GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project
TYPE OF TRUST FUND:GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Cross-cutting capacity building, knowledge services and coordination project for the Food Security Integrated Approach Pilot Program			
Country(ies):	Regional	GEF Project ID:[1]	9140
GEF Agency(ies):	IFAD (IA)	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):	FAO, UNEP, UNDP, CI, ICRAF Bioversity International, AGRA	Submission Date:	9 March 2017
GEF Focal Area (s):	Multi-focal Areas	Project Duration (Months)	72 Months
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities ☐ IAP-Commodities ☐ IAP-Food Security ☒	Corporate Program: SGP ☐	
Name of Parent Program	Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa	Agency Fee ($)974 312	

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES.[2]

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	**Trust Fund**	**(in $)**	
		GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
IAP Food Security - LD4, Program 5	GEFTF	6 808 562	42 528 925
IAP Food Security - BD 4 Program 9	GEFTF	2 008 562	21 264 462
IAP Food Security - CCM2, Program 4	GEFTF	2 008 564	21 264 463
Total Project Cost		10 825 688	85 057 850

[1] Project ID number remains the same as the assigned PIF number.
[2] When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on *GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF*.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: Reinforce applied knowledge aspects of institutional frameworks, scaling up, and monitoring & assessment of integrated approaches to food security in each and across all country projects in SSA; and establish and operate governance structure and processes for coordination and general management of the IAP on Food Security				
Project Components	**Financing Type[3]**	**Project Outcomes**	**(in $)**	
			GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
1. Create and/or strengthen integrating institutional frameworks and mechanisms	TA	**1.1 Policy Platform** in place to support dialogue and advocacy for mainstreaming of ecosystem services, climate resilience and gender sensitive approaches to food security at national and regional levels. **1.2 Scientific platform** established to promote and underpin innovations for sustainability and resilience of agroecosystems in a food security context (linked to 4.2) **1.3 Applied South-South exchanges occuring between countries** on specific IAP themes to improve context-specific understanding and inspire better use of ecosystem services and landscape approaches across the targeted geographies	2 096 000	14 176 309
2. Scaling up of integrated approaches	TA + INV	**2.1 Multiple benefit innovative practices promoted** which generate or safeguard ecosystem services in the food value chains and food production systems **2.2 Wide-scale and enhanced uptake of INRM** to foster sustainability and resilience in production landscapes and agroecosystems facilitated through support to IAP country projects as well as more broadly	3 237 000	42 528 925
3. Monitoring and assessment of global environmental benefits and agro-ecosystem resilience	TA	**3.1 Framework in place for multi-scale monitoring and assessment of ecosystem services and socio-economic benefits** (gender dis-aggregated) for each geography. **3.2 Operational framework in place for monitoring global environmental benefits** in all geographies. **3.3 Capacity in place to apply appropriate tools and practices for monitoring resilience at multiple scales**	2 355 303	14 176 308

[3] Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

4. Coordination, reporting and general management funtions across IAP projects for programmatic impact, visibility and coherence	TA	**4.1 Structures and processes in place to ensure program coherence, reporting aggregation and comparability** **4.2 Knowledge Management framework** for synthesis and experience based learning to integrate information on ecosystem services and social dimension. **4.3 Impact assessment of projects and program** possible, as well as effectiveness of IAP modality; guidance generated to refine IAP approach	2 622 000	14 176 308
		Subtotal	10 310 303	85 057 850
		Project Management Cost (PMC)[4] (select)	515 385	0
		Total Project Cost	10 825 688	85 057 850

C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include evidence for co-financing for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount ($)
GEF Agency	IFAD	Cash	41 583 850
GEF Agency	FAO	Cash	1 780 000
GEF Agency	FAO	In kind	1 250 000
GEF Agency	UNEP - WCMC	Cash	350 000
GEF Agency	UNEP - WCMC	In kind	14 000
GEF Agency	AMCEN (UNEP)	Cash	815 000
GEF Agency	AMCEN (UNEP)	In kind	815 000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Cash	5 375 000
GEF Agency	UNDP	In kind	5 375 000
GEF Agency	CI	Cash	2 000 000
Other	ICRAF	Cash	18 000 000
Other	Bioversity Int'l	Cash	2 700 000
Other	AGRA	In kind	5 000 000
Total Co-financing			85 057 850

[4] For GEF Project Financing up to $2 million, PMC could be up to10% of the subtotal; above $2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies.

