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| 1. **GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION**
 |
| **Country** | Regional: Burkina Faso, Burundi (FAO), Eswatini, Ethiopia (UNDP), Ghana (WB), Kenya, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria (UNDP), Senegal (co-led with UNIDO), Tanzania, Uganda (UNDP & FAO) |
| **Region** | Sub-Saharan Africa |
| **Grant Title** | Cross-cutting Capacity Building, Knowledge Services and Coordination Project for the Food Security Integrated Approach Pilot Programme (“Regional Cross-cutting Project” or “Hub Project”) |
| **Associated GEF Programme** **or Framework** (FSP/MSP/IP/EA) | Resilient Food Systems (Integrated Approach Programme on Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in sub-Saharan Africa) |
| **Grant Type** (select one from GEF Trust Fund, LDCF, SCCF) | GEFTF |
| **Reference numbers** |
| **PIR Implementation Status**(1st, 2nd,3rd,4th, Final) | 4th  |
| **GEF ID Number** | 9140 |
| **IFAD Grant Agreement**  | 2000001850 (ICRAF); 2000001848 (UNDP); 2000001325 (FAO); 2000001847 (UNEP); 2000001849 (CI) |
| **IFAD ID Number (LGS)** |  |
| **GEF Focal Area and Programme** |
| **GEF Focal Area[[1]](#footnote-1)** | Multifocal area |
| **GEF OP or SP[[2]](#footnote-2)**  | Integrated Approach Pilot – Food Security |
| **Critical milestones** |
| **GEF CEO endorsement of FSP and approval of MSP** | 01 May 2017 |
| **Actual Agency (IFAD) approval date** | 04 May 2017 |
| **Actual implementation start date**  | 29 May 2017 |
| **Last supervision mission date** | 15 June – 31 July 2021 (linked to MTR process) |
| **Expected/actual Mid-Term Evaluation date** | 31 July 2021 |
| **Expected Terminal Evaluation date** | December 2022 |
| **Expected project completion date** | 31 December 2022 |
| **Expected financial closure date** (6 months after effective completion) | 30 June 2023 |
| **Grant Financing (USD)** |
| **GEF Project Preparation Grant (PPG) amount**  | USD 183,486 |
| **GEF grant amount** | USD 11,800,000 (USD 10,825,688 of GEF Project Financing + USD 974,312 of Agency Fee) |
| **Total GEF financing**(PPG + Grant amount) | USD 11,983,486 |
| **GEF grant disbursed**(as at 30 June of FY) | FAO: USD 1,512,666UNEP: USD 1,290,112UNDP: USD 1,469,158Conservation International (CI): USD 990,235ICRAF: USD 1,840,152**Total**: USD 7,102,323 |
| **GEF grant spent**(as at 30 June of FY) | FAO: USD 1,324,502UNEP: USD 1,191,400UNDP: USD 917,011CI: USD 851,407ICRAF: USD 1,923,904**Total**: USD 6,208,224 |
| **Proposed co-financing**(as at CEO Endorsement) | USD 85,057,850 |
| **Actual co-financing secured** (may be different from co-financing proposed at CEO endorsement) | USD 85,057,850 |
| **Actual co-financing disbursed** (as at 30 June of FY) | USD 48,375,938 |
| **Actual co-financing spent**(as at 30 June of FY) | FAO: USD 755,545UNEP: USD 1,994,000UNDP: USD 5,227,887CI: USD 2,141,195ICRAF: USD 19,875,795IFAD: USD 18,381,516 **Total**: USD 48,375,938 |
| **Total project amount** (total GEF grant + total co-financing secured) | USD 96,857,850 |
| **Total project amount disbursed** (GEF grant + co-financing secured as at 30 June of FY) | USD 55,478,261 |
| **Total amount spent** (GEF grant + co-financing secured as at 30 June of FY) | USD 54,584,162 |
| **First disbursement date** | 08 August 2017 (to ICRAF) |
| **Reporting tools used for the reporting period** |
| **List of reports[[3]](#footnote-3)** | Annual progress reports submitted by Hub partners to IFAD in May / June 2021.Brief semi-annual progress reports submitted by Hub partners to IFAD in January / February 2021.  |
| **Tracking tools[[4]](#footnote-4)** | N/A |
| **Project contact**  |
| **Name** | Yawo Jonky Tenou, IAP Task Manager |
| **Email** | y.tenou@ifad.org |

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| 1. **CONTRIBUTIONS TO INNOVATION and LESSONS LEARNED**

*Please briefly illustrate current and emerging initiatives – if applicable[[5]](#footnote-5)* |
| **1.** **Information on progress, challenge and outcomes regarding engagement of stakeholders in the projects/program based on the description included in the Stakeholders Engagement Plan or equivalent documentation submitted at CEO Endorsement/Approval**  | Several milestones and outputs related to stakeholder engagement have been achieved and tracked during the reporting period. * For progress on issues related to gender mainstreaming, see item B.2. below.
* For engagements with governments as well as with regional and international organizations through multi-stakeholder platforms and fora, see item B.4.
* For advancements on partnerships, including with public and private entities, see item B.5.
* For knowledge sharing and learning, see item B.3.
* For participatory monitoring and assessment, see item B.8.

Among those, it is worth noting two main milestones achieved within components 2 and 1, respectively:* Kilimo Trust, GRAD consulting and African Fertilizers and Agribusiness Partnership (AFAP) were selected by AGRA and awarded [catalytic grants](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_act-value-chains-brief_21_05_21_final.pdf) under component 2.1. They will be working respectively in Tanzania and Uganda; Malawi and neighboring countries; as well as in Burkina Faso. These grants will support three smallholder farmer inclusive value chain greening projects on sorghum, groundnut and rice.
* Furthermore, a [virtual training on enhancing the science-policy interface](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/news/fao-and-the-shared-decision-hub-provide-a-virtual-training-on-policy-and-institutional-support-to-rfs-country-projects) was co-organized by FAO and ICRAF (through its [SHARED Decision Hub](https://www.worldagroforestry.org/shared)) as an adaptation of the in-person training that would have been held during the RFS Annual Workshop in Senegal. All training resources can be found [here](https://resilientfoodsystems.co/events/enhancing-the-science-policy-interface-shared-inclusive-evidence-based-policies). As a follow-up to the training event, FAO and the SHARED team have developed the [Resilient Food Systems Tailored SHARED Toolbox: Enhancing inclusive and evidence-based policy development](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/resilient-food-systems-tailored-shared-toolbox.pdf) ([FR](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs-toolkit_french_16apr.pdf)), which offers further guidance on applying a systematic approach to influencing policies and decisions using the Stakeholder Approach to Risk Informed and Evidence-based Decision-making (SHARED) framework.
 |
| **2.** **Information on progress on gender-responsive measures and intermediate gender result areas as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval including gender-sensitive indicators contained in the project results framework or gender action plan or equivalent** | A guidance note on [Gender-Responsive Project Implementation within the Resilient Food Systems programme](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_gender-activities-and-guidelines_29_01_21.pdf) ([FR](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_gender-activities-and-guidelines_french_03_05_21.pdf)) was prepared and disseminated by ICRAF to assist country teams in identifying activities, methods and approaches to ensure that men and women have equal opportunities to participate in, contribute to and benefit from the country projects. The guidance note contributes to increasing project team capacity to identify the most relevant gender dimensions according to the theme and scope of their project. Concrete recommendations for programming and implementation are provided, as well as the types of outcomes that can be achieved when a gender dimension is recognised and addressed. The guide also highlights examples of what RFS countries are doing or are planning to do, at different scales, that could be replicated. Finally, the last section offers a selection of tools, methodologies, and resources to support gender-responsive project implementation.The PCU contributed with RFS-related inputs for the [Progress Report on the GEF Gender Implementation Strategy](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/en_gef.c.60.inf_.09_progress_report_on_the_gef_gender_implementation_strategy_1-%281%29.pdf), prepared by GEF SEC for the 60th GEF Council Meeting.[Stories](https://resilientfoodsystems.co/news/why-women-are-vital-to-tackling-environmental-challenges) on how women are benefiting from the programme have been collected and disseminated to the RFS community, including an [article on how beekeeping is being promoted](https://resilientfoodsystems.co/news/women-farmers-harness-the-power-of-bees-to-improve-incomes-food-security-and-biodiversity) by several RFS country projects (Burundi, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Nigeria and Senegal) as a leading income-generating activity targeting women as primary drivers and beneficiaries.Two [catalytic grants](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_act-value-chains-brief_21_05_21_final.pdf) awarded by AGRA-UNDP this year are expected to directly benefit thousands of women in Tanzania, Uganda, Malawi and neighboring countries: * The Lake Zone Smart Farms (LSF) Project, implemented by Kilimo Trust, will support the transformation of 15,000 smallholder-farming households, of whom 40% are led by women and at least 30% by young people.
* The Sustainable Agriculture and Marketing for Rural Transformation (SAP-MaRT), implemented by the African Fertilizer and Agribusiness Partnership (AFAP), will support 9,600 women and 3,200 young farmers in adopting climate-smart agriculture (CSA) technologies, including the use of certified seeds, inoculants, Aflasafe (to reduce aflatoxin), double row and integrated pest management practices.

