
Informe sobre la eficacia del FIDA en términos de transversalidad (RIME) de 2023

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Para examen

Referencias útiles: FIDA12: Aumentar el impacto y la resiliencia mediante la transversalidad ([IFAD12/2/R.3/Rev.2](#)); Informe de la Consulta sobre la Duodécima Reposición de los Recursos del FIDA ([GC 44/R.6/Rev.1](#)); medida objeto de seguimiento 12 de la FIDA12.

Medida: Se invita al Comité de Evaluación a que examine el informe sobre la eficacia del FIDA en términos de transversalidad de 2023.

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Informe sobre la eficacia del FIDA en términos de transversalidad (RIME) de 2023

I. Introducción

1. **En la Duodécima Reposición de los Recursos del FIDA (FIDA12), el Fondo aumentó su aspiración de abordar las cuestiones relativas al medio ambiente y el cambio climático, el género, la nutrición y la juventud a fin de intensificar su impacto en el desarrollo sostenible de las comunidades rurales.** Por primera vez, el FIDA también estableció metas para su colaboración con los Pueblos Indígenas y las personas con discapacidad, y se comprometió a integrar aspectos relativos a la biodiversidad en sus operaciones. En el anexo I se resumen los avances logrados para alcanzar esas metas.
2. **El presente Informe sobre la eficacia del FIDA en términos de transversalidad (RIME) responde al compromiso asumido en el marco de la FIDA12 de reforzar la presentación de información en torno a los temas transversales a través de un informe anual independiente que complemente el Informe sobre la eficacia del FIDA en términos de desarrollo (RIDE).** Además, de conformidad con uno de los principales compromisos asumidos en la [FIDA9](#), se presenta también el informe anual sobre el Programa de Adaptación para la Agricultura en Pequeña Escala (ASAP) (véase el anexo II).
3. Las ambiciosas estrategias y planes de acción que se han elaborado en materia de [medio ambiente y clima](#), [género](#), [nutrición](#) y [juventud](#) orientan los esfuerzos relativos a los temas transversales en múltiples frentes: los resultados de la cartera en las fases de diseño y ejecución, la colaboración en el ámbito de las políticas, el desarrollo de la capacidad, el establecimiento de asociaciones y la movilización de recursos, y la gestión y difusión de los conocimientos. En el apéndice I se facilita información actualizada sobre dichos planes de acción.
4. Las versiones actualizadas de la [Política de Actuación del FIDA en relación con los Pueblos Indígenas](#) y la [Política del FIDA de Focalización en la Pobreza](#), junto con las nuevas estrategias en materia de [biodiversidad](#) e [inclusión de la discapacidad](#), sientan las bases para intensificar los esfuerzos en las esferas nuevas que se señalan en la FIDA12. Véase información detallada en el apéndice II.
5. **A pesar del difícil contexto mundial y de las numerosas crisis afrontadas durante la FIDA12, en tan solo un año se han logrado importantes avances.** Para finales de 2022, el FIDA había concluido 6 de las 12 medidas objeto de seguimiento relacionadas con los temas transversales. La aplicación de las demás medidas progresa adecuadamente y, habida cuenta de la cartera en trámite, está previsto que concluyan antes de finalizar la FIDA12. Del mismo modo, la calificación de los efectos directos en el desarrollo al término de la ejecución de los proyectos va por buen camino en las esferas de la adaptación al cambio climático, el medio ambiente y la gestión de los recursos naturales y la incorporación de las cuestiones de género. Al igual que ocurría en la FIDA11, siguen observándose ciertas deficiencias en lo que respecta a la ambiciosa meta de que el 60 % de los proyectos finalizados contribuyan de manera sustancial a la igualdad de género.

II. Desafíos mundiales: la importancia de los temas transversales del FIDA

6. **Uno de los objetivos fundamentales del FIDA radica en impulsar el desarrollo y la resiliencia de las comunidades rurales ante los numerosos desafíos y oportunidades que se superponen.** En el [Sexto Informe de Evaluación](#) del Grupo Intergubernamental de Expertos sobre el Cambio Climático (IPCC) se pone de relieve la vulnerabilidad de las poblaciones rurales, en especial

de los pequeños productores, debido al cambio climático. En la mayoría de los países en desarrollo, los hombres gozan de más derechos de propiedad que las mujeres¹. A escala mundial, 3 000 millones de personas no podían permitirse una dieta saludable en 2020 y, desde entonces, los precios de los alimentos han subido un 41 %². La mayoría de la gente joven de todo el mundo vive en países en desarrollo, y el desempleo juvenil es notablemente superior al desempleo entre la población adulta³. En África, cada año, más de 25 millones de jóvenes se incorporan a un mercado laboral en el que escasean las oportunidades de empleo formal⁴. Por su parte, los Pueblos Indígenas, pese a representar apenas el 6 % de la población mundial, suponen casi el 19 % de las personas que viven [en situación de pobreza extrema](#).

7. **Para hacer frente a la superposición de varias crisis se precisa una respuesta integral que reconozca los efectos simultáneos, pero diferentes, que estas crisis tienen en los distintos colectivos específicos que conforman el grupo objetivo del FIDA de los pequeños productores rurales.** A fin de afrontar esos desafíos de manera eficaz, resulta esencial adoptar un enfoque amplio y unificado. Al integrar las distintas iniciativas dentro de un marco común, el FIDA puede abordar eficazmente las cuestiones de interés y, al mismo tiempo, mantenerse fiel a su mandato y sus objetivos en materia de políticas. De este modo, se garantiza que nadie se quede atrás en las iniciativas del Fondo para hacer frente a esos desafíos, y se fomenta la creación de soluciones duraderas que promuevan la resiliencia, la inclusividad y el desarrollo sostenible para todos.
8. **Las consideraciones relativas a los temas transversales constituyen una parte integral de la planificación en el ciclo de los proyectos del FIDA, y se priorizan en función de un análisis de la situación de cada país.** Se han elaborado o mejorado una serie de instrumentos para integrar los temas transversales. Algunos ejemplos son, a saber, los [Procedimientos del FIDA para la Evaluación Social, Ambiental y Climática \(PESAC\)](#), las [directrices](#) y un [conjunto de herramientas](#) sobre focalización, un [marco integrado en relación con los temas transversales](#), un [marco de adaptación](#) y guías prácticas sobre la [incorporación de la nutrición](#), el [consentimiento libre, previo e informado](#), el [Sistema de Aprendizaje de Acción de Género \(GALS\)](#) y la [juventud](#).

III. Transversalidad en las operaciones del FIDA

A. Transversalidad en el diseño de los proyectos

9. **Pese a estar todavía en una de las etapas iniciales del ciclo, los datos preliminares indican que se han logrado importantes avances para alcanzar la mayor parte de las metas relativas a la fase de diseño** (gráfico 1). Las previsiones realizadas en junio de 2023 confirman que, para el final de la FIDA12, se habrán alcanzado todas las metas vinculadas al diseño. Véase el apéndice II para más información sobre las definiciones de los principales términos, los indicadores y los criterios de validación.

¹ [FAO \(2023\)](#)

² Informe [El estado de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición en el mundo 2022](#).

³ [FAO \(2019\)](#)

⁴ [BAfD \(2018\)](#)

Gráfico 1

Resumen de la situación de las metas de la FIDA12 relacionadas con los temas transversales en la fase de diseño*

Metas de la FIDA12 relativas a la fase de diseño		Situación
	El 40 % del programa de préstamos y donaciones es financiación para el clima [aumento con respecto a la meta del 25 % fijada en la FIDA11]	30 % ^a
	El 90 % de los proyectos desarrolla las capacidades de adaptación [nueva en la FIDA12]	69 %
	El 35 % de los nuevos diseños se validan como de carácter transformador en materia de género [aumento con respecto a la meta del 25 % fijada en la FIDA11]	53 %
	El 60 % de los nuevos diseños se validan como proyectos que tienen en cuenta la nutrición [se mantiene con respecto a la FIDA11]	60 %
	El 60 % de los nuevos diseños se validan como proyectos que tienen en cuenta a los jóvenes [se mantiene con respecto a la FIDA11]	67 %
	En 10 nuevos diseños se da prioridad a los Pueblos Indígenas [nueva en la FIDA12]	3^b
	En 5 nuevos diseños se da prioridad a las personas con discapacidad [nueva en la FIDA12]	5

Fuente: Tablero de la División de Políticas y Resultados Operacionales (OPR) a 31 de diciembre de 2022.

