IFAD
Investing in rural people

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR) - GEF Project grants

GEF Fiscal Year 2023 (01 July 2022 - 30 Jun 2023)

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)	Final
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	07-08 June 2023 (during the RFS Final Workshop in Kenya, when the final Consultative Committee meeting was also held)
Actual Mid-Term Evaluation date	1June 2021 to 31 July 2021
Expected Terminal Evaluation date	Q2-Q3 2023 (ongoing and expected to be concluded by September 2023)
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 2,203,688 UNEP: USD 1,755,000 UNDP: USD 2,250,000* IC: USD 1,581,511.15* ICRAF: USD 2,617,756 **TOTAL: USD 10,407,955.15** * Please note that these are the justified expenditures reflected in IFAD's FXC. The final figures will be shared and confirmed by the individual entities at the end of the year.

[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.

GEF grant spent (as at 30 June of FY)	FAO: USD 1,834,888 UNEP: USD 1,347,460.62 UNDP: USD 1,218,225.54 IC: USD 1,253,543 ICRAF: USD 2,558,735 **TOTAL: USD 8,212,852.16** *Please note that these are the justified expenditures reflected in IFAD's FXC. The final figures will be shared and confirmed by the individual entities at the end of the year.
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 58,497,653
Actual co-financing spent (as at 30 June of FY)	FAO: USD 1,332,305 UNEP: USD 1,994,000 UNDP: USD 4,943,914 CI: USD 2,141,195 ICRAF: USD 19,875,795 IFAD: USD 28,210,444 **Total**: USD 58,497,653
First disbursement date	10 August 2017 (ICRAF) – 25 June 2018 (UNDP) – 21 September 2018 (UNEP) - 12 October 2018 (CI) – 16 October 2018 (FAO)
Reporting tools used for the reporting period	
List of reports[3]	Project completion reports submitted by Hub partners to IFAD in July-August 2023. Brief semi-annual progress reports submitted by Hub partners to IFAD in January-February 2023.
Tracking tools[4]	N/A
Project contact	
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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 which built on a broad spectrum of engagement both with RFS stakeholders and external ones: • The organization of two major in-person events following a two-year hiatus of virtual-only events caused by COVID-19: the 2022 Annual Workshop in Malawi in September 2022 and the RFS Final Workshop in Kenya in June 2023, which was combined with a Science-Policy Learning Day co-hosted by UNEP and FAO with the African Union Commission (AUC). • The preparation of a final report on the Lessons Learned from the Resilient Food Systems Programme. Co-written by the PCU with GEF, IFAD, all RFS country project teams and Regional Hub partners, this publication is a follow up to the 2021 Emerging Lessons from the Resilient Food Systems Programme report facilitated by the GEF. The 2023 paper gathers lessons learned from across the RFS pilot programme throughout its six years of operations and consolidates them through illustrative case studies in a co-creative process with RFS stakeholders.
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	RFS knowledge products focusing on gender issues are amongst those with higher demand from the general public: • The Learning note on making a difference for women through gender-responsive project implementation [FR] produced by CIFOR-ICRAF became the top read resource from the RFS Knowledge Centre library, which contains over 230 products. ○ The note presents key insights from the interactive session held on 05 October 2021 as part of the 2021 RFS Annual Workshop series, putting the gender-responsive framework into practice through the examples of two country projects, Eswatini and Nigeria, which have made a difference for women through gender-responsive project implementation. It summarises 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. • The documentary Through her eyes [FR], launched by CIFOR-ICRAF in April 2022, is the second most watched video in our RFS YouTube channel. It explores gender sensitisation training and constraints in Burkina Faso and Ghana. The gender-targeted results framework developed by the PCU within the RFS M&E platform (SmartME) facilitated the collection of relevant data on how country projects are making progress on gender mainstreaming. Some key insights are illustrated at the Resilient Food Systems 2022 Programme Highlights (Annual Report) [FR] [p. 35]: • In Ethiopia, 89% of land under integrated landscape management is owned by women; • In Niger, 564 women and youth have received literacy training (of a target of 320); • In Malawi, 55% of community leadership positions are occupied by women; • In Kenya, 2,387 women have been reached with time-saving technologies (e.g., water pans, irrigation pits); • In Burkina Faso, 4,682 women are engaged in micro projects; and • In Burundi, 354 women beneficiaries are now using energy-efficient cookstoves.

	UNDP-AGRA's catalytic grants are also contributing to field efforts: • Kilimo Trust's Lake Zone Smart Farms (LSF) Project will support the transformation of 15,000 smallholder-farming households, of whom 40% women and at least 30% young people. • AFAP's Sustainable Agriculture and Marketing for Rural Transformation (SAP-MaRT) will support 9,600 women and 3,200 young farmers in adopting CSA technologies, including the use of certified seeds, inoculants, Aflasafe (to reduce aflatoxin), double row and integrated pest management practices. • INERA, in Burkina Faso, is working to increase maize productivity for 2100 smallholder farmers through regenerative agriculture (40% are women).
3. Progress on the implementation of the project's KM approach approved at CEO Endorsement/Approval	Launched in April 2023, the Resilient Food Systems 2022 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. A seminal and final RFS publication was developed on Lessons Learned from the Resilient Food Systems Programme. Co-written by the PCU with GEF, IFAD, all RFS country project teams and Regional Hub partners, this is a follow up to the 2021 Emerging Lessons from the Resilient Food Systems Programme report facilitated by the GEF. The 2023 paper gathers lessons learned from across the RFS pilot programme throughout its six years of operations and consolidates them through illustrative case studies in a co-creative process with RFS stakeholders. Other knowledge products (co-)developed by CIFOR-ICRAF this reporting year and further described on other sections of this report include: • 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] [Joint FAO-ICRAF report] • A Framework for Advocating Resilient Food Systems in Africa [FR] [Joint FAO-ICRAF report] • Strengthening the Enabling Environment for Sustainable and Climate-Smart Land Management in Africa: Country initiatives of the Resilient Food Systems programme [Joint FAO-ICRAF report] • 2022 RFS Workshop Report [FR] • 17 Impact posters and other materials presented at 2022 RFS Workshop [FR] • Reflections from Resilient Food Systems: Piloting an integrated approach and celebrating successes [French subtitles can be switched on for this video] • RFS Nigeria Learning Note: Advocacy approaches and the use of multistakeholder platforms to influence Policy – The Establishment of the Rice Council Bill • RFS Ethiopia Learning note: Leveraging Multi-Stakeholder Platforms for Integrated Watershed Management to Enhance Food Security and Ecosystem Resilience • RFS Tanzania Learning Note: Enhancing Honey Harvesting with the Hadzabe Community in Munguli Village: Lessons Learned & Opportunities to Scale-Up • RFS Tanzania Learning Note: Participatory Village Land Use Planning in Tanzania • Resilient Food System Field Visit to Upper Tana-Nairobi Water Fund (UTNWF) Briefing Note • Outcome Mapping as a Monitoring and Evaluation tool in Resilient Food Systems Programme in Uganda and Nigeria • A Review of Institutional Barriers and Mechanisms for Implementing more Effective Metrics for Delivering Impactful Outcomes in the Resilient Food Systems Programme [article currently being finalized for independent publication as part of a PhD research that uses the RFS as a case study] Dissemination of results took place mainly through the following channels:

