



Koronivia Intersessional Workshop
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International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD)
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IFAD experience: The adaptation for smallholder agriculture programme (ASAP)

A multi-donor trust fund of 300 M grant supporting a portfolio of 41 projects blended with IFAD investments



Supported **6 million people** to cope with the effects of climate change





Helped sequester **over 60 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalents**



Brought more than **one million hectares of land** under climate-resilient practices

Grant financing: de-risking innovation and promoting scale up

Scaling up processes: expanding these good practices at national level

Technical	Institutional	Financial
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Land restoration• Adapted seeds• Agroforestry systems• Climate resilient infrastructure along the value chain• Renewable energy technologies at HH, farm and enterprise levels  	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Climate information services• Community natural resource management• New building codes• Capacity building of communities and local governments• Participatory mapping of risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• E-vouchers for green inputs (bio-solutions)• Local competitions for adaptation micro-projects• Weather micro-insurance• Multi-stakeholders investment planning

Opportunities for scaling up

- **Linking rural finance and climate change adaptation:** credits and insurance products offered at a lower price if adaptation measures are implemented at farm level, link with agricultural extension
- **Scaling up climate resilient agricultural practices** from field level to community and country level, thus participating in making NDCs commitments effective
- **Making local decision processes sustainable**, with the aim in the short term at mainstreaming not only resilience to current extreme weather events but also to future climate patterns
- **Expanding medium scale autonomous solutions for renewable energy** linking them to value chains development



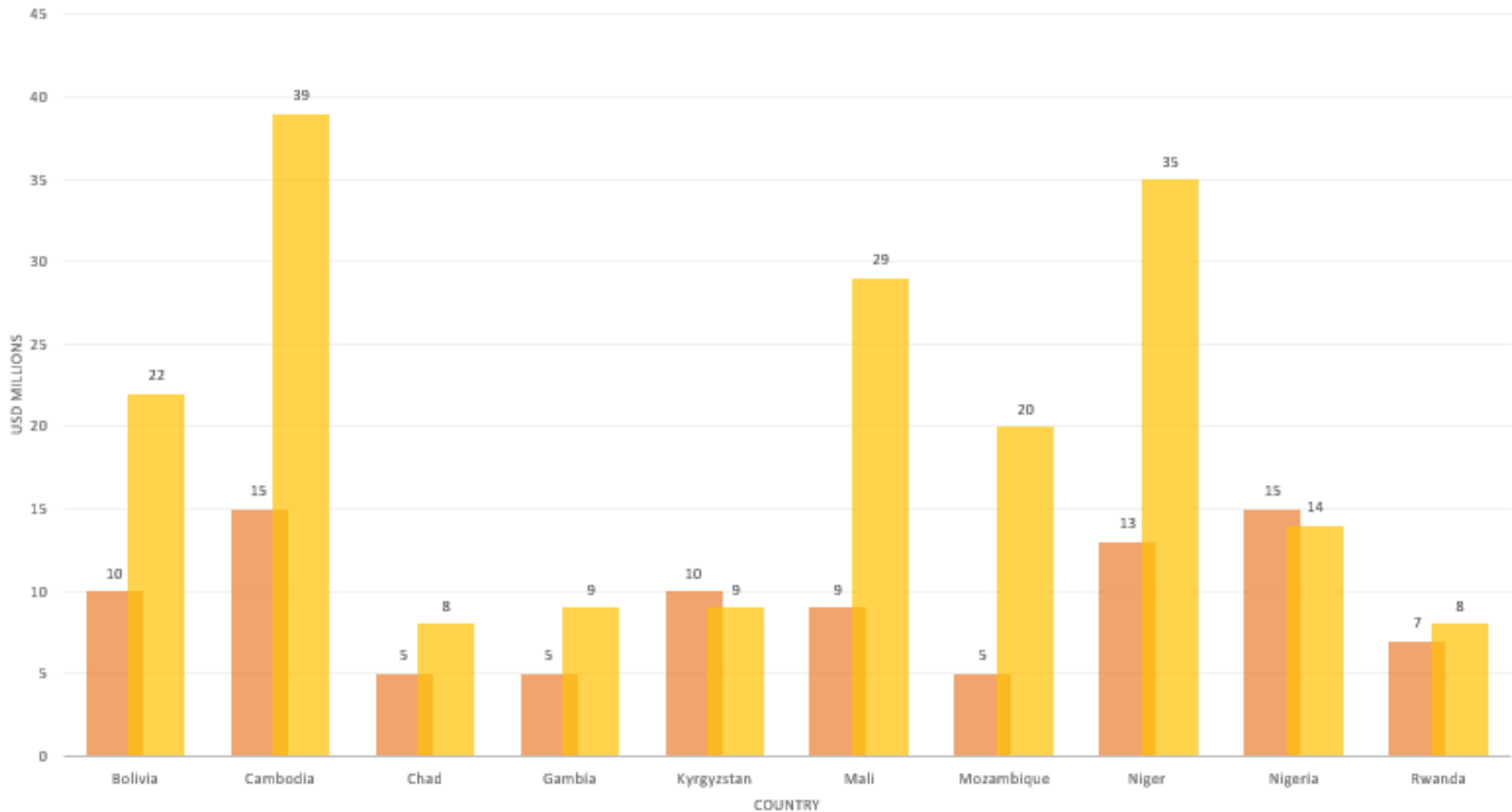
Modalities for scaling up and sustainability