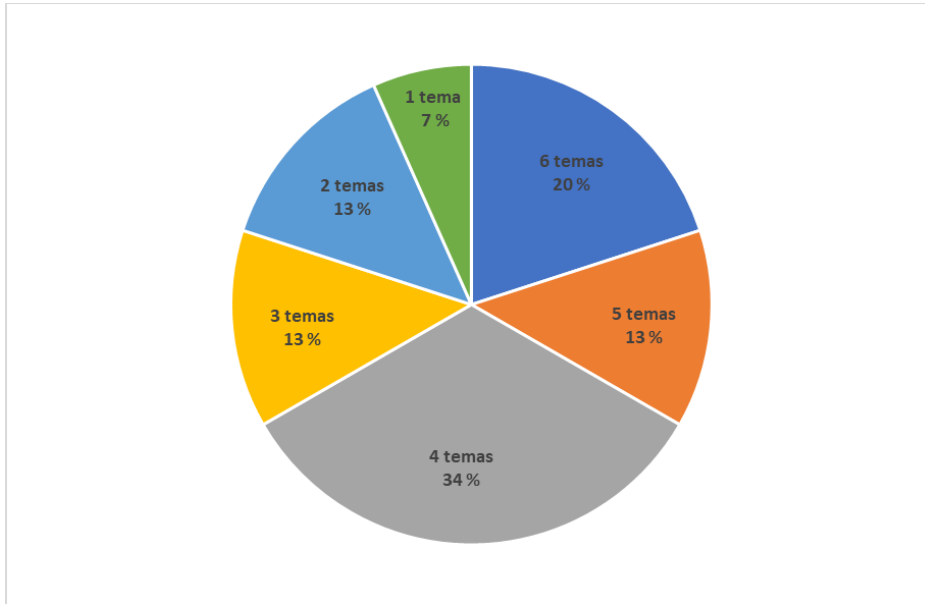
* En el RIME se analizan los proyectos y las solicitudes de financiación adicional que se aprobaron en 2022, independientemente del ciclo de financiación o del tipo de proyecto. En consecuencia, al examinar los logros respecto de las metas se abarcan los proyectos de tipo Z (aquellos diseñados y supervisados por el FIDA, pero que no reciben financiación del Fondo) y los proyectos rediseñados que utilizan fondos cancelados o reasignados de otros ciclos de reposición. No obstante, es posible que en el RIDE se analicen diferentes subgrupos de esas muestras y, por lo tanto, la información no sea directamente comparable.

^a A pesar del lento comienzo observado en 2022, y de los escasos programas vinculados a la financiación para el clima, las primeras aprobaciones y verificaciones realizadas en 2023 muestran un marcado repunte de la financiación para el clima. Las previsiones preliminares que se llevaron a cabo en junio de 2023 indican que el FIDA ha llegado al 36 %.

^b La cartera en curso abarca 7 proyectos en los que se da prioridad a los Pueblos Indígenas y, en consecuencia, para el final de la FIDA12 debería alcanzarse la meta, fijada en 10 proyectos.

10. **Durante el diseño de los proyectos se organizan constantemente iniciativas de sensibilización en toda la organización y se ha aumentado el apoyo técnico prestado** con miras a promover la inclusión de los temas transversales. Ese apoyo resulta especialmente importante si los clientes albergan dudas sobre la concesión de préstamos o si los temas transversales no se contemplan en la jurisdicción del Gobierno asociado.
11. **En la mayoría de los nuevos proyectos que se diseñaron en 2022 se abordaron, al menos, dos temas** (gráfico 2). Gráfico 1 En el gráfico 3 se muestra su distribución geográfica. Un ejemplo de proyecto nuevo que aborda varios temas es el [Programa de Agricultura Participativa y Transformación Climática](#), que se ejecuta en Etiopía y está cofinanciado por la Fundación Bill y Melinda Gates, la Comisión Europea y el Fondo Verde para el Clima. Este proyecto tiene por objeto empoderar a 150 000 hogares vulnerables del medio rural para que logren mejoras sostenibles en el ámbito de los ingresos, la seguridad alimentaria, la nutrición y la resiliencia al clima.

Gráfico 2
Número de temas abordados en los nuevos proyectos que se aprobaron en 2022^a



^a Temas evaluados: i) financiación para el clima; ii) capacidad de adaptación; iii) carácter transformador en materia de género; iv) consideración de cuestiones relativas a la nutrición; v) consideración de cuestiones relativas a la juventud; vi) priorización de los Pueblos Indígenas, y vii) priorización de las personas con discapacidad.

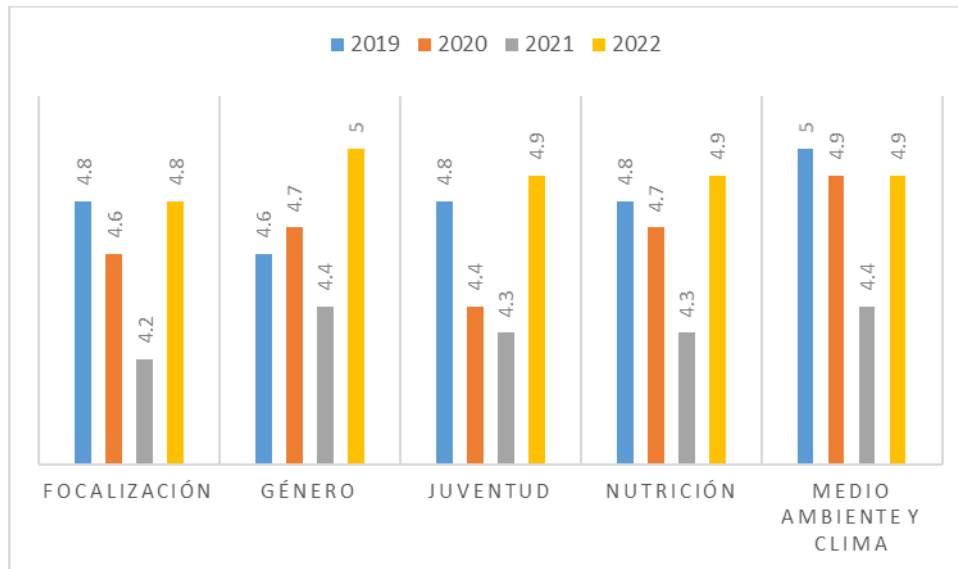
Gráfico 1
Distribución geográfica de los temas transversales abordados en los nuevos proyectos que se diseñaron en 2022



12. **Según la evaluación independiente de la calidad en las etapas iniciales⁵, la calidad media del diseño de los proyectos ha mejorado en materia de transversalidad en todo el conjunto de proyectos evaluados en 2022 (gráfico 4).**

⁵ Las calificaciones asignadas por el Grupo de Garantía de Calidad (QAG) se basan en la versión mejorada de la Matriz de Efectividad en el Desarrollo del FIDA (DEM+).

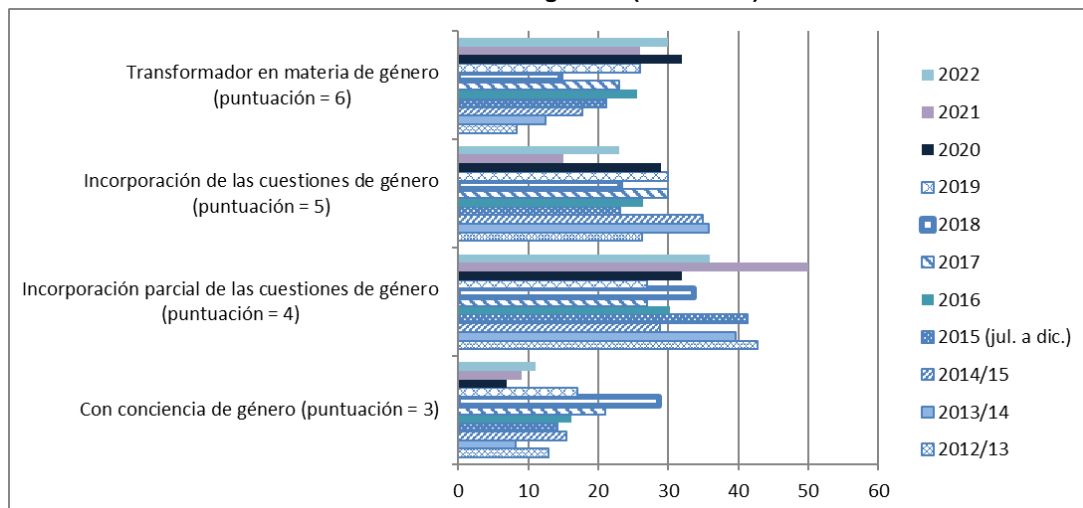
Gráfico 4
Calificaciones medias asignadas a la calidad de los proyectos en las etapas iniciales en materia de transversalidad (2019-2022)



Fuente: Base de datos del Grupo de Garantía de Calidad (QAG).