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

- Website: the Resilient Food Systems website (FR) was regularly updated throughout the reporting period, which included 41 news articles and 5 event pages facilitating dissemination of virtual trainings and other webinar resources.
    - To ensure continuity beyond project termination, CIFOR-ICRAF pre-paid for maintenance costs of the RFS website and Knowledge Centre for two more years, so both platforms shall remain publicly available (though no longer updated) until mid-2025.
- Social Media: 93 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 in late 2021 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 customisable dashboards. These dashboards are dynamic and get updated automatically, but some brief insights for this reporting period include:

- Our most viewed website pages were the homepage (3,900 views), followed by the country project pages (820 views), and the Resource Library (700 views)
- Top news story: Farmers in Nigeria improve productivity through sustainable farming methods [557 reads].
- Top event: 2022 Resilient Food Systems Knowledge Exchange and Learning Workshop [457 views].
- Most of our website views come from organic search (70%) and only 2.2% come through social media promotion.
- We had 35% more new website visitors than last year.
- Most searched programme theme: Sustainable Land Management [433 searches].
- Our two most popular tweets were related to UNFCCC COP27 and the 2023 RFS Final Workshop in Kenya.
- The programme ended with 1,369 Twitter followers, up from just under 800 in the previous reporting period (a 71% increase).
- Our Facebook reach went up 422% this year and most of our audience is in Nigeria and Kenya.
- Newsletter subscribers increased 11% from 652 to 723.
- We received over 5,600 views on a video documentary from the RFS Burkina Faso project released this year - the most watched RFS video. The second-most viewed video was Through her eyes, produced by CIFOR-ICRAF in 2022.

In 2023 UNDP and AGRA developed the following knowledge products:

- A food value chain greening toolkit was designed to operationalize the manual and assist field practitioners in green food value chain development. It is intended to advocate for systemic and collective approaches to green food value chain development; improve the design of future country projects and global initiatives (ours and others); and support cross-sectoral strategic MSP building.
- Three knowledge products (KPs) that highlight food value chain greening project experiences and lessons from the (i) Lake Zone's sorghum value chain in Tanzania, (ii) Sustainable agricultural production and marketing for rural transformation (Sap-MarT)'s groundnut in Malawi; and (iii) Strengthening resilient seed systems in the maize value chain in Burkina Faso. From the three catalytic grantees' experiences, the KPs would help demonstrate to demonstrate the potential for building resilience and sustainability of the respective three food value chains.

	• Three scientific journals, based on the empirical evidence gathered during Tanzania, Malawi, and Burkina Faso value chain greening projects. These scientific manuscripts can now be used to back and promote further justification for the promotion of greening technologies across diverse farming systems. UNEP made progress on the editing and design of three knowledge products initiated in the previous reporting period: a report on "Analysis of Impacts of Various Land Use Scenario on Ecosystem Services in Productive Landscapes" and two policy briefs on "Resilient Agriculture in the Context Emerging Environmental Challenges in the 21st Century: The Africa Response"; and "Land Use and Biodiversity Conservation: What Roles can Conservation Farming Play?". The knowledge resources will work to strengthen integrated institutional frameworks and mechanisms. It also produced with FAO a brief report on the Resilient Food Systems Science-Policy Learning Day held on 06 June 2023. Additionally, UNEP also developed the National Environmental Summaries (NES) web-based tool. The portal was developed as an interactive online tool for all actors in the national environmental situation analysis to participate in production of Common Country Assessments (CCAs), National Environment Summaries (NES), and State of Environment and Outlook reports, as well as other integrated/thematic assessments. • As per the mid-term review recommendation, the Regional Science Policy Interface (SPI) platform was pulled down and has currently been repurposed to serve UN Country Teams as a one-stop shop for environmental information relevant to the specific country context. Editing and post-production were undertaken in 2023 as part of the Making Every Voice Count for Adaptive Management (MEV-CAM) initiative led by FAO. Videos were finalized in 2023 for Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda and Malawi, and will soon be disseminated by FAO. The Tanzania RFS participatory video was adapted for screening at an IFAD side event at the UNFCCC CoP27 in November 2022 by the IFAD Tanzania country office. MEV-CAM's in-country facilitators adopted the participatory video processes with their target groups and identified 16 best practices stemming from the RFS. These were documented and five have been published as Best Practices Leaflets under FAO Publication: • Uganda: Live fencing in Uganda & Farmer managed natural regeneration in Uganda • Malawi: From charcoal to honey in Malawi; Theatre for development to engage local communities & Gabion baskets: A simple solution to a big problem About 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.
4. Institutional and policy dialogue processes influenced and/or improved	After two years of mostly virtual interactions, the RFS programme held its 2022 Annual Workshop in Blantyre, Malawi in person on 20-23 September 2022. • The workshop was officially opened by the Honourable Lobin C. Lowe, MP, Minister of Agriculture for the Government of Malawi, who welcomed the congregation to the Warm Heart of Africa and expressed his support for the RFS Malawi project Enhancing the Resilience of Agroecological Systems Project (ERASP), led by IFAD. Having seen first-hand the improvements to food security in the beneficiary regions, Hon. Minister Lowe commended the unique approach of the programme which in the case of Malawi, is working with the existing Programme for Rural Irrigation Development (PRIDE) to ensure that communities all play a part and benefit from catchment-wide sustainable agricultural practices. The RFS Malawi team hosted the participants on a field trip to visit their project sites in Zomba and Phalombe districts. • A representative from the African Union Commission also joined the group and was keen on building bridges between the RFS and the regional agenda in the continent. • The workshop was particularly successful in the use of "Learning Labs" to facilitate dialogue through targeted sessions under common programmatic themes. This is a novel approach developed by the SHARED (Stakeholder Approach to Risk Informed and Evidence-based Decision-making) platform at CIFOR-ICRAF to foster creativity from presenters to adapt to their themes, objectives and resources. Some of the Labs took the form of a conversation between friends in a mock Blantyre café. Another was staged as a radio interview. Others still were more traditional in their approach, but the communication of challenges, lessons learned, recommendations and time for questions, comments and answers remained the same across the Labs. • Over the course of the workshop, an interactive, experience-sharing wall displayed Impact Posters developed by country project teams and partner organisations under the Regional Hub. Each poster