On subcomponent 2.2.:* FAO published field stories from Karamoja, Uganda: “Gender equality, social inclusion and community empowerment - Experiences from Uganda”.
* A webinar on Farmer field schools and Dimitra Clubs: A win-win alliance for people-centered development” was organized in December 2020, in collaboration with the FAO Inclusive Rural Transformation and Gender Equity Division. Case studies from Senegal and Democratic Republic of Congo were presented and showcased the impacts and results of the alliance between FFS and Dimitra Clubs.
* Based on research and work carried out in Senegal, the publication "Integrating local indigenous knowledge into climate change advisory programmes" is under development and will be soon published. A consultant has been hired to review the technical content of the note and finalize the publication over autumn 2021. The consultant will also prepare a scientific publication that will be submitted to scientific journals’ review in autumn.
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| **3.** **Progress on the implementation of the project’s KM approach approved at CEO Endorsement/Approval** | Building on its successful development and operationalization since 2019, the [Resilient Food Systems Communication and Knowledge Management Strategy](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_communication---km-strategy-report_31.03.21_final.pdf) ([FR](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_communication--km-strategy-report_05.05.21_french_final-1621937245.pdf)) was updated and disseminated during the reporting period. Two toolkits were developed and launched along the strategy to support RFS country teams:* [RFS Knowledge Management Toolkit](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_toolkit_knowledge-management_31_03_21_final.pdf) ([FR](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_toolkit_knowledge-management_french_11_05_21_final-1621937393.pdf))
* [RFS Communication Toolkit](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_toolkit_communications_01_03_21_final.pdf) ([FR](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_toolkit_your-communications_30_04_21_french-1621938035.pdf))

[Launched in March](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/news/2020-annual-report-the-mission-of-the-rfs-programme-is-now-more-important-than-ever), the [Resilient Food Systems Programme Highlights 2020 (Annual Report](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_annual-report_spread_final_interactive.pdf)) ([FR](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_annual-report_spread_french_final_interactive-1616054906.pdf)) showcases the achievements and innovations of the RFS regional partners, country project teams and beneficiary communities as they work together to enhance the long-term resilience and sustainability of smallholder farming systems across the drylands of sub-Saharan Africa.Other knowledge products (co-)developed by Hub partners in FY2021 and further described on other sections of this report include: * [Resilient Food Systems Tailored SHARED Toolbox: Enhancing inclusive and evidence-based policy development](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/resilient-food-systems-tailored-shared-toolbox.pdf) ([FR](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs-toolkit_french_16apr.pdf))
* [Gender-responsive project implementation within the Resilient Food Systems programme](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_gender-activities-and-guidelines_29_01_21.pdf) ([FR](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_gender-activities-and-guidelines_french_03_05_21.pdf))
* [Burkina Faso: Community-led efforts to halt land degradation](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_act-brief-burkina-faso_04_05_21_final-90.pdf) ([FR](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_act-brief-burkina-faso_05_05_21_french_final-36.pdf))
* [Training Manual for Resilient and Sustainable Food Value Chain Development in Africa](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rsfvc-training-manual-en-final-%282%29.pdf)
* [e-Module Training on Resilient and Sustainable Food Value Chain Development in Africa​](https://valuechaintraining.org/). This virtual tool was developed in response to COVID-19 and the impossibility of organizing the originally planned face-to-face training.
* [Resilient Food Systems Monitoring & Evaluation Plan](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_program-me-plan_12.05.21_final.pdf) ([FR](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_program-me-plan_french_24.06.21_final.pdf))
* [SmartME system](https://smartme.adalia.fi/login)
* [DATAR Web Portal](https://www.datar-par.org/), available in English, French and Spanish. This portal has been linked to and can also be accessed from the [RFS Knowledge Centre](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/kc).
* [DATAR App](https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=org.agrobiodiversityplatform.datar.app), released on 01 April 2021, which can be downloaded from the Google Play Store and directly from the portal above (for countries where Google is not available). The App is available in English and French.
* [2 Videos](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCILsgS9MHajQz_7-ssMZIFw) on how to access and use data from external datasets, through the Resilience Atlas for monitoring and assessment (training material associated to the [Resilience Atlas training](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/events/resilience-atlas-training-assessing-resilience-for-food-security) held in February 2021).
* A publication on "Climate change adaptation manual for FFS".

Two products were finalized and disseminated (they had been developed in the previous reporting period and already reported on): * [Guidance note: Facilitating knowledge exchange through Learning Labs](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/guidance-note-facilitating-knowledge-exchange-through-learning-labs.pdf) ([FR](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/facilitation-guide---rfs-workshop-learning-lab_11_05_21_french_final.pdf))
* [Strategy Report for Regional Hub Component 1: Science and Policy Interface](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/strategy-report-for-regional-hub-component-1-science-and-policy-interface.pdf)

Two knowledge products originally written in 2018 and 2019 were revamped as per the new programme branding and re-disseminated in 2021:* [Monitoring the resilience of people’s food security: An overview of approaches taken by the 12 Resilient Food Systems country projects](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_overview-of-country-project_03_03_21_spread_final.pdf)
* [Outcome Mapping Framework of Key Boundary Partners of the Resilient Food Systems Programme](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs-outcome-mapping_23_02_21_final.pdf)

Dissemination of results took place mainly through the following channels:* Website: the Resilient Food Systems [website](http://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/) was regularly updated throughout the reporting period, which included the creation of [36 news articles](http://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/news) ([FR](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/fr/news)) and [17 event pages](https://resilientfoodsystems.co/events) ([FR](https://resilientfoodsystems.co/fr/events)) facilitating dissemination of virtual trainings and other webinar resources. In addition, a story about RFS Senegal was also written by the PCU and published on [IW:LEARN](https://news.iwlearn.net/mangrove-user-associations-are-critical-partners-in-conserving-senegals-coastal-forests).
* Social Media: 162 posts disseminated through each of the programme’s [Twitter](https://twitter.com/ResFoodSystems) and [Facebook](https://www.facebook.com/ResilientFoodSystems) accounts, for which several social media cards were developed in accordance with global or regional campaigns, in addition to engagement with followers (monitoring and reply) on a weekly basis. Furthermore, 17 [short institutional videos](https://www.facebook.com/ResilientFoodSystems/videos) were produced for social media dissemination and 18 albums of RFS photos were organized in the [RFS Image Bank](https://www.flickr.com/photos/resilientfoodsystems/)[[6]](#footnote-6).
* Bulletins and Newsletters produced and disseminated monthly. [Bulletins](https://us3.campaign-archive.com/home/?u=255dd11697b857fbd2dbc4746&id=2e7aed543f) are updates, also available in French, shared with the RFS internal audience - key focal points at country project teams and Hub partners. [Newsletters](https://us3.campaign-archive.com/home/?u=255dd11697b857fbd2dbc4746&id=4bfcc8f133) are external communications targeted at all RFS contacts.