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)[b)]	Total (c)=a+b[5]
IFAD	GEFTF	Regional	IAP Food Security	IAP Food Security	10 825 688	974 312	11 800 000

[5] Excludes Project Preparation Grant of 150,000 USD including fees

E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS.[6]

Indicative direct and indirect contributions to GEBs in program target geography

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	10m hectares
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under integrated and sustainable land management	10m hectares
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	*Number of freshwater basins*
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	*Percent of fisheries, by volume*
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO_{2e}. mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	10-20 million tons
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	*metric tons*
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	*metric tons*
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	*ODP tons*
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	*Number of Countries: 12*
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	*Number of Countries: 12*

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A "NON-GRANT" INSTRUMENT? (Select)

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Fund) in Annex D.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF.[7]

[6] Update the applicable indicators provided at PIF stage. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the *GEF-6 Programming Directions*, will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period.

[7] For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF , no need to respond, please enter "NA" after the respective question.

A.1. *Project Description.* Elaborate on: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area.[8] strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) .incremental/.additional cost reasoning. and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and .co-financing.; 5) .global environmental benefits. (GEFTF) and/or .adaptation benefits. (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Proposed geography / landscape / agroecosystem for IAP, include rationale and justification for targeting:

1. The Hub Project targets the 12 IAP countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and aims at having an impact on the region as a whole. Production landscapes and agro-ecosystems are often unprotected and freely exploited, leading to their degradation and loss of productive functions, a situation which is exacerbated by water scarcity in arid and semi-arid areas and acute land pressures especially in more fertile highland areas and urban fringes. Sustainable agricultural intensification in SSA has yet to succeed because it has not addressed the depletion of the natural capital important for sustaining productivity. Land cover is decreasing in many agro-ecosystems due to inappropriate cultivation methods and lack of integration of tree crops in the farming systems, leading to increased soil erosion. Soil organic matter is also being lost over large areas due to insufficient return of organic matter to the soils, which in turn causes low response to fertilizers and problems of nutrient depletion, including loss of soil carbon.

2. This has been coupled with loss of agro-biodiversity - genetic diversity and wild relatives of globally important domesticated species - leading to further loss of *resilience* - the ability of a system to maintain objectives or functions in the face of stressors and shocks - of agro-ecosystems, such as climate variability and change.

3. A preferred, long-term solution to the global environmental problem of loss of ecosystem services underpinning food security is to promote pathways of agricultural intensification in smallholder systems that safeguard natural capital for long-term sustainability, and that progressively enhance resilience in the face of climate change and other hazards.

Context and baseline scenario

4. Agricultural intensification in Africa is critical to meeting the growing demand for food production. To improve food and nutritional security without diminishing global environmental benefits, and in the context of climate change, change is needed in the way African agricultural systems are managed. Land degradation, declining agricultural productivity, malnutrition and rural poverty are interrelated problems that require a systems-level approach to planning, management, monitoring and decision making. Challenges to the greater use of ecologically based sustainable management of production landscapes include:

Institutional frameworks:

- *Environmental issues are still typically seen as separate from production issues* and agricultural and environmental policy and planning at the regional and national level are often done separately
- *Lack of integration* between agriculture and other sectors or development themes (land management, water, environment, food security, biodiversity, climate change etc)
- *Linkages to other key players* such as those involved in climate change adaptation or in the achievement of other related development goals (e.g. health sector or employment) are often lacking on not institutionalized
- *Exchange of knowledge and coordinated actions between countries* on sustainable agricultural development and environment is not sufficient.

[8] For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which Aichi Target(s) the project will directly contribute to achieving..

1. Scaling up:

- Lack of *appropriate policies* at national and regional levels to support ecosystem and landscape based production strategies or failure to finance and apply them
- Poor development of the capacities needed to support *wider adoption of the required approaches at all levels* and in particular *at the smallholder level* in both the public and private sectors; in particular via farmer advisory services
- Inadequate tapping of the market potential for smallholder production, and/or an excessive focus on maximizing revenue at the expense of natural capital

