFAD also participated in the UNCBD COP15 and joined the UN Decade for Ecosystem Restoration, and is actively contributing to the design, through its role as Global Environment Facility agency, of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund.</p> <p>IFAD made substantial contributions to the development of the Guidebook of Just Financing, a prominent publication of the COP27 Presidency. Specifically, IFAD took the lead in drafting Chapter 2, which focuses on establishing an Enabling Environment for Climate Investment. Additionally, IFAD proposed an innovative financing instrument called resilience credit, which is reflected in Chapter 4 of the guidebook. Furthermore, IFAD provided valuable case studies, such as the Inclusive Green Financing Initiative (IGREENFIN), to illustrate its blended financing approach in reaching the most vulnerable populations.</p> <p>IFAD participated in the Koronivia UNFCC negotiations on agriculture and food security presenting its experience during the intersessional workshop on strategies and modalities to scale up implementation.</p>
Private Sector and Foundations	<p>IFAD co-leads the Decent Work and Living Income and Wages coalition with ILO and CARE to promote decent employment opportunities for young people in agriculture, informing IFAD's COSOP's and loan projects.</p> <p>IFAD's agribusiness hubs initiative partnered with Germany's BMZ and Visa Foundation to create job opportunities for rural youth in Africa. Private sector partnerships are established within the hubs for job placements under the wage employment pathway, while agreements with private incubation centers are made to develop specialized skills for young people to respond to the agribusiness sector's goods and services.</p> <p>IFAD partnered with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to implement the Gender Transformative Mechanism in the context of climate adaptation (GTM). The GTM encourages partner governments to invest in gender equality in rural areas, empowering women with information and innovations to adapt to climate change, thus tackling poverty, hunger, and climate vulnerability together in Burkina Faso, India and Ethiopia.</p> <p>IFAD's updated policy includes a provision for an IPFI Steering Committee member to join the Advisory Committee of the Private Sector Financing Programme.</p> <p>In 2023, IFAD co-hosted, alongside the Clinton Global Initiative a Round Table on Regenerative Agriculture and Nature-Based Solutions. The event built partnerships between IFAD, the private sector and NGO's.</p>

³⁰ The four countries where the YGA is currently being piloted are: [Colombia](#), Morocco, Rwanda, and Senegal

³¹ The Rural Youth Alliance in Colombia is involved in the design process of the Programme for Inclusion, Resilience and Peace (IERIS) while in Senegal in the Rural Youth Agripreneur Support Project (Agrijeunes).

Example of knowledge activities in 2022

Type of knowledge output	Thematic Area	Title / Link
Toolbox	Nutrition	Digital Toolbox on Sustainable and resilient indigenous peoples' food systems for nutrition
Report	Crosscutting	ASAP Technical Series: Gender and Climate Change
Report	Climate	Climate Action Report 2021
Learning Note	Climate finance	IFAD Strategy and Knowledge Department Learning Note 1: How should we design for GCF?
Report	Indigenous Peoples	The Free, Prior and Informed Consent Advantage Action for empowerment in Latin America
Report	Crosscutting	Food system interventions with climate change and nutrition co-benefits: A literature review
Guidance tool	ICT4D	Mapping Rural Development: How to use GIS to monitor and evaluate projects (ifad.org)
Guidance tool	Environment	Formulating a Climate Resilience Community Village Plan
Guidance tool	Gender	Guide to formulating gendered social norms indicators in the context of food security and nutrition
Lessons	Agroecology	Agroecology: a holistic path towards sustainable food systems
Guidance tool	Gender	How to do note: Integrating the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) in IFAD operations
Learning note	Environment	Enhancing Engagement of Private Sector and Local Communities on Peatland Management: Innovative Policies and Monitoring System in Indonesia
Report	Climate	Catalogue of Geospatial Tools and Applications for Climate Investments
Guidance tool	Gender	Behavioural sciences for the design and implementation of IFAD gender transformative programmes
Systematic review	Gender	Effectiveness of Life Skills Training Interventions for the Empowerment of Women in Developing Countries: A Systematic Review
Guidance tool	M&E	How to do Note: Designing for and monitoring resilience for vulnerable rural households
Guidance tool	Water harvesting	Water harvesting systems for smallholder producers, tips for selection and design
Guidance tool	Sustainable land management	Supporting Extension Services to Scale Up Sustainable Land Management: The potential of WOCAT's tools and methods
Guidance tool	Irrigation	Development of Irrigation Infrastructure: Technical Note
Guidance tool	Irrigation	Handbook for Scaling Irrigation Systems
Guidance tool	Insurance	Engaging smallholder farmer communities to develop index-based insurance
E-learning	Crosscutting	Online Operations Academy Module: Mainstreaming
E-learning	SECAP	Online Operations Academy Module: SECAP
E-learning	Disability Inclusion	Online Operations Academy module: Disability Inclusion in IFAD's Operations
E-learning	Nutrition	OPAC Module: Nutrition [online soon]
E-learning	Climate finance	OPAC Module: Climate Finance [online soon]
Community Practice	of Biodiversity	Biodiversity CoP and Knowledge Platform
Community Practice	of Gender	Gender network
Community Practice	of Nutrition	https://www.unnutrition.org/
Community Practice	of Nutrition	UN platform on Non Communicable diseases
Community Practice	of NRM, environment	UN Environmental Management Group https://unemg.org/
Community Practice	of Geospatial	GeoGroup