A. 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)	5th
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]	Multifocal area
GEF OP or SP[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	Q3-Q4 2021 (through the RFS virtual workshop, which culminated on the Consultative Committee meeting held on 02 December 2021)
Expected/actual Mid-Term Evaluation date	31 July 2021
Expected Terminal Evaluation date	June 2023 (updated as per no-cost extension of this project)
Expected project completion date	30 June 2023 (extended following MTR recommendation)
Expected financial closure date (6 months after effective completion)	31 December 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 2,030,916 UNEP: USD 1,290,112 UNDP: USD 1,469,158 Conservation International (CI): USD 990,235 ICRAF: USD 2,126,839 **Total**: USD 7,907,260
GEF grant spent (as at 30 June of FY)	FAO: USD 1,782,790 UNEP: USD 1,522,639

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[1] Select one among the following: Biodiversity; Climate Change; Land Degradation; International Waters; Chemicals and Waste; Multifocal area; Impact Programs.
[2] Operational Priority or Strategic Priority.

	UNDP: USD 1,495,702 CI: USD 1,074,820 ICRAF: USD 2,249,935 **Total**: USD 8,125,886
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 48,148,725
Actual co-financing spent (as at 30 June of FY)	FAO: USD 812,305 UNEP: USD 1,994,000 UNDP: USD 4,943,914 CI: USD 2,141,195 ICRAF: USD 19,875,795 IFAD: USD 18,381,516 **Total**: USD 48,148,725
First disbursement date	10 August 2017 (to ICRAF)
Reporting tools used for the reporting period	
List of reports[3]	Annual progress reports submitted by Hub partners to IFAD in May / June 2022. Brief semi-annual progress reports submitted by Hub partners to IFAD in January / February 2022.
Tracking tools[4]	N/A
Project contact	
Name	Yawo Jonky Tenou, IAP Task Manager
Email	y.tenou@ifad.org

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[3] Please list any relevant documentation being used as a reference to this report – if applicable.
[4] Please list and attached to this report relevant tracking tool(s) – if applicable.

	B. CONTRIBUTIONS TO INNOVATION and LESSONS LEARNED *Please briefly illustrate current and emerging initiatives – if applicable[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 the following key outcomes related to engagement both with RFS stakeholders and external ones:
	
	• Advancing the Integrated Approach to Transform Food Systems: A GEF Independent Dialogue for the Food Systems Summit. Organized by the GEF Secretariat in collaboration with IFAD, FAO, UNDP and the World Bank, the dialogue (held in July 2021) engaged governments, the private sector, financial institutions, and civil society organizations involved with the GEF's integrated approach programmes.
	
	• Science, Practice and Policy Expert Dialogue on Food Systems and Resilience. This event was organized by FAO and CIFOR-ICRAF in November 2021 with speakers from the African Group of Negotiators Experts Support (AGNES), African Union Development Agency-New Partnership for Africa's Development (AUDA-NEPAD), IFAD and GEF – in addition to FAO and CIFOR-ICRAF. The purpose of the dialogue was to reflect upon recent developments in the UN Food Systems Summit; Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Report; 26th Conference of Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change; UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration; UN Convention to Combat Desertification; and UN Convention on Biological Diversity.
	
	• Interactions between Hub partners and country project teams proved particularly fruitful in the cases of:
	
	    ○ Nigeria and Eswatini, with a webinar on Making a difference for women through gender-responsive project implementation in October 2021, which brought together insights from both projects in implementing the RFS gender-responsive framework. The diversity of lessons shared by these country teams was such that a new Learning note on making a difference for women through gender-responsive project implementation [FR] was produced afterwards.
	
	    ○ Uganda, which was supported by several Hub partners (FAO, CIFOR-ICRAF, UNDP-AGRA and UNEP) on the development of multistakeholder platforms focused on the value chains of sorghum, livestock and cassava in the Karamoja sub-region. This included a needs assessment of the RFS country project and other initiatives (i.e., FSURE, CSA II and Greening Value Chains), as well as training of trainer's events carried out in February and March 2022.

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	On 05 October 2021 the Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) co-organized with the RFS Nigeria and Eswatini teams a webinar on Making a difference for women through gender-responsive project implementation. This was the fourth session of the 2021 RFS virtual workshop series. The session brought together insights from the Nigeria and Eswatini projects in implementing the RFS gender-responsive framework. The different experiences of the two presenting country projects highlight the nuance of gender constraints and their effect on project approach, but the excellent results presented demonstrate that gender-responsive implementation is adaptable to diverse contexts. The diversity of lessons shared by these country teams was such that a new Learning note on making a difference for women through gender-responsive project implementation [FR] was produced afterwards. This learning note presents key insights from the event and summarizes the constraining factors influencing women and men's participation in each project, the activities and approaches integrated into project implementation to address the identified constraints, the main challenges faced and the main outcomes for women. CIFOR-ICRAF has also produced two new videos ("Through her eyes" / "A Travers son Regard") along with corresponding short teasers [FR] for social media dissemination. These are based on a collaborative work between the RFS and other initiatives (funded by IFAD and other donors), which had already been previously reported on our 2019 PIR (page 6), as well as the Emerging Lessons paper (page 55), and that was also highlighted as an

	example of South-South knowledge exchange at the Synthesis Report on cross-cutting issues (pages 35-36). The videos document research conducted by CIFOR-ICRAF on gender and land restoration at the forest–farm interface, which culminated in a series of workshops in Northern Ghana and Southern Burkina Faso. The 2018 workshops brought together smallholder farmers and other stakeholders from different projects working in the area, including from the RFS, to find ways to fully integrate and promote gender issues and transformation into projects. The discussion revealed how gender influences many aspects of the management of farms, households, trees, and forests in communities. Key messages relate to analyses of gender in agriculture, including divisions of labor, access to, and control of, resources and their benefits. The video was launched by GEF at the UNCCD COP15 Land for Life Day. Through collaboration with CARE international, the Global FFS Platform is further strengthening the integration of a gender-transformative approach throughout FAO and partners' activities.
3. Progress on the implementation of the project's KM approach approved at CEO Endorsement/Approval	Launched in April, the Resilient Food Systems 2021 Programme Highlights (Annual Report) [FR] 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 12 African countries. Other knowledge products developed by Hub partners in FY2022 and further described on other sections of this report include: • Emerging Lessons from the Resilient Food Systems Program (co-authored by CIFOR-ICRAF, IFAD and GEF SEC). This had been developed on a previous reporting period, but it was finalized and published (by GEF) in 2021. • Resilient Food Systems Tailored SHARED Toolbox: Communication Brief [FR] • Resilient Food Systems Annual Workshop Report 2021: Summary of virtual learning and exchange events [FR] • Learning Note on Making a Difference for Women through Gender Responsive Project Implementation [cross-cutting brief] [FR] • Through Her Eyes [FR] • Science, Practice, and Policy Expert Dialogue on Food Systems and Resilience: Key priorities for aligning global ecosystem restoration, biodiversity, climate resilience and sustainable food policies with local level action [an ENGAGE knowledge brief co-produced by FAO and CIFOR-ICRAF/SHARED] [FR]. This is currently being laid out for publication soon. • A Framework for Advocating Resilient Food Systems in Africa [an ENGAGE knowledge brief co-produced by FAO and CIFOR-ICRAF/SHARED] [FR]. This is currently being laid out for publication soon. • Strengthening the Enabling Environment for Sustainable and Climate-Smart Land Management in Africa: Country initiatives of the Resilient Food Systems programme [co-produced by FAO and CIFOR-ICRAF/SHARED] [FR]. This is currently being laid out for publication soon. • Analysis of Impacts of Various Land Use Scenario on Ecosystem Services in Productive Landscapes [a report currently being finalized by UNEP]. • Resilient agriculture in the context emerging environmental challenges in the 21st Century: the Africa response [a policy brief currently being finalized by UNEP]. • Land use and biodiversity conservation: what roles can conservation farming play? [a policy brief currently being finalized by UNEP]. • 15 news products were produced as part of the Global FFS platform activities and disseminated through the Global FFS online discussion group, the agroecology d-group, the family farming newsletter and the TAP newsletter (in addition to a news item presenting the Global FFS Platform to the RFS newsletter audience).

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[5] If necessary, please expand to 1 or 2 additional pages.

- The DATAR Web Portal and the DATAR App were further improved to include livestock and new language features. The Web portal is available in English, French, Spanish and the APP is available in English and French.

An experiential learning mission focused on mechanization is being planned by UNDP-AGRA in Uganda in August 2022 as an opportunity to provide technical assistance to their catalytic grantees. This will include the participation of a sorghum threshing entrepreneur, Musoma Foods and a representative from the local government extension system. The purpose of the visit to Munyegera Fabricators is to allow the sorghum threshing service provider to learn how he can modify the threshers he is making in order for them to handle rice and maize shelling as well and also learn how to run a crop threshing business professionally.

Dissemination of programme results took place mainly through the following channels:

- Website: the Resilient Food Systems website (FR) was regularly updated throughout the reporting period, which included 27 news articles and 18 event pages facilitating dissemination of virtual trainings and other webinar resources.

  - Two other stories contributed to improving visibility of the programme through other channels: one story co-written by IFAD and CIFOR-ICRAF, which was published by IFAD and further disseminated by GEF through its May 2022 newsletter; and another article was published by Le Monde Afrique about the RFS work in Senegal – this was translated into English and further disseminated by the PCU.

- Social Media: 77 posts disseminated through each of the programme's Twitter and Facebook accounts, for which social media cards were often developed in accordance with global or regional campaigns, in addition to engagement with followers (monitoring and reply) on a weekly basis.

- Monthly newsletters. In response to the mid-term review recommendation for "*component 4 to shift some resources from the production of regular communication products to interactive KM and communication sub-projects with CP and Hub partners*", the PCU decided to stop the production of its bulletin series (originally intended for the RFS internal audience only) from October 2021 and instead focus on the newsletters, which target all RFS contacts and are now always translated into French as well.

In response to the mid-term review recommendation for "the RFS [to] increase its assessment of knowledge product dissemination and utilization", three dashboards were set up by CIFOR-ICRAF with Databox for tracking indicators related to dissemination and utilization of the following RFS core products / channels: (a) website; (b) Twitter; (c) Mailchimp (newsletter). Databox is an analytics platform that pulls data from different sources into fully customizable dashboards. These dashboards are dynamic and get updated automatically, but some brief insights for this reporting period include:

- In the last 11 months the RFS website was viewed by over 7,700 users, with most people (62%) finding it through organic search.

- The most viewed event was the Webinar on the new Resilient Food Systems M&E System: Transitioning to GEF-7 results architecture.

- The top clicked theme was Rural Extension & Capacity Development.

- Nigeria and Eswatini contributed to our most popular stories. This was the most-clicked story in this reporting period, followed by this one then this one.

- We have 694 subscribed contacts receiving our monthly newsletters. 50 of these contacts have been added in the last 7 months (equivalent to a 13% annual growth rate).