described an impact that the activities had, who they impacted, the ingredients which led to the impact, and advice for scaling the impact. All posters, presentations and other workshop materials can be found at the RFS website.

- The 2022 RFS Workshop Report [FR] captures key insights and lessons shared throughout each of the sessions.

Co-organized by IFAD with CIFOR-ICRAF and other partners, the RFS Side event "All hands on deck to green Africa's drylands in the face of climate change" was held on 12 November 2022 in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt and online as part of the UNFCCC COP27. The event highlighted innovative approaches and successes of the RFS projects in Eswatini and Niger to improve dryland productivity and investments to advance food security and livelihoods for people exposed to climate change. A panel discussion looked at ways to scale up best practices in climate and food systems resilience for large-scale landscape transformation in Africa.

Following these events, the RFS PCU received overwhelming interest in another workshop to close out the programme. The PCU took on this initiative and gathered the RFS community together again for a final opportunity to capitalize on South-South learning in Naivasha, Kenya on 07-08 June 2023, through the RFS Final Workshop, which was combined with a Science-Policy Learning Day.

- The three-day visit began with the Science-Policy Learning Day, which was co-hosted by UNEP and FAO with the African Union Commission (AUC) on 06th June.
    - RFS countries shared lessons and experiences on how they had used science and practice to influence policy. Examples from a continental perspective on the role of science in influencing policy as well as the enabling actors were shared by representatives of the AUC and UNEP. The country case studies were documented as part of the RFS final best practices publication with examples from Nigeria, Burkina Faso and Uganda.
    - This built on extensive efforts from UNEP to engage with the AUC's Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy, and Sustainable Environment (AUC-DARBE) in previous years. The sequence of interactions and collaborative efforts underscored the commitment of all involved parties to achieving synergistic outcomes and advancing the goals of sustainable food systems in the African context.
- Then followed two days of learning from across the RFS programme to feed into a new publication on Lessons Learned from the Resilient Food Systems Programme.
- All presentations and other workshop materials can be found at the RFS website.

Three major publications were jointly produced by FAO and CIFOR-ICRAF, being milestones of the Regional Hub's delivery within Component 1:

- 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]. Building and expanding upon the Science, Practice and Policy Expert Dialogue of the 2021 RFS Annual Workshop, this brief focuses on a range of practical strategies to translate international agendas into field and policy programmes.
- A Framework for Advocating Resilient Food Systems in Africa [FR]. This framework aims to deepen the understanding of country teams to clarify their engagement in leveraging policy, institutional and behavioural change for achieving transformative changes necessary to meet resilient food systems objectives. It provides an outline of the fundamental elements in the design and implementation of an advocacy strategy including understanding decision cycles and influencing sustainable land management and agroecological systems; shares experiences reflecting different scales of intervention (national, sub-national, local); and provides examples of how different mechanisms such as multistakeholder platforms can be used as engines of socio-ecological change.
- Strengthening the Enabling Environment for Sustainable and Climate-Smart Land Management in Africa: Country initiatives of the Resilient Food Systems programme. Barriers to implementation of sustainable land management (SLM) practices limit their ability to contribute to addressing land degradation. This report presents country case studies from the Resilient Food Systems programme highlighting SLM project activities undertaken in six countries in sub-Saharan Africa, and the lessons learned during their

	implementation. The innovative approaches to bridging governance and institutional gaps have demonstrated positive impacts on both the environment and livelihoods of rural communities. CIFOR-ICRAF also supported three RFS country projects (Nigeria, Ethiopia, and Tanzania) to develop Learning Notes sharing their experience on influencing / improving institutional and policy dialogues: • RFS Nigeria Learning Note: Advocacy approaches and the use of multistakeholder platforms to influence Policy – The Establishment of the Rice Council Bill • RFS Ethiopia Learning note: Leveraging Multi-Stakeholder Platforms for Integrated Watershed Management to Enhance Food Security and Ecosystem Resilience • RFS Tanzania Learning Note: Participatory Village Land Use Planning in Tanzania In February 2023 CI shared examples and lessons learned from the RFS work with a delegation comprising GIZ and GEO-LDN Secretariat members who travelled to Kenya and visited the Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD). This initiative has opened doors for future engagements, such as a scheduled LDN training to be conducted at RCMRD in August 2023 and later in the year in Namibia.
5. Engagement in partnerships (including public-private)	The partnership between CIFOR-ICRAF and Bangor University led to the development of two key products on Outcoming Mapping: • Outcome Mapping as a Monitoring and Evaluation tool in Resilient Food Systems Programme in Uganda and Nigeria [MSc dissertation] • A Review of Institutional Barriers and Mechanisms for Implementing more Effective Metrics for Delivering Impactful Outcomes in the Resilient Food Systems Programme [article currently being finalized for independent publication as part of a PhD research that uses the RFS as a case study] The collaboration between CIFOR-ICRAF and FAO to boost delivery for Component 1 through the SHARED approach led to the finalization of three major outputs in the final year of the programme: • 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] • A Framework for Advocating Resilient Food Systems in Africa [FR] • Strengthening the Enabling Environment for Sustainable and Climate-Smart Land Management in Africa: Country initiatives of the Resilient Food Systems programme CIFOR-ICRAF also collaborated closely with UNEP and FAO on the organization of the RFS Final Workshop, which was combined with a Science-Policy Learning Day co-hosted by UNEP and FAO with the African Union Commission. • The latter followed numerous communications and exchanges between UNEP and the AUC in a concerted effort to ensure an impactful sharing of best practices and findings of the RFS Programme so far, in terms of policy options, and available tools that countries can have at their disposal, among others. Engagement with AUC would therefore serve as a critical step toward advancing the cause of evidence-based policymaking in the region. A collaboration between CI and the EO4SD consortium led to approximately 50 datasets being added to the RFS Resilience Atlas from their regional time series datasets by the end of the project: Land Productivity, Actual Evapotranspiration, Gross Biomass Water Productivity, Above Ground Biomass Production. These datasets are available for download directly from the Atlas. For in-country training activities on DATAR, Letters of Agreement (LoAs) were made with national partners in Tanzania, Ethiopia, and Malawi, and training directly carried out in Uganda and Burundi. FAO supported DATAR training in Burundi and Uganda through separate FAO GEF projects. Data analysis tools were developed by PAR and the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT together with the Centro Nazionale Ricerche (CNR), Italy, so that all diversity indices are automatically calculated at site and country project level. ICiTy – Social Urban Experience, Italy was responsible for developing the IT part of the DATAR Web Portal and the DATAR APP. Input for the development of the knowledge based and testing of the DATAR Web Portal and DATAR APP was complement by inputs and feedback from national partners working within the UNEP GEF projects in Uzbekistan,

