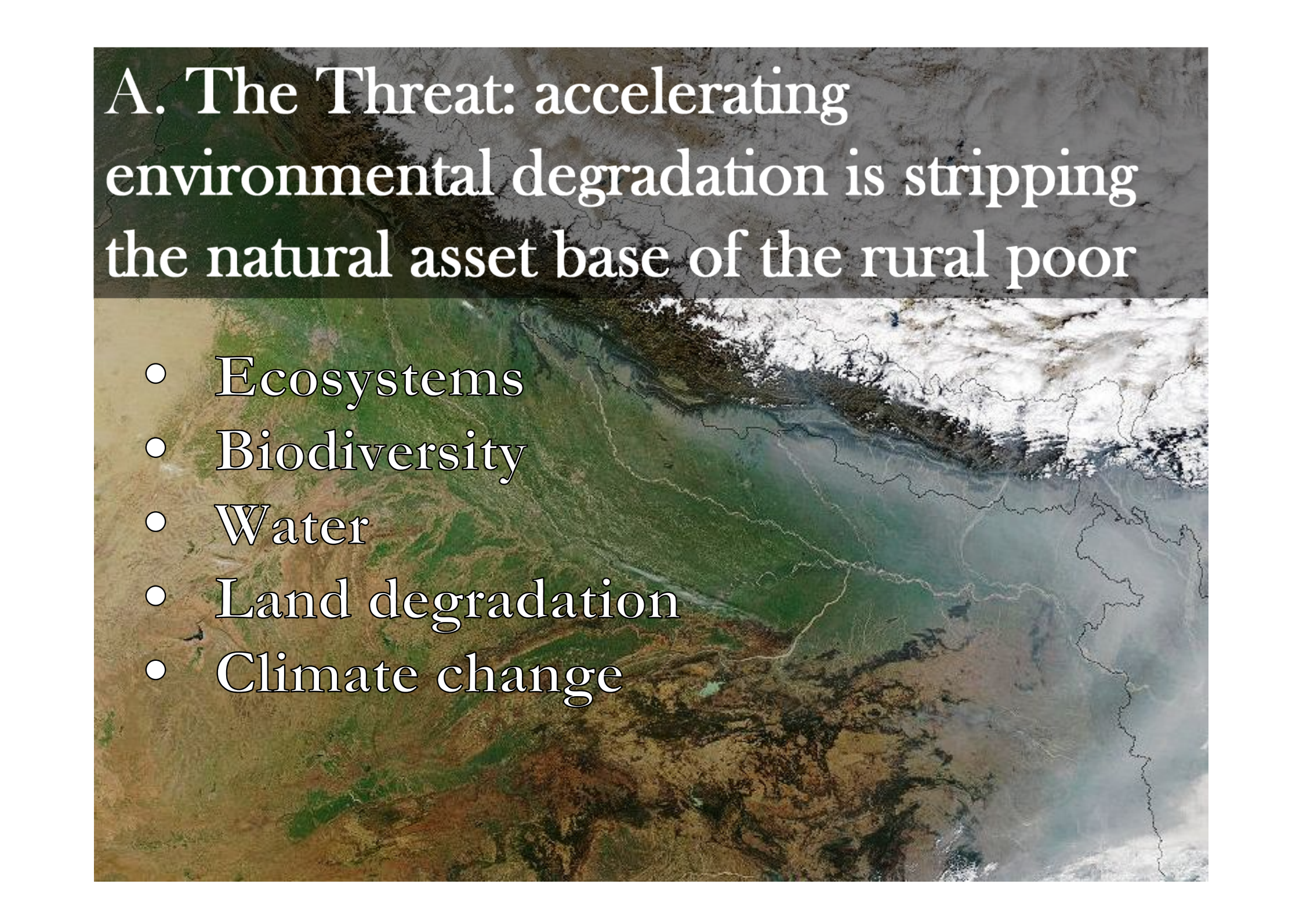




9th Replenishment  
Progress Update:  
IFAD's Work on Climate Change and Natural Resource  
Management