2. Monitoring and Assessment:

- *Under-developed and often incompatible diverse monitoring and evaluation procedures* to help target interventions and measure results
- Many monitoring tools linking agricultural practices, food security and environmental indicators exist, but with *divergent sectorial approaches*, making it difficult to derive an unified message
- Monitoring and assessment tools *have not been used in a systematic manner* to monitor ecosystem services across multiple scales
- Data and indictators on agriculture, livelihoods, water, carbon, soil degradation and biodiversity in sub Saharan Africa are being generated by a range of institutions but much of these data are *collected at various scales and using various methodologies and metrics,* preventing an overall assessment of trade-offs against multiple development objectives

Priorities for IAP support, with brief descriptions of expected outcomes, based on program components and results framework:

5. This project under the IAP-FS acts as a regional cross-cutting, coordination and applied knowledge management project. This project ["Hub" project] will establish mechanisms to support the twelve IAP country projects, with the overall objective of facilitating integration of sound management of natural capital and ecosystem services into investments that aim to improve smallholder agriculture and food security.

6. The Hub project will add value to the Program by providing cross-cutting and regional capacity building, knowledge and communication services and coordination support to ensure harmonization among the twelve country projects based on their most common and important needs.

7. The impact the Hub project will have on each country project is determined by a partly demand and partly supply driven approach, based on the country project interest and on the services selected through a questionnaire sent to each design team in the early stages of design, as well as level of resources available. Given the nature of the Program, and considering that it is a pilot, flexibility is needed in terms of priority levels of intervention for each sub-component. Because of its integrated nature, the results of the Hub project can be influenced by the results of the country projects. The twelve countries are: Malawi, Tanzania, Kenya, Swaziland, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, Uganda, Ghana, Ethiopia, Burundi.

8. The Hub project and the Overall Program will be made operational through the establishment of the Project / Program Coordination Unit (PCU) based at ICRAF in Nairobi. The PCU will be composed of the Project/Program Coordinator (or PCU Coordinator), in charge of the overall implementation of the Program, with support from technical specialists assigned by the implementation partners. The PCU will also benefit from active oversight from a GEF fee-funded P4 specialist directly recruited by IFAD and based in Addis Ababa, in charge of the overall supervision of the project and Program by the Lead Agency. IFAD Rome will have an active implementation support role in the first year in particular as the PCU is established and operationalized and PCU staff and the P4 post are hired. The first year of implementation will indeed be critical and will be carried out through a management plan described in Appendix 4 of the IFAD Project Design Report.

9. The Hub project will have **three main functions** with respect to the Program:

(i) **Coordination of the overall Program**: the Hub project will be the vehicle through which funds will be channeled to the structures and mechanisms that will be established to ensure the governance and the overall management of the IAP Program to coordinate the country projects. The Hub project will support overall coordination of the IAP Food Security with the support of IFAD, in its capacity as the Lead GEF agency for the Program. The project executing partners will be engaged in an active partnership and directly contribute to achieving the project objectives. The Hub project will be executed by FAO, UNDP (with AGRA), UNEP (with Bioversity International), CI (with Bioversity International) and ICRAF, through the hired PCU personel together with other expertise; under the overall guidance of IFAD and the PCU Coordinator. Implementation will be largely a cooperative effort; however the roles and responsibilities of each party are clearly delineated in the PDR and will also be explicit in contractual form via the Grant Agreements which govern each executing party. The Hub project will put in place the mechanisms needed to mitigate the potential risks of this Program, such as poor communication and poor harmonization between the different agencies 'activities, differences in projects timeframes, and weak policy framework.

(ii) **Knowledge management and communication**: the Hub project will deliver applied knowledge services to the country projects and beyond. This includes capacity building on a demand basis, subject to resource availability. The Hub project will facilitate peer learning between the country projects as well as connect them to other sources of experience and expertise and vice versa. The Hub project will also ensure results and impacts are well documented and shared among all the stakeholders, and will develop a communication strategy to reach non-IAP countries audience through information and communication technology and other means, including the media. The Hub project will also participate on behalf of the program partners in key fora and initiatives on food security and/or sustainable development, in particular at the sub-regional and regional levels and will endeavor to link this to the policy engagement efforts at country level via the IAP country projects.

(iii) **Reporting and adaptive management**: the Hub project will establish a M&E system to ensure timely reporting on Program level indicators and progress to IFAD who will then validate and submit to the donor. In addition to aggregating and analyzing country project results, the Hub project will also deliver assessments of changes of resilience at regional scale. The monitoring and evaluation system will be closely linked to knowledge management and communication in order to report results.