- 41% of our MailChimp subscribers are often engaged with the content, and our click rate for links from the newsletter is going up. The most clicked links are usually reports or the useful resources in the introduction. The first story listed in the newsletter is the most consistently opened.

- Our retweets and mentions are moving steadily upwards. We have gone from 673 Twitter subscribers in September 2021 to 789 by end of May 2022 (17% annual growth).

- Our most engaged with tweets are from the UNCCD COP15 RFS Side event on Integrated approaches for sustainable land management in sub-Saharan Africa and South-East Asia (i.e. tagged #UNCCDCOP15),

	followed by the Making a difference for women through gender-responsive project implementation: Learning Note launched by CIFOR-ICRAF.
4. Institutional and policy dialogue processes influenced and/or improved	Due to continued COVID-19 restrictions, the PCU was unable to host the annual RFS programme workshop in person in 2021. In its place, several virtual learning and exchange events were held across the second semester of 2021, attended by the country project teams, implementing partners and other key stakeholders. The Resilient Food Systems Annual Workshop Report 2021: Summary of virtual learning and exchange events [FR] provides an overview of the six key events comprising the workshop series. The webinars provided a venue for exchanges not only between RFS stakeholders, such as through the traditional Resilient Food Systems Country Roundtable, but also with colleagues from external organizations interested in the programme's work. Two events of this series, co-organized by FAO and CIFOR-ICRAF in November 2021, were particularly relevant in terms of influencing and improving institutional and policy dialogue: • Science, Practice and Policy Expert Dialogue on Food Systems and Resilience. This was an expert dialogue with speakers from the African Group of Negotiators Experts Support (AGNES), FAO, African Union Development Agency-New Partnership for Africa's Development (AUDA-NEPAD), CIFOR-ICRAF, IFAD and GEF. The purpose of the dialogue was to reflect upon recent developments in the UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS); Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Report; 26th Conference of Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change; UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration; UN Convention to Combat Desertification; and UN Convention on Biological Diversity. • Advocating for Resilient Food Systems. This event contributed to further develop the capacity of country project teams to advocate for resilient food systems. It was driven by the learning needs raised by several country teams during the 2020 RFS tailored CIFOR-ICRAF/SHARED- FAO training on enhancing inclusive and evidence-based policy development, the revised PIRs and additional priorities raised during the 2021 country updates. While advocacy was presented as part of the toolbox in 2020, this training event built upon the current capacity of the teams for achieving positive policy, institutional and human behavioral changes necessary to meet resilient food systems goals. A country panel comprising speakers from Burundi, Burkina Faso and Kenya presented their key lessons on advocacy to allow for cross-country learning. Support on communications and knowledge sharing was provided by the PCU to a policy dialogue event held in July 2021 on Advancing the Integrated Approach to Transform Food Systems: A GEF Independent Dialogue for the Food Systems Summit. Organized by the GEF Secretariat in collaboration with IFAD, FAO, UNDP and the World Bank, the dialogue engaged governments, the private sector, financial institutions, and civil society organizations involved with the GEF's integrated approach programmes. Panelists from different integrated approach initiatives discussed environmental challenges in the global food system and how experience and emerging lessons from advancing integrated solutions can inform future GEF programming directions. Participants also emphasized the importance of employing integrated approaches to bridge agricultural and environmental agendas at the governmental level. Co-organized by GEF with CIFOR-ICRAF, the World Bank, WWF and Conservation International, the event The journey of a chocolate bar: how to transform food systems through sustainable value chains and integrated approaches was held in September 2021 as part of the IUCN World Conservation Congress. The session followed the journey of a metaphorical chocolate bar with ingredients (e.g., chocolate, palm oil, rice, coffee, etc.) sourced from significant landscapes, showcasing innovations, practices and emerging lessons for transforming complex systems and landscapes. Co-organized by IFAD with CIFOR-ICRAF, UNDP, WOCAT, WFP and CIRAD, the RFS Side event on Integrated approaches for sustainable land management in sub-Saharan Africa and South-East Asia was held in May 2022 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire as part of the UNCCD COP15. With case studies from the RFS Nigeria and Senegal projects, the event highlighted innovative approaches of the RFS programme, focusing specifically on the promotion of integrated approaches to sustainable natural resource management and the linkages to food and nutrition security outcomes for smallholder farmers. The RFS Component 1 facilitated bringing in of sub-Saharan Africa perspectives and messages into the Technical Guide on Voluntary Guidelines for Good Governance of Tenure (VGGT) through an awareness and capacity building process for 17 sub-Saharan African countries in collaboration with the UNCCD secretariat, Land and Water Division FAO and the EU Land Governance Programme. This work was recognized in the UNCCD Secretariat Note for CoP15 (under Agenda Item 4), and RFS Burkina Faso featured as part of the panel in the

UNCCD COP15 Side Event on the Food Day (14 May 2022): My Land My Rights - Legitimate Tenure Rights for Food Security, Climate Resilience and Ecosystem Restoration.

Conservation International presented some of the monitoring tools developed within component 3 at the ShareFair on geospatial tools and applications for climate investments, held by IFAD on 09 November 2021 as part of the COP26 climate summit; as well as the Society for Ecological Restoration in May 2022.

Preparations are ongoing for the organization of a 3-day regional science - policy dialogue scheduled for October 2022 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. This is being co-organized by UNEP and FAO and shall be co-hosted by the African Union Commission (AUC).

The Collaboration with GEF-7 DSL-IP through the Making Every Voice Count for Adaptive Management (MEVCAM) initiative has provided a platform for upscaling of best practices on policies and institutional strengthening from selected GEF-6 RFS country projects to the GEF-7 DSL-IP project sites within the same countries and regionally - through participatory videos and peer to peer learning in case clinics.

The Global FFS Platform team has been collaborating with the Social Forestry team in FAO on a stocktaking of experiences in FFS for sustainable forestry and agroforestry. Several products are being developed as the result of the stocktaking, including a report, a technical brief and a policy brief. The collaboration aims at influencing the approach taken in-house to ensure change of practice in forestry towards greater sustainability, as well as raising the role of trees in agriculture in the sustainable agriculture agenda. Results of the stocktaking were shared during several events. In June 2021, they were presented at the World Forest Education conference organized by the FAO. The conclusions of the study were also presented in two sessions of FAO's Committee on Forestry (COFO) Working Group on Dryland Forests and Agrosilvopastoral Systems, hosted by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, United Republic of Tanzania on 17 and 18 November 2021. FFS in Forestry were presented in the Technical Event E "*Agroforestry management in natural forests and pastures in drylands, Burundi, Chad, Ethiopia, Iran, Uganda, GEF-6 Resilient Food Systems Project, Global Farmer Field School Platform and FAO*" and were included in the recommendations of the proceedings. FFS were also included in the State of the World's Forest 2022 (SOFO), a flagship NFO publication produced every two years. FFS in Forestry were highlighted in Chapter 5.4. *Increasing capacity and co-producing knowledge with smallholders, local communities and Indigenous Peoples to support forest-based recovery and resilience* (Pages 92-93). A side-event launching the publications is planned on this topic during the Committee on Forestry in 2022.

The Global FFS Platform team organized a webinar on the role of FFS in agroecological transitions, together with CIRAD and AVSF and in coordination with FAO's agroecology team. This webinar was well attended (150+ participants) and is linked to the development of two operational documents on how to use FFS to support agroecology. In addition, CIRAD published a policy brief summarizing the results of this collaboration as part of their perspective series.

5. Engagement in partnerships (including public-private)	CIFOR-ICRAF and FAO renewed their collaboration originally set up in 2020 to boost delivery for Component 1 through the SHARED approach. In particular, during this reporting period both partners worked together on: 1. The production of the Resilient Food Systems Tailored SHARED Toolbox: Communication Brief [FR]; 2. The organization of two sessions of the annual workshop: the Science, Practice and Policy Expert Dialogue on Food Systems and Resilience held on November 16th; and the Advocating for Resilient Food Systems training held on November 23rd. 3. Consultations for provision of technical support to four interested RFS country teams: Niger, Uganda, Ethiopia and Tanzania. UNDP-AGRA have also joined efforts in the case of Uganda, which requested Hub support for developing multi-stakeholder platforms linked to value chains. 4. Science, Practice, and Policy Expert Dialogue on Food Systems and Resilience: Key priorities for aligning global ecosystem restoration, biodiversity, climate resilience and sustainable food policies with local level action [an ENGAGE knowledge brief co-produced by FAO and CIFOR-ICRAF/SHARED] [FR]. This is currently being laid out for publication soon. 5. A Framework for Advocating Resilient Food Systems in Africa [an ENGAGE knowledge brief co-produced by FAO and CIFOR-ICRAF/SHARED] [FR]. This is currently being laid out for publication soon. 6. Strengthening the Enabling Environment for Sustainable and Climate-Smart Land Management in Africa: Country initiatives of the Resilient Food Systems programme [co-produced by FAO and CIFOR-ICRAF/SHARED] [FR]. This is currently being laid out for publication soon.

The Regional Hub collaborated with FAO's Forestry Division and facilitated the Technical Sessions on Agroforestry Management in Natural Forests and Pastures in Drylands, with a focus on Working Area 3: Improving forest-based livelihoods and human wellbeing in adaptation to climate change for the 2nd Session of the Committee on Forestry (COFO) Working Group on Dryland Forests and Agrosilvopastoral systems.

On the global FFS platform:

- Contact was established with FAO's TAP platform to establish synergies in work on advisory services.

- An annual FFS partner's event was held on 10 June 2022.

- The team participated in two half-days of work co-organized with CIRAD and AVSF 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).

- Partnerships have been strengthened in the last year with both CARE International (joint hiring of 2 experts on MEL and Gender, formulation of joint projects, joint events) and IFAD (joint participation at advocacy events, joint development of papers, contributions to key publications).

Letters of Agreement were sent by the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT / Platform for Agrobiodiversity Research (PAR) for review to transfer funds to the seven RFS country projects who originally agreed to adopt DATAR. Letters were signed with Burundi and Malawi so far.

Through Vital Signs, Conservation International has:

- Joined the Natural Capital Accounting Coalition for Africa as a platform for sharing information, lessons, and experiences.

- Engaged with the Global Landscape Forum to learn and share knowledge.

- Joined a collaboration to support Kenya through the Regreening Africa programme coordinated by CIFOR-ICRAF. CI will play the role of developing tools for monitoring and assessment building on the RFS experience.

- Partnered with the Africa Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) to assist in tracking progress for the AFR100 targets.

UNDP-AGRA are exploring ways to scale up the village-based extension model currently being used by the African Fertilizer and Agribusiness Partnership (AFAP) and its groundnut offtakes.

CIFOR-ICRAF, in partnership with Bangor University and IFAD, continued supporting interested country project teams to integrate Outcoming Mapping into project implementation and monitoring activities. Bangor students are currently working on research outputs from this collaboration, which shall become available in the final year of the programme.