	Sri Lanka, Nepal and Cuba; the IFAD Evolutionary Breeding Project for Jordan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Iran, Bhutan, and Nepal; the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) Diverse seed systems project for Uganda, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Nepal and Uzbekistan; the FAO GEF Project in Burundi, the FAO GEF Project in Uganda, and the DARWIN initiative project in Morocco. The information from these other projects provided key inputs and knowledge on crop and livestock genetic diversity assessment, management of crop varieties and livestock breeds, market analysis, and institutional and policy gaps to support agrobiodiversity use in productions systems. These other grants also supported the translations of DATAR into Spanish, Russian, and Chinese. The success of the DATAR WEB PORTAL and DATAR APP resulted in the investment of The Raffaella Foundation (a non-profit 501 3c charity) to commit to the continued support and hosting of the Platform of Agrobiodiversity Research it its DATAR Web and APP system after the end of the grant. UNDP-AGRA's efforts led to the following partnerships on Component 2: • In Nigeria, four crop off-takers signed an agreement with the RFS-supported farmers. The companies engaged were Al-Hamsad Rice Mill Ltd; Dangote Rice Mill; Dantata Foods and Allied Products and Value Seeds (maize and rice). • In Malawi, three off-takers were engaged to source from the farmers, namely Fortune Gardens, Milele Trading, and Agro-Input Suppliers Limited (AISL). • In Tanzania, Musoma Foods bought all the sorghum that was made available by the farmers supported by the Lake Zone Project. Component 1.1 further collaborated with the FAO Land and Water Division and WOCAT, to undertake the documenting of good practices on the LDN –Tenure nexus based on country outputs from the VGGT awareness and capacity development sessions conducted in 2021 for 17 countries in sub-Saharan Africa using Malawi RFS Project as a pilot. This was to be undertaken in the first quarter of 2023 but due to delays in the finalisation of the LoA with WOCAT by FAO RAF, the process had to be stopped as the time remaining was not adequate to complete activities before end of project. The Land and Water Division through its technical support to the LDN process in the GEF-7 DSL IP committed to continue with piloting in Malawi under the DSL IP child project for Malawi.
6. Innovations and scaling – up successful approaches and technologies	The 2022 RFS Consultative Committee (CC) Meeting took place on 23 September 2022, as the final session of the 2022 Annual RFS Workshop. The Final CC Meeting was held on 07 June 2023 in Naivasha, Kenya, in connection to the RFS Final Workshop. Co-chaired by GEF and IFAD, both meetings provided opportunities for country project representatives and Hub partners to touch base on their successes and, in particular, to discuss plans to ensure long-term sustainability and upscaling of RFS results. Highlights can be found at the 2022 RFS Workshop Report [FR] and at the publication on Lessons Learned from the Resilient Food Systems Programme [its Conclusion chapter]. The FAO and CIFOR-ICRAF collaboration led, inter alia, to the finalization of a study on Strengthening the Enabling Environment for Sustainable and Climate-Smart Land Management in Africa: Country initiatives of the Resilient Food Systems programme, 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. Burkina Faso joined Nigeria and Ethiopia in the production of videos to document innovative project interventions and results. Burkina Faso: Poulet Local (Local Chicken) became the most watched video on the RFS YouTube channel, with over 5,700 views. In November 2022, CIFOR-ICRAF launched the video Reflections from Resilient Food Systems: Piloting an integrated approach and celebrating successes, which was filmed during the 2022 Knowledge Exchange and Learning Workshop in Malawi. The video comprises interviews with RFS stakeholders, and a closer look at the South-South exchanges and multinational dialogue that are so central to the integrated approach.

