



ASAP 's Results Framework - Lessons

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Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme – “ASAP”

ASAP Goal

Increased resilience of poor smallholder farmers to climate change

ASAP Development Objective

Multiple-benefit adaptation approaches with smallholders are scaled up and shared



A Results Framework - Why?

- accountability for results
- national/local policymaking
- project/policy design and implementation
- global policymaking
- knowledge-sharing

A Results Framework - What?

- Heterodoxy
- Systemic
- Additionality
- Institutional change
- Timeframes
- Valuation of risk reduction



Biophysical Feature

Maximum use of natural processes + ecosystems

Less external inorganic inputs + waste

Diversity + proportionality of production

Mixture of traditional & new technologies

Climate lens

Long-run scenarios analysis and planning

Risk analysis and tools

Landscape/ systems-level emphasis

Primary Impact

Maintained and enhanced groundcover

Healthy soil that can retain nutrients & moisture

Enhanced biodiversity

Multiple Benefits:

- Yields
 - Profit
 - Local pollution
- And adds to..
- Resilience
 - Emissions reductions

A Results Framework - How?

- Aggregate Results Framework – 10 key indicators
- Build on government (often PPCR-related) systems
- Geo-informatics
- Randomized field trials – causality
- RIMs update to strengthen biophysical indicators
- Qualitative assessments

Results Hierarchy	10 Key Indicators	2020 Target Impact
Goal: Poor smallholder farmers are more resilient to climate change	1. # of poor smallholder household members whose climate resilience has been increased because of ASAP - disaggregated by sex	8 million people including 4 million women and girls
Purpose: Multiple-benefit adaptation approaches for poor smallholder farmers are scaled up	2. % of new investments in ENRM in IFAD 9th Replenishment compared to IFAD 8th Replenishment	Doubling share of ENRM investments in IFAD 9 compared to IFAD 8
	3. Leverage ratio of ASAP grants versus non-ASAP financing	1:4
	4. % increase in number of on-farm plant species per smallholder farm supported	30 % increase
	5. # of tonnes of emissions avoided and/or sequestered	80 million tonnes
	5 ASAP Outcomes	
1. Improved land management and gender-sensitive climate resilient agricultural practices and technologies	6. # increase in hectares of land managed under best practices	1,000,000 hectares
2. Increased availability of water and efficiency of water use for smallholder agriculture production and processing	7. % change in water use efficiency by men and women	30 % average increase
3. Increased human capacity on adaptation and weather-related disaster risk reduction at the local level	8. # of community groups including women's groups involved in ENRM formed or strengthened	1,200 community groups including especially disadvantaged men and women
4. Rural infrastructure made climate-resilient	9. \$ value of new or existing rural infrastructure made climate-resilient	\$ 80 million
5. Knowledge on Climate Smart Smallholder Agriculture documented and disseminated	10. # of international and country dialogues where IFAD or IFAD-supported partners make an active contribution	40 dialogues including in specific areas such as gender and marginalized groups



Thank you