6. Innovations and scaling – up successful approaches and technologies	To facilitate the scaling-up of successful approaches and technologies, technical support is being provided by FAO and CIFOR-ICRAF/SHARED to four RFS country project as per their demand on Component 1: Nigeria, Uganda (with additional support from UNDP-AGRA as well), Ethiopia, and Tanzania. Individual country consultations were carried out in January-February 2022 to determine the support needs requested by the countries, and recommendation reports were completed. Work on this front will continue in the next year through a renewed collaboration between both Regional Hub partners. In Uganda, for instance, support was provided for the development of multistakeholder platforms focused on the value chains of sorghum, livestock and cassava in the Karamoja sub-region. This included a needs assessment of the RFS Uganda project and other initiatives (i.e., FSURE, CSA II and Greening Value Chains). Two 2.5-hour training of trainer's events were carried out on February 24th and March 22nd.

The FAO and CIFOR-ICRAF/SHARED collaboration also led to the development of a study ("Strengthening the Enabling Environment for Sustainable and Climate-Smart Land Management in Africa: Country initiatives of the Resilient Food Systems programme"), currently being finalized for publication, which compiles best practice insights from six RFS country projects (Burkina Faso, Burundi, Eswatini, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda) into the creation of enabling environments for the adoption and application of robust and effective SLM approaches. The country cases highlight some of the successful SLM project activities undertaken across the RFS and the policy |

and institutional strengthening methods key to enabling them. These innovative project policy, institutional and landscape approaches demonstrate positive impacts, both for the environment and the livelihoods of communities.

An innovative approach being pursued by some RFS country projects and Regional Hub partners is the production of videos showcasing the programme's best practices and learnings. Major recent examples (mostly available at the RFS YouTube channel) include:

- A series of long and short videos produced by the RFS Nigeria team, documenting the project approaches across different states.

- A documentary produced by RFS Ethiopia highlighting the project's approach to integrated land management.

- The CIFOR-ICRAF videos on gender and land restoration at the forest–farm interface ("Through her eyes" – "A Travers son Regard").

- The 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 in 2021, and new training sessions were held in February and April 2022.

The lessons and tools developed under RFS have been integrated by FAO into the design of two new GEF full size projects for Mali and Burkina Faso. This included in particular the integration of lessons developed by RFS on agroecology and agroforestry in FFS (stocktaking exercises); M&E (development on MEL toolbox); as well as lessons from the Innovator's Handbook on sustainable food systems.

Guidelines on integrating ICTs in FFS and other participatory advisory approaches are being developed by the FAO and its network of Global FFS platform partners.

UNDP-AGRA, through one of its catalytic grants, are working with the Environmental Institute for Agricultural Research (INERA) in Burkina Faso and local farmers to produce organic composts and fertilizers for use in seed maize production.

Trends.Earth has been used for assessing the three sub-indicators for monitoring achievement of Land Degradation Neutrality: land productivity, land cover, and soil organic carbon. Towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Target 15.3, it is now being used to train project participants to assess land degradation and land cover changes.

Funds from DARWIN UK in Morocco, and UNEP GEF Uzbekistan were allocated to upscale the DATAR tool to north Africa and Central Asia mountain environment crops and temperate fruit trees. This includes funds for translation of DATAR WEB Portal into Russian. DATAR Training has also integrated into the joint Annual University summer course of Sapienza University/FAO/PAR and the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT.

7. Contributions towards GEF Focal Areas and (if applicable) GEF7 core indicators[6]	The cross-cutting Regional Hub project supports country teams to deliver their projects, set-up programme mechanisms and address regional perspectives. It does not target specific GEF focal areas, though. 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. Examples (provided by FAO) of such contributions include: a) Awareness on the decision support framework for sustainable land management with case studies from Uganda and Colombia through a webinar; b) training, guidance and backstopping RFS countries on M&E tools such as SHARPS, FIES and Ex-Act and training on utilizing data from the M&E tools for national reporting obligations to MEAs; c) guidance documents for advisory services on climate change adaptation and on land and water management.

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[6] 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.

	DATAR has built a "Goal" selection for national information collected to be directly linked to the GEF Focal Areas of (i) Biodiversity, (ii) Climate change, (iii) Land Degradation, and (iv) Chemical and Waste.
	In terms of contributions to GEEF-7 core indicators, as the first session of the 2021 RFS virtual workshop series, CIFOR-ICRAF organized on 08 July 2021 a Webinar on the new Resilient Food Systems M&E System: Transitioning to GEF-7 results architecture. In collaboration with IFAD, GEF SEC and Hub partners (FAO, Conservation International, and The Alliance of Bioversity International-CIAT / PAR), the event provided an opportunity for country teams and partners to:
	• Discuss and clarify technical aspects of the GEF-7 results architecture and the GEF guidelines on core indicators and sub-indicators.
	• Recap the work conducted on M&E by the PCU with country teams since the RFS M&E Workshop in 2019.
	• Explain how the programme is transitioning to contribute to GEF-7 core indicators and sub-indicators.
	• Launch the new RFS M&E system, including the RFS M&E Plan (FR) and the GEF-7-compliant programme results monitoring framework.
	• Introduce the updated online RFS M&E platform (SmartME).
	• Link the tools and support offered by the Regional Hub with the monitoring requirements of core programme indicators.
	• Identify remaining capacity gaps at country level.
	• Confirm next steps to be pursued at regional and country levels to ensure a successful transition to the GEF-7 results architecture.
	A new reporting template was created by the PCU and shared with all RFS country project teams in September 2021 to improve collection of data across all the programme as per the new RFS M&E system - including on GEF-7 core indicators and other RFS indicators not usually tracked through standard PIR templates.
8. Monitoring tools used for the reporting period[7]	While most RFS projects had their mid-term review (MTR) conducted across 2020-2021, the Regional Hub MTR was conducted in mid-2021 to parallel a programmatic assessment by IFAD of the overall RFS performance and results; a process which resulted in several recommendations for mid-way adjustments for Hub partners.
	In summary, the MTR report concludes that "*the RFS Programme and its Hub project have been a milestone for new ways of doing business for resilience in GEF and it has provided a number of learning opportunities for all those involved. The overall performance of the RFS Hub project was rated as satisfactory*" [p.13].
	Key findings and recommendations are summarized at the Resilient Food Systems 2021 Programme Highlights (Annual Report) [FR], and the full report can be found both at the RFS Knowledge Centre and the GEF website.
	CI is continuously updating the Resilience Atlas 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 is being included to the Atlas based on the availability of the information from countries.
	Following the training on SHARP+ organized between April and May 2021, conversations are ongoing with country 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 would support the monitoring of food security indicators.
	The 2021 RFS Consultative Committee Meeting took place on 2 December 2021, as the final session of the 2021 Annual RFS Workshop. Committee members and country project leaders, including representatives from GEF Secretariat, IFAD and all Regional Hub partners met to discuss the progress made in implementing the RFS programme over the past year and actions for 2022. The meeting included an overview of the RFS programme structure, progress and key achievements, lessons, and recommendations from the MTRs, as well as implications and next steps for 2022. Key meeting resources can be found at the above-linked event page.
9. Other matters	

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[7] 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.

C. 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*

The COVID-19 pandemic has remained the major challenge faced by the entire programme within this reporting period. The PCU has continuously adapted as possible to the new reality, especially by converting previously planned in-person training activities into remote ones. This includes, most notably, the annual RFS workshop, which took place virtually through several sessions organized across the second semester of 2021.

Despite CIFOR-ICRAF's efforts in preparing a new reporting template and following up with country teams to collect data for the new programme results framework, which includes GEF-7 indicators, the response rate from country teams has been overall low and several gaps remain in terms of data yet to be shared with the PCU to be fed into the SmartME system.

Slow response from countries to uptake various training offers (due to various reasons such as projects coming to an end or unapproved workplans) was also reported by CI.

Some RFS country project teams that had originally expressed interest in DATAR training decided not to sign the letters of agreement proposed by the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT to participate in DATAR training.

The PCU Communications Officer that had been working with the programme since 2019 resigned in September 2021 and the process of recruiting and transitioning the role into a new person has naturally delayed some of our products, including the annual programme report. However, the new Communications Officer is already up to speed with the programme, and all initial delays have been solved.

Recommendations to follow up	In 2022 RFS activities are increasingly being normalized, with face-to-face events starting to take place after a two-year hiatus due to COVID-19. The RFS Side event on Integrated approaches for sustainable land management in sub-Saharan Africa and South-East Asia was successfully held on 14 May 2022 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire as part of the UNCCD COP15; and plans are ongoing for the organization of the final RFS workshop as an in-person event in September.
	Hub partners will intensify efforts to follow up with countries on monitoring and assessment, as well as on training opportunities and technical support. This might include discussions on requirements to adopt virtual tools for the roll out of training and other activities, as well as on reallocation of funds to the development and availability of on-line self-training courses.
IFAD's comments	The hub project has made significant progress during the reporting period marked by its mid-term review (MTR) that came out with key recommendations, including strengthening the RFS programmatic value addition. Indeed, IFAD and hub partners developed an action plan with each partner's clear role and responsibility to address those recommendations. The MTR also recommended a six-month no-cost extension (to 30 June 2023) approved by IFAD to allow the five IFAD grantees to adjust activities and apply adaptive management in addressing those recommendations. As we progress toward the end of the programme next year, it is worth emphasizing documentation of lessons learned and practices and prioritizing implementing recommendations from the MTR.
GEF OFP comments	N/A

IFAD

Investing in rural people

D. GEF - OVERALL PROJECT RATINGS[8] *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 N/A	

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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[8] 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

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.