	The work led by UNDP-AGRA on subcomponent 2.1 led to 5 resilient maize seed varieties (Komsaya, Bondofa, Espoir, Barka, Wari), including new hybrids, being adopted in Burkina Faso. Furthermore, 6 innovations were adopted and scaled up across the 3 RFS catalytic grant-supported greening projects, as follows: • Use of AflaSafe to reduce the Aflatoxin load in groundnuts for Export (Malawi) • Groundnut double-row planting (Malawi) • Adoption of drought-tolerant certified sorghum seed (Tanzania) • Adoption of organic fertilizers in the form of composting • Change in the precision placement of fertilizer compared to broadcasting • Use of polythene to conserve water in composts (Burkina Faso) The Global FFS Platform and the Scaling Up Agroecology Initiative have carried out a stocktaking on Agroecology and Farmer Field Schools, in close collaboration with IFAD, CIRAD and AVSF to better understand how FFS have and could further support transitions to agroecology in the context of sustainable food systems. At the beginning of 2023, 13 bilateral interviews were conducted and an online massive survey with more than 120 responses has been launched. The results of both processes have been analyzed and reviewed during two taskforce meetings with key actors on FFS and agroecology. The next steps will be to organize focus group discussions to validate preliminary results and write the report. This process will continue to be supported under the FAO NSP after closure of the RFS programme. More than 5 years after the creation of the Global FFS Platform, supported by the RFS programme, and through its work to increase visibility on FFS and raise awareness, farmer field schools have been recognized by senior management as a key approach for FAO. As such, in 2023, FAO has launched a process to take stock of recent innovations in FFS, and to brainstorm on priorities for action, laying the foundations for upgrading FFS to fit emerging challenges through a new FAO Value-Added Impact Area (VAIA) on *Farmers as Agricultural Innovators for Resilient Agro-Ecosystems* (FAIRE) focusing on FFS. During the first semester of 2023, the VAIA has focused on a Global consultation process that included several meetings and events. These dialogues aimed at*: i)* sharing innovative experiences in FFS implementation; *ii)* increasing awareness of the importance and challenges of FFS in contributing to sustainable agrifood systems; *iii)* discussing the way forward on the future of FFS, including strategy, priority areas and activities and implementation mechanisms.
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. In terms of contributions to GEF-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. A new reporting template was then created 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. The latest programmatic results can be found on the RFS M&E platform (SmartME) and are showcased at the Resilient Food Systems 2022 Programme Highlights (Annual Report) [FR].
8. Monitoring tools used for the reporting period[7]	The new RFS M&E system, including the RFS M&E Plan (FR) and the GEF-7-compliant programme results monitoring framework, was finalized in late 2020. The updated online RFS M&E platform (SmartME) was presented to and discussed with all RFS stakeholders at the "*Webinar on the new Resilient Food Systems M&E System: Transitioning to GEF-7 results architecture*" in July 2021. Following the release of the 2022 PIRs, the RFS monitoring system (through the SmartME platform) was updated accordingly.

[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.

[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.

	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. Preparations are advanced for the Terminal Evaluation (TE). Terms of reference for this work were developed and the external evaluator was recruited by CIFOR-ICRAF in Q1 2023. Substantial desk research and numerous interviews with partners and country teams have taken place in Q2, and preliminary findings were presented and discussed at the RFS Final Workshop in early June 2023 in Kenya. The final TE report is expected to be ready by the end of September 2023, as agreed with IFAD. On Outcoming Mapping, the partnership between CIFOR-ICRAF and Bangor University led to the development of two key products: • Outcome Mapping as a Monitoring and Evaluation tool in Resilient Food Systems Programme in Uganda and Nigeria [MSc dissertation] • A Review of Institutional Barriers and Mechanisms for Implementing more Effective Metrics for Delivering Impactful Outcomes in the Resilient Food Systems Programme [article currently being finalized for independent publication as part of a PhD research that uses the RFS as a case study] Requests have been made for DATAR to be also available in Arabic and in Swahili. The Alliance of Bioversity and CIAT has shown interest in integrating DATAR as an M&A tool in their Nature Plus Initiative. A new UNEP GEF project in Armenia was approved in September 2023 which adopted DATAR as one of their pro-poor monitoring and evaluation tools in English and Russian. Training in DATAR has been requested and completed in Morocco (DARWIN Initiative) and Jordan (IFAD Evolutionary Breeding Project). In addition, with the confirm hosting of DATAR by the Raffaella Foundation, national partners information is never lost. If a new country project starts years after the first one, national partners can use the M&E tools to see the changes over time from their earlier data collection period and the impact of previous interventions. Conservation International conducted land degradation analyses at national and subnational levels to provide end-of-project information against baselines on the following: 1. Land cover trends 2001 – 2018, 2018-222 2. Land productivity trends 2001 – 2018, 2018-222 3. Soil organic carbon emissions 2001 – 2018, 2018-222 4. Land degradation trends from 2001 to 2018, 2018-222 CI's analyses found that RFS projects had overall positive impacts on their target areas. For instance, • Environmental Benefits: led to carbon sequestration; GHG emissions were reduced or avoided; improved land productivity and reduced rates of land degradation. • Socio-Economic Benefits: improved food and nutrition security and the livelihoods of households; promoted gender equality/equity, most especially, women participation in agriculture. • Financial Benefits: farmers had access to funds to invest in farm development, enhance production and business plan development. • Innovation Benefit: introduction of climate-smart agricultural practices like crop rotation adds diversification to production systems by providing improved technologies, such as seeds and seedlings. • Institutional/Governance Benefits: institutions were capacitated for effective governance and to make informed decisions. The MTR report had recommended that Conservation International lead a study on resilience, which was expected to: 1. Take stock of the variety of baselines done at regional level and in the field and their quality and usefulness for impact assessment.

	2. Review the overall effectiveness of operationalizing the various Monitoring and Assessment (M&A) methods and RFS results framework indicators for measuring resilience, intermediate RFS outcomes, and reporting on GEF core indicators. 3. Identify the prospects and further support needs for RFS wide Country Project impact reporting at the end of the project. 4. To use data collected by the Country Projects to assess the country projects' contributions to improving resilience of food security in their program areas and of the overall contributions of the Resilient Food System project. 5. To draw initial lessons on M&A from the RFS program for future resilience impact measurements in similar programs. CI conducted such study accordingly, and results indicate that, overall, some country projects (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, and Senegal) gathered indicators that could be used as a proxy for building a resilient food system, which could eventually lead to resilient food security for households. However, none of the countries reported how they quantified resilient food security in project implementation areas, as this was not presented in the requested final project reports. Based on the final project reports, none of the projects reported on indicator(s) that could be used as a proxy to determine if the project falls under the legal/regulatory additionality of GEF's additionality. Of the six areas of GEF's additionality, only Burkina Faso did not report on components which fall under institutional/governance additionality. Therefore, five out of the six projects effectively reported on five areas of GEF's additionality, with Burkina Faso only reporting on four. The findings of the study contributed towards a chapter on "Measuring Resilience in a Multi-Country Programme" of the final RFS publication on Lessons Learned from the Resilient Food Systems Programme. Following the trainings on FAO monitoring and assessment tools (SHARP, FIES, HDDS, EX-ACT) organized for RFS countries in previous reporting periods, the tools have been implemented in some countries to assess the level of resilience of agricultural households. So far, the SHARP tool, which includes FIES and HDDS, has been used in Burundi and Niger for data collection. Ethiopia has drafted its terms of reference and sampling to start collecting SHARP, HDDS and FIES data in 2022. The EX-ACT tool was used in 2 countries (Malawi and Burundi) to calculate the impact of different activities (afforestation, different management practices, land restoration, fertilisation of crops, installation of irrigation, etc.) on GHG emissions and GHG sinks.
9. Other matters	