Furthermore, about 20 news items were produced as part of the [Global Farmer Field School (FFS) Platform](http://www.fao.org/farmer-field-schools/overview/en/) activities and disseminated through the global FFS online discussion group, the agroecology d-group, the family farming newsletter and the TAP newsletter. Two new thematic pages on SDGs and nutrition were added to the global FFS platform website.The [Toolbox for Sustainable Land Management in Africa](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/food-security-integrated-approach-pilot-program-slm-tools-sr.pdf), written by UNEP in 2020, is reportedly being used by a number of countries, including Somalia, Eritrea, Egypt, Tanzania and Uganda in their UN Common Country Analysis for UNSDCF. A complete and updated list of all RFS knowledge products disseminated so far can be found on Annex 1.  |
| **4. Institutional and policy dialogue processes influenced and/or improved**  | In response to the cancellation of the RFS Annual Workshop due to COVID-19 in March 2020, the PCU organised [two Country Learning and Exchange Webinars](https://resilientfoodsystems.co/news/rfs-country-projects-share-achievements-and-discuss-the-impacts-of-covid-19-during-learning-and-exchange-webinars) in July 2020 to provide an opportunity for RFS country projects to connect and share experiences virtually. Project teams from [Tanzania and Senegal](https://resilientfoodsystems.co/events/rfs-country-learning-and-exchange-webinars-tanzania-and-senegal-country-projects), as well as [Malawi and Nigeria](https://resilientfoodsystems.co/events/rfs-country-learning-and-exchange-webinars-malawi-and-nigeria-country-projects-1), shared successful project interventions, approaches to gender mainstreaming, challenges to implementation and learning, and key activities and objectives for 2020, including amended plans due to COVID-19. The webinars provided a venue for exchanges not only between RFS stakeholders, but also with colleagues from external organizations interested in the programme’s work, such as AUDA-NEPAD.Furthermore, a [virtual training on enhancing the science-policy interface](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/news/fao-and-the-shared-decision-hub-provide-a-virtual-training-on-policy-and-institutional-support-to-rfs-country-projects) was co-organized by FAO and ICRAF (through its [SHARED Decision Hub](https://www.worldagroforestry.org/shared)) as an adaptation of the in-person training that would have been held during the RFS Annual Workshop in Senegal. All training resources can be found [here](https://resilientfoodsystems.co/events/enhancing-the-science-policy-interface-shared-inclusive-evidence-based-policies). As a follow-up to the training event, FAO and the SHARED team have developed the [Resilient Food Systems Tailored SHARED Toolbox: Enhancing inclusive and evidence-based policy development](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/resilient-food-systems-tailored-shared-toolbox.pdf) ([FR](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs-toolkit_french_16apr.pdf)), which offers further guidance on applying a systematic approach to influencing policies and decisions using the Stakeholder Approach to Risk Informed and Evidence-based Decision-making (SHARED) framework. The toolbox provides easy step-by-step instructions for tailoring various approaches, methods and tools to country project needs. In addition, it integrates practical examples and lessons learned from RFS implementation gathered during consultations sessions with each of the RFS country teams.A policy dialogue event was co-organized by the African Union (AU) Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA) with IFAD, FAO and other partners. Held on 22 September 2020, the virtual conference on [*Rural livelihoods in the context of COVID-19: impact and intervention needed for resilience*](https://resilientfoodsystems.co/events/rural-livelihoods-in-the-context-of-covid-19-impact-and-intervention-needed-for-resilience) provided policymakers, planners, value chain actors and experts a platform to share successful approaches and strategies for mitigating the impact of COVID-19 on rural livelihoods and institutions. Presentations from both IFAD and FAO highlighted knowledge and experiences generated by the RFS programme that could be used to inform other COVID-recovery approaches in the agriculture sector.An introductory meeting was conducted by FAO with the African Land Policy Centre (formerly known as the Land Policy Initiative) - an institution mandated by the African Union and Economic Commission for Africa with land policy and land tenure issues for its members. The ALPC developed and is implementing the Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa. Areas of potential collaboration were identified in sustainable land management, integrated natural resources management and land governance. Collaboration is being firmed up on the virtual sessions on awareness and capacity building on the technical guide to the VGGT and LDN under preparation with the FAO Land and Water Division. Discussions on carrying out a high-level event with the African Union were conducted with the FAO-SFE Partnership and Programme Officer as well as with FAO RAF Senior Policy Officer, who are focal contact persons with the AU. The recommendation was that the AU DREA has undergone some changes and FAO SFE was still identifying the new focal persons within this department. In addition, the RFS under component 1 has to be very clear on what type of engagement should be sought with the AU as the RFS programme is very diverse and complex.Following up on an invitation from FAO, ICRAF and TNC wrote a case study on “[*Scaling investments for water, energy and food security: the case of Kenya’s Upper Tana-Nairobi Water Fund*](https://cgiar-my.sharepoint.com/%3Ab%3A/g/personal/gefiapfs_pcu_cgiar_org/EUUXZpRtpYFLjbWdzhDw3Y4Bfh0UTWZjH3AEfPYj7wyX8A?e=7zUfnP)”, which was submitted in March as a success story to the authors in charge of preparing The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World ([SOFI 2021](http://www.fao.org/3/cb4474en/cb4474en.pdf)). Recently launched in July 2021, this flagship publication from FAO, IFAD, WFP, WHO and UNICEF published a reference to this case study on pages 119-120.The Global FFS Platform team has been closely collaborating with the Social Forestry team in FAO to carry out a stocktaking of experiences in informal adult education approaches for sustainable forestry. While mainly focusing on adaptations of the FFS approach used to strengthen the capacity of forest communities, the stocktaking also covered other participatory advisory approaches. Two key products are being developed as the result of the stocktaking: a report and a technical brief. The collaboration aims at influencing the approach taken in-house to ensure change of practice in forestry towards greater sustainability. As a result, two joint proposals have been prepared to develop projects on the theme explored and to co-lead a breakout session during the [International Conference on Forest Education](http://www.fao.org/forestry/forest-education/conference/en/) on 22-24 June 2021. |
| **5. Engagement in partnerships (including public-private)**  | [Three catalytic grant awardees](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_act-value-chains-brief_21_05_21_final.pdf) were contracted by AGRA under component 2.1, namely: Kilimo Trust, GRAD consulting and African Fertilizers and Agribusiness Partnership (AFAP). First tranche disbursements were processed to Kilimo Trust and AFAP, who will be working respectively in Tanzania and Uganda; as well as in Malawi and neighboring countries. These grants will support three smallholder farmer inclusive value chain greening projects on sorghum, rice, and groundnut. The Global FFS Platform initiated contact with FAO’s TAP platform to establish synergies in work on advisory services. The annual FFS partner’s event took place on 10 June 2021, including presentations from selected partners on topics of wide interest (e.g., from CARE on integration of gender-transformative approaches into FFS, Oxfam Novib on seed multiplication, diversification and nutrition), as well as discussions on future joint activities and collaborations, such as for developing joint publications on digitalization of collaborative agricultural advisory services (AAS), the effect of COVID on AAS and other key topics. The FFS team also joined two half-days of work co-organized with CIRAD and AVSF, focused on using platforms such as Farmer Field Schools as local innovation platforms to support transition towards agroecological systems (half day 1); and reflecting on appropriate methods for monitoring and evaluation of participatory advisory services (half day 2). These exchanges will result in the production of two technical briefs and a short policy note by all actors (FAO-AVSF-CIRAD).As further explained on item B.8 below, ICRAF has been partnering with the Bangor University, UK, for the roll out of the Outcome Mapping trainings and activities across the RFS.A collaboration is also currently being explored with the [CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA)](https://www.foreststreesagroforestry.org/what-is-fta/) for the provision of additional RFS co-financing to ICRAF, including for joint development of knowledge products / activities on gender mainstreaming, which would be useful for the RFS and several other initiatives. This is only expected to bear fruits in the next reporting period, though. |
| **6. Innovations and scaling – up successful approaches and technologies** | Key milestones were achieved by UNDP and AGRA within Component 2.1 in the reporting period:* Finalization of the [Training Manual for Resilient and Sustainable Food Value Chain Development in Africa](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rsfvc-training-manual-en-final-%282%29.pdf) ([FR](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rsfvc-training-manual-fr_final.pdf)).
* Development and launch of an [e-Module Training on Resilient and Sustainable Food Value Chain Development in Africa​](https://valuechaintraining.org/).
* Organization of the virtual [Training on Resilient and Sustainable Food Value Chain Development](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/events/agra-and-undp-host-training-on-greening-agricultural-value-chains) through three sessions in May-June 2021 dedicated to RFS country projects in East, West and Southern Africa. Attended by almost all RFS country teams (except for Senegal), these sessions built country team capacity to develop multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs), identify priority value chains, map value chains, and develop action plans.
* Development and dissemination of a RFS ACT knowledge brief on [Catalyzing Resilient and Sustainable Food Value Chain Development in Africa](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_act-value-chains-brief_21_05_21_final.pdf) (produced by ICRAF in collaboration with UNDP and AGRA).
* Contracting of three catalytic grant recipients, followed up by the disbursement of first tranches (see section B.5 above).
* Preparation and dissemination of updated technical service offers to all 12 RFS country projects.

Technical support is being provided to the RFS Uganda project for the development of three commodity-based multistakeholder platforms focused on the value chains of sorghum, livestock and cassava in the Karamoja sub-region. This follows a request for support received by the PCU in late March 2021, after which linkages were strengthened between the CP and relevant Hub partners. UNDP-AGRA have already supported the preparation of terms of reference for the recruitment of a consultant who will assist the Uganda team, and additional technical support is planned for FY2022, including through a collaborative FAO-ICRAF work on the SHARED approach envisaged for the second half of 2021. A key innovative feature finalized in the 2021 reporting period is the new RFS online monitoring platform: [SmartME](https://smartme.adalia.fi/login). This was being developed since 2019 to ensure programme-wide M&E data can be stored, documented, and easily visualized and shared through a transparent system. The platform can also be accessed from the RFS Knowledge Centre.Another innovation is the Making Every Voice Count for Adaptive Management (MEVCAM) initiative, a joint collaborative effort of FAO’s Forestry Division and the South-South and Triangular Cooperation Division which aims to bring local communities and decision makers together to identify challenges and develop common solutions to acute problems on the ground through the development of participatory videos. Co-funding from FAO’s South-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) Programme was secured for 4 RFS country projects (Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania and Malawi) to participate in the virtual trainings. Activities were initiated with a [MEVCAM Good practice identification workshop](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/events/making-every-voice-count-for-adaptive-management-mevcam-good-practice-identification-workshop) held on 29-30 March 2021.The FAO RFS team has also launched an [e-learning course on Farmer Field Schools](https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=724) in July 2021. The first two modules on ‘Introduction to FFS’ and ‘FFS implementation’ were developed in collaboration with the AFAAS and Ekorural. The course is aimed at interested practitioners, evaluators, and programme managers as well as already trained master trainers and facilitators needing a refresher training on methodology. It will be followed by another course focusing on the formulation of FFS programmes and training events. Two stocktaking exercises are ongoing on FFS and agroforestry and on FFS and participatory advice and agroecological transitions. Based on these exercises, key lessons will be drawn that allow successful approaches to be upscaled. Two project proposals were co-developed with FAO’s forestry team aiming at putting key lessons from the agroforestry stocktaking in practice.ICRAF collaborated with IFAD and GEF SEC on the finalization and dissemination of a RFS ACT Knowledge Brief on [Burkina Faso: Community-led efforts to halt land degradation](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_act-brief-burkina-faso_04_05_21_final-90.pdf) ([FR](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_act-brief-burkina-faso_05_05_21_french_final-36.pdf)). The brief highlights good practices that have emerged from the Burkina Faso project. It also outlines lessons learned that could be integrated into projects facing similar challenges related to land degradation, low agricultural productivity, and food insecurity.  |
| **7. Contributions towards GEF Focal Areas and (if applicable) GEF7 core indicators[[7]](#footnote-7)** | The cross-cutting Regional Hub project supports RFS country teams to deliver their projects, set-up programme mechanisms and address regional perspectives. It does not target specific GEF focal areas. Nonetheless, it is fair to state that the Hub activities have been contributing overall to the following main focal areas: land degradation; biodiversity conservation; and climate change.Following up on the request received from GEF SEC in Q2 2020 to facilitate the programme’s transition to the GEF-7 results architecture, throughout the reporting period the PCU intensified a comprehensive consultation process with all RFS country teams and Hub partners to:* Inform and explain the new reporting procedures related to GEF-7 core indicators and sub-indicators;
* Encourage them to adopt an updated reporting structure contributing to these indicators;
* Support them where needed to adapt their previous project M&E frameworks, including by:
* Assessing how GEF-6 indicators should be carried over under GEF-7 and cross-checking assigned targets for core indicators for each country;
* Update the core programmatic M&E instruments at the regional level: the RFS M&E Plan, results-based framework (both for the programme as a whole and for the Regional Hub project), as well as the SmartME platform, which displays the latter in an interactive mode.