E.   MEASURING PERFORMANCE
Please briefly provide narrative justification for the previous GEF Overall Project Ratings[9]

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 continuation of collaborative processes initiated in 2021 for tangible outputs. The easing of COVID-19 restrictions in some of the RFS countries has made their availability for prolonged virtual consultations and interactions limited. Key activities carried out between July 2021 and June 2022 include: a) A training webinar series (2 sessions) on Decision Support Framework for Sustainable Landscape Management was designed for the benefit of the RFS Country Teams. The series covered: (i) Webinar 1 (May 2021): Decision Support and Mainstreaming Strategies for Sustainable Land Management (SLM); (ii) Webinar 2 (September 2021): Mainstreaming strategies assessing barriers and key decision-making processes. Both webinars were attended by the RFS country projects, FAO staff from SFW and SFE as well as other networks. b) The Committee on Forestry (COFO) Working Group on Dryland Forests and Agrosilvopastoral systems is hosted by the FAO Forestry Division. The COFO WG Second Session was hosted by the United Republic of Tanzania as a two-day virtual meeting, in November 2021.The FAO Forestry Division provided the RFS an opportunity to host one of the Technical Sessions on Agroforestry management in natural forests and pastures in drylands, with a focus on Working Area 3: Improving forest-based livelihoods and human wellbeing in adaptation to climate change. Presentations on Enabling Ecosystems Restoration through Farmer Field Schools in Forestry and Agroforestry and Learning from the ground – Agroforestry for a resilient food system- Uganda RFS Programme were made. Recommendations will be included in the COFO WG Work plan for 2022-2024. The COFO WG Technical session presented an opportunity for exchange of experiences and lessons on Agroforestry in Drylands and FFS. c) Subcomponent 1.1 collaborated with the CIFOR-ICRAF SHARED Decision Hub in the development of the SHARED training and toolkit in 2020. A follow up collaborative arrangement was developed in 2021, to allow for provision of targeted support to the RFS countries on the SHARED policy process based on identified learning needs and gaps from the country needs assessments that were undertaken by the CIFOR-ICRAF team in 2020 as well as to increase awareness on the SHARED Approach within the RFS countries and broader audiences. Two virtual sessions were conducted as part of the technical support to the RFS countries through the FAO/CIFOR-ICRAF collaboration. • A virtual co-hosted high-level event (FAO, CIFOR-ICRAF and IFAD) titled Science, Practice and Policy Expert Dialogue on Food Systems and Resilience was held in November 2021. The purpose of the high-level dialogue webinar was to reflect on key take home messages from the constellation of thinking and events through a lens of science, practice, and policy to inspire and inform RFS country project teams. Speakers were drawn from the African Group of Negotiators Experts Support (AGNES), FAO, and African Union Development Agency-New Partnership for Africa's Development (AUDA-NEPAD), CIFOR-ICRAF, IFAD and GEF Secretariat presented their perspectives on the various events in 2021. • The second virtual event, conducted on 23 November 2021, was a two-hour virtual training / learning event on Advocating for Resilient Food systems at local, national and regional with emphasis on evidence-based advocacy. The virtual training session provided a theoretical overview of both resilient food systems and the principles of advocacy design and implementation with two interactive sessions linking country interventions, outcomes and areas of influence. A panel (Kenya, Burkina Faso and Burundi) presented their experiences in different approaches to advocacy with focused questions and answers section for in-depth cross-country learning and experience sharing. d) Collaboration with CIFOR-ICRAF continued with technical support to RFS countries on the SHARED approach. A virtual training of trainers for establishing and strengthening Multistakeholder Platforms for the RFS Uganda project was conducted, training of trainers' materials developed to be used by Ugandan trainers in their field work with setting up 60 MSPs. e) Undertaking of 4 webinar series on Awareness and capacity development for good governance of tenure for achieving Land Degradation Neutrality in collaboration with the FAO Land and Water Division, the UNCCD Secretariat and the FAO SFE Land Governance programme. The Webinar series focused on the nine pathways developed in the technical guide on how to integrate the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure on Land, Fisheries and Forest in the context of National Food Security (VGGT) into the implementation

of the Convention. In all 17 countries in sub-Saharan Africa participated. Key messages for incorporation into the UNCCD COP15 were developed.

f) Needs assessment for the 4 RFS countries participating in the Making every Voice Count for Adaptive management (MEVCAM) participatory video initiative in collaboration with the FAO Forestry Division and the South-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) was conducted followed by 10 virtual training sessions facilitated by the InSightSHARE private entity. Peer to peer learning with 11 of the GEF-7 DSL- IP countries is part of the process. Countries participating in the training from GEF-6 RFS are Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi, Niger and Burkina Faso.

g) Collaboration with UNEP on a joint event with the African Union in October 2022 to share some of the best practices, methods, tools and evidence-based solutions that can impact policy directives and come up with recommendations for strengthening institutional frameworks and mechanisms for scaling up integrated natural resources management and sustainable land management for food security science in Africa.

Subcomponent 1.2 [UNEP]:

During the period of reporting, the project team accomplished a number of activities as per mid-term review recommendations. A consultant was hired in mid-January 2022 to fast-track and support the delivery of the revised consolidated workplan of component 1 activities. The project also hired an editor in early June 2022 to edit and design the technical report on 'Analysis of Impacts of Various Land Use Scenario on Ecosystem Services in Productive Landscapes'. The report includes: a set of tools to identify stakeholders' decision criteria and trade-offs and to gather and assess evidence to determine when a policy intervention predicted to lead to a socially preferred outcome across agriculture and environmental sectors; a guidance document that the national focal points can use for the compilation and collection of data analysis decision criteria and trade-offs at national level, including explanation on how the data in question can be used in decision-making and how the data can be disaggregated by gender and other social characteristics where relevant; and two policy briefs that are summaries of key findings were also produced: i) resilient agriculture in the context emerging environmental challenges in the 21st Century: The Africa response; and ii) land use and biodiversity conservation: What roles can conservation farming play? The knowledge resources will work to strengthen integrated institutional frameworks and mechanisms and will be used by donors and other involved stakeholders with the primary target group being the program countries, development partners, implementing partners and other relevant stakeholders.

In addition, UNEP and FAO have scheduled a regional science - policy dialogue workshop involving the regional policy and development institutions, particularly the AUC, ECA, RECS that includes ECOWAS, SADC, EAC, and the African agricultural research organizations. This is with the aim of ensuring an impactful sharing of best practice and findings of the RFS project so far, in terms of policy options, available tools that countries can have at their disposal.

UNEP has started interactions with RFS country projects by linking up with the RFS national focal points. These focuses on providing capacity building trainings on integrating best practices on policy for integrated sustainable landscape management into regulatory frameworks and national and sub-national institutions. Capacity building trainings in Nigeria and Burkina Faso have been scheduled for August 2022. UNEP has also participated in the second virtual training of Uganda Training of Trainers on multi-stakeholder platforms on March 22, 2022.

Finally, as part of a regional initiative on the 2030 Agenda, with the leadership of the UNEP Africa Office's Assessment Unit, on a pilot basis, a workshop was held on 16-18 May 2022 to capacitate National Environment Information Network (NEIN) focal points on the backend use of a web-based tool for accelerating the development and regular review of National Environmental Summaries (NES) and country profiles on the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)[10]. This initiative is intended to encourage and build strong national networks of cross-sectoral collaboration and sharing of scientific data and information for action on environmental / food security / land restoration areas for implementation of SDGs.

Subcomponent 2.1 [UNDP-AGRA]:

In the reporting period, the main activities included contracting of the Environmental Institute for Agricultural Research (INERA) from Burkina Faso, facilitating the third PFP in West Africa, and preparing the terms of reference for the development of three knowledge product and value chain toolkits. Follow up value chain greening training sessions

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[9] If necessary, please expand to1 or 2 additional pages.
[10] The data in the platform is currently being validated by countries, so the country environmental summaries cannot yet be accessed.

were conducted in Tanzania, Malawi, Nigeria, and Uganda. Technical grant support and monitoring objectives were also embedded included in the country project mission agenda.

Subcomponent 2.2 [FAO]:

Subcomponent 2.2 is on track and the following are some of the key activities carried out in the reporting period:

a) In a previous reporting period, a handbook for practitioners was published in English and French "Enabling Sustainable Food Systems: Innovators' Handbook" in partnership with INRAe, FAO Plant Production and Protection Division, FAO Nutrition and Food Systems Division, the RFS Programme and multiple global and local organizations developing local sustainable food systems. The French version of this handbook was launched during the Sustainable Intensification Conference (CID) in collaboration with FAO Senegal on 24-26 November 2021. The event gathered more than 150 participants. A training was carried on how to use the handbook to facilitate food systems change at the Organic World Congress in collaboration with IFOAM 8 September (>100 participants).

b) In collaboration with CIRAD, an operational guide on "*Methodological recommendations to evaluate better the effects of Farmer Field Schools in mobilizing support for the agro ecological transition*" was finalized. This guide is the result of a letter of agreement established between FAO and CIRAD which ended at the end of 2021. The guide is currently under preparation for publication (in French and English).

c) In collaboration with FAO's livestock division and FAO's Virtual Learning Centre for Southern Africa, a 6-week long online tutored course on Farmer Field Schools and poultry with focus on anti-microbial resistance was developed. The course included live sessions, assignments, tailored material and group work involving a total of 47 participants (18 women and 29 men) drawn from trained FFS facilitators from Zambia and Zimbabwe. The course received excellent feedback from participants and a second edition is planned in 2022.

d) The guide "Bringing climate change adaptation into Farmer Field Schools" was published in November 2021. The guide focuses on theoretical and hands-on dimensions to cope with climate change impact on agricultural production and natural resource management. It was launched as part of the Pre-COP event organized by FAO on "Innovative approaches of adaptation to climate change in Africa: Farmer Field Schools and Climate-Smart Villages", which was held on 30 September 2021.

e) Publication of the document "Gender equality, social inclusion and community empowerment. Experiences from Senegal". It analyses the experiences of FFS/Agro-pastoralist field school (APFS) members, graduates, and practitioners in relation to gender equality, social inclusion, and individual and community empowerment.

Component 3 [CI]:

The main objective of the component on monitoring and assessment is to ensure that there is capacity in place at country project and regional levels to apply appropriate tools and practices for monitoring resilience at multiple scales. Conservation International aims to enhance capacity of stakeholders to access available data and analyze biophysical indicators affecting food security. Achievements in monitoring and assessment for this period comprised the following main activities.

Alignment to GEF-7 indicators. CI made a presentation highlighting the GEF-7 core indicators whose measurements can be supported by its tools, during a webinar on Transitioning to GEF-7 results architecture organized by the PCU in July 2021. These include:

Core Indicator 3: Area of land restored (hectares). Component Sub-Indicators:

 3.1. Area of degraded agricultural lands restored

 3.2. Area of forest and forest land restored

 3.3. Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

 3.4. Area of wetlands (including estuaries and mangroves) restored

 Core Indicator 6. Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated (metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent)

 Component Sub-Indicators:

 6.1. Carbon sequestered, or emissions avoided in the sector of Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use

CI committed to train all willing countries to assess these indicators using Trends.Earth and Google Earth Engine. CI was earlier involved in the exercise to update these indicators on the smart M&E tool that is online.

Prioritization of activities based on the MTR recommendations. The mid-term review report provided some recommendations for CI to prioritize and adopt for the remaining period of the Project. In response to the recommendations, CI has already initiated the following tasks to address these recommendations.

Revisions to the land degradation baseline report was done and shared. The revisions included alignment to GEF-7 core indicators and more information for country projects to assess their baseline land cover and land degradation status using 2018 as the baseline year.

The recommendations also included more effective engagement with country teams on the ground. CI has embarked on training for them to assess the GEF core indicators and their project environmental targets. Plans are underway to waiver any staff-related costs for any training that is requested by the country projects. CI is engaging with the RFS Uganda team and conducted a training on land degradation analysis in December 2021 (see below).

A document has been prepared on action points to address the other recommendations including:

- Documenting the lessons learnt from its work with the Resilience Atlas and other resilience M&A tools used in the RFS program and documenting its experience in applying these tools for the annual regional policy dialogue in 2022.

- We are in the final stages of signing a contract with a firm that will be conducting a study of resilience in the RFS that includes taking stock of the variety of baselines done at regional level and in the field and their quality and usefulness for impact assessment. The results of the study will be ready by end of January 2023.

- The Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) 2022 from CI was successfully adjusted to reflect these new activities as well as asking for no cost extension till June 2023.