13. **De conformidad con el Plan de Acción sobre Género, a través del cual se aplica la [Política del FIDA sobre Igualdad de Género y Empoderamiento de la Mujer](#), el Fondo no solo hace un seguimiento de la cantidad de proyectos que incorporan las cuestiones de género o que presentan un carácter transformador en materia de género en la fase de diseño, sino que también evalúa la "sensibilidad a las cuestiones de género" de los proyectos que incluyen objetivos específicos sobre género y que disponen de asignaciones presupuestarias definidas. Al examinar los nuevos proyectos que se diseñaron en 2022 se observa que el 89 % de los préstamos totales concedidos recibieron una calificación de moderadamente satisfactorio y superior (4 o más) (gráfico 5), similar a la obtenida el año anterior. La proporción de los préstamos que se calificaron como muy satisfactorios aumentó al 30 %, frente al 26 % registrado en el período anterior. La sensibilidad a las cuestiones de género se mide en función de una escala de seis puntos (que se define en el apéndice III).**

Gráfico 5
Análisis de la sensibilidad a las cuestiones de género (2012-2022)







14. **Desde 2012, el FIDA ha facilitado información teniendo en cuenta el Plan de Acción para Todo el Sistema de las Naciones Unidas sobre la Igualdad de Género y el Empoderamiento de las Mujeres (ONU-SWAP), un marco de rendición de cuentas y seguimiento del desempeño que se diseñó con el objetivo de cuantificar, supervisar e impulsar los avances hacia la plena aplicación de un conjunto común de normas para alcanzar la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres en el sistema de las Naciones Unidas. A lo largo de los años, el desempeño del FIDA ha mejorado, y se han reconocido los sólidos resultados que ha ido logrando. En 2022, el Fondo alcanzó o superó 14 de los 16 indicadores relativos a la presentación de información⁶.**

B. Transversalidad en la ejecución o finalización de los proyectos

15. **La calificación de los efectos directos en el desarrollo al término de la ejecución de los proyectos avanza por buen camino en lo que respecta a la obtención de calificaciones de moderadamente satisfactorio o superior (4 o más) en las esferas de la adaptación al cambio climático, el medio ambiente y la gestión de los recursos naturales y la igualdad de género. No obstante, siguen observándose ciertas carencias en lo que respecta a la meta más ambiciosa de lograr una calificación de satisfactorio o superior (5 o más) en el tema de la igualdad de género, sobre todo si se tiene en cuenta que algunos de los proyectos finalizados en la FIDA12 se diseñaron en la FIDA9, cuando aún no se disponía de algunas de las herramientas recientes para diseñar intervenciones eficaces en materia de género.**

Gráfico 2

Situación del desempeño en materia de transversalidad al término de la ejecución de los proyectos*

Metas de la FIDA12 al término de la ejecución	Media móvil para 2020/22	2022
 El 90 % obtiene una calificación de moderadamente satisfactorio o superior (4) en lo que respecta a la gestión de los recursos naturales y el medio ambiente [se mantiene con respecto a la FIDA11]	93 %	84 %
 El 90 % obtiene una calificación de moderadamente satisfactorio o superior (4) en lo que respecta a la adaptación al cambio climático [aumento con respecto a la meta del 85 % fijada en la FIDA11]	92 %	84 %
 El 90 % obtiene una calificación de moderadamente satisfactorio o superior (4) en lo que respecta a la igualdad de género [se mantiene con respecto a la FIDA11]	89 %	79 %
 El 60 % obtiene una calificación de satisfactorio o superior (4) en lo que respecta a la igualdad de género [se mantiene con respecto a la FIDA11]	42 %	26 %

Fuente: Calificaciones de los informes finales de los proyectos que figuran en el Sistema de Gestión de los Resultados Operacionales (ORMS).

* El desempeño al término de la ejecución de los proyectos se evaluó tanto para un promedio móvil de tres años de los proyectos concluidos entre 2020 y 2022 (conjunto de 76 proyectos) como para los proyectos concluidos en 2022 (conjunto de 14 proyectos).

⁶ En la FIDA10 y la FIDA11 se incluyeron compromisos para alcanzar todos los indicadores del ONU-SWAP. El informe de 2022 relativo al [ONU-SWAP](#) se publicará próximamente.

16. **A fin de suplir las carencias detectadas y alcanzar la ambiciosa meta de que el 60 % de los proyectos reciban una calificación de 5 o superior al término de su ejecución en lo que respecta a las cuestiones de género, el FIDA está aumentando el apoyo prestado a los equipos de los proyectos.** Entre otras cosas, está complementando las capacidades del personal mediante la contratación de consultores externos a través de una nueva lista de expertos para sistematizar el apoyo técnico brindado en las misiones de supervisión y apoyo a la ejecución. Asimismo, a los fines de garantizar la consecución de las metas, se da prioridad a los proyectos cuya terminación está prevista en los próximos 18 meses. Además, se aprovechará la financiación adicional para aumentar la asistencia técnica y mejorar la evaluación de las actividades en materia de género, y se emplearán métodos cuantitativos y cualitativos para reunir datos empíricos a ese respecto. Las iniciativas como el Programa conjunto sobre enfoques de género transformadores para lograr la seguridad alimentaria, la mejora de la nutrición y la agricultura sostenible, el Programa conjunto para acelerar los progresos hacia el empoderamiento económico de la mujer rural y el Mecanismo para la Transformación en materia de Género financiarán los conocimientos técnicos especializados y las nuevas herramientas necesarias para determinar las normas sociales y los cambios transformadores en materia de género. En 2023 estas medidas servirán para prestar un apoyo específico a los proyectos en curso, con miras a mejorar el desempeño en materia de género.
17. **En la actualidad, 128 proyectos presentan información relacionada con los indicadores básicos del FIDA en lo que respecta a los temas transversales pertinentes** (cuadro 1) Hace poco se introdujeron una serie de indicadores adicionales, pero aún no se dispone de datos suficientes para aportar información al respecto⁷.

Cuadro 1
Indicadores básicos del FIDA en materia de transversalidad

<i>Indicador básico</i>	<i>Meta para el período de la FIDA 12 (meta trienal)</i>	<i>Situación en 2022^a</i>
2.2.10 Número de hectáreas de tierras gestionadas teniendo en cuenta la resiliencia al clima (en millones)	1,9	1,92
2.2.11 Número de grupos que reciben apoyo para gestionar de manera sostenible los recursos naturales y los riesgos relacionados con el clima	11 500	10 380
2.2.12 Número de hogares que declaran haber adoptado prácticas y tecnologías sostenibles desde el punto de vista ambiental y resilientes al clima	350 000	237 700
2.2.13 Número de toneladas de emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero (en dióxido de carbono equivalente (CO ₂ e)) evitadas o secuestradas (millones de toneladas de CO ₂ e en un período de 20 años)	95	20,2
2.2.14 Número de personas/hogares que recibieron apoyo específico para mejorar su estado nutricional (en millones)	6	2,07
2.2.15 Porcentaje de mujeres con una diversidad alimentaria mínima	14 %	27 % ^b

^a El conjunto de mejoras conseguidas en los indicadores de los proyectos que se encontraban en vías de ejecución en 2022 supone un logro considerable. El FIDA define como proyectos “en vías de ejecución” aquellos que en 2022 llevaban ejecutándose, al menos, 12 meses; los proyectos que terminaban de 2022 en adelante (cuya fecha de terminación era posterior al 31 de diciembre de 2021), y los proyectos cuyo estado en el Sistema de Proyectos de Inversión y Donaciones (GRIPS) se califica como disponible para desembolso, en fase de entrada en vigor, en fase de cierre financiero o proyecto terminado. Según esta definición, quedan excluidos los proyectos cancelados o suspendidos. No obstante, existe una excepción a esta norma: el indicador 2.2.13 refleja el conjunto de proyectos para los que se aprobó realizar un análisis de las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero en 2022 específicamente, ya que dicho análisis se lleva a cabo durante la fase de diseño.

^b Los resultados se basan en seis proyectos en los que se han llevado a cabo encuestas sobre los indicadores de los efectos directos.

⁷ Por ejemplo, el número de “beneficiarios con nuevos empleos/ oportunidades de empleo”.

18. **Según un análisis de los 115 proyectos en curso que tienen en cuenta la nutrición (incluidos algunos proyectos diseñados antes de la FIDA11), 69 de ellos obtuvieron una calificación de moderadamente satisfactorio o superior (4 o más).** Ha mejorado la capacidad del personal de los proyectos para utilizar los parámetros relativos a la nutrición, así como para diseñar estrategias conexas para los proyectos y planes de comunicación dirigidos a inducir un cambio social y de comportamiento.
19. **La cartera de proyectos del FIDA que tienen en cuenta a la juventud ha beneficiado a 650 000 jóvenes⁸ de un total de 5,5 millones de beneficiarios en la FIDA11.** En el marco de la cartera, está previsto crear unos 225 000 empleos. Se hace un seguimiento constante de los avances, y las encuestas intermedias sobre los efectos directos determinarán los efectos directos reales en materia de empleo. Las inversiones en los activos productivos, las competencias y los bienes y servicios sirven para impulsar los proyectos del FIDA que tienen en cuenta a los jóvenes. Algunos de los mecanismos de apoyo técnico que se aplican con mayor asiduidad en los proyectos de la FIDA11 en la esfera del empleo juvenil son las iniciativas de capacitación o formación sobre actividades generadoras de ingresos, los cursos de alfabetización financiera, el empoderamiento de la juventud y la creación de un entorno propicio, lo que abarca la provisión de herramientas para la puesta en marcha y la facilitación del acceso a los mercados, a otros activos (como equipos e insumos) y a la tierra. Los exámenes de los proyectos sugieren que la adopción de un enfoque amplio, que integre diversos mecanismos de apoyo técnico, es fundamental para lograr los resultados deseados.
20. **Aunque en la FIDA12 se han establecido, por primera vez, metas específicas para dar prioridad a los Pueblos Indígenas, el Fondo lleva muchos años comprometido con el respaldo a su desarrollo autónomo.** Por ejemplo, una [evaluación del impacto](#) del Segundo Proyecto de Ordenación de los Recursos Agrícolas en las Tierras Altas de la Cordillera en Filipinas, reveló importantes efectos directos positivos, como un aumento del 32 % en los ingresos brutos, un incremento del 33 % en los activos productivos y una subida del 13 % en la probabilidad de vender los productos en los mercados.
21. **El FIDA también está avanzando en lo que respecta a la atención que presta a las personas con discapacidad.** En el examen de la cartera que se llevó a cabo en 2022, se constató que en el 21 % de los proyectos en curso que cuentan con el respaldo del Fondo (esto es, 44 de un total de 211) se había incluido de manera inequívoca a las personas con discapacidad como grupo objetivo en los informes sobre el diseño de los proyectos.