Updated (GEF-7-compliant) versions of both the [Resilient Food Systems Monitoring & Evaluation Plan](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_program-me-plan_12.05.21_final.pdf) ([FR](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_program-me-plan_french_24.06.21_final.pdf)) and the [SmartME system](https://smartme.adalia.fi/login) have been [launched and disseminated](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/news/the-challenge-of-monitoring-resilience-how-rfs-accommodates-diversity-within-the-programmes-m-and-e-system) to RFS stakeholders. While the transition process has been completed at regional / programme level, the Regional Hub will continue to support RFS country teams as possible to facilitate the monitoring of GEF-7 core indicators and sub-indicators at country level.The overall transition process was led by ICRAF with support from all Hub partners, especially FAO, Conservation International and Bioversity, which have all provided training, guidance and backstopping to country project teams on monitoring tools relevant for assessing GEF-7 core indicators and sub-indicators – see sections B.8 and E.Additional contributions provided by FAO include the organization of the following two events in May 2021 (see further details on section E):* [Learning from a living archive: Local communities owning change, monitoring progress and communicating the impact](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/events/learning-from-a-living-archive-local-communities-owning-change-monitoring-progress-and-communicating-the-impact)
* [Webinar series: Decision support and mainstreaming strategies for sustainable land management](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/events/webinar-series-decision-support-and-mainstreaming-strategies-for-sustainable-land-management)
 |
| **8. Monitoring tools used for the reporting period[[8]](#footnote-8)** | Updates were made to the [Resilience Atlas](https://foodsecurityiap.resilienceatlas.org/map?tab=layers&center=lat%3D-27.83358826760084%26lng%3D59.51952695846558&layers=%5B%7B%22id%22%3A1458%2C%22opacity%22%3A1%2C%22order%22%3A0%7D%2C%7B%22id%22%3A1528%2C%22opacity%22%3A1%2C%22order%22%3A1%7D%2C%7B%22id%22%3A1425%2C%22opacity%22%3A1%2C%22order%22%3A2%7D%5D&zoom=3) to include additional data on high resolution land cover baseline datasets, and annual datasets from the Earth Observation for Sustainable Development (EO4SD) Consortium. These included datasets on actual evapotranspiration, gross biomass water productivity, above-ground biomass production, and changes in evapotranspiration.Conservation International’s Vital Signs Program conducted a [training to enhance skills of RFS country teams in monitoring and assessing ecosystem resilience by enhancing the understanding, the interpretation, and the application of the Resilience Atlas for planning and decision making](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/events/resilience-atlas-training-assessing-resilience-for-food-security). Over 25 participants from the RFS country projects of Nigeria, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Eswatini, Ghana, Burundi, Malawi and Uganda, in addition to other Hub partners, attended the sessions.Two baseline assessments were conducted by CI on land cover and land degradation: one for the overall RFS programme and the other, customized one, for the RFS Nigeria project (upon its request and co-funding) – see further details on section E. The new [DATAR Web Portal](https://www.datar-par.org/) was launched and DATAR App released on 01 April 2021, downloadable from Google Play Store and directly from the portal or the [PAR website](http://www.agrobiodiversityplatform.org) (for countries where Google is not available). Numerous guidelines, training materials and other technical documents to support the adoption of DATAR have been finalized and are available for download at the DATAR web portal.Letters of Agreement to transfer funds to partnering country projects for DATAR training and data collection have been developed for Malawi, Uganda, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Burundi and Nigeria. The Letter of Agreement has been signed with Malawi and funds transferred with training scheduled for July 2021. In addition, the Kenya project has requested for the DATAR training, and arrangements are underway to have them included in the training program.A [training on using the SHARP+ tool to assess household climate resilience](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/events/using-the-sharp-tool-to-assess-household-climate-resilience) was organized by FAO between April and May 2021 to interested country projects: Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda. This followed up on an [initial virtual training on SHARP+](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/events/using-and-adapting-the-sharp-tool-to-assess-the-resilience-of-smallholder-agriculture-communities) offered to Niger, Senegal, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi and Uganda in June and November 2020. Conversations are ongoing with RFS teams in Ethiopia and Uganda to support the implementation of the tool in the field. SHARP+ comprises the HDDS as part of the assessment, which supports the monitoring of food security indicators.ICRAF, in partnership with Bangor University and IFAD, continued working with interested country project teams to integrate Outcoming Mapping into project implementation and monitoring activities. In particular, in order to further strengthen Outcome Mapping capacity development and tailor training to different country project needs, from July to September 2020, the three partners held a series of [virtual training sessions tailored to four country projects – Nigeria, Uganda, Senegal and Niger](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/news/changing-mindsets-how-outcome-mapping-is-helping-rfs-country-projects-catalyse-behaviour-change). The objective of the training series was to help RFS country project teams build the skills necessary to integrate Outcoming Mapping into their monitoring and evaluation plans and activities.Two Mid-Term Reviews (MTRs), for the Regional Hub project and the entire RFS programme, are currently being conducted by an independent evaluator under the joint guidance of and support from IFAD and ICRAF. Results are expected to be available by August.Two peer-reviewed papers on impact of FFS were published and another article is being written in collaboration with Wageningen University on monitoring and evaluation of FFS (carried out in 2018-2019):* “[Impacts of farmer field schools in the human, social, natural and financial domain: a qualitative review](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12571-020-01046-7)” has been published in the Food Security Journal.
* The second paper exploring FFS impacts through two in-depth case studies was published in the Wageningen Journal of Life Sciences: “[Is the farmer field school still relevant? Case studies from Malawi and Indonesia](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S157352141930137X)”.
* An additional article on “Leading issues in implementation of Farmer Field Schools: a global survey” is being prepared for The Journal of Agricultural Education and Extension (RAEE).
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| **9. Other matters** |  |

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| 1. **CRITICAL OPERATIONS BOTTLENECKS**

*Please briefly provide any update of current or potential challenges that impede the correct project implementation – if applicable.* *Please include also brief recommendations for follow up*  |
| **Overall:**  The COVID-19 pandemic has remained the major challenge faced by the entire programme within this reporting period. While most Regional Hub partners have been able to successfully adapt as possible to the new reality, especially by converting previously planned in-person trainings, consultations and meetings into remote ones, it is also noted these virtual offers are often perceived as less effective than face-to-face activities. **Subcomponent 1.2**: No substantial original inputs on technical progress related to subcomponent 1.2 during FY2021 have been received by IFAD or the PCU from the subcomponent lead: UNEP. The 2021 brief technical report submitted by UNEP in February 2021 for the period July-December 2020 does not indicate concrete new deliverables, other than what had already been reported on the 2020 PIR. As of the end of July 2021 (two months after its deadline), UNEP has not yet met its contractual obligation to submit the 2021 annual technical report to IFAD. Furthermore, early results from the mid-term review being conducted by an independent evaluator indicate this component is now lagging behind all others.**Subcomponent 2.1:** Several RFS country teams who attended the regional training expressed interest in receiving follow-up trainings in value chain greening, which would focus on capacitating them to develop effective value chain greening plan before they can undertake the exercise of developing these plans. Uganda, in particular, highlighted the team still had some gaps relating to selection of their focus crops and livestock commercialization, in particular with regards to combining what they had learnt from value chain greening training sessions and the findings of the value chain analysis that was conducted by the country project. |
| **Recommendations to follow up** | **Overall:** * All Regional Hub partners should continuetoexplore existing tools and platforms (and learn / test new ones) to support virtual facilitation and training to country projects, based on their limitations and requirements.
* Organize a wider discussion to understand how the quality of learning and support has been affected during COVID-19.

**Subcomponent 1.2:** Discussions are currently in place between IFAD and UNEP, with support from the PCU, to address the issues identified on the implementation of this subcomponent. No further disbursements shall be processed to UNEP until all clarifications are provided by the agency (and deemed satisfactory by IFAD), and until all contractual reporting obligations are met.**Subcomponent 2.1**:AGRA-UNDP have agreed to develop and roll out country-specific training sessions that focus on training the country teams on how to develop value chain greening plans. This process is set to start with Uganda and Burundi, based on their highlighted specific needs.AGRA-UNDP agreed to develop and share a summarised set of actions that will help Uganda select value chain greening activities for adoption from the set of recommendations made in the value chain analysis report. |
| **IFAD’s comments** | Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the RFS hub project has made a significant progress in delivering its key milestones in 2020. Indeed, the RFS Hub project Mid-term review has been conducted and the report is under finalization. A part from subcomponent1.2 where there is a bit delay in delivering the Science and policy interface, the overall project implementation progress is on good track. Next year will be critical to address key recommendations from the MTR. IFAD is working closely with RFS regional partners to develop an action plan/road map to effectively address those recommendations, |
| **GEF OFP comments** |  |

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| 1. **GEF - OVERALL PROJECT RATINGS[[9]](#footnote-9)**

*Please indicate overall rate for IP , DO and Risk following tables 1 and 2 below* |
| **Implementation Progress Rating (IP)** Based on progress made for the given reporting period (HS/S/MS/MU/U or HU) | **S** |
| **Development objective Rating (DO)**Based on the likelihood that by the end of the project, implementation will achieve its stated objectives (HS/S/MS/MU/U or HU) | **S** |
| **Risk Rating**Based on the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives (H/S/M o L) | **M** |
| **GEF OFP comments** |

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| **Table 1****IIMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE - RATING CRITERIA** |
|  | **IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP)** | **DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE (DO)** |
| **Highly Satisfactory (HS):**  | Implementation of **all** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be presented as “good practice”. | Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice |
| **Satisfactory (S):**  | Implementation of **most** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that is subject to remedial action. | Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings. |
| **Marginally Satisfactory (MS):**  | Implementation of **some** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with **some** components requiring remedial action. | Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits. |
| **Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU):**  | Implementation of **some** components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with **most** components requiring remedial action. | Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives. |
| **Unsatisfactory (U):**  | Implementation of **most** components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. | Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits. |
| **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):**  | Implementation of **none** of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.  | The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits. |