Virtual training for Uganda RFS team in land degradation assessment. Eight participants from the project management team of the RFS Uganda project were trained on how to conduct land degradation by Conservation International's Vital Signs team from December 13 to 16, 2021. The training used open-source GIS tool, QGIS and plug in Trends.Earth, a tool developed by Conservation International to compute land degradation, and carbon emissions due to deforestation. The main aim of the training was to equip the team with skills to access the Trends.Earth tool and to spatially analyze land degradation status in their project sites. In the quest to extend these training opportunities to other countries, emails were sent to several other countries including Nigeria, Ethiopia, Ghana, Uganda, Malawi, Senegal, Eswatini, for similar physical training, however, only Uganda responded positively. Some countries were at the tail end of their project and could not utilize the proposed trainings. CI is waiting for the Uganda workplan to be approved by UNDP to guide the next steps on the planned training.

Networking and information sharing events

a) Share Fair on geospatial tools and applications for climate investments. In November 2021, Conservation International participated in a share fair organized by IFAD during the COP26 as a platform for IFAD and its grantees to showcase and learn from each other on geospatial tools used for climate and agricultural investments.

b) Participation in the Kenya Rangelands Restoration and Conservation Action Group. Conservation International recently joined the Kenya Rangeland Restoration and Conservation Working Group, which was formed to lead conversations to accelerate the momentum of landscape restoration in Kenya by bringing together and linking multiple dimensions of the efforts.

c) Society for Ecological Restoration Africa symposium. Under the theme 'Restoration Tools for the African Landscape', CI presented the Resilient Atlas and Trends.Earth - tools for ecological restoration in Africa at the first SER Africa symposium in May 2022.

Data preparation for end of project analysis. CI is currently in the initial stages of collating the necessary data especially earth observation data to be used in development of the indicators such as land use land cover changes, land degradation, soil organic carbon among others that will be used to generate statistics at the end of the project (2022) to be compared with the baseline data (2018). This include assembling all the sentinel 2 imagery. This will be followed by generating random sample points for generating land use land cover maps.

Continuous updating of the Resilience Atlas as a platform for data sharing and visualization. CI is continuously updating the Resilience Atlas 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 is being included to the Atlas based on the availability of the information from countries.

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 the following activities were carried out in six main areas:

I) DATAR web page - improved structure and multiple language capacity. During this reporting period, the DATAR Web page at www.datar-par.org was updated to include multi-language capacity. The DATAR website is now available in French, English, Spanish, Arabic, Chinese and Russian. In addition, a new section was added called "DATAR in the News". This section now has news items of recent DATAR activities. Currently the section has links to the new DATAR Flier in English and French, Spanish, Chinese, Russian, and Arabic.

II) DATAR web portal (front office for user interface): user-friendly interface for DATAR users to download DATAR APP, Guidelines, and access to descriptors. During this reporting period the DATAR back office was developed into a web portal for all users. This continued to be populated with descriptors for crops, livestock, and some aquatic descriptors based on meetings the FAO. During the period, the portal was revised to become more user friendly. The new dashboard opens with a front-page synthesizing projects with DATAR data, that keeps track of projects that have been completed.

III) Training modules are now also available in terms of videos and instruction downloadable from the DATAR. Over 100 documents and videos are now available on the WEB Portal for partners to learn how to download and use the web portal and the App. During this reporting period, the portal gained the capacity to synthesize all surveys with a project across all sites for all outputs tables for focus group discussions and household surveys. The portal and the App now allow project managers to share and compile information from data collected at different sites.

IV) Crop, Livestock and Aquatic descriptors for genetic diversity suppliers, management, markets, policy and institutions have been populated on the WEB Portal for downloading

A. Crop Species. For crop species a total of 5429 descriptors were added to the web portal from documents and inputs from national and international experts. Three hundred and ninety five (395) Descriptors were specific to the six Crop categories/types; 4,358 descriptors across the 14 categories of Varietal Descriptors, 316 descriptors across the 10 categories of Management Practices descriptors, 113 descriptors across the 9 categories of Genetic Material Providers, 119 descriptors across the 12 categories of Market Descriptors, 105 descriptors across the 13 categories of Policy Descriptors and 24 descriptors across the 8 categories of Institutions and Networks Descriptors.

B. Livestock Species. For Livestock species a total of 1290 descriptors were added to the web portal from documents and inputs from national and international experts. For Livestock species a total of 716 descriptors across the 12 categories of Varietal Descriptors, 220 descriptors across the 8 categories of Management Practices descriptors, 123 descriptors across the 9 categories of Genetic Material Providers, 191 descriptors across the 12 categories of Market Descriptors, 7 descriptors for Policy (as the data base for Livestock Policy has not yet been developed) and 24 descriptors across the 8 categories of Institutions and Networks Descriptors. In addition, Forage and Fodder species are also linked in the Livestock component of the Web Portal and the DATAR App.

C. Aquatic Species. Aquatic species were not planned for the IAP SSA Project; however, the Bioversity/PAR team has been in continuous contact with the FAO Aquatic Genetic Resources Department and the DATAR web portal has been created to be able to include Aquatic species in Aquaculture in the future. For the moment, only Descriptors related the new FAO Aquatic Genetic Resource classification system and management practices are available on the Web Portal. Aquatics will in the future include Aquatic animals and Aquatic Plants in Aquaculture.

V) DATAR App. During the past reporting period, the DATAR App became fully functional in French (English version was finalized in the last reporting period) for focus group discussions and household surveys for crops. For countries where Google Play is not available, versions of the DATAR App can be downloaded directly from the DATAR web page. The App is automatically updated with Google when a new version is available. All data collection points for Crop, Livestock and Aquatic have the possibility to add whether the data is age or gender sensitive. The DATAR App can now share projects with other users. It also now has the capacity to sync surveys from other sites in the same project and upload and download collected data to partners' DATAR web portal so Project Excel and CVS files are produced for Project Data analysis. Also, during this period, the design was completed for Livestock capacity of the

DATAR APP in French and English and has been tested, the final version will be ready for download in the first quarter of 2022.

VI) National Partners for Training. Training was changed to online training, with national partners organized together in the field, and numerous instruction videos were produced. However, training was postponed to the first half of 2022 in countries where partners could not gather together due to COVID.

1. Letters of Agreement (LoAs) to transfer funds to partners for DATAR training and data collection were finalized with Burundi and Malawi; LoAs were developed with Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia

2. During this reporting period, training was carried out in Burundi, Malawi, and Uganda. Certificates of training have been designed and distributed.

3. Online capacity building and training for students worldwide was also integrated for DATAR was also integrated into the Sapienza/FAO/PAR summer course - Assessment with DATAR on 17-22 September 2021.

4. Capacity building training for the national partners to use and roll out DATAR On-Line and in presence 14-16 July 2021 in English and in from 8-10 November in French.

Component 4 [ICRAF]:

Significant progress was achieved during the reporting period, particularly on:

- M&E, with the undertaking of the Regional Hub mid-term review, in addition to the organization of a webinar concluding the transition to GEF-7 results architecture;

- Knowledge management and communications, with the development of several new and important products, including the Resilient Food Systems 2021 Programme Highlights;

- Contributing to Component 1, by collaborating with FAO for the achievement of key outputs and milestones on that component, such as the workshop sessions on Science, Practice and Policy Expert Dialogue on Food Systems and Resilience and Advocating for Resilient Food Systems; and

- Gender, with the organization of a workshop session, followed by the development of a learning note on gender-responsive project implementation, based on case studies from two RFS country projects.

Recommendations to improve IP	Efforts should be intensified on following up with the recommendations pointed out on Section C above, in order to address key remaining bottlenecks.
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 and 2021 PIRs, 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.). This is one of the main reasons the MTR recommended a project extension until mid-2023, which has been approved by IFAD.
GEF OFP comments	N/A

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	F. MEASURING FOR RESULTS		
	As defined to the Annual Work Plan (AWP)		
Indicator	**Baseline**	**Target (FY2022)**	**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	**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 2022) 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 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: 125** (including 54 representatives from RFS country projects 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 (in total)	**9** best practices on inclusive evidence-based policy processes were identified and documented as case studies in the Resilient Food Systems Tailored SHARED Toolbox: Enhancing inclusive and evidence-based policy development: • 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 Trust Fund; • Niger: information flow; • Nigeria: inclusive Policy review and harmonization process; • Senegal: MSP sustainability and exit strategy; • Tanzania: policy implementation through participatory land use planning; • Uganda: catalyzing cross sectoral and multiscale collaborations in SLM and food security. **4** Best practices from Burundi, Malawi, Tanzania and Uganda RFS projects identified for documentation and upscaling into the GEF-7 DSL–IP projects within the same country as part of the MEVCAM programme in collaboration with FAO Forest Division, SSTC and GEF-7 DSL–IP. **Cumulative total: 13**
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	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 analyzed are reported into the Strategy Report: Regional Hub Component 1 Science and Policy Interface Below the list of the key gaps and needs further refined after the SHARED pre and post training consultations with the RFS countries: a) Guidance on advocacy to use science to influence policy processes. Support was provided through a virtual training focusing on mechanisms for advocating for resilient food systems at local, national and regional levels with an emphasis

			on evidence-based advocacy in collaboration with CIFOR-ICRAF through its SHARED Decision Hub.
accessible to countries.			b) Support on managing effective multi-sector processes. Support in establishing and strengthening multistakeholder platforms was provided to Uganda as a Training of Trainers (14 participants) and ToT for MSP establishment shared with Nigeria.
			c) Direct training of policy makers (e.g., in evidence-based decision making).
			d) Policy incentives to enhance private sector involvement in INRM and Climate change.
			e) How to effectively target and include the poorest / most vulnerable.
			f) Issues of land tenure and registration of land titles: awareness and capacity building on good governance of tenure and LDN was provided to RFS country teams and stakeholders through a 4-webinar series in collaboration with UNCCD, FAO Land and Water Division.
			g) Landscape level planning.
			h) Farmer to farmer learning.
			i) 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. **14** policy makers from 11 RFS countries trained on the SHARED approach.
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 & FIES 10 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 PCU in Kenya. A training on 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+ 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) 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: 34** trainees from 12 RFS countries
1.2.1.1 Regional network of scientific platforms is established and strengthened (UNEP)	Existing platforms	2	Science Policy Interface (SPI) was developed and has been repurposed to support the Common Country Analysis (CCA). The tool is now configured into a knowledge management tool to provide input into the Country Projects and to support individual country priorities. The summaries are continuously being updated to support the child projects.
1.2.1.2 Number of platforms or initiatives RFS engage with (UNEP)	0	12	**7** online platforms were identified as meeting most of the criteria to host a RFS SPI website. These were reviewed and integrated in the earlier list of already 71 existing networks and platforms identified by FAO and UNEP for the RFS child projects.
1.2.2.1 Number of policy-relevant knowledge products completed (UNEP)	0	1 set of policy relevant tools, training package and materials available.	**11** Policy-relevant knowledge products were produced: 1. Food Security Integrated Approach: Toolbox for Sustainable Land Management [UNEP] 2. Food Security Integrated Approach: Best Practices and Guidelines for Policy Action [UNEP]