IV. Defensa de los intereses, asociaciones y cooperación

22. **El FIDA es un férreo defensor del empoderamiento de los pequeños productores de todo el mundo. Asimismo, da respuesta a la resiliencia, la desigualdad y la inseguridad alimentaria a través de la participación en foros de políticas y la promoción de asociaciones estratégicas,** reconociendo la importancia de colaborar y operar a una escala apropiada para lograr efectos directos sostenibles que generen un impacto.

⁸ Esta cifra comprende a los jóvenes que se beneficiaron de los servicios respaldados o promovidos por los 73 proyectos que se aprobaron durante la FIDA11 y tenían en cuenta a los jóvenes. No obstante, algunos proyectos de la FIDA11 se encuentran en las primeras fases de ejecución, por lo que los datos que se presentan en el sistema están incompletos. En consecuencia, el número real de jóvenes beneficiados podría ser notablemente superior.

23. El FIDA colabora con la Fundación Bill y Melinda Gates en el marco del Mecanismo para la Transformación en materia de Género en el contexto de la adaptación al clima. Este mecanismo promueve la igualdad de género en las zonas rurales y empodera a las mujeres aportando información y elementos innovadores que favorecen la adaptación al cambio climático. Esta iniciativa conjunta lucha contra la pobreza, el hambre y la vulnerabilidad climática en Burkina Faso, la India y Etiopía.
24. Durante la 27.^a Conferencia de las Partes en la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático (CP 27), el Gobierno de Egipto anunció que el FIDA dirigiría el pilar dedicado a la alimentación y la agricultura en el marco del innovador y ambicioso Programa sobre el Vínculo entre el Agua, la Alimentación y la Energía. También en la CP 27, el Banco Europeo de Inversiones acordó conceder un préstamo al FIDA por valor de EUR 500 millones con el objetivo de reforzar la labor urgente desplegada por el Fondo en beneficio de los pequeños productores a fin de favorecer la adaptación al cambio climático y dar respuesta a las crisis alimentaria y de combustibles que imperan actualmente en todo el mundo.
25. El FIDA codirige la [Coalición de Acción para el Empleo Decente y los Ingresos y Salarios Vitales](#) junto con la Organización Internacional del Trabajo y la Cooperativa de Asistencia y Auxilio a Cualquier Parte del Mundo (CARE) con objeto de promover las oportunidades laborales para los jóvenes en el sector agrícola.
26. Véase el apéndice IV para conocer otros ejemplos de asociaciones de gran impacto para llevar adelante el programa de transversalidad.

V. Innovaciones

27. **La urgencia de los desafíos mundiales exige adoptar enfoques innovadores para alcanzar el programa del FIDA relativo a los temas transversales.** El mantenimiento del *statu quo* no será suficiente para los pequeños productores que afrontan crisis complejas. Las innovaciones trascienden las fronteras y permiten que el FIDA se adapte, aproveche las tecnologías emergentes y desbloquee nuevas oportunidades.
28. **En el marco del ASAP, se dio prioridad a una serie de innovaciones como los cultivos resistentes a la sequía y la tecnología móvil en el ámbito de la información meteorológica y referente a los mercados** (véanse una serie de ejemplos en el gráfico 7).

Gráfico 3
Ejemplos de innovaciones en los proyectos del ASAP



29. Un [análisis contable de los gases de efecto invernadero](#) vinculados a la cartera de inversiones del FIDA en el sector de la agricultura, la silvicultura y otros usos de la tierra, financiado por el ASAP en colaboración con la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO), tuvo en cuenta el

posible impacto de los proyectos del Fondo en los cambios en las reservas de carbono y las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero. Según el análisis de una muestra representativa, la cartera de inversiones del FIDA es un sumidero neto de carbono, ya que la cantidad de carbono absorbido y la reducción de las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero superan las emisiones totales.

30. Gracias a la herramienta para la creación de mapas sobre adaptación, biodiversidad y carbono (ABC-Map) desarrollada por la FAO, el FIDA aprobó su **primer indicador a nivel geoespacial y ecosistémico**, esto es, el nuevo [indicador básico sobre biodiversidad](#), con el objetivo de facilitar el seguimiento del impacto de los proyectos en la biodiversidad.
31. En el marco del [Programa conjunto sobre enfoques de género transformadores para lograr la seguridad alimentaria, la mejora de la nutrición y la agricultura sostenible](#), se pusieron en marcha dos nuevas [metodologías de carácter transformador en materia de género](#), a saber, el **sistema de aprendizaje financiero activo** para aumentar la sostenibilidad, en Malawi, y **Cerrando Brecha**, en el Ecuador. El sistema de aprendizaje financiero activo es un nuevo enfoque que incorpora el acceso a los recursos financieros, y el control sobre ellos, en la metodología del GALS. A fin de facilitar la medición de los cambios en las normas sociales, se preparó una [guía](#) para formular indicadores de normas sociales relacionadas con el género en el contexto de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición.
32. Gracias a una donación relativa a los [parámetros que tienen en cuenta la nutrición](#), que recibió financiación del FIDA y fue implantada por la Universidad McGill, se desarrollaron **aplicaciones móviles para recopilar datos en materia de nutrición**. A través de la aplicación Diet DQ Tracker, el proyecto ha terminado de recopilar datos en Etiopía y Zambia, también en las zonas más aisladas, con el objetivo de aumentar la eficacia en el futuro.
33. Los **centros agroempresariales integrados para jóvenes** empoderan a la juventud emprendedora y en búsqueda de empleo al brindarles una plataforma de ventanilla única para la creación de puestos de trabajo, la mejora de las competencias y la aceleración empresarial. Este modelo se ha adoptado en varios países, como Burundi, el Chad, las Comoras, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique y Nigeria, y los resultados se antojan prometedores. En la actualidad, el FIDA trabaja activamente en la elaboración de una guía práctica para respaldar los proyectos en curso que se centran en promover el empleo juvenil.
34. Las organizaciones regionales de Pueblos Indígenas han diseñado indicadores específicos para **evaluar el bienestar de los Pueblos Indígenas y su desarrollo autónomo** que, entre otras cosas, se centran en los conocimientos tradicionales, la participación en la democracia, la seguridad alimentaria y la libre determinación.
35. A título experimental, el FIDA contrató a **expertos Indígenas para diseñar los proyectos relacionados con la financiación para el clima** en las zonas habitadas por Pueblos Indígenas a través de la [financiación suplementaria facilitada por el Organismo Sueco de Desarrollo Internacional](#). De ese modo, se brindó un apoyo específico para el cumplimiento de las políticas y salvaguardias del FIDA.

VI. Perspectiva futura

36. **De cara al futuro, la estrategia del FIDA pasa por ampliar los enfoques que han obtenido resultados positivos y adoptar medidas para cumplir los compromisos asumidos en la FIDA12 en materia de transversalidad, ajustándose a las limitaciones presupuestarias existentes y con apoyo de los fondos suplementarios.** Entre otras cosas, esto entraña la implantación de cuatro esferas de actividad principales en los distintos temas transversales.

37. **Armonización de la cartera de proyectos, las metas temáticas y los conocimientos especializados.** Los exámenes trimestrales de la cartera, con la ayuda de las herramientas de OmniData⁹, permitirán detectar de manera oportuna qué proyectos precisan de más apoyo técnico para alcanzar las metas relativas a los temas transversales. Esto facilita el despliegue estratégico y la priorización del presupuesto y los conocimientos especializados, y ayuda a los equipos del FIDA y a los interlocutores gubernamentales a integrar los temas transversales en el diseño y la ejecución de los proyectos, sobre todo en las esferas que registran un desempeño insuficiente. El descenso previsto en las tasas de vacantes y la nueva lista de consultores permitirán que el Fondo recurra cada vez más a una reserva mayor de especialistas para que brinden la asistencia necesaria. A fin de mejorar la capacidad en lo que respecta a la [integración de los temas transversales](#), la financiación para el clima, la nutrición, los [PESAC](#) y la [inclusión de la discapacidad](#), se pondrán en marcha nuevos módulos de aprendizaje electrónico dirigidos al personal y a las unidades de gestión de los proyectos.
38. **La ampliación de escala de la labor estratégica con los asociados** resulta esencial para dar respuesta al amplio abanico de problemas afrontados y para impulsar la innovación. El FIDA colaborará con el Banco Mundial para mejorar las mediciones y orientaciones en materia de empleo juvenil. Asimismo, las iniciativas como el Programa conjunto sobre enfoques de género transformadores para lograr la seguridad alimentaria, la mejora de la nutrición y la agricultura sostenible, el Programa conjunto para acelerar los progresos hacia el empoderamiento económico de la mujer rural y el Mecanismo para la Transformación en materia de Género se utilizarán para financiar los conocimientos técnicos especializados y las herramientas que se emplean para evaluar los cambios transformadores en materia de género y las normas sociales. Las donaciones financiadas por el FIDA respaldan activamente la ejecución de la Estrategia para la Inclusión de la Discapacidad y el modelo de centros agroempresariales para jóvenes en Nigeria y Rwanda. Además, la colaboración con los demás organismos con sede en Roma, los centros de investigación y los asociados para el desarrollo ha reforzado de manera sustancial el apoyo brindado a la esfera de la nutrición. El programa Nutrir a las Personas y al Planeta mediante la Agricultura Inclusiva y Sostenible del Organismo Noruego de Cooperación para el Desarrollo ha respaldado la ejecución de numerosos proyectos en diferentes países. A través de estas asociaciones, entre muchas otras, el FIDA está preparado para impulsar un cambio transformador y alcanzar sus objetivos de manera colaborativa y efectiva.
39. **Aprendizaje.** Se facilitará un aprendizaje constante a través de las evaluaciones del impacto, las evaluaciones institucionales, las herramientas de orientación, las actividades de capacitación y las comunidades de práctica. Estas medidas permitirán introducir los ajustes necesarios, así como el desarrollo de la capacidad del personal del FIDA y de los asociados en la ejecución. Los productos obtenidos en 2022 seguirán contribuyendo a los objetivos de aprendizaje (apéndice V).
40. **Mejora de la medición de los progresos.** Los exámenes periódicos y el perfeccionamiento de los enfoques empleados para medir los progresos realizados garantizarán un seguimiento preciso de los avances en la aplicación de las metas y su consecución. Estas medidas abarcan los indicadores de seguimiento relativos al empleo juvenil, la mejora de la nutrición, la biodiversidad y los cambios transformadores en materia de género. Este tipo de evaluaciones facilitarán un análisis dinámico del impacto del FIDA.