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| **Table 2****RISK RATING CRITERIA** |
| **High Risk (H)** | There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks. |
| **Substantial Risk (S)** | There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks. |
| **Modest Risk (M)** | There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/ or the project may face only modest risks. |
| **Lowest Risk (L)** | There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/ or the project may face only modest risks. |

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| 1. **MEASURING PERFORMANCE**

*Please briefly provide narrative justification for the previous GEF Overall Project Ratings[[10]](#footnote-10)* |
| **Implementation Progress (IP): information on progress, challenges and outcomes on project implementation activities***Achievements and impact to date – if applicable* | **Subcomponent 1.1 [FAO]**:The activities of project component 1.1 are well on track with foundational processes for tangible outputs having been established in the current reporting period. Significant changes have been made in the operational modalities due to the COVID-19 context with consultations and interactions with stakeholders being conducted virtually. It is important to note, though, that the remote assistance to countries may have a decreased effective impact, especially if not accompanied with a support in the field, particularly on the policy process with key stakeholders and the evidence-base to be provided and explored with policy makers. To overcome this challenge, technical capacity to manage interactive webinars was improved over the time. Concrete opportunity to involve all participants during the webinars strongly improved by using different online learning platforms and facilitation tools, which helped to make discussions dynamic and to allow participants explaining key challenges and finding solutions together. Clearly, the pandemic contributed to reinforce the use of digital learning options and tools. In coming months, international travels will likely be authorized again by FAO, to complete initiated support actions in the best conditions.The following key activities were carried out during the reporting period: 1. Collaboration with the ICRAF SHARED team in the development of the SHARED training and toolkit. [Four training sessions](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/events/enhancing-the-science-policy-interface-shared-inclusive-evidence-based-policies) (2 in English and 2 in French) were conducted on: (i) Stakeholder Processes and Relationships and (ii) Policy engagement and evidence-based decision making, in July 2020 for 11 RFS Countries (Ghana did not participate). Follow-up was made with the RFS countries after the training and a plan for next steps developed as part of the country analysis. Countries that requested follow-up support on the SHARED methodology are: Uganda, Tanzania and Malawi. The final knowledge product of this activity was the publication of the [Resilient Food Systems Tailored SHARED Toolbox: Enhancing inclusive and evidence-based policy development](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/resilient-food-systems-tailored-shared-toolbox.pdf) ([FR](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs-toolkit_french_16apr.pdf)). Further follow-up is being prepared under a new Letter of Agreement between FAO and ICRAF.
2. Initial discussions for collaboration with the African Union-UNCCD Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT) initiative and on best practices in SLM based on the DS–SLM (Decision Support Framework for Sustainable Land Management) were started with the FAO Land Management Division.
3. Concept note on collaboration with the Making every Voice Count for Adaptive management (MEVCAM) participatory video approach was developed and co-funding from the South-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) Programme was secured for 4 RFS country projects (Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania and Malawi) to participate in the virtual trainings. A [MEVCAM Good practice identification workshop](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/events/making-every-voice-count-for-adaptive-management-mevcam-good-practice-identification-workshop) was held on 29-30 March 2021.
4. The RFS was officially introduced to the FAO Sub Regional Offices of Southern Africa, Western Africa and Eastern Africa through letters to the Sub Regional Coordinators from the Component Coordinator with endorsement from the RFS Budget Holder at FAO Regional Offices for Africa in order to introduce the RFS project, link it to the policy regional initiatives and explore connections and entry points with regional and policy platforms and networks to scaling-up RFS Integrated Natural Resources Management (INRM) approaches. The final purpose was to define strategic partnerships with African Union and Regional Economic Communities and to reach out policy makers to inform them on best practices and scientific evidence for mainstreaming INRM into strategies and policies.
5. The RFS under component 1.1 has collaborated with the FAO Land and Water Division through its Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) team to provide capacity building and knowledge sharing to RFS countries on integrated approaches, sustainable land management (SLM), INRM scaling up and decision-support. This collaboration aims at establishing and reinforcing science and policy links. A training webinar series (3 sessions) on Decision Support Framework for Sustainable Landscape Management was designed for the benefit of the RFS Country Teams. The series will cover: (i) Webinar 1: Decision Support and Mainstreaming Strategies for Sustainable Land Management (SLM); (ii) Webinar 2: Mainstreaming strategies assessing barriers and key decision-making processes; and (iii) Webinar 3: Mainstreaming and policy engagement mechanisms - multi-stakeholder’s platforms: Case Studies. The [first webinar was conducted on 4 May 2021](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/events/webinar-series-decision-support-and-mainstreaming-strategies-for-sustainable-land-management) and gathered participation from 10 of the RFS countries and other programmes and agencies.
6. Trainings of RFS country teams on the [Self-evaluation and Holistic Assessment of climate Resilience of farmers and Pastoralists (SHARP+)](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/events/using-the-sharp-tool-to-assess-household-climate-resilience) tool were conducted in November 2020 and April 2021. [Training on the Ex-Ante Carbon Balance Tool (EX-ACT)](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/events/ex-ante-carbon-balance-tool-ex-act-virtual-training) and its application in national reporting for Multilateral Environmental Assessments (MEAs) had already been provided (and reported on) in FY2020.

**Subcomponent 1.2 [UNEP]:**Training materials for the child project countries have been converted into an online format and will be piloted in Nigeria, Uganda and Kenya before a full roll-out.Backend functionalities of the [Science-Policy Interface website](http://cedarekmp.net/ifad/web/index.html) have been upgraded by UNEP to improve access of country teams to relevant resources for UN Common Country Analysis. Interlinkages are being enhanced between outputs related to SDG 2 and other environmental SDGs. To enhance strategic level engagement, UNEP proposed joint organization of a Science-Policy Forum at the next AMCEN Regular Session (planned for November 2021) with FAO, as well as to further the RFS engagement with the African Union.**Subcomponent 2.1 [UNDP-AGRA]:**In the reporting period, the main project annual activities included the designing and delivering of a [Training on Resilient and Sustainable Food Value Chain Development](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/events/agra-and-undp-host-training-on-greening-agricultural-value-chains); as well as the preparation and extension of technical service offers to the 12 RFS country projects. Other activities conducted include development of the [e-Module Training on Resilient and Sustainable Food Value Chain Development in Africa](https://valuechaintraining.org/) and the contracting of [three catalytic grant recipients](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_act-value-chains-brief_21_05_21_final.pdf), followed up by the disbursement of first tranches of their respective grants.**Subcomponent 2.2 [FAO]:**As for Component 2.2, the following activities were carried out during the reporting period: 1. A handbook for practitioners was published in English and French “[Enabling Sustainable Food Systems: Innovators’ Handbook](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/enabling-sustainable-food-systems-innovators-handbook.pdf)” ([FR](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/innovators-handbook-fr.pdf)) in partnership with INRAe, FAO Plant Production and Protection Division, FAO Nutrition and Food Systems Division, the Resilient Food Systems Programme and multiple global and local organizations developing local sustainable food systems. This publication was launched in English on 26 November 2020 as a Side Event during the 3rd Global Conference of the Sustainable Food Systems Programme of the UNEP coordinated One Planet Network. This event gathered 100 attendees in Zoom.
2. Support was extended to the Representative of FAO RAF to provide the FAO address at the [Alliance for Food Sovereignty’s third Biennial Food Systems Conference](http://foodmarkets.afsafrica.org) (27-29 October 2020).
3. An official FAO e-learning course on Farmer Field Schools was developed, based on an Online Consultation, in collaboration with the FAO E-Learning Academy, colleagues from FAO Technical Cooperation unit and field offices and the African Forum for Agricultural Advisory services (AFAAS). An online [stakeholder consultation on the development of a Farmer Field Schools (FFS) e-learning course](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/events/stakeholder-consultation-on-the-development-of-a-farmer-field-schools-ffs-e-learning-course) was organized in September 2020 in collaboration with the FAO E-learning Academy to gather feedback on the structure and content of the course. The consultation was attended by 150 participants, including several RFS stakeholders.
4. Two webinars were organized on COVID-19 and Farmer Field Schools conducted (in English and French) in collaboration with the Eastern African Hub and the Agricultural Forum for Agricultural Advisory Systems (AFAAS). The webinars were viewed by over 600 people.
5. Publication of field stories from Karamoja, Uganda: “Gender equality, social inclusion and community empowerment - Experiences from Uganda”.
6. A webinar on Farmer field schools and Dimitra Clubs: A win-win alliance for people-centered development” was organized in December 2020 in French with English interpretation, in collaboration with the FAO Inclusive Rural Transformation and Gender Equity Division (ESP). Case studies from Senegal and Democratic Republic of Congo were presented and showcased the impacts and results of the alliance between FFS and Dimitra Clubs.
7. Two webinars were organized on Promoting nutrition-sensitive agriculture through FFS conducted (one in English, one in French) in collaboration with the Nutrition and Food Systems Division (ESN), Management Team on Sustainable Agriculture (SP2) and the FAO Livestock Technical Network.
8. Two peer-reviewed papers on impact of FFS were published and one is in publication. As a result of collaboration with Wageningen University on Monitoring and Evaluation of FFS (carried out in 2018-2019), two academic papers were published documenting the impacts of FFS. The first paper is “Impacts of farmer field schools in the human, social, natural and financial domain: a qualitative review” has been published in the journal ‘Food security’. The second paper exploring FFS impacts through two in-depth case studies was published in the ‘Wageningen Journal of Life Sciences: “Is the farmer field school still relevant? Case studies from Malawi and Indonesia”. One additional article is currently in production “Leading issues in implementation of Farmer Field Schools: a global survey” with The Journal of Agricultural Education and Extension (RAEE).
9. Development of FFS e-learning courses: FFS programme introduction and implementation (in English and French) & Poultry FFS blended course.
10. A "Climate change adaptation manual for FFS" has been developed in collaboration with FAO’s climate change unit, based on experiences from climate change adaptation projects across Africa and beyond.