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*	
As RFS activities started to normalize from 2022, after two years of restrictions due to COVID-19, meeting the pent-up demand from programme stakeholders for face-to-face events did present its own challenges. In the final year of the programme, the PCU managed to organize two full-blown in-person workshops, rather than only the traditional annual workshop, in addition to other minor events, such as the UNFCCC RFS side event in November. As the Regional Hub project advanced toward its end, budget limitations abounded for most partners, and as such the organization of the RFS Final Workshop in June 2023 proved particularly challenging, as it required a higher-than-usual degree of cooperation and knowledge exchange between CIFOR-ICRAF and other partners (most notably UNEP). Nonetheless, despite a few (as expected) logistical hiccups, this event ended up being successful and highly appreciated by the RFS community.	
Recommendations to follow up	Numerous lessons learned from the RFS Programme and recommendations to improve design and implementation of future initiatives building on this work have been provided by RFS countries and regional partners and consolidated on the final RFS publication: Lessons Learned from the Resilient Food Systems Programme.
IFAD's comments	
GEF OFP comments	N/A

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	

[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 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.

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]**: At project design, Component 1 was to be implemented through the vehicle of a Science and Policy Interface (SPI) to support dissemination of scientific knowledge for strengthening dialogue and advocacy to mainstream ecosystems, climate resilience and gender approaches into policies. The SPI was to include a UNEP-FAO dedicated team as part of the Project Coordination Unit. The SPI would identify and document best practices of: (i) national policies and strategies for Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) and Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and food security; (ii) mechanisms for mainstreaming INRM/SLM that include agrobiodiversity for and foods security and; (iii) sustainable and innovative financial mechanisms and market opportunities for scaling-up. Since the component was part of the regional hub, it operated as a mechanism for country projects and existing scientific and policy platforms to exchange scientific, technical knowledge and tools as well as provide support to country projects on a need to basis. FAO was responsible for leading the first part of this component: The FAO team utilized existing platforms within the organization and collaborations with other FAO divisions to provide opportunities to exchange scientific knowledge and tools to influence policy at regional and national level. Component 1.1 collaborated with the FAO land and Water Division on decision making for sustainable land management; increasing awareness and capacity on governance of tenure through the voluntary guidelines for good governance of tenure for Land Degradation Neutrality in collaboration with the UNCCD, FAO SFE EU Land Governance Programme and land and water division; FAO Forestry Division on participatory videos, committee on forestry meeting, collaboration with the SHARED Hub through ICRAF on evidence based decision making; AU and UNEP. Trainings, publications and experience sharing webinars were organized for country project teams, policy makers, practitioners and other institutions. **Subcomponent 1.2 [UNEP]:** UNEP engaged in extensive deliberations with the African Union Commission's Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy, and Sustainable Environment (AUC-DARBE). The engagements discussed among others the potential collaborations and fostering impactful dissemination of best practices and outcomes from the RFS project. These included considerations of policy options and the suite of available tools that countries could leverage and, as a result, the RFS Science-Policy Learning Day was held on 06 June 2023 at the Naivasha Simba Lodge and Camps in Kenya, co-hosted by UNEP, FAO, and AUC. Secondly, as a pilot during RFS implementation and as part of regional initiatives from the 2030 Agenda, UNEP capacitated National Environment Information Network (NEIN) focal points on the use of the National Environmental Summaries (NES) web-based tool. The portal was developed as an interactive online tool for all actors in the national environmental situation analysis to participate in the production of Common Country Assessments (CCAs), NES, and State of Environment and Outlook reports, as well as other integrated/thematic assessments. Also, UNEP in collaboration with the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) hosted the first physical meeting of the Roundtable Meeting for the Forum of Environmental Protection Agencies (EPA) in Africa with the theme "Strengthening sound science to accelerate actions to address the triple planetary crisis of climate change, nature and biodiversity loss and, pollution and waste." The meeting was held on the 7 and 8 March 2023 at the Grand Ubumwe Hotel in Kigali, Rwanda. Additionally, the project is in the final stage of editing and designing the technical report on 'Analysis of Impacts of Various Land Use Scenario on Ecosystem Services in Productive Landscapes' to reflect the current scenario. UNEP has also had direct interactions with RFS Country Projects and visited the various projects where possible. The countries visited include, Burundi, Ethiopia, Eswatini, Malawi, Tanzania and Uganda. These visits have had great insight into how the project has impacted policies at local, national and will possibly influence the regional levels in terms of integrating best practices on policy for integrated sustainable landscape management into regulatory frameworks. Finally, as per the mid-term review recommendation, the Regional Science Policy Interface (SPI) platform was pulled down and has currently been repurposed to serve UN Country Teams as a one-stop shop for environmental information relevant to the specific country context. **Subcomponent 2.1 [UNDP-AGRA]:** The main deliverables throughout the project duration included the development of a food value chain greening training programme; the development of three food value chain greening knowledge products; the co-designing of food value

chain greening projects supported by three catalytic grant recipient entities; and the food value chain greening toolkit. Other activities conducted include the development of the e-module course and the provision of technical assistance through a formal support service offer to the 12 IAP country projects.

Subcomponent 2.2 [FAO]:

This subcomponent leveraged support at sub-regional level through existing Agricultural Advisory Services platforms to facilitate adaptation, uptake and scaling up of diverse agricultural and INRM best practices in IAP countries and beyond. FAO support to country projects included capacity development and technical support for strengthening agricultural advisory service, study tours and experience exchanges. The extent of support to countries was driven significantly by interest of the country teams and willingness to cost share on country activities. Some of the key achievements for Component 2.2 included the setting up and expansion of the Global FFS Platform and regional FFS platforms across RFS Programme landscape, development of e-learning materials and modules and publications of FFS experiences over the years.