⁹ Diseñado como parte del programa de automatización que se ejecuta en el marco del Plan para el personal, los procesos y la tecnología.

Resumen de los compromisos asumidos en el marco de la FIDA12 relativos a los temas transversales¹⁰

<i>Medida objeto de seguimiento</i>	<i>Fecha fijada para la finalización de la medida</i>	<i>Situación de la medida</i>	<i>Descripción de la situación de la medida</i>
1. Aumentar la meta relacionada con la financiación para el clima al 40 % del programa de préstamos y donaciones de la FIDA12	4T 2024	En curso	Actualmente, el porcentaje de financiación para el clima que se incluye en el programa de préstamos y donaciones del FIDA aprobado para la FIDA12 se sitúa en el 30 %.
2. Presentar a la Junta Ejecutiva una estrategia sobre biodiversidad	4T 2021	Finalizada	La Estrategia de Biodiversidad del FIDA (2022–2025) se presentó en el 134.º período de sesiones de la Junta Ejecutiva.
3. Diseñar iniciativas de agrobiodiversidad dirigidas a mejorar la ordenación y el restablecimiento de los ecosistemas hídricos y terrestres.	4T 2022	En curso (retrasada)	Nota: Se está preparando una guía práctica para los equipos de los proyectos sobre la mejora de la agrobiodiversidad a través de la agroecología. Las iniciativas que se desplieguen en el marco de la FIDA12 se centrarán en utilizar dicha guía práctica, así como otras medidas incluidas en la Estrategia de Biodiversidad del FIDA, para aumentar el apoyo a la agrobiodiversidad.
4. Velar por que el 60 % de los proyectos de inversión nuevos den prioridad expresamente a los jóvenes y el empleo juvenil	4T 2024	En curso	En diciembre de 2022, el 67 % de los proyectos aprobados en la FIDA12 tenían en cuenta a los jóvenes. El FIDA seguirá supervisando esta medida objeto de seguimiento a fin de asegurar que se alcance la meta una vez hayan concluido las aprobaciones en el marco de la FIDA12.
5. Velar por que el 60 % de los nuevos proyectos de inversión tengan en cuenta la nutrición en la etapa de diseño	4T 2024	En curso	En la actualidad, el 60 % de los proyectos aprobados en la FIDA12 tienen en cuenta la nutrición. El FIDA seguirá supervisando esta medida objeto de seguimiento a fin de asegurar que se alcance la meta una vez hayan concluido las aprobaciones en el marco de la FIDA12.
6. Presentar una versión actualizada de la política relativa a la labor del FIDA con los Pueblos Indígenas para aprobación de la Junta Ejecutiva	2T 2022	Finalizada	La versión actualizada de la Política de Actuación del FIDA en relación con los Pueblos Indígenas se presentó en el 137.º período de sesiones de la Junta Ejecutiva.
7. Velar por que al menos 10 proyectos nuevos tengan como grupo objetivo prioritario a los Pueblos Indígenas	4T 2024	En curso	Hasta la fecha, se han aprobado tres proyectos que incluyen a los Pueblos Indígenas como grupo objetivo prioritario.
8. Llevar a cabo la reposición del Fondo de Apoyo a los Pueblos Indígenas, en particular mediante la movilización de recursos adicionales concedidos por otros asociados	4T 2022	En curso	Actualmente, la cartera de donaciones abarca una propuesta para movilizar USD 2,5 millones de recursos en forma de donaciones ordinarias con miras a complementar la contribución del Organismo Sueco de Desarrollo Internacional al Fondo de Apoyo a los Pueblos Indígenas.
9. Presentar a la Junta Ejecutiva una estrategia relativa a la inclusión de las personas con discapacidad	2T 2022	Finalizada	La nueva Estrategia del FIDA para la Inclusión de la Discapacidad (2022-2027) se presentó en el 137.º período de sesiones de la Junta Ejecutiva.
10. Velar por que al menos cinco proyectos nuevos tengan como grupo objetivo prioritario a las personas con discapacidad	4T 2024	Finalizado	Hasta la fecha, se han aprobado cinco proyectos que incluyen a las personas con discapacidad como grupo objetivo prioritario.
11. Revisar la política de focalización del FIDA para que refleje mejor las prioridades en materia de incorporación de temas transversales e inclusión social (Pueblos Indígenas, personas con discapacidad)	4T 2022	Finalizada	La nueva Estrategia del FIDA para la Política del FIDA de Focalización en la Pobreza (2023) se presentó en el 138.º período de sesiones de la Junta Ejecutiva.

¹⁰ Datos relativos al diseño basados en el tablero de la División de Políticas y Resultados Operacionales (OPR).

<i>Medida objeto de seguimiento</i>	<i>Fecha fijada para la finalización de la medida</i>	<i>Situación de la medida</i>	<i>Descripción de la situación de la medida</i>
12. Reforzar la información que se presenta sobre los temas transversales y los compromisos conexos mediante un informe anual independiente que complemente al RIDE	3T 2023	Según lo previsto	A partir de 2023, el Informe sobre la eficacia del FIDA en términos de transversalidad (RIME) se presentará anualmente a la Junta Ejecutiva para complementar el Informe sobre la eficacia del FIDA en términos de desarrollo (RIDE).

Informe sobre los progresos realizados del Programa de Adaptación para la Agricultura en Pequeña Escala

1. En consonancia con las garantías en materia de presentación de información incluidas en el acuerdo de fideicomiso, este informe sobre los progresos realizados del programa brinda información exhaustiva y actualizada sobre las distintas fases del Programa de Adaptación para la Agricultura en Pequeña Escala (ASAP) del FIDA.
2. El FIDA puso en marcha la [primera fase del ASAP](#) (ASAP1) en 2012, en la que se movilizaron un total de USD 316 millones con el objetivo de mejorar la resiliencia al clima de unos 6,7 millones de pequeños agricultores¹¹. En 2017 se puso en marcha la segunda fase del ASAP (ASAP2), que se centró en la provisión de asistencia técnica relacionada con el clima, el desarrollo de la capacidad, la gestión de los conocimientos y la movilización de recursos, y cuyo objetivo general consistía en incorporar de manera sistemática las cuestiones relacionadas con el clima en la cartera del FIDA.
3. La [ampliación del Programa de Adaptación para la Agricultura en Pequeña Escala \(ASAP+\)](#), puesta en marcha en 2020, se basa en el ASAP1 y el ASAP2 y tiene el objetivo de movilizar un total de USD 500 millones. Aspira a ser el mayor fondo dedicado al aumento de la resiliencia al clima de los pequeños productores agrícolas, así como a ayudar a los asociados a alcanzar sus objetivos nacionales en materia de adaptación al cambio climático y mitigación de sus efectos¹². En la actualidad, el ASAP+ presta apoyo a una cartera de nueve proyectos de inversión que se ejecutan en varias regiones.