			3. Strategy Report: Regional Hub Component 1 Science and Policy Interface [FAO & UNEP] 4. Resilient Food Systems Tailored SHARED Toolbox: Enhancing inclusive and evidence-based policy development [FR] [FAO & ICRAF] 5. Resilient Food Systems Tailored SHARED Toolbox: Communication Brief [FR] [FAO & ICRAF] 6. The Analysis of Impacts of Various Land Use Scenario on Ecosystem Services in Productive Landscapes [this is currently being finalized]. 7. Policy brief on 'Resilient agriculture in the context emerging environmental challenges in the 21st Century: the Africa response' [this is currently being finalized]. 8. Policy brief on 'Land use and biodiversity conservation: what roles can conservation farming play?' [This is currently being finalized]**.** 9. Science, Practice, and Policy Expert Dialogue on Food Systems and Resilience: Key priorities for aligning global ecosystem restoration, biodiversity, climate resilience and sustainable food policies with local level action [FR] [This is currently being finalized by FAO & ICRAF]. 10. A Framework for Advocating Resilient Food Systems in Africa [FR] [This is currently being finalized by FAO & ICRAF]. 11. Strengthening the Enabling Environment for Sustainable and Climate-Smart Land Management in Africa: Country initiatives of the Resilient Food Systems programme [FR] [This is currently being finalized by FAO & ICRAF].
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	**2**: use of AflaSafe to reduce the Aflatoxin load in groundnuts for Export and groundnut double-row planting (Malawi); and adoption of drought tolerant certified sorghum seed (Tanzania).
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	**30** <u>Cumulative total: 94</u> (=30+64 previously trained)
2.1.2.2 Number of training sessions and workshops organized (UNDP-AGRA)	0	6	**6**: five incremental training sessions plus one PFP <u>Cumulative total: 10</u>
2.1.2.3 Number of grants disbursed (UNDP-AGRA)	0	3	**3** (see further details here).
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	**4**: Rice, Sorghum, Seed maize, Groundnuts
2.2.1.1 Number of regional and sub-regional entities and	0	12 or more	A partner network has been setup in the FFS platform – the network includes **19** partners that include development agencies, NGOs, private sector, and research

national research institutes that join the global Farmer Field School platform (FAO)			organizations. **1** new partner, Access Agriculture**,** is the latest 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. **Cumulative total: 20**
2.2.2.1 Number of regional and national actors trained (FAO)	0	3600+	**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 – Innovator's 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 **150+** people participated to the webinar on the Farmer Field Schools for the agroecological transition, in collaboration with AVSF and CIRAD **100+** people participants to the workshop to kick-start the Anglophone West Africa FFS Sub-regional network, organized with the Sub-Regional FAO office for West Africa. **Cumulative total: 3,784+**
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. **1 regional**: representatives from Anglophone West Africa made a request for support to build a regional FFS practitioners' network in 2019. The platform supported the organization of an online consultation amongst practitioners in different countries aiming at setting up a sub-regional FFS network for Anglophone Africa. An informal network has been setup and met again in June 2022. For all 12 RFS countries, at least 2 national entities represented in platform. **Cumulative total: 28 (4 sub-regional / regional + 24 national)**

2.2.2.3 Number of documents/resources produced through the FFS platform hub (FAO)	0	2	**Cumulative total: 2** Impacts of farmer field schools in the human, social, natural and financial domain: a qualitative review, published in the Food Security Journal. Is the farmer field school still relevant? Case studies from Malawi and Indonesia, 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
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)
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: 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: 133** [70 men (52%) and 63 women (48%)] Trained through 2 annual stakeholder workshops; Nigeria M&E team; M&E consultative workshop in 2019; online training on assessing ecosystem resilience; and RFS Uganda online training.
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	12 for Resilience Atlas 7 for DATAR [final targets]	**8** for Resilience Atlas (training on assessment of ecosystem resilience was conducted in February 2021). **3** for DATAR: Burundi, Malawi, and Uganda.
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	2021 Hub PIR finalized and submitted to IFAD in August. All RFS PIRs are available at the SmartME platform: after logging in, click on "Project Portfolio" > "Regional Hub" > "Project Files". 2021 Annual programme report (FR) launched in April 2022. **Cumulative total: 10**
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	Regular updating of the Programme M&E dashboard as per the revised monitoring results framework (post GEF-7 transition)	In July 2021, the RFS PCU hosted a virtual webinar to present the new M&E system, and engage programme stakeholders in an experience sharing exercise reflecting on the progress and challenges observed in the transition so far. The webinar comprised the first session of the 2021 RFS Annual Workshop Series. At the event, RFS country teams and partners were introduced to the new RFS M&E system, including the RFS M&E Plan (FR); the GEF-7-compliant programme results monitoring framework; as well as the updated online RFS M&E platform (SmartME).

			The PCU will maintain regular updating of the online platform and continued support to country teams as needed until the end of the programme.
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 was regularly updated throughout the reporting period, including through new stories (approximately 3 per month) and event pages (which often provide access to useful event supporting materials). Monthly newsletters (in English and French) 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 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 disseminated by the Regional Hub. **Total 2022: 6** **Cumulative total: 51**
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 CIFOR-ICRAF (often with inputs from country teams and/or other partners): • **27** stories (FR) • **77** social media posts disseminated through both Facebook and Twitter RFS accounts • **2** videos ("Through her eyes" – "A Travers son Regard") long + **2** short teasers (FR) for social media dissemination • **18** event pages (FR) • **7** social media cards + **1** event flyer Subtotal: 134 Products primarily created by other partners and country teams, shared with the PCU, and further stored / disseminated by CIFOR-ICRAF: • **1** story co-written by IFAD and CIFOR-ICRAF (published by IFAD and further disseminated by GEF through its May 2022 newsletter). • **1** story published by Le Monde about the RFS work in Senegal, which was translated into English and further disseminated by the PCU. • **9** country project videos produced by Nigeria and **1** by Ethiopia, available at the RFS YouTube channel Subtotal: 12 **Total 2022: 146** **Cumulative total: 567** (= 146 + 421 (PIR 2021))
4.2.2.1 Number of South/ South exchanges between different Resilient Food Systems country projects (ICRAF, dependent on country performance)	0	1	**1** Annual RFS Workshop (organized as a series of virtual sessions across the second semester of 2021). **1** RFS Side event at the UNCCD COP15 in May 2022 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. **Cumulative total: 8** [This only includes major RFS workshops with active participation of multiple country projects.] A comprehensive list of all RFS capacity development services and learning events organized by Regional Hub partners is available at **Annex 2**.
4.3.1.1 Program mid-term review and final evaluation reports are completed and available	Not in place	MTR report completed.	The Regional Hub MTR was conducted in mid-2021. Key findings and recommendations are summarized at the RFS Annual Report 2021, and the full MTR report can be found both at the RFS Knowledge Centre and the GEF website.

4.3.1.2 Number of countries that have been sensitized to OM as a means to monitor boundary partners/key behavior change	0	12	**12** All RFS country projects had been sensitized to OM as part of the M&E work conducted on previous reporting periods.
4.3.1.3 Number of countries that have adopted and co-invested in OM methodology as a means to monitor boundary partners/key behavior change	0	2	**4** From July to September 2020, ICRAF, IFAD and the Bangor University co-organized a series of virtual training sessions for the four RFS country projects interested in adopting the Outcome Mapping methodology: Nigeria, Uganda, Senegal and Niger.

For <u>LDCF and SCCF projects only</u>, please complete the following table

Extracted Indicators[11]	
Total number of direct beneficiaries	☐
Ha of land better managed to withstand the effects of climate change	☐
No. of risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments carried out and updated	☐
No. of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	☐
No. of regional, national and sub-national institutions with strengthened capacities to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and/or evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	☐
Contribute towards public awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaption (Tick if relevant)	☐
Expand access to improved climate information services (Tick if relevant)	☐
Expand access to improved climate related early-warning information (Tick if relevant)	☐
No. of regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed or strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	☐
No. of sub-national plans and processes developed or strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	☐

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[11] Please provide cumulative total achieved from the inception, if available in the implementation document.
Following the GEF guidance on results and indicators, please provide the whole results from the GEF project, which is made up of GEF financing as well as co-financing.

DOCUMENTS

Please upload any document pertaining to this PIR. Uploaded documents may also include any geospatial file or be linked to reported minor amendments, as appropriate.

See Annexes 1 and 2 attached to this PIR. All other documents referred in the report are hosted publicly and can be accessed through the links provided in the text.

GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: https://coordinates-converter.com Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate.	The Resilience Atlas developed by Conservation International is the main repository for all the RFS geo-referenced data, containing precise maps and information on where programme interventions are taking place. This was built based on data provided by each RFS country project on boundary shapefiles for project areas.

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PIR Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines.

Each user selects any minor amendment that happened to a project during the latest fiscal year and provides a description of the minor amendment in a narrative format as appropriate in the related textbox. Users may also attach supporting documents as appropriate within the PIR module.

Select the boxes below and give some explanation to why you ticked it.

Minor Amendment	Explanation
☐ **Results Framework**	N/A
☐ **Components And Cost**	N/A
☐ **Institutional And Implementation Arrangements**	N/A
☐ **Financial Management**	N/A
☑ **Implementation Schedule**	Following a Mid-Term Review recommendation, IFAD approved a six-month no-cost extension of the project (until 30 June 2023) to allow the five grantees to adjust activities and apply adaptive management in addressing MTR recommendations.
☐ **Executing Entity**	N/A
☐ **Executing Entity Category**	N/A
☐ **Minor Project Objective Change**	N/A
☐ **Safeguards**	N/A
☐ **Risk Analysis**	N/A
☐ **Increase Of GEF Project Financing Up To 5%**	N/A
☐ **Co-Financing**	N/A
☐ **Location Of Project Activity**	N/A
☐ **Others**	N/A

ANNEX 1: Inventory of RFS knowledge products generated and disseminated by the Regional Hub as of 30 June 2022

Item #	Reporting year	Resource title	French version	Produced by	Type	Comment
1	2018	Monitoring the resilience of people's food security: An overview of approaches taken by the 12 Resilient Food Systems country projects	N/A	ICRAF	Knowledge brief [Track]	This was originally written in 2018, then revamped as per the new programme branding and re-disseminated in 2021.
2	2019	III GEF-IAP-FS Workshop: Summary of learning exchanges and final report of workshop	FR	ICRAF	Report	
3	2019	Guidance for Monitoring of Ecosystem Services, Socioeconomic Benefits, and Resilience of Food Security for Global Environment Facility Food Security Integrated Approach Pilot (FS-IAP)	N/A	CI	Tools & Guidelines	
4	2019	Outcome Mapping Framework of Key Boundary Partners of the Resilient Food Systems Programme	N/A	ICRAF	Knowledge brief [Track]	This was originally written in 2019, then revamped as per the new programme branding and re-disseminated in 2021.
5	2019	Resilience Atlas	N/A	CI	Platform	
6	2019	Best Practices Guidelines for using Remote Sensing for Food Security [slides]	FR	CI, ESA	Training material	
7	2019	Best Practices Guidelines for using Remote Sensing for Food Security: What information can you get from datasets derived from remote sensing?	N/A	CI, ESA	Tools & Guidelines	
8	2019	Remote Sensing for Resilience of Food Security in sub-Saharan Africa	N/A	CI, ESA	Tools & Guidelines	
9	2019	Identification of global/regional/country's civil society partners, institutions, platforms that influence knowledge on sustainable resilient agriculture ecosystem in Africa	N/A	UNEP	Report	

