Resilience and Impact Framework

The mission of the LRF is to enable the most vulnerable people in rural landscapes to effectively adapt to climate change
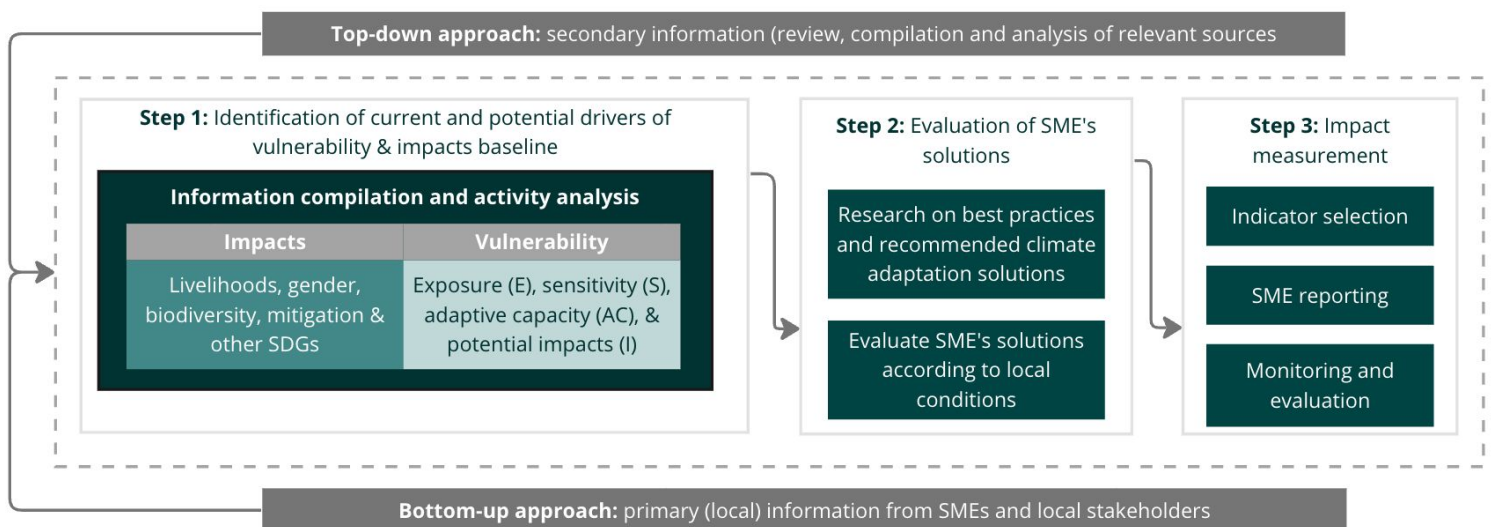
lrf landscape resilience **fund**

What is the Resilience and Impact Framework (RIF)?

The RIF is the framework for how the LRF considers climate-hazards and impacts faced by smallholders, and assesses how a proposed project can address these impacts through adaptation solutions, and deliver co-benefits for mitigation, biodiversity, and gender. It provides a structured way to analyse how a proposed business model and climate-smart agricultural practices can contribute to climate resilience. Additionally, the RIF informs the design of a monitoring plan to monitor the success of a project.

Climate adaptation solutions are measures that help smallholders prepare for and handle the current and future impacts of climate change. These solutions involve building skills to deal with various climate-related hazards and being ready for future climate impacts. This helps smallholders be better prepared and more capable of facing our changing climate. **Climate resilience** is the ability to deal with climatic shocks and stresses.

Top-down approach: secondary information (review, compilation and analysis of relevant sources

Step 1: Identification of current and potential drivers of vulnerability & impacts baseline

Information compilation and activity analysis	
Impacts	**Vulnerability**
Livelihoods, gender, biodiversity, mitigation & other SDGs	Exposure (E), sensitivity (S), adaptive capacity (AC), & potential impacts (I)

Step 2: Evaluation of SME's solutions

Research on best practices and recommended climate adaptation solutions

Evaluate SME's solutions according to local conditions

Step 3: Impact measurement

Indicator selection

SME reporting

Monitoring and evaluation

Bottom-up approach: primary (local) information from SMEs and local stakeholders

How does the RIF work?

The RIF serves as a guideline to build and strengthen resilience by reducing the vulnerability of smallholders to the changing climate.

- **Step 1:** Identification of climate impacts in the region where the SME works as well as smallholder farmer vulnerabilities. Additionally, we review and analyse the SME's adaptation solutions and positive impacts.
- **Step 2:** Evaluation of SME practices according to local conditions. We then research background information as well as existing and potential SME activities and other activities in the landscape.
- **Step 3:** Selection of key impact indicators to monitor and evaluate the impact of the SME's approach.

Impact measurement: Understanding if SMEs and their practices are successful, demonstrating impact on resilience and informing adaptive management

3 Levels of KPIs

Level 1: 5 primary fund-level KPIs	**Level 2:** Additional SME-specific indicators	**Level 3:** Landscape-specific indicators
These indicators will be collected for all SMEs/projects and aggregated at fund level	Monitoring SME impact. These indicators reflect concrete SME and smallholder activities	Monitoring LRF landscape activities and understanding environmental and social risks/trends

Fund-level KPIs

1 Number of beneficiaries
2 Area under sustainable land management
3 Area under conservation
4 Carbon sequestered, stored or reduced
5 Additional finance mobilised

Examples of SME-specific indicators and contribution to adaptation

Selected indicator	Contribution to resilience	Contribution to LRF impacts
% of smallholder farmers (SHF) with crop diversification	A diverse range of crops in a farming system improves adaptive capacity because it reduces the risk associated with monocultures and relying on income from one crop. If one crop fails due to climate-related factors, others may thrive and smallholders would not incur into losses.	Diversifies livelihoods, increases income, economic independence for women
% increase in the number of farmers using soil conservation practices	These practices enhance soil health, ensuring stable crop production. More smallholders adopting these practices contribute to AC by collectively improving the land's resilience.	Increase of soil carbon, promoting/enhancing rich soil biodiversity
Area under agroforestry	Agroforestry diversifies the farm ecosystem, providing additional resources and income streams. It enhances AC by creating a more resilient and diverse agricultural landscape.	Trees sequestering carbon, diversifying income sources, promoting biodiversity with varied habitats and food sources
# of smallholder farmers (SHF) trained on climate-resilient practices	Training programs equip SHF with knowledge and skills necessary to adapt to changing climate conditions. SHF learn e.g. about climate-resilient agricultural practices, soil management, etc. that can help them mitigate the impacts of climate change on their livelihoods.	Strengthening, protecting and diversifying livelihoods

Are you an impactful SME looking to increase the resilience of the smallholders you work with?

If you are an SME working in developing countries on sustainable land management or products and services targeted at climate resilience and adaptation solutions, and you are seeking support to access finance, please contact us at contact@landscaperesiliencefund.org.

	Fund Manager	Supported by	
lrf landscape resilience fund	south pole	gef	WWF partners with the LRF for climate resilience and biodiversity / WWF