I. Estado general del programa y resultados

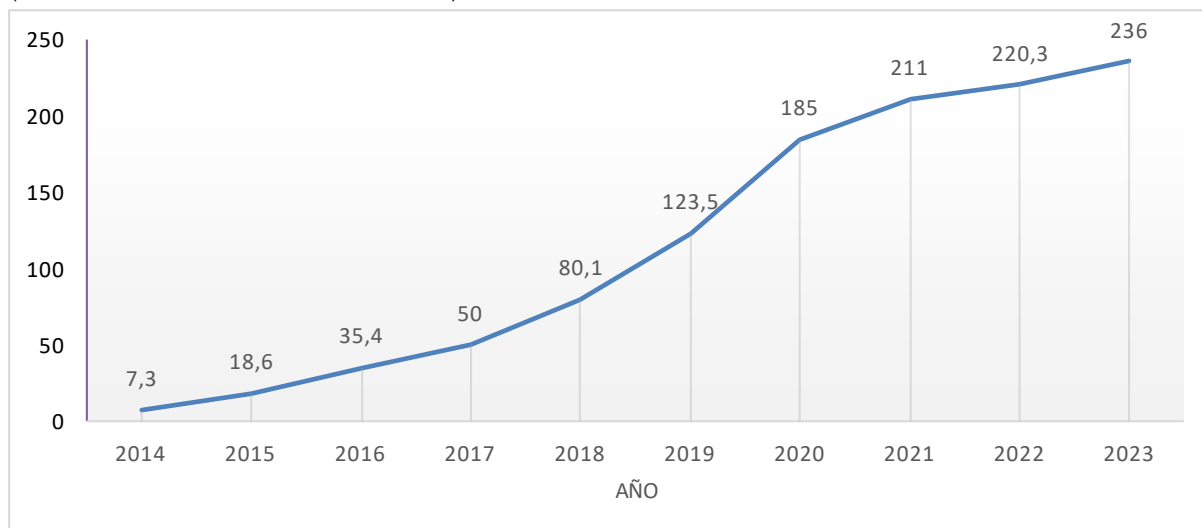
A. Estado y resultados del ASAP1

4. El ASAP1 ha financiado 44 proyectos en 41 países (con 2 proyectos en Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria y el Sudán). Está previsto que la cartera del ASAP1 concluya en 2025. Hasta la fecha, se han cerrado y terminado 19 proyectos, y otros 24 se encuentran en vías de ejecución. Todos los proyectos han llegado a la fase del examen de mitad de período. A lo largo de 2022, concluyeron seis proyectos.
5. El Reino Unido —a saber, el principal donante del ASAP1— publicó un examen final del programa sobre el ASAP1 en 2023. El programa obtuvo la calificación de "A". En el informe se ponen de relieve una serie de resultados sustanciales que se han logrado en lo que respecta a la adopción de prácticas agrícolas climáticamente inteligentes, la promoción de una mayor resiliencia al clima y la mejora de los medios de vida de los pequeños agricultores que residen en los países objetivo. Asimismo, en el examen final del programa se señala que el ASAP cuenta con muchas de las características deseables de la financiación para la adaptación (se basa en donaciones y se diseña y ejecuta de manera conjunta con los Gobiernos) y que ha resultado eficaz a la hora de aprovechar la financiación adicional y desarrollar el potencial para ampliar de escala las innovaciones. Además, se destaca la necesidad de reforzar la manera de medir el impacto en la resiliencia, así como de mejorar la sostenibilidad de los efectos directos de los proyectos. De cara al futuro, una de las principales prioridades será garantizar que el ASAP+ saque el máximo partido a los buenos resultados y las enseñanzas extraídas del ASAP.
6. A pesar del complicado contexto operacional imperante en muchos países a raíz de la lenta recuperación tras la COVID-19 y los efectos de la guerra en Ucrania, el desembolso con cargo al ASAP1 (gráfico 1) ha sido notable. Hasta la fecha se ha desembolsado el 74,6 %.

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/spanish/IFAD12-3-R-2-Add-3.pdf?attach=1>

Gráfico 1

Desembolsos acumulados con cargo al ASAP (en abril de 2023)
(en millones de dólares de los Estados Unidos)

7. En el cuadro 1 figuran los resultados respecto de las metas del ASAP1 en lo referente a los productos y los efectos directos en la cartera. Todas las metas se han alcanzado, al menos, en un 75 %, y muchos indicadores registran un nivel de consecución superior al 120 %.
8. Habida cuenta del enfoque intersectorial que se aplica en el ASAP en materia de igualdad de género y empoderamiento de la mujer, en 2022 se llevó a cabo un estudio sobre [género y cambio climático](#) en el seno de la cartera vinculada al ASAP. De dicho examen se extrajeron las siguientes conclusiones principales:
 - i) el ASAP va por buen camino para alcanzar las metas en materia de género;
 - ii) todos los proyectos comprenden dimensiones de género y benefician a las mujeres a través de medidas que tienen por objeto alcanzar los resultados deseados del ASAP;
 - iii) se podría reforzar el vínculo entre las cuestiones de género y la adaptación al cambio climático en toda la cartera de proyectos del ASAP, así como aumentar la coherencia entre ambas esferas, y
 - iv) si bien es posible que los compromisos contraídos en materia de género en el marco del ASAP hayan permitido, por lo general, una mejor focalización e inclusión de las mujeres, aún puede hacerse más por llegar a las mujeres jóvenes y a las mujeres Indígenas, así como para involucrar a los hombres en ese proceso.

Cuadro 1

Objetivos y resultados agregados del programa con respecto al marco lógico del ASAP1

Jerarquía de los resultados del ASAP	Resultados del ASAP al nivel global de la cartera	Indicadores de resultados de la cartera	Programados en la fase de diseño ¹³	Resultados del RIDE de 2022	Resultados actuales	Porcentaje alcanzado
Objetivo	Aumento de la resiliencia de los pequeños productores pobres frente al cambio climático	1 Número de miembros de hogares de pequeños productores pobres cuya resiliencia al cambio climático ha aumentado	6 727 159	6 480 351	6 822 593	101 %
Finalidad	Ampliación de escala de los enfoques de adaptación con múltiples beneficiarios a favor de los pequeños productores pobres	2 Coeficiente de apalancamiento de las donaciones con cargo al ASAP con respecto a la financiación ajena al ASAP	1:07,5	1:07,9	1:07,9	105 %
		3 Número de toneladas de emisiones de gases invernadero (CO ₂) evitadas o secuestradas	80 millones de toneladas (Mt) en 20 años (objetivo de 2012)	50 Mt en 20 años	50 Mt en 20 años ¹⁴	n. a.
Efecto directo 1	Mejora de la gestión de la tierra e incorporación de prácticas y tecnologías agrícolas resilientes al clima que tienen en cuenta las cuestiones de género	4 Número de hectáreas (ha) de tierra gestionadas empleando prácticas resilientes al cambio climático	1 865 170 ha	1 205 077 ha	1 401 738 ha	75 %
Efecto directo 2	Aumento de la disponibilidad de agua y de su uso eficiente para la producción y el procesamiento agrícolas de las pequeñas explotaciones	5 Número de hogares e instalaciones de producción y procesamiento que se han beneficiado de un aumento de la disponibilidad de agua	4 443 instalaciones	4 263 instalaciones	4 323 instalaciones	97 %
			288 903 hogares	308 416 hogares	351 283 hogares	122 %
Efecto directo 3	Aumento de la capacidad humana para gestionar los riesgos climáticos a corto y largo plazo y reducir las pérdidas ocasionadas por los desastres meteorológicos	6 Número de personas (incluidas las mujeres) y grupos comunitarios que participan en la gestión de los riesgos climáticos, el medio ambiente y la gestión de los recursos naturales o las actividades de reducción del riesgo de desastres	1 926 889 personas	1 926 652 personas	1 955 221 personas	101 %
			25 374 grupos	19 429 grupos	19 654 grupos	77 %
Efecto directo 4	Infraestructura rural adaptada para ser resiliente al cambio climático	7 Valor en dólares de los Estados Unidos de la infraestructura rural, nueva o ya existente, adaptada para ser resiliente al cambio climático	USD 131 755 730	USD 96 618 000	USD 129 687 000	98 %
			493 kilómetros (km)	526 km	476 km	97 %

¹³ Actualmente se prevé alcanzar estos resultados para diciembre de 2025, pero la fecha puede cambiar en función de cómo evolucione el estado de los proyectos del ASAP.

¹⁴ En una evaluación de los beneficios colaterales en materia de mitigación derivados de los resultados que había obtenido la cartera del ASAP1 hasta la fecha —compuesta por 14 análisis realizados a través de la herramienta de balance de carbono ex ante de los proyectos del ASAP en curso o finalizados (lo que representa, aproximadamente, el 30 % de la cartera del ASAP en 2022)— se constató un potencial de 15 Mt de dióxido de carbono equivalente (CO₂e) en un plazo de 20 años. Esta muestra se ha extrapolado para arrojar una estimación de 50 Mt en 20 años. Esta disminución con respecto a la información presentada en el RIDE de 2021 obedece a los cambios introducidos en la cartera de proyectos del ASAP en 2022 (tras las reestructuraciones, supresiones y reasignaciones llevadas a cabo), junto con las modificaciones realizadas en el análisis de algunos proyectos entre los exámenes de mitad de período y al término de la ejecución (la precisión de las previsiones de CO₂e aumenta a medida que avanzan los proyectos).

Jerarquía de los resultados del ASAP	Resultados del ASAP al nivel global de la cartera	Indicadores de resultados de la cartera	Programados en la fase de diseño¹³	Resultados del RIDE de 2022	Resultados actuales	Porcentaje alcanzado
Efecto directo 5	Conocimientos documentados y difundidos en materia de agricultura en pequeña escala climáticamente inteligente	8 Número de diálogos a nivel nacional e internacional celebrados en torno a cuestiones climáticas en los que han participado activamente los proyectos respaldados por el ASAP o los asociados de los proyectos	36	33	34	94 %

B. Estado y cartera de proyectos del ASAP+

9. El ASAP+ ha recibido un total de USD 62,7 millones, así como monto adicional de USD 29,5 millones en concepto de contribuciones por cobrar, lo que asciende a un total de USD 92,2 millones, frente a la meta global de USD 500 millones. Como se observa en el cuadro 2, la cartera de proyectos del ASAP+ se caracteriza por un marcado énfasis en las inversiones que abordan el nexo entre la fragilidad, los conflictos y el clima en países como Etiopía, Somalia y el Yemen y zonas como el Sahel. Una de las piedras angulares del ASAP+ sigue consistiendo en aprender de las mejores prácticas del ASAP y ampliarlas de escala, sobre todo a través de la iniciativa CompensACTION, que está poniendo a prueba a título experimental un conjunto de mecanismos para remunerar de manera equitativa a los pequeños agricultores por los servicios ecosistémicos¹⁵.