Subcomponents 3.1 & 3.2 [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 aimed to enhance the capacity of stakeholders to access available data and analyze biophysical indicators affecting food security. Throughout the project implementation, progress was made in the following activities:

- The Resilience Atlas updated as a platform for data sharing and visualization.
- Online M&E framework for the RFS Program developed.
- Development of a guidance document on "Monitoring of Ecosystem Services, Socioeconomic Benefits, and Resilience of Food Security" to inform country projects
- Baseline and end of project land cover and land degradation report for RFS Program.
- Baseline report on land cover and land degradation for RFS Nigeria Project sites completed.
- Online training on assessing resilience of food security projects using the Resilience Atlas and Trends.Earth.
- Alignment to GEF-7 indicators.
- Prioritization of activities based on the MTR recommendations.
- Revisions to the land degradation baseline report.
- Virtual training for Uganda RFS team in land degradation assessment.
- Participation in networking and information sharing events.
- Resilient food system study.

Subcomponent 3.3 [PAR / Bioversity]:

The project has nurtured sustainability by providing the tools and creating the capacity in national programs, to implement and monitor on-the-ground development actions based on agrobiodiversity assessment and social environmental constraints. Use of the DATAR tools has allowed national partners to assess, and monitor over time, information on crop varieties and livestock breeds and their functional traits; identify and describe genetic material providers who supply crop seeds, and animal breeds from local communities to public and private companies; assess management, market, policy and institutional constraints encountered by crop, and livestock food producers. This has allowed national partners and implement age and gender sensitive actions and interventions to use this diversity to nurture sustainability in the districts where the pool is used and at a national level for national focal points to expand these development interventions.

The project methodology DATAR and its Monitoring and Assessment (M&A) capacity is replicable in all countries globally. Its replicability is further ensured as it is available in multiple languages: English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese. Replicability is assured in that DATAR can be used by project in any country around the world to integrated intra-specific crop (in the form of crop varieties) and livestock (in the form of livestock breeds) into development actions and to validate this information with communities in their countries. The DATAR system follows a protocol, applicable for any country worldwide, of linking the outputs of focus group discussions, household surveys and empirical data to allow the identification and location of intra-species level crop and livestock agrobiodiversity

[9] If necessary, please expand to1 or 2 additional pages.

	across the landscape and for the community to set their sustainable development goals. The DATAR software platform is free for all users of any country upon registration, it includes a web interface, the DATAR Web, and an Android App, which can be used off-line for field researchers and communities, which includes Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) forms to sign when working with farmer communities. The M&E component of DATAR also monitors any intervention using crop and livestock agrobiodiversity together with monitoring and the number of direct and indirect beneficiaries of the selected interventions. The portfolio of interventions to support community, landscape, and global benefits from using agrobiodiversity contains over 100 choices for interventions. DATAR is also flexible and can be adapted by any national partners to measure their indicators of choice or to add new interventions to the global portfolio. **Component 4 [ICRAF]**: Significant progress was achieved during the reporting period, particularly on knowledge management and communications, with the development of several seminal products and the organization of regional events contributing to record and disseminate lessons learned across the RFS and to external audiences. Chiefly among these were: • The organization of two major in-person events - the 2022 Annual Workshop in Malawi in September 2022 and the RFS Final Workshop in Kenya in June 2023, following a two-year hiatus of virtual-only events caused by COVID-19. • The preparation of a final report on the Lessons Learned from the Resilient Food Systems Programme. Co-written by the PCU with GEF, IFAD, all RFS country project teams and Regional Hub partners, this publication is a follow up to the 2021 Emerging Lessons from the Resilient Food Systems Programme report facilitated by the GEF. The 2023 paper gathers lessons learned from across the RFS pilot programme throughout its six years of operations and consolidates them through illustrative case studies in a co-creative process with RFS stakeholders.
Recommendations to improve IP	N/A
Development Progress (DO) *Achievements and impact to date – if applicable*	The project has achieved most of its major objectives.
Recommendations to improve DO	N/A
Risk level *List key risks and measures implemented to resolve it*	The COVID-19 pandemic and multiple biophysical, security and climatic shocks impacted the implementation of the programme across the 12 countries and in some instances inhibited the execution of entire activities, both at country level and in terms of the interventions planned at the regional level. Despite this, the RFS programme has in its lifespan succeeded in making tangible the integration of multiple projects to ensure synergies and to learn from one another to transform smallholder agriculture in Africa and steer it on sustainable pathways.
Recommendations to reduce risk level	N/A
GEF OFP comments	N/A

F. MEASURING FOR RESULTS *As defined to the Annual Work Plan (AWP)*			
Indicator	**Baseline**	**Target (FY2023)**	**Latest results**
1.1.1.1 Number of Exchange visits / study tours organized. (FAO)	0	7 (total)	• Science-Policy Learning Day on 06 June 2023 in Naivasha, Kenya (in connection with the RFS Final Workshop, which included a field trip to RFS Kenya). • UNFCCC COP27 Side Event: All hands on deck to green Africa's drylands in the face of climate change on 12 November 2022 in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt. • Webinar on the institutionalization of farmers' field schools in West and Central Africa on 19 July 2022. • RFS Side event at UNCCD COP15: Integrated approaches for sustainable land management in sub-Saharan Africa and South-East Asia on 14 May 2022 in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire. • Science, Practice and Policy Expert Dialogue on Food Systems and Resilience on 16 November 2021 (virtual). • **UNCCD COP14: Resilient Food Systems Side Event on 03 September 2019 in New Delhi, India.** **Cumulative total: 6**
1.1.1.2 Number of people trained on policy gaps and best practices and options for integrating / mainstreaming results (FAO)	0	60 (total)	**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. **45** people (policy makers, decision makers) from 12 RFS countries and 5 EU Land Governance Programme countries participated in the awareness and capacity development on Responsible Governance of Tenure for achieving LDN. **Cumulative total: 115**
1.1.1.3 Number of people trained on incentives for ecosystem services and other policy instruments. (FAO)	0	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 accessible to countries.	At least 10 policy gaps identified (total)	**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. 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. **Cumulative total: 26**
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	**39**
1.2.2.1 Number of policy-relevant knowledge products completed (UNEP)	0	1 set of policy relevant tools, training package and materials ava ilable.	**14** Policy-relevant knowledge products were produced by the Regional Hub: 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 [currently being finalized by UNEP]. 7. Policy brief on 'Resilient agriculture in the context emerging environmental challenges in the 21st Century: the Africa response' [currently being finalized by UNEP]. 8. Policy brief on 'Land use and biodiversity conservation: what roles can conservation farming play?' [currently being finalized by UNEP]. 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] [FAO & ICRAF]. 10. A Framework for Advocating Resilient Food Systems in Africa [FR] [FAO & ICRAF]. 11. Strengthening the Enabling Environment for Sustainable and Climate-Smart Land Management in Africa: Country initiatives of the Resilient Food Systems programme [FAO & ICRAF]. 12. RFS Nigeria Learning Note: Advocacy approaches and the use of multistakeholder platforms to influence Policy – The Establishment of the Rice Council Bill [ICRAF] 13. RFS Ethiopia Learning note: Leveraging Multi-Stakeholder Platforms for Integrated Watershed Management to Enhance Food Security and Ecosystem Resilience [ICRAF] 14. Participatory Village Land Use Planning in Tanzania [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	1. Use of AflaSafe to reduce the Aflatoxin load in groundnuts for Export (Malawi) 2. Groundnut double-row planting (Malawi) 3. Adoption of drought-tolerant certified sorghum seed (Tanzania) 4. Adoption of organic fertilizers in the form of composting 5. Change in the precision placement of fertilizer compared to broadcasting

