Call for submission on indicators of adaptation and resilience at the national and/or local level or for specific sectors[1]

We thank you in advance for filling out this template with concise, evidence-based information and for referencing all relevant sources. As you will see on the last page of the document, more detailed information on case studies, tools/methods and other knowledge resources for dissemination through the Adaptation Knowledge Portal is welcome, but optional.

Name of the organization or entity:

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Type of organization/entity:

Please choose as appropriate:

- ☐ Local government/ municipal authority
- ☐ Intergovernmental organization (IGO)
- ☐ National/public entity
- ☐ Non-governmental organization (NGO)
- ☐ Private sector
- ☐ Regional center/network/initiative
- ☐ Research institution
- ☒ UN and affiliated organization
- ☐ University/education/training organization

Scale of operation:

- ☒ Local
- ☒ National

Specific sectors addressed:

- ☐ Adaptation finance
- ☒ Agriculture
- ☐ Biodiversity
- ☐ Community-based adaptation
- ☐ Disaster risk reduction
- ☐ Ecosystem-based adaptation
- ☐ Ecosystems
- ☐ Energy
- ☐ Food security
- ☐ Water resources
- ☐ Gender
- ☐ Health
- ☐ Heavy industry
- ☐ Human settlements
- ☐ Indigenous and traditional knowledge
- ☐ Infrastructure
- ☐ Services
- ☐ Tourism
- ☐ Urban resilience
- ☐ Other (Please specify below)

City(ies)/Country(ies)/Region(s) of operation (if appropriate):

IFAD is the only United Nations specialized agency and international financial institution focused

[1] FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 18.

exclusively on reducing poverty and food insecurity in rural areas through agriculture and rural development. As such we work in rural areas in developing countries where 75 per cent of the world's poorest people live and depend largely on agriculture for their livelihoods.

Description of relevant activities/processes or research:

Please describe the activities/processes that your entity has implemented in relation to indicators of adaptation and resilience. In case your organization carried out research, please describe it.

IFAD utilises many different streams of climate finance, from GEF, LDCF, SCCF, individual country donors and its own ASAP programme. Projects using these funds have grappled with specific definitions and metrics for climate resilience. Given the absence of a universally agreed indicator, most of these projects found it difficult to agree on a proxy measure to track resilience. A number of observations have emerged from these early programming experiences, which can help to avoid common pitfalls.

One premise IFAD is working with in its daily programming is that the concept of "climate resilience" can be considered as a subset of the broader "development resilience." In real life, poor rural households in developing countries are subject to numerous risks, including market risks, price risks, production risks, post-harvest risks and many others. The spectrum of shocks that these risks are associated with ranges from economic shocks (e.g. market price fluctuations) to financial ones (e.g. inflation), political ones (e.g. conflict) and environmental ones (e.g. floods and drought). With programmes such as ASAP, IFAD is trying to seamlessly integrate climate risk management and adaptation actions (i.e. climate resilience measures) with a range of other investment actions which increase agricultural productivity and access to financial services (i.e. economic resilience measures) and the empowerment of farmer groups (i.e. social resilience measures). It is therefore useful to measure the concept of resilience through a multi-pronged lens, including the climate aspects but not isolating them from other societal dimensions. By applying multidimensional measurement frameworks which capture a broader range of livelihood assets and capitals (such as the Multidimensional Poverty Assessment Tool [MPAT]), it is possible to appraise household resilience in all its aspects, while at the same time maintaining the ability to derive measurements of resilience to climate shocks more specifically.

Description of relevant tools/methods:

Please describe the tools and/or methods that have been developed and/or used.

The two main existing instruments to measure adaptation and resilience in IFAD are the Results and Impact Management System (RIMS) and the Multidimensional Poverty Assessment Tool (MPAT).

RIMS:

Building on the wealth of experience gained through implementation of the RIMS over time and to enhance the measurement of IFAD's results, IFAD has recently upgraded the current set of indicators and their measurement methodologies. Among other things, this will lead to improved quality and coherence of project-level logical frameworks (logframes).

The RIMS has been reformed to make it more robust, strategic and relevant, and also simpler so that its indicators can be easily incorporated into logframes.