Cuadro 2
Cartera de proyectos en curso del ASAP+

Lugar de ejecución y nombre del proyecto	Presentación del proyecto	Situación
Burkina Faso Proyecto de Fortalecimiento de la Resiliencia de los Pequeños Productores al Cambio Climático	Este programa tiene por objeto aumentar la resiliencia de los pequeños productores al cambio climático a través de inversiones en prácticas de adaptación, tecnologías autóctonas y soluciones basadas en la naturaleza ya probadas. Se centra en mejorar el acceso al agua para la agricultura y en promover la diversificación de los cultivos y los ingresos. Asimismo, el programa refuerza la aplicación de modelos agrícolas sostenibles e integrados que el Gobierno pone a prueba a título experimental. Financiación del ASAP+: USD 7 millones	Diseño
Niger Programa de Desarrollo de la Agricultura Familiar en la Región de Diffa (ProDAF-Diffa)	Sus objetivos son reducir de manera sostenible la pobreza, garantizar la seguridad alimentaria, nutricional e hídrica y reforzar la capacidad adaptativa de los hogares rurales. Se aprovecharán las inversiones en curso en el Programa de Desarrollo de la Agricultura Familiar en la Región de Diffa y se ampliará su escala para aumentar la resiliencia de los hogares vulnerables a través de prácticas y tecnologías de adaptación al clima, el uso de mejores prácticas agronómicas y la mejora de la gestión de los recursos hídricos. Asimismo, habrá una colaboración con otras intervenciones financiadas por el Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial (FMAM), el Fondo Verde para el Clima y el ASAP en el Niger. Financiación del ASAP+: USD 7 millones	Los desembolsos comenzarán en 2023.
Somalia Proyecto de Agricultura Adaptativa y Rehabilitación de Pastizales (A2R2)	El proyecto tiene por objeto aumentar la resiliencia al clima de los hogares pobres de las zonas rurales de Somalia a través de la gestión sostenible de los recursos naturales. Además, trata de mejorar la gestión de los recursos hídricos y los pastizales y fomentar la agricultura ecológica y los medios de vida resistentes al clima, además de rehabilitar los bosques y hábitats y mejorar los sistemas de gobernanza e información relativos a la degradación de la tierra y la biodiversidad. Un mecanismo piloto de microfinanciación se centrará en los grupos vulnerables, en especial las mujeres y la gente joven, para llevar a cabo actividades generadoras de ingresos que sean resilientes al clima. La financiación del ASAP+ se complementará con recursos del Fondo para los Países Menos Adelantados (FPMA) del FMAM y del Programa Mundial de Agricultura y Seguridad Alimentaria. Financiación del ASAP+: USD 7 millones	Diseño
Yemen Proyecto de Fomento de los Medios de Vida Rurales (RLDP)	El proyecto tiene por objeto aumentar la resiliencia y la adaptación al cambio climático y reducir la pobreza y la vulnerabilidad. Se centra en las mujeres y la gente joven que residen en zonas vulnerables, y aspira a beneficiar a 175 000 personas. El objetivo radica en mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional, incrementar la producción agrícola sostenible y aumentar la resiliencia a través de la planificación comunitaria, la infraestructura resiliente al clima y la agricultura climáticamente inteligente. El proyecto cuenta con la aprobación de la Junta Ejecutiva y recibe cofinanciación del Mecanismo de Estímulo para la Población Rural Pobre, la Agencia Suiza para el Desarrollo y la Cooperación y el FPMA del FMAM. Financiación del ASAP+: USD 7 millones	Diseño

¹⁵ CompensACTION es una iniciativa que puso en marcha Alemania en el marco de su Presidencia del G7. En la nota de orientación sobre políticas relativa a CompensACTION (que puede consultarse en: <http://bit.ly/CompensACTION>) se ofrece una descripción general de la iniciativa.

Lugar de ejecución y nombre del proyecto	Presentación del proyecto	Situación
Etiopía Programa de Agricultura Participativa y Transformación Climática (PACT)	El programa tiene por finalidad lograr un crecimiento de los ingresos agrícolas que sea inclusivo y resiliente al clima, así como favorecer dietas más saludables en los hogares rurales. Además, respalda la agricultura climáticamente inteligente, el desarrollo de los recursos hídricos, la gestión de las cuencas hidrográficas y el fomento de la productividad agrícola. Los fondos del ASAP+ financiarán mejoras en la infraestructura y los ecosistemas, así como la diversificación de los medios de vida comunitarios. El programa recibe también fondos de la iniciativa CompensACTION, que complementan las actividades existentes en tres de las regiones abarcadas. Financiación del ASAP+: USD 11,4 millones.	Los desembolsos comenzarán en 2023.
Malawi Programa de Fomento del Riego en las Zonas Rurales (PRIDE)	El programa tiene por objeto empoderar a los pequeños agricultores y aumentar su productividad a fin de satisfacer las demandas nutricionales y suministrar productos a los mercados apropiados. El programa se centra en desarrollar sistemas resilientes para la gestión de la tierra y los recursos hídricos, transferir conocimientos a los pequeños agricultores y garantizar los enlaces con los mercados idóneos. Los recursos del ASAP+ sufragarán la construcción de sistemas de riego, el aumento de la productividad en las zonas de secano y la reversión de la degradación de la tierra. Además, gracias a la financiación suplementaria aportada por el FMAM, el programa beneficiará a, al menos, 20 000 personas más. Financiación del ASAP+: USD 7 millones	Los desembolsos comenzarán en 2023.
Lesotho Proyecto de Regeneración de los Espacios Naturales y los Medios de Vida (ROLL)	La iniciativa experimental CompensACTION se integrará en el marco del proyecto en curso. Este proyecto incluye un mecanismo de creación de coalición para la regeneración—diseñado para apoyar la puesta en marcha de iniciativas locales a cargo de múltiples interesados— y un fondo de oportunidades para la regeneración, que puede invertir en actividades propuestas por las coaliciones que benefician a los servicios ecosistémicos relacionados con el agua. La iniciativa experimental CompensACTION refuerza el sistema de pago por servicios ecosistémicos del fondo de oportunidades para la regeneración a fin de incluir la eficiencia hídrica, el secuestro de carbono y la financiación innovadora del carbono. Financiación del ASAP+: USD 4,4 millones	Diseño
Brasil Proyecto de Gestión Sostenible de la Amazonia (PAGES)	El proyecto beneficiará a 20 000 explotaciones agrícolas familiares asociadas a organizaciones rurales, incluidas comunidades indígenas y tradicionales, mujeres y jóvenes de tres regiones del estado de Maranhão. Su objetivo radica en reducir la pobreza rural y, al mismo tiempo, frenar la deforestación y la degradación ambiental en la región amazónica de Maranhão, aumentar la resiliencia de 64 000 personas y reducir aproximadamente 6 Mt de CO ₂ e. Financiación del ASAP+: USD 17,1 millones	En ejecución
Brasil Iniciativa de promoción de pagos por servicios ambientales en pro de cadenas de suministro que no contribuyen a la deforestación	El Brasil utilizará los fondos de la iniciativa CompensACTION para poner a prueba proyectos que reconozcan el potencial de los pagos por servicios ambientales a la hora de incentivar la conservación de los bosques. El FIDA propone crear un fondo piloto de pagos por servicios ambientales con miras a promover la conservación de los bosques por parte de las comunidades marginadas a través de cadenas de valor que no contribuyan a la deforestación. El objetivo radica en evaluar el potencial de dichos sistemas de pagos para favorecer la diversificación de los medios de vida, aumentar las fuentes de ingresos que no contribuyan a la deforestación a través de la elaboración de productos forestales no madereros y mejoren el acceso a los mercados conexos. Financiación del ASAP+: USD 4,4 millones	Diseño

10. **El ASAP+ comenzó los desembolsos en 2022.** Habida cuenta de que una proporción importante de las contribuciones al ASAP+ se consiguieron a finales de 2021, hasta comienzos de 2022 no comenzó a desarrollarse la cartera de proyectos del programa. En consecuencia, tan solo un proyecto (el Proyecto de Gestión Sostenible de la Amazonia en el Brasil) comenzó a ejecutarse y acarrió un primer desembolso en 2022. Está previsto que la frecuencia de los desembolsos aumente en 2023/2024, a medida que se vayan ejecutando los proyectos que figuran en el cuadro 2, que actualmente se encuentran en fase de diseño o en la fase previa a la ejecución.
11. En el cuadro 3 figuran las metas de los resultados agregados de los nueve proyectos descritos en el cuadro 2. Las metas de los resultados agregados de los proyectos seguirán aumentando a medida que se movilicen y programen como inversiones contribuciones adicionales para el ASAP+.