**Component 3 [CI]**:The Resilience Atlas updated as a platform for data sharing and visualization. Updates were made to the [Resilience Atlas](https://foodsecurityiap.resilienceatlas.org/map?tab=layers&center=lat%3D-27.83358826760084%26lng%3D59.51952695846558&layers=%5B%7B%22id%22%3A1458%2C%22opacity%22%3A1%2C%22order%22%3A0%7D%2C%7B%22id%22%3A1528%2C%22opacity%22%3A1%2C%22order%22%3A1%7D%2C%7B%22id%22%3A1425%2C%22opacity%22%3A1%2C%22order%22%3A2%7D%5D&zoom=3) to include additional data on high resolution land cover baseline datasets, and annual datasets from the Earth Observation for Sustainable Development (EO4SD) Consortium. These included datasets on actual evapotranspiration, gross biomass water productivity, above-ground biomass production, and changes in evapotranspiration. Socio-economic datasets from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) were added aligning with the framework for monitoring resilience of food security. Additional socio-economic datasets derived from baseline data from the RFS countries will be included to the Atlas once this information is provided. CI has already received data from 5 country projects. This data is being reviewed to be uploaded onto the Atlas. Online M&E framework for the RFS Program developed. CI participated in the exercise to develop the Programme’s online monitoring and evaluation framework. The exercise was spearhead by ICRAF. CI made the contribution in specifying the environmental indicators and targets and how this data would be collected and analysed at regional level. The indicators on land cover, land degradation and carbon emissions will be computed using Trends.Earth. Baseline and end line land cover statistics will also be computed using google earth engine. The results will help demonstrate the Programme’s contribution to improved ecosystem health.Baseline land cover and land degradation statistics for RFS Programme. Conservation International conducted land degradation analysis to provide baseline information from 2001 to 2018 on: i) land cover trends; ii) land productivity trends; iii) soil organic carbon emissions; and iv) land degradation trends. This analysis was conducted at national and subnational level. The baseline report is currently being finalized and is expected to be shared with all RFS stakeholders in August 2021.Baseline report on land cover and land degradation for RFS Nigeria Project sites. As part of the capacity building agreement between Conservation International (CI) and RFS Nigeria country project, CI contributed to the baseline report of biophysical conditions of the project sites and landscape for the RFS Nigeria. The main objective of this report was to provide data on baseline to enable the country assess progress towards these targets. Specifically, it provided data on the land use/ cover status at national, subnational and project site level; the status of land degradation at national, subnational and project site level; and the level of carbon emission due to deforestation (providing trends on carbon emission and forest loss/gain) at the subnational level. Online training on assessing resilience of food security projects using the Resilience Atlas. Conservation International’s Vital Signs Program conducted a [training to enhance skills of RFS country teams in monitoring and assessing ecosystem resilience by enhancing the understanding, the interpretation, and the application of the Resilience Atlas for planning and decision making](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/events/resilience-atlas-training-assessing-resilience-for-food-security). Held online (in English and French) over three sessions on February 23, 25 and March 2, 2021, the event covered topics including definition of resilience in different contexts, identification of priority stressors and shocks and assets and capacities specific to the different countries; tools for measuring resilience for food security projects, and how to use the customized resilience atlas to assess the projects. The training also covered importance of partnerships and linkages in monitoring and assessment. Over 25 participants from the RFS country projects of Nigeria, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Eswatini, Ghana, Burundi, Malawi and Uganda, in addition to other Hub partners, attended the sessions.**Subcomponent 3.3 [PAR / Bioversity]**:The Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT on behalf of the Platform for Agrobiodiversity Research (PAR) are partners with UNEP on component 3. During this reporting period activities were carried out in the following main areas.Launch of the DATAR web portal and release of DATAR App. The new [DATAR Web Portal](https://www.datar-par.org/) was launched and DATAR App released on 01 April 2021, downloadable from Google Play Store and directly from the portal or the [PAR website](http://www.agrobiodiversityplatform.org) (for countries where Google is not available). The DATAR portal has been linked to the [RFS Knowledge Centre](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/kc). The App is available in French and new versions are automatically available for downloading from all sources. Other relevant features include:* The DATAR Web portal is now accessible as Country user with downloadable Excel output tables (the main ones for diversity calculations) from projects, as well as Observer where users can see all descriptors available (varieties, management, market, policies).
* The "share project" functionality allows users to work on the same project, so the project coordinator can share the project with the field staff, and they all collect data on the same project.
* The Livestock descriptors for the DATAR WEB Portal are now all available.
* Livestock: the FGD and HHS surveys have been fully designed for sedentary and transhumant production systems and will now be turned into scripts for the DATAR web portal and DATAR app.
* The Impact section (which includes impact on the use of diversity, impact in terms of achieving project goals, and global benefits) has been fully designed and will be turned into scripts for the Web portal and app.

Preparation of training materials. Tutorials, guidelines, videos and crop documents were produced and are available on the DATAR web portal for downloading.Meetings and development of letters of agreement to transfer funds to RFS Country Projects for training. Letters of Agreement to transfer funds to partnering country projects for DATAR training and data collection have been developed for Malawi, Uganda, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Burundi and Nigeria. The Letter of Agreement has been signed with Malawi and funds transferred with Training scheduled for July 2021. In addition, the Kenya project has requested for the DATAR training, and arrangements are underway to have them included in the training program.Contributions to broader RFS processes. PAR and Alliance staff held and/or contributed to several virtual meetings and other expert consultations, including a planning meeting to provide technical support the RFS Uganda project; interviews for the MTR process; as well as several meetings in support of the transition to the GEF-7 results architecture (see section B.7). DATAR toolkit finalized. Numerous guidelines, training materials and other technical documents to support the adoption of DATAR have been finalized and are available for download at the DATAR web portal after registration. Examples include guidelines on “Focus Group discussion Crop”; “Household survey Crop”; “DATAR registration and creating new DATAR projects”; “DATAR roles and access to data collected with DATAR”; “Use of DATAR Web Portal for classic DATAR users”; “Use of DATAR Web Portal for National Coordinator and Expert team”; “Crop variety descriptors”; “DATAR projects – all functionalities of the DATAR App and Web Portal”; and “DATAR Kit”, a collection of printable documents for survey implementation. Many of these documents will continue to be updated in the future as DATAR evolves.**Component 4 [ICRAF]**:Significant progress was achieved during the reporting period, particularly on:* M&E, with the finalization of the [RFS M&E Plan](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_program-me-plan_12.05.21_final.pdf) and updating of the M&E system, including the completion (at regional level) of the transition to the GEF-7 results architecture and the launch of the [SmartME platform](https://smartme.adalia.fi/login). Furthermore, ICRAF and IFAD have been collaborating for the undertaking of a mid-term review of both the Regional Hub project, as well as the overall RFS Programme. Early results for the Regional Hub MTR are available and the report is expected to be finalized in August.
* Impact assessment, through the provision of [training and support on Outcome Mapping](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/news/changing-mindsets-how-outcome-mapping-is-helping-rfs-country-projects-catalyse-behaviour-change) to four selected country projects, in close collaboration with Bangor University and IFAD.
* Knowledge management and communications, with the development of a large number of products, including the updated [Resilient Food Systems Communication and Knowledge Management Strategy](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_communication---km-strategy-report_31.03.21_final.pdf), two [toolkits on communication](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_toolkit_communications_01_03_21_final.pdf) and [knowledge management](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_toolkit_knowledge-management_31_03_21_final.pdf) to support RFS country teams, as well as the [Resilient Food Systems Programme Highlights 2020 (Annual Report](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_annual-report_spread_final_interactive.pdf)) showcasing the achievements and innovations of the RFS community – see section B.3 and Annex 1 for further information.
* Gender, with the development of a guidance note [on Gender-responsive Project Implementation within the Resilient Food Systems Programme](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_gender-activities-and-guidelines_29_01_21.pdf).
 |
| *Recommendations to* *improve IP* | Efforts should be intensified on following up with the recommendations pointed out on Section C above, especially in relation to subcomponent 1.2, in order to address key bottlenecks that have delayed progress of this project. |
| **Development Progress (DO)***Achievements and impact to date – if applicable* | The project is expected to achieve most of its major objectives, with only minor shortcomings. |
| *Recommendations to improve DO* | No specific recommendation at this stage. |
| **Risk level** *List key risks and measures implemented to resolve it* | The project remains exposed to higher, although still modest, overall risks due to the COVID-19 pandemic. As explained on section C above, which also describes the mitigating measures being implemented, this has so far presented the most critical operational bottleneck of the project, affecting the delivery of all executing partners.  |
| *Recommendations to reduce risk level* | As previously indicated on the 2020 PIR, and reinforced again on section C above, while partners are doing their best to mitigate effects of the pandemic and adapt as possible, not all activities originally planned can be meaningfully converted into virtual offers, and the latter also present their own additional challenges (e.g., connectivity problems, difficulty to conduct field activities, etc.). Early results from the MTR process recommend a project extension until mid-2023. |
| **GEF OFP comments** | N/A |