# Summary

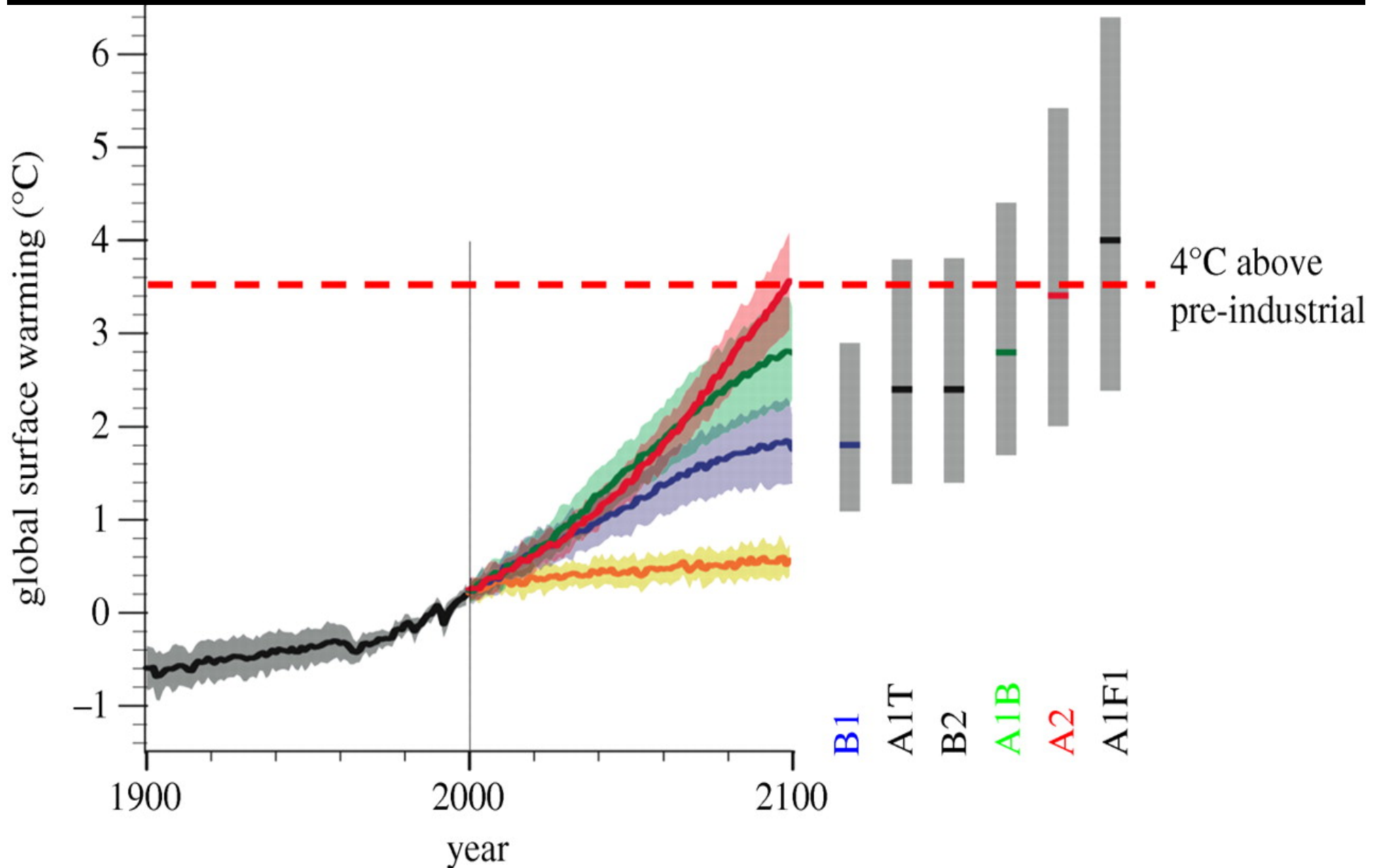
- The Threat
- The Opportunity
- What We're Doing

An aerial photograph of a river valley. The top portion of the image is obscured by a dark, semi-transparent rectangular overlay containing white text. Below the overlay, a wide river flows through a valley. The left bank is covered in dense green forest, while the right bank shows a mix of green fields and brown, eroded soil. The river itself is a light, milky color, suggesting sediment. The background shows more of the valley and distant hills under a clear sky.

# A. The Threat: accelerating environmental degradation is stripping the natural asset base of the rural poor

- Ecosystems
- Biodiversity
- Water
- Land degradation
- Climate change

Past changes in global mean temperature (black curve), and projected future changes (IPCC)





## B. The Opportunity

“The goal of the agricultural sector is no longer simply to maximize productivity, but to optimize it across a far more complex landscape of production, rural development, environmental and social justice outcomes”

Professor Jules Pretty, university of Essex, UK

# 5 Ways for IFAD to Respond

1. Scaled up investments in **sustainable agricultural intensification**
2. A greater focus on **risk and resilience**
3. Promote **value chains** that drive green growth
4. Support **better governance and policies** on natural assets
5. **Knowledge-intensive and community-led** responses





C. What we're doing: scaling-up through systematic integration

# IFAD 8 ENRM Commitments

IFAD will\*:

- Consistently promote sustainable natural resource management and increased resilience by poor rural people
- Present new operational safeguard procedures with respect to environmental impact to the Executive Board for review in April 2009
- Review IFAD's engagement in natural resources and the environment in the Annual Report on Results and Impact of IFAD Operations evaluated in 2008, to be presented to the Executive Board in December 2009
- Develop an environment and natural resources policy
- Explore the potential role of biofuels to offer rural communities local energy sources and alternative income-generation options in an environmentally sustainable manner

\*green = achieved, orange = good progress, red = at risk



# IFAD 8 Climate Change Commitments

## IFAD Will:

- Develop a corporate strategy on climate change, to be presented to the Executive Board for approval by April 2010
- Ensure that IFAD activities at the country level are built upon an awareness of the potential effects of climate change, and that climate change adaptation is incorporated into project designs
- Complement its core resources by being open to additional funding that would enable it to scale up its engagement in climate change issues
- Work with partners to (a) support the development of a post-Kyoto regime that takes account of the concerns of poor rural communities; and (b) work with these communities to benefit from the new regime once it is in place

# What else has IFAD done?

- **New Environment and Climate Division (2010): doubling of staff capacity including new regional specialists**
- **Climate advocacy**
- **New training and tools**
- **IFAD Gold Leed Certificate for Building**



# What's Remaining? Full implementation of Climate and ENRM policies:

- Systematic integration
- “Do no harm” → “proactively doing good”
- Filling knowledge and data gaps
- Major staff training, modest further staff increases
- New incentives for integration
- Strategic advocacy
- Reduced IFAD environmental footprint

# Summary

- **The Threat:** accelerating environmental degradation is stripping the natural asset base of the rural poor
- **The opportunity:** 5 Ways for IFAD to respond
- **What we're doing:** scaling-up through systematic integration