Cuadro 3

Metas de los resultados de los proyectos con respecto a los indicadores del Marco de Gestión de los Resultados del ASAP+*

<i>Jerarquía de los resultados del ASAP+</i>	<i>Resultados del ASAP+ al nivel global de la cartera</i>	<i>Indicadores de resultados de la cartera</i>		<i>Programados en la fase de diseño</i>
Objetivo	Miembros de hogares de pequeños agricultores pobres a los que se ha ayudado a hacer frente a los efectos del cambio climático (alcance)	1	Número de miembros de hogares de pequeños productores pobres cuya resiliencia al cambio climático ha aumentado	172 093 hogares de pequeños productores pobres 839 757 personas
Efecto directo 1	Esfera del efecto directo 1. Aumento de la resiliencia de los hogares vulnerables a los efectos del cambio climático en su seguridad alimentaria y nutrición, prestando especial atención a las mujeres del medio rural, la gente joven, los Pueblos Indígenas y las personas con discapacidad.	2	Número de personas u hogares que declaran haber adoptado prácticas y tecnologías sostenibles desde el punto de vista ambiental y resilientes al cambio climático (indicador básico 3.2.2.)	19 786 hogares de pequeños productores pobres 107 181 personas
		3	Número de personas/hogares que señalan una reducción significativa del tiempo que dedican a obtener agua o combustible [indicador básico 3.2.3]	8 313 hogares de pequeños productores pobres 47 235 personas
		4	Número de personas/hogares que reciben apoyo para aumentar la diversidad de las especies y variedades empleadas en la producción agrícola.	508 hogares de pequeños productores pobres 3 000 personas
Subefecto directo 1.2	Mejora de la capacidad humana para gestionar los riesgos climáticos	5	Número de grupos que reciben apoyo para gestionar de manera sostenible los recursos naturales y los riesgos relacionados con el clima [indicador básico 3.1.1]	11 724 grupos
		6	Número de personas/hogares a quienes se prestan servicios de información sobre el clima	-
Subefecto directo 1.3	Ampliación de escala de la gestión resiliente al clima de los recursos naturales y la tierra	7	Número de hectáreas de tierra gestionadas teniendo en cuenta la resiliencia al cambio climático [indicador básico 3.1.4/ASAP4]	513 244 hectáreas
Subefecto directo 1.4	Infraestructura y servicios resistentes al clima	8	Número de personas/hogares que se han beneficiado de un aumento de la disponibilidad de agua o de la eficiencia hídrica para la producción [ASAP 5b , modificado]	2 763 hogares de pequeños productores pobres 10 720 personas
		9	Valor en USD de la infraestructura rural, nueva o ya existente, adaptada para ser resiliente al clima [ASAP 7a]	USD 26 millones
		10	Kilómetros de carreteras, nuevas o ya existentes, adaptadas para ser resilientes al clima [ASAP 7b]	10 kilómetros
Subefecto directo 1.5	Fortalecimiento de los marcos de políticas relativos a la agricultura en pequeña escala resiliente al clima	11	Número de leyes, estrategias, políticas o reglamentos, nuevos o ya existentes, sobre cambio climático y los sectores agrícolas presentados ante los encargados de la formulación de políticas para su aprobación, ratificación o modificación	5

<i>Jerarquía de los resultados del ASAP+</i>	<i>Resultados del ASAP+ al nivel global de la cartera</i>	<i>Indicadores de resultados de la cartera</i>		<i>Programados en la fase de diseño</i>
Efecto directo 2	Emisiones reducidas gracias a intervenciones favorables para todas las partes que entrañan beneficios importantes en materia de desarrollo, en especial para los grupos marginados y con inseguridad alimentaria	12	Toneladas de emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero (CO ₂ e) evitadas o captadas [indicador básico 3.2.1]	1 842 433
		13	Número de personas que acceden a tecnologías que favorecen el secuestro de carbono o reducen las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero [indicador básico 3.1.3]	3 540 personas
Subefecto directo 2.1	Aumento de las oportunidades de desarrollo de bajas emisiones	14	Número de personas en empleos verdes nuevos o existentes	-

* La información presentada incluye tanto datos de proyectos cuya fase de diseño ya ha concluido y que, en consecuencia, pueden considerarse definitivos salvo por los ajustes que se introduzcan en las metas durante la ejecución (Programa de Fomento del Riego en las Zonas Rurales, Programa de Agricultura Participativa y Transformación Climática y Proyecto de Gestión Sostenible de la Amazonia), como de otros proyectos que se encuentran en fase de diseño y que, por consiguiente, deben considerarse como preliminares.

C. Situación del Fondo Fiduciario del ASAP

12. En el cuadro 4 se presenta la situación financiera del Fondo Fiduciario del ASAP a finales de 2022.

Cuadro 4

Situación financiera del Fondo Fiduciario del ASAP

	<i>Estado Miembro</i>	<i>Moneda nacional (en miles)</i>	<i>Año de la recepción</i>	<i>Contribuciones recibidas (en miles de USD)**</i>	<i>Estimación de las cuentas por cobrar recibidas (en miles de USD)**</i>	<i>Total de contribuciones recibidas + estimación de cuentas por cobrar (en miles de USD)**</i>
Contribuciones complementarias	Bélgica	EUR 6 000	2012	7 855	0	7 855
ASAP1	Canadá	CAD 19 849	2012	19 879	0	19 879
	Finlandia	EUR 5 000	2014	6 833	0	6 833
	Países Bajos (Reino de los)	EUR 40 000	2012	48 581	0	48 581
	Noruega	NOK 63 000	2013/2014/2015	9 240	0	9 240
	Suecia	SEK 30 000	2013	4 471	0	4 471
	Suiza	CHF 10 000	2013	10 949	0	10 949
	Reino Unido	GBP 147 523	2012/2013/2014	202 837	0	202 837
	Subtotal			310 645		310 645
Fondos suplementarios						
ASAP1	Departamento de Asuntos Exteriores de Flandes	EUR 2 000	2014	2 380	0	2 380
	República de Corea	USD 3 000	2015	3 000	0	3 000
	Subtotal			5 380		5 380
	Total ASAP1			316 025		316 025
ASAP2	Noruega	NOK 80 000	2016	9 550	0	9 550
	Suecia	SEK 50 000	2016	5 904	0	5 904
	Francia	EUR 600	2019/2021	660	0	660
	Total ASAP2			16 114		16 114
Adscripción de personal	Francia	USD 1 140		1 140		
ASAP+	Fondo de Qatar para el Desarrollo	USD 500	2020	500	0	500
	Austria	EUR 2 000	2020	2 437	0	2 437
	Irlanda	EUR 4 000	2021	4 702	0	4 702
	Suecia	SEK 100 000	2021	11 018	0	11 018
	Alemania	EUR 32 000	2021/2022	19 084	15 900	34 984
	Dinamarca	DKK 190 000	2021/2023	15 079	13 571	28 650
	Noruega	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 result 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 IFAD's 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 per cent of new COSOPs and CSNs are gender mainstreamed Design target: 90 per cent of projects are rated > = 4 at Quality-at-entry Design target: 25 per cent of projects in IFAD 11 and 35 per cent of IFAD 12 are validated as gender transformative. Increase proportion of loans and grants with gender-specific objectives, supported by clear budget allocations*¹⁶ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100 per cent of COSOPs are gender mainstreamed - 100% projects rated moderately satisfactory or better (4+) at entry; average rating in 2022 is 5 - In Gender-transformative projects in IFAD 11: 35 per cent - Gender-transformative projects in IFAD 12: 53 per cent - As a portion of the PoLG we are tracking indicators of the gender policy. - 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>Overall Assessment on Action Area 1: 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Increase in IFAD inputs on gender issues in international forums and publications * Number of corporate events focused on gender**¹⁷ Inclusion of references to GEWE in key IFAD policy documents and knowledge products* Increased focus on gender issues in policy dialogue and scaling up* Increase in joint gender-related initiatives with other development agencies* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - In total, we noted six events that were organized by IFAD, focusing on our gender-related work in 2022. - 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,

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><input type="checkbox"/> Percentage of women reporting improved quality of their diets</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Number of training tools developed or revised, including IFAD Operations Academy**</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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"> Increase in scores on the annual review of IFAD's performance on GEWE* Amount of additional funds supporting implementation of the GAP 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 replenishment¹⁹)
<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. This is 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 loss. 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 ORMsto 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>		

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

Action area 3: Policy influence, engagement and partnerships		
Outcome	Indicators	Status as of December 2022
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.	<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		
Outcome	Indicators	Status as of December 2022
Improved generation, packaging, dissemination and use of evidence on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food systems.	<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 stocktake 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,

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

		<p>one case study and 3 videos developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination strategy was developed for all KM products produced- website, webinars, partners networks such as UN Nutrition.
<p>Overall Assessment on Action Area 4: On-course</p> <p>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</p> <p>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
<p>COSOPs, CSNs and loan- and grant-funded operations are focused on rural youth</p>	<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 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 with in 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.
<p>Overall Assessment on Action Area 2:</p> <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 IFAD's 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
<p>Overall Assessment on Action Area 4:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 program through the development of a child labour risk assessment tool.</p> <p>As part of the effort to strengthen 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.</p>		

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

[🔗](#) 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: (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 stocktake 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 documents 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 stocktake 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 envisage 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 mis-targeted/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 Adaptation 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 ✓ Show case 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 collect, 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 collect, 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:

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Description for Nutrition-Sensitive</i>
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 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 C.I.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:

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Description for projects prioritizing Indigenous Peoples</i>
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:

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Description for projects prioritizing Persons with Disabilities</i>
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, combating 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>

Type of Partner	Description
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