			6. Use of polythene to conserve water in composts (Burkina Faso) **Cumulative total: 6**
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	94 extension offers + 292 Community Agribusiness Advisors, in addition to 46,155 smallholder farmers trained **Cumulative total (counting training of trainers only): 386**
2.1.2.2 Number of training sessions and workshops organized (UNDP-AGRA)	0	6	10 workshops and 3 Project Facilitation Platforms **Cumulative total: 13**
2.1.2.3 Number of grants disbursed (UNDP-AGRA)	0	3	**3:** INERA, Kilimo Trust, and African Fertilizer and Agribusiness Partnership (AFAP) (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	**22** (further details available on page 24 of the Resilient Food Systems 2022 Programme Highlights)
2.2.1.1 Number of regional and sub-regional entities and national research institutes that join the global Farmer Field School platform (FAO)	0	12 or more	A partner network has been setup in the FFS platform – the network includes **23** partners that include development agencies, NGOs, private sector, and research 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: 24**
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. **100+** attended training on how to use the *Enabling Sustainable Food Systems: Innovators' Handbook* to facilitate food systems change at the Organic World Conference in collaboration with IFOAM 8 September. **150** participants attended the online consultation on FAO Farmer Field School e-learning course organized on 22 September 2020 in collaboration with the FAO e-learning academy, colleagues from FAO Technical Cooperation unit and field Offices and AFAAS. **60** participants (Senegal, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali) attended the launch of the FAO e-learning course on FFS on small ruminants -in French -focus on health, nutrition and agroecology in French. **Cumulative total: 4,094+**
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 set up and met again in June 2022. For all 12 RFS countries, at least 2 national entities are 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	**1** Chapter publication on measuring resilience on a multi-country project and end of the project analysis **Cumulative total: 8**
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: 140** 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** 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). **5** for DATAR: Burundi, Malawi, Uganda, Ethiopia, Tanzania.
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	2022 Hub PIR finalized and submitted to IFAD in August. All RFS PIRs are available at the SmartME platform: click on "Project Portfolio" > "Regional Hub" > "Project Files". Resilient Food Systems 2022 Programme Highlights (Annual Report) [FR] launched in April 2023. **Cumulative total: 12**
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)	The new RFS M&E system, including the RFS M&E Plan (FR) and the GEF-7-compliant programme results monitoring framework, were finalized in late 2020. The updated online RFS M&E platform (SmartME) was presented to and discussed with all RFS stakeholders at the "*Webinar on the new Resilient Food Systems M&E System: Transitioning to GEF-7 results architecture*" in July 2021. The PCU performed a regular annual update of the online platform in Q4 2022 and will conduct a final update in Q4 2023, once the 2023 PIRs for all RFS projects are made available.
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 throughout the project duration. **Total 2023: 46** **Cumulative total: 97**

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 the PCU (often with inputs from country teams and/or other partners): • **41** stories (FR) • **93** social media posts disseminated through both Facebook and Twitter RFS accounts • **1** video (Reflections from Resilient Food Systems: Piloting an integrated approach and celebrating successes) • **5** event pages (FR) • **6** social media cards Subtotal: 146 Products primarily created by other partners and country teams, shared with the PCU, and further stored / disseminated through RFS communication channels: • **5** country project videos produced by Burkina Faso and disseminated through the RFS YouTube channel Subtotal: 5 **Total 2023: 151** **Cumulative total: 718** (= 151 + 567 (PIR 2022))
4.2.2.1 Number of South/ South exchanges between different Resilient Food Systems country projects (ICRAF, dependent on country performance)	0	1	**4** • RFS annual workshop took place on 20-23 September 2022 in Blantyre, Malawi. The event brought together all RFS stakeholders to the same room after two years of mostly virtual interactions due to COVID-19. • RFS Side event "All hands on deck to green Africa's drylands in the face of climate change" at UNFCCC COP27 on 12 November 2022 in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt and online [hybrid setting]. • Science-Policy Learning Day on 06 June 2023 in Naivasha, Kenya. • RFS Final Workshop on 07-08 June 2023 in Naivasha, Kenya. **Cumulative total: 12*** *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	TE 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. Preparations are advanced for the Terminal Evaluation (TE). Terms of reference for this work were developed and the external evaluator was recruited by CIFOR-ICRAF in Q1 2023. Substantial desk research and numerous interviews with partners and country teams have taken place in Q2, and preliminary findings were presented and discussed at the RFS Final Workshop in early June 2023 in Kenya. The final TE report is expected to be ready by the end of September 2023, as agreed with IFAD.
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** Four RFS country projects demonstrated interest in the methodology and were trained by CIFOR-ICRAF, in collaboration with Bangor University and IFAD, in a previous reporting period.

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

Extracted Indicators[10]	
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	☐

[10] 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.

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