| F. MEASURING FOR RESULTS*As defined to the Annual Work Plan (AWP)* |
| --- |
| Indicator | Baseline | Target (FY2021) | Latest results |
| 1.1.1.1 Number of Exchange visits / study tours organized. (FAO) | 0 | 0 | None conducted to date due to the COVID-19 travel restrictions. |
| 1.1.1.2 Number of people trained on policy gaps and best practices and options for integrating / mainstreaming results (FAO) | 0 | 60 | Total of 70 people from 11 RFS countries participated in the SHARED training conducted in July 2020. These included policy makers and project staff supporting policy processes in RFS countries. |
| 1.1.1.3 Number of people trained on incentives for ecosystem services and other policy instruments. (FAO) | 0 | 0 (for 2021)100 (total) | In May 2018 FAO conducted a Training on Incentives for Ecosystem Services (IES) in partnership with TNC and ICRAF during the [2nd RFS Annual Workshop](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/events/resilient-food-systems-3rd-annual-workshop) in Nairobi. The workshop was attended by representatives from all RFS countries, as well as by GEF Operational Focal Points and government officers from 16 other African countries: Angola, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea (Conakry), Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Cumulative total (2018-2021): 125 (including 54 representatives from RFS CP and other African governments) |
| 1.1.2.1 Number of best practices on policy for integrated landscape management disseminated (FAO) | Best practices related to policy, etc. are poorly documented and therefore not easily accessible to countries. | At least 10 BPs identified | 9 best practices on inclusive evidence-based policy processes were identified and documented as case studies in the [RFS Tailored SHARED Toolbox](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/resilient-food-systems-tailored-shared-toolbox.pdf):* Burkina Faso: advocacy in the Neer-Tamba Project;
* Eswatini: chiefdom planning processes
* Ethiopia: multistakeholder platforms at sub national level
* Kenya: sustainable multistakeholder platforms in the Upper Tana Nairobi Water Fund
* Niger: information flow
* Nigeria: inclusive policy review and harmonisation process
* Senegal: MSP sustainability and exit strategy
* Tanzania: policy implementation through participatory land use planning
* Uganda: catalysing cross sectoral and multiscale collaborations in SLM and Food Security
 |
| 1.1.2.2 Number of policy gaps identified through country level policy gap analysis and number of ways identified to address these gaps (FAO) | Gaps related to policy, etc. are poorly documented and therefore not easily accessible to countries. | At least 10 policy gaps identified. | 9 key policy gaps have been identified, as well as a first analysis of requests for policy support from SPIs. Gaps identified and analysed are reported into the [Strategy Report for Regional Hub Component 1: Science and Policy Interface](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/strategy-report-for-regional-hub-component-1-science-and-policy-interface.pdf). Below the list of the key gaps (the SHARED pre and post training consultations with the RFS countries further refined the policy gaps and needs):1. Guidance on advocacy to use science to influence policy processes - Support will be provided through a virtual training focussing on mechanisms for advocating for resilient food systems at local, national and regional levels with an emphasis on evidence-based advocacy in collaboration with the SHARED Decision Hub
2. Support on managing effective multi-sector processes- Support in establishing and strengthening multistakeholder platforms
3. Direct training of policy makers (e.g., in evidence-based decision making)
4. Policy incentives to enhance private sector involvement in INRM and Climate change
5. How to effectively target and include the poorest / most vulnerable
6. Issues of land tenure and registration of land titles
7. Landscape level planning
8. Farmer to farmer learning
9. Planning meaningful project exit strategies
 |
| 1.1.3.1 Number of policy makers informed on policy gaps and best practices and options for mainstreaming (FAO) | 0 | Policy makers in more than the 12 pilots | 12 government representatives (one per RFS country) informed.Training provided on the SHARED Approach to 14 policy makers from 11 RFS countries in July 2020. |
| 1.1.3.2 Number of national and sub-national institutions to which guidance has been provided (FAO) | 2 [Uganda and Burundi received training on SHARP/HDDS/FIES during the PPG phase] | 6 for SHARP, incl. HDDS & FIES10 for Ex-ACT | 25 participants from 10 countries received guidance from FAO on FIES and SHARP tools in November 2019 during the workshop on Monitoring and Evaluation organized by the RFS PCU in Kenya. A [training on using the SHARP+ tool to assess household climate resilience](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/events/using-the-sharp-tool-to-assess-household-climate-resilience) was organized by FAO between April and May 2021 to interested country projects: Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda. This followed up on an [initial virtual training on SHARP+](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/events/using-and-adapting-the-sharp-tool-to-assess-the-resilience-of-smallholder-agriculture-communities) offered to Niger, Senegal, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi and Uganda in June and November 2020. A [Training on the Ex-Ante Carbon Balance Tool (EX-ACT)](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/events/ex-ante-carbon-balance-tool-ex-act-virtual-training) and its application in national reporting for Multilateral Environmental Assessments (MEAs) had already been provided (and reported on) in FY2020 [9 participants from Eswatini and Kenya].Cumulative total (2018-2021): 34 trainees from 12 RFS countries |
| 1.2.1.1 Regional network of scientific platforms is established and strengthened (UNEP) | 0 |  |  |
| 1.2.1.2 Number of platforms or initiatives RFS engage with (UNEP) | 0 |  |  |
| 1.2.2.1 Number of policy‐relevant knowledge products completed (UNEP) | 0 |  |  |
| 2.1.1.1 Number of practices that generate or safeguard ecosystem services in the food value chains and food production systems taken up (UNDP-AGRA) | 0 | 8 | TBC |
| 2.1.2.1 Number of regional and national actors trained (training of trainers) in each of the 12 IAP countries (UNDP-AGRA) | 0 | 60 | 64 |
| 2.1.2.2 Number of training sessions and workshops organized (UNDP-AGRA) | 0 | 6 | 4 |
| 2.1.2.3 Number of grants disbursed (UNDP-AGRA) | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| 2.1.3.1 Number and type of regional food value chains greened and made more resilient across the 12 IAP countries (UNDP-AGRA) | 0 | 36 | TBC |
| 2.2.1.1 Number of regional and sub‐ regional entities and national research institutes that join the global Farmer Field School platform (FAO) | 0 | 12 or more | A partner network has been setup in the FFS platform – the network includes 19 partners from development agencies, NGOs, private sector, and research organizations.[Access Agriculture](https://www.accessagriculture.org/) is the latest new partner that joined the platform. The NGO operates in Africa with two offices in Nairobi and Cotonou.A special partnership during the last months has been developed between FAO AFAAS, UN Decade of Family Farming secretariat, and Eastern-Africa FFS Hub. |
| 2.2.2.1 Number of regional and national actors trained (FAO) | 0 | 3500+ | * 25 participants at a workshop organized in Addis Ababa by FAO SFE in partnership with AFAAS, Family Farming and Eastern Africa FFS Hub, aimed at strengthening the Monitoring and Evaluation Learning (MEL) of advisory services in all Eastern African countries. A preliminary MEL framework was presented to representatives of eight countries in the sub-region and validated.
* 6 participants to the workshop on FFS and digitalization (from Burkina Faso, Kenya, Malawi, Senegal, Ethiopia and Uganda)
* 8 participants from Kenya and Eswatini who participated at the virtual Ex-Act training
* 25 participants were advised from FAO on FIES and SHARP tools in November during the workshop on Monitoring and Evaluation organized by the RFS PCU in Kenya. FAO provided guidance to countries on available tools for monitoring their resilience and food security impact.
* 1200+ participants watched the webinar on Sustainable food systems – Innovators’ Handbook in April 2021
* 1500+ participants of the Global Farmer Field School Platform received technical information, guidance, advice and access to new events on FFS and participatory approaches to SLM, sustainable agriculture and agroecology
* 600+ people watched events on “Running FFS in times of COVID 19” in 2020
* 60+ people attended the International Conference on Forest Education Event on FFS and Technical and Vocational Training and Education (TVET) in forestry in June 2021
* 110+ people participated in event on FFS e-learning modules