A set of indicators relevant to IFAD strategic Objective 3 - Strengthen the environmental sustainability and climate resilience of poor rural people's economic activities are included to measure environmental sustainability and climate resilience:

- Number of groups supported to sustainably manage natural resources and climate related risks
- Number of persons provided with climate information services
- Number of persons accessing technologies that sequester carbon or reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Number of hectares of land brought under climate-resilient management
- Number of tons of greenhouse gas emissions (CO2e) avoided and/or sequestered
- (Number)Percentage of persons/households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices
- (Number)Percentage of persons/households reporting a significant reduction in the time spent collecting water or fuel

MPAT:

Rural poverty has many dimensions that are often specific to a country and a particular context, which can make it difficult to assess and measure. MPAT was developed in order to allow project managers, government officials, researchers and others to determine which dimensions of rural livelihoods likely require support and whether an enabling environment is in place for beneficial rural development.

MPAT is an open-source tool intended for use by those concerned with rural poverty alleviation. It also provides an objective means of justifying resource allocation or planning priorities.

MPAT is based on a bottom-up, participatory approach that reflects communities' voices, wants and perspectives. Household and village-level surveys are used to collect data from rural people; indicators are calculated for each household and then averaged for each village in order to organize this data so that it can be summarized and presented in a clear, standardized fashion.

MPAT provides data that can inform all levels of decision making by providing a clearer understanding of rural poverty at the household and village level. As a result, MPAT can significantly strengthen the planning, design, monitoring and evaluation of a project, and thereby contribute to rural poverty reduction.

MPAT is a survey-based thematic indicator primarily designed to support project design, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), targeting and prioritization efforts at a local level.
MPAT's indicators provide an overview of 11 fundamental and interconnected dimensions related to human well-being and rural livelihoods. The first six dimensions can be considered fundamental needs, and the others address central aspects of rural livelihoods, life and well-being.

Key outcomes of the activities/processes undertaken:

Please provide information regarding the outcomes of the activities/processes described above, and do

not hesitate to add qualitative assessment and/or quantitative data to substantiate the information.
With respect to RIMS the use of new indicators has just started: at the project-level, logframes will be assessed via the development effectiveness checklist to ensure that they reflect the project logic and corporate requirements, and that they include relevant results indicators. The RIMS indicators will be aggregated to report results at the corporate level. The corresponding data for impact indicators will be collected through impact assessments on a subset of projects, and the results of this analysis will be projected to the portfolio as a whole.

MPAT has been used to undertake a set of baseline studies in a number of countries . They are used to inform project implementation.

Description of lessons learned and good practices identified:

Please consider the following points when describing lessons learned and good practices: (a) effectiveness/impacts of the activities/processes (including measurability of the impacts), (b) efficiency in the use of resources, (c) replicability (e.g. in different locations, at different scales), (d) sustainability (i.e. meeting the current economic, social and environmental needs without compromising the ability to address future needs).
Still too early to assess

Description of key challenges identified:

Please describe the key challenges associated with those activities/processes or the use of those tools/methods, that policy-makers, practitioners and other relevant stakeholders should know about.
Still too early to assess

Planned next steps (as appropriate):

Based on this experience or research, have next steps been planned to address/study some of the identified challenges, scale up or scale out such activities/processes?
RIMS are currently being rolled out and will be applied to the entire IFAD portfolio.

MPAT is to be used more widely throughout the IFAD portfolio, especially in ASAP co-financed projects.

Relevant hyperlinks:

Please provide hyperlinks to sources of information.

MPAT webpage: https://www.ifad.org/topic/overview/tags/mpat

MPAT brochure: https://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/1c13be90-fe1c-473a-8b4d-d1825ed02a78

How To Do Note: Measuring Climate Resilience: https://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/338cf851-0ff2-4589-8a0f-da616cf43751

IFAD Strategic Framework: https://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/edb9b9d4-664e-42dc-a31e-db096e6a71b5

IFAD Core Indicators: https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/120/docs/EB-2017-120-R-7-Rev-1.pdf

Further information:

Please do not hesitate to submit more detailed information on case study(ies), tool(s)/method(s) and/or other relevant knowledge resource(s) that are relevant to economic diversification. The latter will be shared through the Adaptation Knowledge Portal:

- Case study(ies)
- Tool(s)/method(s)
- Other knowledge resource(s) (online portals, policy briefs, training material, multimedia material, technical reports and scientific publications)