10	2019	[Draft] Baseline and trends in the environment in the twelve pilot countries	N/A	UNEP	Report	This was shared with the PCU in draft form, and as such it was not disseminated to countries.
11	2019	Resilient Food Systems Science-Policy Interface	FR	UNEP	Platform	
12	2020	Key Themes and Activities across the Twelve Resilient Food Systems Country Projects	FR	ICRAF	Knowledge brief [Cross-cutting]	
13	2020	South - South Learning: Exchange visit between Uganda and Kenya Country Projects	N/A	ICRAF, Kenya, Uganda	Knowledge brief [Engage]	
14	2020	IFAD Multidimensional Poverty Assessment Tool: Briefing Note on Application and Learning in Kenya and eSwatini	N/A	ICRAF, IFAD	Knowledge brief [Track]	
15	2020	Impact of COVID-19 on the Resilient Food Systems Programme	N/A	ICRAF	Report	Resource prepared in response to the COVID-19 pandemic: summary analysis of a survey conducted with all RFS country teams and partners.
16	2020	How to adapt to a rapidly changing work environment under COVID-19	FR	ICRAF	Tools & Guidelines	Resource prepared in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
17	2020	Guidance note: Facilitating knowledge exchange through 'Learning Labs'	FR	ICRAF	Tools & Guidelines	Resource prepared in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
18	2020	Emerging Lessons from the Implementation of the Resilient Food Systems Programme	N/A	ICRAF, IFAD	Report	This was written in the 2020 reporting period but published by GEF in 2022 period.
19	2020	Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Niger	N/A	GEF, ICRAF, IFAD, Niger	Good Practice Briefs - 2019/1	This was produced and published by GEF SEC, based on original write-up provided by ICRAF and IFAD, with inputs collected from the RFS Niger team.
20	2020	Resilient Food Systems Programme Highlights 2018-2019	FR	ICRAF, IFAD	Report	Despite being the second annual programme report written (the first one, prepared in 2018, can be found here), in 2019 a new model for annual programme reports was established to improve the promotion of knowledge management across the RFS. As such, this

						new report covered learnings since the beginning of the programme – thus highlights from 2018-2019.
21	2020	RFS Knowledge Centre	FR	ICRAF	Platform	
22	2020	Running farmer field schools in times of COVID-19: a resource handbook	FR	FAO	Training material	RFS co-financing is acknowledged.
23	2020	Video Tutorial: Land Degradation Analysis on Trends.Earth	FR	CI	Training material	
24	2020	Video Tutorial: How to Create a Shapefile in QGIS	FR	CI	Training material	
25	2020	Food Security Integrated Approach: Toolbox for Sustainable Land Management	N/A	UNEP	Tools & Guidelines	
26	2020	Food Security Integrated Approach: Best Practices and Guidelines for Policy Action	N/A	UNEP	Tools & Guidelines	
27	2020	Strategy Report: Regional Hub Component 1 Science and Policy Interface	N/A	FAO, UNEP	Report	
28	2020	EO4SD – Earth Observation for Sustainable Development: The Global Environment Facility Integrated Approach Pilot Program (IAP) on Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in sub-Saharan Africa	N/A	ESA	Report	This was produced with co-financing funds.
29	2020	Enabling sustainable food systems: Innovators' handbook	FR	FAO	Book	RFS co-financing is acknowledged.
30	2021	Resilient Food Systems Tailored SHARED Toolbox: Enhancing inclusive and evidence-based policy development	FR	FAO, ICRAF	Training material	
31	2021	Gender-responsive project implementation within the Resilient Food Systems programme	FR	ICRAF	Knowledge brief [Cross-cutting]	
32	2021	Resilient Food Systems Knowledge Management Toolkit	FR	ICRAF	Knowledge brief [Cross-cutting]	
33	2021	Resilient Food Systems Communication and Knowledge Management Strategy	FR	ICRAF, IFAD	Strategy	

34	2021	RFS Communication Toolkit	FR	ICRAF	Knowledge brief [Cross-cutting]	
35	2021	Training Manual for Resilient and Sustainable Food Value Chain Development in Africa	FR	AGRA, UNDP	Training material	
36	2021	Resilient Food Systems Monitoring & Evaluation Plan	FR	ICRAF, IFAD	Strategy	
37	2021	SmartME system	FR (same URL)	ICRAF	Platform	
38	2021	Burkina Faso: Community-led efforts to halt land degradation	FR	GEF, IFAD, Burkina Faso, ICRAF	Knowledge brief [Act]	
39	2021	Resilient Food Systems Programme Highlights 2020 (Annual Report)	FR	ICRAF, IFAD	Report	
40	2021	Diversity Assessment Tool for Agrobiodiversity and Resilience (DATAR Portal)	FR	PAR, Bioversity	Platform	
41	2021	DATAR App	FR	PAR, Bioversity	Tools & Guidelines	This can be downloaded both from Google Play Store, as well as from the main DATAR Portal.
42	2021	Catalyzing Resilient and Sustainable Food Value Chain Development in Africa	N/A	ICRAF, UNDP, AGRA	Knowledge brief [Act]	
43	2021	e-Module Training on Resilient and Sustainable Food Value Chain Development in Africa	FR (same URL)	UNDP, AGRA	Training material	Resource prepared in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
44	2021	Training video: Introduction to the Resilience Atlas	N/A	CI	Training material	Associated to the Resilience Atlas training held in February 2021. Resource prepared in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
45	2021	Training video: Datasets to monitor resilience of food security in the Resilience Atlas	N/A	CI	Training material	Associated to the Resilience Atlas training held in February 2021.

						Resource prepared in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
46	2022	Making a difference for women through gender-responsive project implementation: Learning Note	FR	ICRAF, Nigeria, Eswatini	Knowledge brief [Cross-cutting]	
47	2022	Through Her Eyes	FR	ICRAF	Video	
48	2022	Resilient Food Systems Annual Workshop Report 2021: Summary of virtual learning and exchange events	FR	ICRAF	Report	
49	2022	The Diversity Assessment Tool for Agrobiodiversity and Resilience (DATAR) Information Brochure	FR	PAR, Bioversity	Tools & Guidelines	
50	2022	Resilient Food Systems 2021 Programme Highlights (Annual Report)	FR	ICRAF, IFAD	Report	
51	2022	Resilient Food Systems Tailored SHARED Toolbox: Communication Brief	FR	FAO, ICRAF	Tools & Guidelines	
52	2023	Baseline land cover / land degradation analysis report for the resilient food system program	N/A	CI	Report	Currently being finalized.
53	2023	Science, Practice, and Policy Expert Dialogue on Food Systems and Resilience: Key priorities for aligning global ecosystem restoration, biodiversity, climate resilience and sustainable food policies with local level action	FR	FAO, ICRAF	Knowledge brief [Engage]	Currently being translated and laid out.
54	2023	A Framework for Advocating Resilient Food Systems in Africa	FR	FAO, ICRAF	Knowledge brief [Engage]	Currently being translated and laid out.
55	2023	Strengthening the Enabling Environment for Sustainable and Climate-Smart Land Management in Africa: Country initiatives of the Resilient Food Systems programme	FR	FAO, ICRAF	Knowledge brief [Engage]	Currently being translated and laid out.
56	2023	Analysis of Impacts of Various Land Use Scenario on Ecosystem Services in Productive Landscapes		UNEP	Report	Currently being finalized.

57	2023	Resilient agriculture in the context emerging environmental challenges in the 21st Century: the Africa response		UNEP	Knowledge brief [Engage]	Currently being finalized.
58	2023	Land use and biodiversity conservation: what roles can conservation farming play?		UNEP	Knowledge brief [Engage]	Currently being finalized.

ANNEX 2: Inventory of RFS capacity development services and learning events organized by the Regional Hub as of 30 June 2022[1]

Item #	Reporting year	Event	Hub component	Lead partners	Targeted audience	Date / duration	Place / Modality	Additional information
1	2018	Resilient Food Systems Operational Launch Workshop	4	ICRAF, IFAD	All RFS countries External audience	05-08 July 2017 (3.5 days)	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Knowledge exchange	Additional information on the workshop, including final agenda, minutes and list of participants can be found here.
2	2018	Resilient Food Systems 2nd Annual Workshop	4	ICRAF, IFAD	All RFS countries External audience	08 - 11 May 2018 (3.5 days, including a field trip)	Nairobi, Kenya Knowledge exchange Training	Dedicated training sessions were organized on payments and other incentives for ecosystem services (co-led by FAO, ICRAF and TNC); on gender (co-led by ICRAF and IFAD); and on data visualization for monitoring project impacts (co-organized by CI, ESA and ICRAF). Additional information, including minutes and workshop evaluation results, can be found here.
3	2019	Training on UNEP's online platform and community of practice	1	UNEP	All RFS countries	[TBC]	[TBC] Training	
4	2019	Training workshop on Social and Gender Dynamics and their Importance for Improving Resilience and Livelihoods	4	ICRAF	Ghana External audience	13 November 2018 One full day	Bolgatanga, Ghana Training	ICRAF facilitated the exchange of knowledge and lessons learned between stakeholders of different research and development projects working in common areas in Northern Ghana, including the RFS Ghana (SLWM Project); the West Africa Forest-Farm Interface (WAFFI), an IFAD-funded initiative; and the EU-financed Regreening Africa.

[1] Excluding events that are primarily intended for interaction with external audiences, such as for policy dialogue, which are listed on the previous annual reports.

								Organized with co-financing funds, this was an opportunity to bring people together to find ways to fully integrate and promote gender issues and transformation into projects, within a context of land restoration at the forest–farm interface. Participants included almost two dozen representatives from Ghanaian development agencies.
5	2019	Resilient Food Systems 3rd Annual Workshop	4	ICRAF, IFAD (supported by all Hub partners)	All RFS countries External audience	12-15 March 2019 (3.5 days, including a field trip)	Bolgatanga, Ghana Knowledge exchange Training	A detailed report was prepared by ICRAF, which includes workshop evaluation results. Several training sessions were organized: • ICRAF led sessions on outcome mapping (in collaboration with Bangor University); on gender (in partnership with GEF SEC); and on co-designing dashboards (with the SHARED team); • CI led on Earth Observation for Monitoring of Indicators of Ecosystem Services, Socioeconomic Benefits and Resilience of Food Security. • ESA provided training on Earth Observation for Sustainable Agricultural Development.
6	2019	Refresher training for FFS master trainers, project staff and partners	2.2	FAO	Tanzania	June 2019	Morogoro, Tanzania Training	Refresher course for 38 Master Trainers from sector ministries as well as the five RFS Tanzania project districts. Facilitated by the National Master Trainer from FAO Tanzania, Sokoine University of Agriculture and the Tanzania Forest Services Society, the emphasis of the training was on identifying Sustainable Land and Water Management practices for each project district.
7	2019	Training sessions on Lada-WOCAT, SHARP, Collect-Earth and Ex-Act	3	FAO	Burundi	[TBC]	Burundi Training	A training session for each of these tools has been organized by FAO across the 2019 reporting period [see 2019 Hub PIR].