ASAP projects have been scaled up so far following different modalities:

1. Extension of the activities through new IFAD investments
2. Extension of the activities in other regions of the country, through national sources of funding, e.g. CIS in Nigeria and post harvest infrastructure in Rwanda
3. Inclusion of adaptation activities in projects financed by other donors e.g. Mozambique experience replicated by AFDB in Southern Mozambique and other countries



Growing investments: Initial ASAP funding versus climate finance in successor IFAD investment



Effective strategies for scaling up

- **Alignment and linkages with national policies** on climate, such as NDCs, but not only: policies on food security (Niger, Mozambique), renewable energy technologies (Mali), decentralization (Bolivia).
- **Bottom up processes** leading to the promotion of specific institutional frameworks on natural resource management (Mali, Sudan), and provision of innovative services e.g. climate information systems (Rwanda, Mali, Nigeria)
- **Involvement of a rich variety of actors**, both public and private, including ministries, local governments, farmer organizations, academies (Niger, Cambodia)

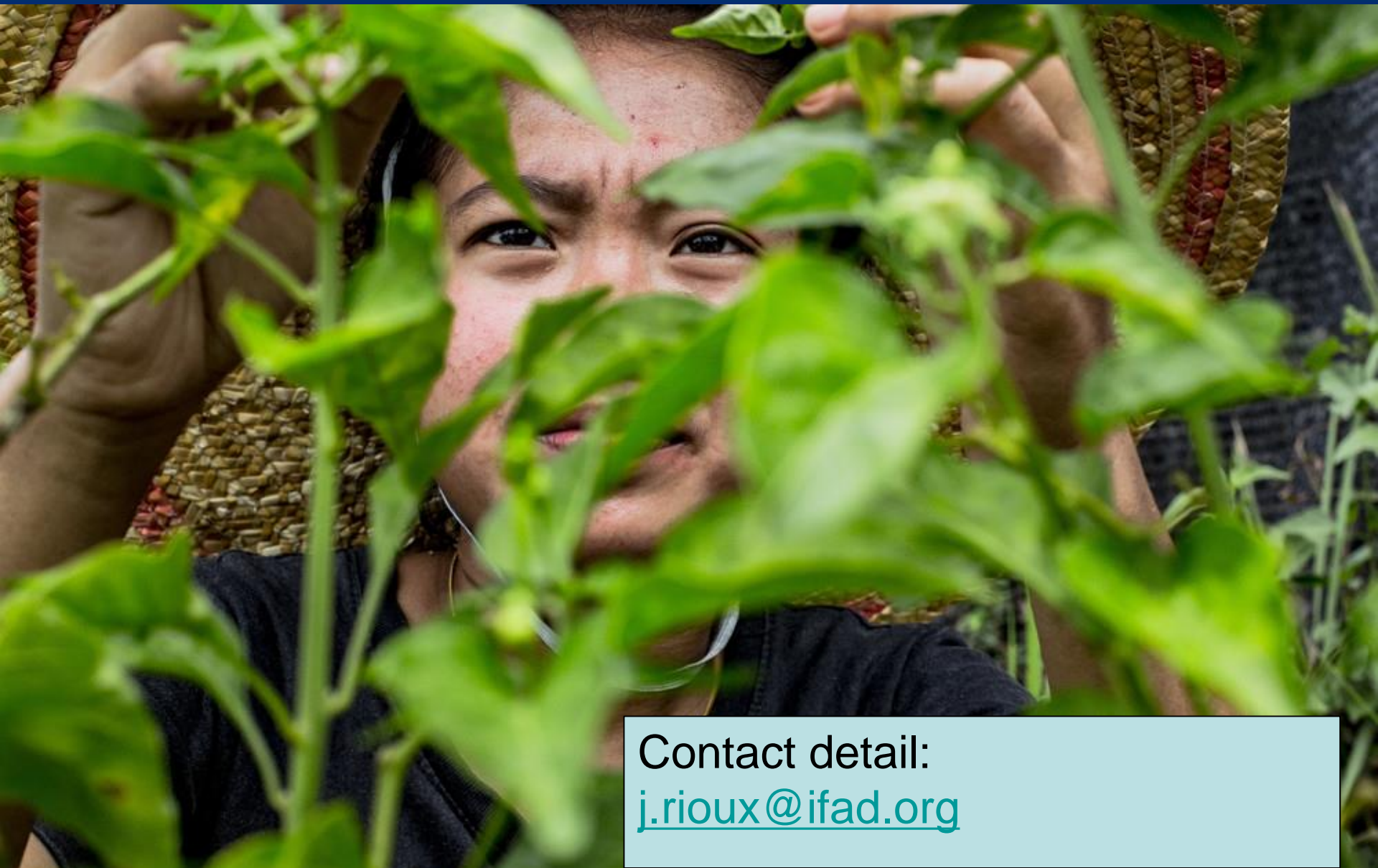


International cooperation support

- Investment in knowledge management and South-South exchanges
- Sharing good practices and analysis with other main donors involved in rural development at the country level
- **More global climate finance to smallscale agriculture** (currently below 2%- [see report](#))
- **IFAD is scaling up its adaptation programme - ASAP to ASAP+ - and targeting 500 M in resources mobilization** (programming to start in 2022 and in collaborations with governments, FOs, CSOs, and other financiers and partners)



Thank you



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