Cumulative total (2018-2021): 3,500+ |
| 2.2.2.2 Number of regional, sub-regional and national entities (including organizations, practitioners' networks, country projects) that are supported by the FFS team through the FFS platform (FAO) | 0 | >15 | 3 subregional FFS networks regularly use the FFS Platform: the West and Central Africa Network, the Eastern Africa network and Southern Africa networks.Representatives from Anglophone west Africa made a request for support to build a regional FFS practitioners’ network in 2019. The platform is providing support to the organization of an online consultation amongst practitioners in different countries aiming at setting up the sub-regional FFS network. For all 12 RFS countries, at least 2 national entities are represented in the platform.Cumulative total (2018-2021): 28 (4 sub-regional + 24 national) |
| 2.2.2.3 Number of documents/resources produced through the FFS platform hub (FAO) | 0 | 2 | “[Impacts of farmer field schools in the human, social, natural and financial domain: a qualitative review](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12571-020-01046-7)”, published in the Food Security Journal.“[Is the farmer field school still relevant? Case studies from Malawi and Indonesia](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S157352141930137X)”, published in the Wageningen Journal of Life Sciences. |
| 3.1.1.1 Web platform ("the online system") up and running (CI) | 0 | 1 | 1 [Resilience Atlas](https://foodsecurityiap.resilienceatlas.org/) |
| 3.1.2.1 A functional framework for multi‐scale monitoring and assessment of ecosystem services and socio‐economic benefits (CI) | 0 | 1 | 1[Guidance for Monitoring of Ecosystem Services, Socioeconomic Benefits, and Resilience of Food Security for Global Environment Facility Food Security Integrated Approach Pilot (FS-IAP)](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/indicators_guidance_gef_iap_fs_20190819.pdf) |
| 3.2.1.1 Number of knowledge products developed to guide the multi-scale monitoring and assessment of core indicators (CI) | 0 | 1 | Cumulative total (2018-2021): 7 M&A Indicator framework; 2 best practices guidelines for remote sensing; data sharing and management guidelines; 2 training materials; and a baseline report – see details on Annex 1. |
| 3.2.2.1 Number of sub-national and national actors trained in each of the 12 RFS countries (CI) | 0 | (No target set)  | Cumulative total (2018-2021): 1252 Annual Stakeholder workshops; Nigeria M&E team; M&E consultative workshop 2019; online training on assessing ecosystem resilience |
| 3.2.2.2 Tools for analysing changes in core indicators at completion of IAP Program (CI). | 0 | 2 | 2 IAP Resilience Atlas; Trends.Earth |
| 3.3.1.1 Number of IAP countries trained in use of the Resilience Atlas and DATAR and with capacity to apply those tools (CI-UNEP-BI) | 0 | 2 | 8 for Resilience AtlasTraining on assessment of ecosystem resilience was conducted in February 2021 |
| 4.1.1.1 Annual programme reports and consolidated Hub PIR reports submitted to GEF Secretariat (ICRAF) | 0 | 1 Hub PIR 1 Annual programme report | 2020 Hub PIR submitted to IFAD in July. All RFS PIRs are available at the [SmartME](https://smartme.adalia.fi/login) platform: click on “Project Portfolio” > “Regional Hub” > “Project Files”.[2020 Annual programme report](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_annual-report_spread_final_interactive.pdf) (also available in [French](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_annual-report_spread_french_final_interactive-1616054906.pdf)). Two versions of this report were originally prepared: an initial, more comprehensive one, was submitted to IFAD and approved in October, while a shorter one (linked here) was finalized in November, laid out, circulated for partners’ review, and then [launched in March](https://resilientfoodsystems.co/news/2020-annual-report-the-mission-of-the-rfs-programme-is-now-more-important-than-ever).**Cumulative total (2018-2021): 8** |
| 4.1.2.1 M&E system for the Program for monitoring and aggregation of results from the country projects is up and running and used by partners (ICRAF) | Not in place | Programme M&E plan and SmartME system to be updated as per GEF-7 transition request.  | Following a comprehensive consultation process undertaken throughout the reporting period with all RFS country teams and Hub partners, all core RFS M&E instruments were updated at the regional level to reflect the transition to GEF-7 results architecture: the [RFS M&E Plan](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_program-me-plan_12.05.21_final.pdf) ([FR](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_program-me-plan_french_24.06.21_final.pdf)), results-based framework (both for the programme a whole and for the Regional Hub project), as well as the [SmartME](https://smartme.adalia.fi/login) platform, which displays the latter in an interactive mode. |
| 4.2.1.1 Program website available and easily accessible with newsletters (ICRAF) | Not in place | Website regularly updated and production of at least two newsletters | The Resilient Food Systems [website](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/) was regularly updated throughout the reporting period, including through new [stories](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/news) (approximately 3 per month) and [event](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/events) pages (which often provide access to useful event supporting materials). Monthly [internal bulletins](https://us3.campaign-archive.com/home/?u=255dd11697b857fbd2dbc4746&id=2e7aed543f) (in English and French) and [newsletters](https://us3.campaign-archive.com/home/?u=255dd11697b857fbd2dbc4746&id=4bfcc8f133) were also created and disseminated to all RFS stakeholders and external public, contributing to attract traffic to the website. All newsletters can be found at the [Resource Library](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/kc/resource_library) of the RFS Knowledge Centre. |
| 4.2.1.2 Number of knowledge products generated and shared online and through social media (ICRAF) | 0 | 3 | See Annex 1 for the full inventory of RFS knowledge products generated and/or disseminated by the PCU as of 30 June 2021.**Total 2021: 12****Cumulative total (2018-2021): 45**  |
|  4.2.1.3 Number of RFS communication products created, shared with the PCU and broadly disseminated (ICRAF, dependent on country performance) | 0 | 132 = 36 stories + 96 social media posts | Products primarily created by ICRAF (often with inputs from country teams and/or other partners):* **36** [stories](https://resilientfoodsystems.co/news) ([FR](https://resilientfoodsystems.co/fr/news)) written by ICRAF and published on RFS website
* **1** story written by ICRAF and published on [IW:LEARN](https://news.iwlearn.net/mangrove-user-associations-are-critical-partners-in-conserving-senegals-coastal-forests)
* **162** social media posts disseminated through both [Facebook](https://www.facebook.com/ResilientFoodSystems) and [Twitter](https://twitter.com/ResFoodSystems) RFS accounts
* **17** [short institutional videos](https://www.facebook.com/ResilientFoodSystems/videos) for social media dissemination \*
* **17** [event pages](https://resilientfoodsystems.co/events) ([FR](https://resilientfoodsystems.co/fr/events))\*
* **1** [RFS Branding Guidelines](http://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/iap-food-security-brand-guidelines.pdf)
* **1** [RFS Communication Toolkit](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_toolkit_communications_01_03_21_final.pdf) ([FR](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs_toolkit_your-communications_30_04_21_french-1621938035.pdf))
* **1** [RFS Programme brochure](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs-brochure_2019-1606734431.pdf) ([FR](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/programmebrochure_french.pdf))\*
* **5** [posters](https://cgiar-my.sharepoint.com/%3Af%3A/g/personal/gefiapfs_pcu_cgiar_org/EplGYoXB8ChPqu_iskVWZEUBAOTdL7j6OuN56GsIqKs7Mw?e=Bj00Wl) (RFS programme; Linkages across global, continental and regional programme goals; and 3 RFS-branded country project posters for Eswatini, Niger and Uganda)\*
* **4** albums of RFS photos organized in the [RFS Image Bank](https://www.flickr.com/photos/resilientfoodsystems/) from IFAD (1) and ICRAF (3)\*

Subtotal: 245Products primarily created by other partners and country teams, shared with the PCU, and further stored / disseminated by ICRAF:* **1** [story written by RFS Nigeria](https://undp-nigeria.medium.com/smallholder-farmers-learn-new-methods-of-farming-to-cope-with-shocks-that-drive-food-insecurity-652cd7418441) and published on UNDP Nigeria website
* **3** country project videos produced by Kenya, Ghana and Niger, available at the [RFS YouTube channel](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCILsgS9MHajQz_7-ssMZIFw)\*
* **14** albums of RFS photos organized in the [RFS Image Bank](https://www.flickr.com/photos/resilientfoodsystems/) from: Nigeria (8), Eswatini (2), Kenya (1), Burundi (1), Senegal (1), Ethiopia (1), IFAD (1), ICRAF (3)\*
* **1** [Brochure from RFS Senegal](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/rfs-senegal_parfa-brochure.pdf) ([FR](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/brochure-parfa-senegal---french-1618311037.pdf)) \*
* **3** Newsletters from country projects ([Nigeria](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/gef-newsletter-2020.pdf), [Niger](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/pnf-info-n000-2021-%281%29.pdf), and [Malawi](https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/jan-march-newsletter.pdf))

Subtotal: 22**Total 2021: 267****Cumulative total (2018-2021): 421** (= 267 + 154 (PIR 2020))\* Items marked with an asterisk contain products that had been created before this reporting period, but which had not yet been previously accounted for as contributions to this indicator. |
| 4.2.2.1 Number of South/ South exchanges between different Resilient Food Systems country projects (ICRAF, dependent on country performance) | 0 | 1 | **1** seriesof webinars organized in July 2020 promoting learning and exchange across RFS country projects. They featured presentations from [Tanzania and Senegal](https://resilientfoodsystems.co/events/rfs-country-learning-and-exchange-webinars-tanzania-and-senegal-country-projects), as well as [Malawi and Nigeria](https://resilientfoodsystems.co/events/rfs-country-learning-and-exchange-webinars-malawi-and-nigeria-country-projects-1).**Cumulative total (2018-2021): 6\*** \*This includes 2 events not previously accounted for under this indicator: the [2017 RFS Launch Workshop](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/news/gef-funded-programme-on-resilient-food-security-targets-smallholder-farmers-in-12-african-countries) and the [2019 RFS side event at UNCCD COP14](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/news/ifad-and-resilient-food-systems-partners-hold-side-event-at-unccd-cop14). |
| 4.3.1.1 Program mid‐term review and final evaluation reports are completed and available  | Not in place | MTR in course | 2 Mid-Term Reviews, for the Regional Hub project and the entire RFS programme, are currently being jointly conducted by ICRAF and IFAD.  |
| 4.3.1.2 Number of countries that have been sensitised to OM as a means to monitor boundary partners/key behaviour change | 0 | 12 | All RFS country projects had already been sensitized to OM through activities conducted on previous reporting years.  |
| 4.3.1.3 Number of countries that have adopted and co-invested in OM methodology as a means to monitor boundary partners/key behaviour change | 0 | 2 | **4**From July to September 2020, ICRAF, IFAD and the Bangor University co-organized a series of virtual [training sessions](https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/news/changing-mindsets-how-outcome-mapping-is-helping-rfs-country-projects-catalyse-behaviour-change) for the four RFS country projects interested in adopting the Outcome Mapping methodology: Nigeria, Uganda, Senegal and Niger. |

1. Select one among the following: Biodiversity; Climate Change; Land Degradation; International Waters; Chemicals and Waste; Multifocal area; Impact Programs. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Operational Priority or Strategic Priority. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Please list any relevant documentation being used as a reference to this report – if applicable. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Please list and attached to this report relevant tracking tool(s) – if applicable. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. If necessary, please expand to 1 or 2 additional pages. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. While many of these videos, photo albums and event pages had been created before this reporting period, they had not yet been formally reported to IFAD / GEF. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. For projects in the Climate Change Focal Area, please provide an overview table with numeric results for the appropriate indicators (provided in the tracking tool). In other words, for all projects there should be a column stating amount of CO2 reductions achieved, for energy efficiency projects a column with numbers for energy saved, etc. Additionally, kindly note that GEF 6 and GEF 7 projects are expected to report against [GEF7 core indicators.](https://assembly.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/GEF%20Assembly_Results_6.19.18.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Please briefly mention: i) how global environmental benefits are measured, ii) how project indicators are measured – and how national GEF focal point is involved in M&E – if applicable. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. As per GEF- SEC Results Based Management Reporting Guidelines for GEF Trust Fund and LDCF/SCCF <https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/AMR%20Reporting%20Guidelines%20-%202012.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. If necessary, please expand to1 or 2 additional pages. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)