8	2020	Training on improving decision-making skills related to promoting genetic diversity	3	Bioversity, FAO	Burundi	01 July 2019	Gitega, Burundi\n\nTraining	Participants included officers from the agriculture, livestock and environment sectors, researchers, and project leaders. They were presented with participatory DATAR tools.
9	2020	Vital Signs training on effective project monitoring	3	CI	Nigeria	19-24 August 2019\n\n(1 full week)	Abuja, Nigeria\n\nTraining	Customized training, co-funded by RFS Nigeria. 20 Data Processing, Monitoring & Evaluation, and Forest and Agricultural Officers were trained in landscape monitoring tools, including Trends.Earth, Resilience Atlas, Google Earth Engine, and Vital Signs protocols.
10	2020	Regional training workshop on greening agricultural food value chains	2.1	AGRA, UNDP	Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Niger, Nigeria, Malawi, Senegal, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania	17-19 September 2019\n\n(3 full days)	Nairobi, Kenya\n\nTraining	
11	2020	Training farmers on combating soil erosion through agroforestry and contour planting	2.2	FAO	Burundi	October 2019 [TBC]	Burundi\n\nTraining	Building on its dual role as Implementing Agency for Burundi and Regional Hub partner, FAO has used Farmer Field Schools as the primary vehicle for training farmers in land and water conservation techniques, reaching over 8000 beneficiaries.
12	2020	RFS M&E workshop	4, 3	ICRAF (with support from all other Hub partners)	All RFS countries	13-15 November 2019\n\n(3 full days)	Nairobi, Kenya\n\nKnowledge exchange\n\nTraining	The event featured a one-on-one clinics with Hub partners led by country project representatives, in addition to training sessions facilitated by ICRAF, CI and Bioversity International.
13	2020	Workshop on digital technologies supporting advisory services and farmers.	2.2	FAO	Burkina Faso, Kenya, Malawi, Senegal,	December 2019	[TBC]	To be confirmed whether representatives from these countries were actually RFS stakeholders.

					Ethiopia, Uganda		Knowledge exchange	
14	2020	Training on assessing levels of agrobiodiversity and identifying constraints and opportunities within the current system for biodiversity conservation	3	Bioversity, FAO	Burundi	06 May 2020	Burundi Training	
15	2020	EX-Ante Carbon Balance Tool (EX-ACT) Training	3	FAO	Eswatini, Kenya, Malawi	03-04 June 2020 (2 full days)	Virtual Training	The training provided a combination of an e-learning course developed by FAO and a virtual coaching component facilitated by the EX-ACT team. A detailed report was prepared by FAO, including evaluation feedback from participants.
16	2020	Technical webinar: Running farmer field schools and field trainings in times of COVID-19	2.2	FAO	All RFS countries	24 June & 03 July 2020 (2 sessions of 1.5h each)	Virtual Training	
17	2021	Outcome Mapping training workshops (country-tailored)	4	ICRAF, IFAD	Nigeria, Uganda, Senegal, Niger	Nigeria: 30 June & 2 July 2020 Uganda: 21– 22 July 2020 Senegal: 26 - 27 August 2020 Niger: 23 - 24 September 2020	Virtual Training	In partnership with Bangor University, UK. 2 Full days of training tailored for each country project team. These were the only RFS country projects interested in receiving further support on the OM methodology.
18	2021	RFS Country Project Learning and Exchange Webinar I: Tanzania and Senegal	4	ICRAF	All RFS countries External audience	09 July 2020	Virtual Knowledge exchange	

19	2021	Enhancing the Science-Policy Interface: SHARED and FAO Training with tools, methods and approaches for policy and institutional work	1	FAO, ICRAF	All RFS countries	14-30 July 2020 (4 webinars split between Anglophone and Francophone countries; approximately 4 hours in total for each audience)	Virtual Training	This training led to the development of the Resilient Food Systems Tailored SHARED Toolbox: Enhancing inclusive and evidence-based policy development
20	2021	RFS Country Project Learning and Exchange Webinar II: Malawi and Nigeria	4	ICRAF	All RFS countries External audience	23 July 2020	Virtual Knowledge exchange	
21	2021	Stakeholder consultation on the development of a Farmer Field Schools (FFS) e-learning course	2.2	FAO	All RFS countries External audience	16 September 2020	Virtual Knowledge exchange	
22	2021	Using and adapting the SHARP+ tool to assess the resilience of smallholder communities	3	FAO	Niger, Senegal, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda	03-18 November 2020 (2 parts comprising 17 sessions in total)	Virtual Training	
23	2021	Resilience Atlas training: Assessing resilience for food security	3	CI	All RFS countries	23 February – 02 March 2021 (3 sessions of 2h each)	Virtual Training	
24	2021	Making Every Voice Count for Adaptive Management (MEVCAM): Good practice identification workshop	1	FAO	Burundi, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda External audience	29-30 March 2021	Virtual Training	20 participants

25	2021	Using the SHARP+ tool to assess household climate resilience	3	FAO	Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda	15-29 April 2021 (3 sessions of 2h each)	Virtual Training	
26	2021	Learning from a living archive: Local communities owning change, monitoring progress and communicating the impact	1	FAO	All RFS countries External audience	04 May 2021 (1h)	Virtual Knowledge exchange	Other webinars from this series are scheduled to take place on the 2022 reporting period.
27	2021	Webinar series: Decision support and mainstreaming strategies for sustainable land management	1	FAO	All RFS countries External audience	05 May 2021 (1.5h)	Virtual Training	Other webinars from this series are scheduled to take place on the 2022 reporting period.
28	2021	Training on Resilient and Sustainable Food Value Chain Development	2.1	AGRA, UNDP	All RFS countries	East Africa: 6 May 2021 West Africa: 19 May 2021 Southern Africa: 10 June 2021 (3 sessions of 2h each)	Virtual Training	This built on the Training Manual for Resilient and Sustainable Food Value Chain Development in Africa.
29	2022	Webinar on the new Resilient Food Systems M&E System: Transitioning to GEF-7 results architecture	4	ICRAF, IFAD, GEF	All RFS countries	08 July 2021	Virtual Training	Part of the 2021 RFS Annual Workshop
30	2022	Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT) awareness and capacity building series	1	FAO	All RFS countries External audience	12 - 14 July 2021	Virtual Knowledge exchange	
31	2022	Advancing the Integrated Approach to Transform Food Systems: A GEF Independent	1	GEF, IFAD, FAO, UNDP, World Bank	All RFS countries External audience	20 July 2021	Virtual Knowledge exchange	Part of UNFSS

		Dialogue for the Food Systems Summit						
32	2022	The journey of a chocolate bar: how to transform food systems through sustainable value chains and integrated approaches	4	GEF, ICRAF, CI, World Bank	All RFS countries External audience		Virtual Knowledge exchange	Side event at the IUCN World Conservation Congress
33	2022	Responsible land tenure governance as a vehicle to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality and combat drought and desertification in sub-Saharan Africa	1	FAO	All RFS countries External audience	15 September 2021 13 October 2021 28 October 2021	Virtual Knowledge exchange	Series of 4 webinars
34	2022	Decision support for sustainable land management webinar 2: Assessing barriers and key decision-making processes	1	FAO	All RFS countries External audience	29 September 2021	Virtual Knowledge exchange	
35	2022	2021 Resilient Food Systems Country Roundtable	4	ICRAF	All RFS countries	22 - 23 September 2021	Virtual Knowledge exchange	Part of the 2021 RFS Annual Workshop
36	2022	Making a difference for women through gender-responsive project implementation	4	ICRAF, Nigeria, Eswatini	All RFS countries	05 October 2021	Virtual Knowledge exchange	Part of the 2021 RFS Annual Workshop
37	2022	Science, Practice and Policy Expert Dialogue on Food Systems and Resilience	1	FAO, ICRAF	All RFS countries	16 November 2021	Virtual Knowledge exchange	Part of the 2021 RFS Annual Workshop
38	2022	Webinar: Agroforestry management in natural forests and pastures in drylands	2.2	FAO	All RFS countries External audience	18 November 2021	Virtual Knowledge exchange	

39	2022	Advocating for Resilient Food Systems	1	FAO, ICRAF	All RFS countries	23 November 2021	Virtual Training	Part of the 2021 RFS Annual Workshop
40	2022	Annual RFS Consultative Committee Meeting	4	ICRAF, IFAD	All RFS countries	02 December 2021	Virtual Knowledge exchange	Part of the 2021 RFS Annual Workshop
41	2022	Making Every Voice Count for Adaptive Management (MEV-CAM): Participatory Video and Most Significant Change	2.2	FAO	Burkina Faso, Burundi, Malawi, Niger, Tanzania, Uganda	16 February – 30 April 2022	Virtual Training	The training was conducted through dedicated Francophone and Anglophone sessions comprising: • 10 training sessions lasting between 1.5 - 2 hours (February-April) • Creative assignments and homework • Three 'case clinic' sessions during the fieldwork period • One peer-to-peer sharing event following fieldwork
42	2022	Two training of trainer's events to support the RFS Uganda team in the development of multistakeholder platforms focused on the value chains of sorghum, livestock, and cassava in the Karamoja sub-region.	1	FAO, ICRAF	Uganda	24 February & 22 March 2022 [Two 2.5-hour training of trainer's events]	Virtual Training	Support was provided as per the country; request for the development of a multistakeholder platform. This included a needs assessment of the RFS Uganda project and other initiatives (i.e., FSURE, CSA II and Greening Value Chains).
43	2022	Farmer Field Schools for the agroecological transition	2.2	FAO	All RFS countries	12 May 2022	Virtual Knowledge exchange	
44	2022	RFS Side event at UNCCD COP15: Integrated approaches for sustainable land management in sub-Saharan Africa and South-East Asia	4	IFAD, ICRAF	All RFS countries	14 May 2022	Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire Knowledge exchange	

45	2022	Can we do Farmer Field Schools training remotely?	2.2	FAO	All RFS countries	23 June 2022	Virtual Knowledge exchange	
46	2023	Webinar on the institutionalization of farmers' field schools in West and Central Africa	2.2	FAO	RFS Francophone countries	19 July 2022	Virtual Knowledge exchange	
47	2023	Final Resilient Food Systems Knowledge Exchange and Learning Workshop	4	ICRAF, IFAD (supported by all Hub partners)	All RFS countries External audience	20-23 September 2022 (3.5 days, including a field trip)	Blantyre, Malawi Knowledge exchange	