Component 1: Create and/or strengthen integrated institutional frameworks and mechanisms

10. Under this component, FAO and UNEP (with Bioversity International) in partnership with a range of other actors and via existing platforms in SSA will address institutional and policy barriers to inclusion of vital ecosystem services into policies and investments for improved and sustainable smallholder agriculture and food value chains in the target geographies.

11. To achieve this objective, the proposed interventions aim at establishing a regional level Science and Policy Interface (SPI) to support scientific knowledge dissemination to the governments and therefore strengthening dialogue and advocacy for mainstreaming ecosystem, climate resilience and gender approaches into policies. The SPI will help identifying 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 foods security and; (iii) sustainable and innovative financial mechanisms and market opportunities for scaling-up. The component will also strengthen relevant platforms and initiatives that support innovation for sustainability and resilience of agricultural ecosystems at country and regional level and make available to decision makers latest scientific and technical knowledge and tools through a scientific knowledge support interface. Furthermore, this Component will be sharing best practices on policy for integrated landscape management and create a set of scientifically sound policy-support tools.

Box 1: Entry points for policy influene on food security at regional level

In terms of **entry points** by which (relevant) regional and sub-regional processes will be engaged on behalf of the program in the context of C1, this will be achieved by:

(i) Leveraging existing connections for which FAO, UNEP and/or other IAP partners have institutional "seats at the table" (for example AMCEN, AGRF, AMCA etc)
(ii) Inventorying partnerships which are not driven by the IAP partners but in which they have had some engagement, then targeting the key ones by formalizing the relationship with the IAP partnership in a well defined manner (from light through to regular, budgeted).
(iii) Steering Committee meetings may be scheduled to correspond with key meetings, in order to allow IAP partners to assess the value of working with a given community and possibly an opportunity to generate visibility. The IAP KM/Communications plan in the IFAD PDR highlights examples of the types of events which may be targeted.

Activities through which these potential partner networks / foras will be influenced include:

(i) An analysis of current policies as well as a description of elements of effective policy making which would foster integration at various scales and in various contexts
(ii) Specialized workshops promoting the why and how of multi-sectoral approaches for food security
(iii) Preparation and presentation of compelling case studies, combined with an analysis of success factors

Component 2: Scaling up of integrated approaches

12. Component 2 focuses on balancing the growing demands on agricultural systems to produce food, provide employment, and achieve higher yields, with the need to safeguard vital ecosystem services and in doing so, contribute to the resilience of the livelihoods of smallholders at scale. The component includes two intervention pathways: The first, led by UNDP (with AGRA), will promote the scaling up of best practices through a "greening of the value chain" approach, which will leverage their existing work and experience in agro-food value chains on the continent and involve building strong partnership with the private sector. UNDP will provide trainings and support a grant mechanism to green value chains. It will also develop a toolkit on integrating sustainability and resilience in value chain development and scaling up models. AGRA will leverage their experience with a small granting facility to engage the best expertise in each sub-region into the program in support of this approach at multiple scales.

13. The second scaling up pathway, led by FAO, will leverage support at sub-regional level through existing Agricultural Advisory Services platforms. This will facilitate the adaptation, uptake and scaling up of agricultural and INRM best practices in IAP countries and beyond. FAO will support the country projects by providing capacity development, technical support and knowledge exchange to countries for strengthening of agricultural advisory service, study tours and experience exchanges.

14. In short, the activities which fall under Component 2 will help scale up proven multi-benefit approaches to food security through the 12 country projects, by using both the value chain (VC) and agricultural advisory services approaches to attain sustainability and resilience of diversified food systems.

Component 3: Monitoring and assessment of global environmental benefits and agro-ecosystem resilience

15. This component will focus on (i) development of a framework for multi-scale monitoring and assessment of ecosystem services and socio-economic benefits; (ii) establishment of quantitative baselines for ecosystem services and gender disaggregated measures of food security at multiple scales; and (iii) a framework for measuring changes in ecosystem services and gender disaggregated food security at multiple scales. It will leverage support from Conservation International (CI) and its Program Vital Signs, UNEP and Bioversity International in partnership with the other GEF Implementation Agencies and stakeholders involved to help ensure that there is capacity in place at country level in particular to apply appropriate tools and practices for monitoring resilience at multiple

scales. Data generated by component 3 will be essential for monitoring and assessment of the overall impact of the IAP Program and for supporting the Science and Policy platforms in Component 1 and improving the scaling up of integrated approaches in Component 2. Appendix 1 provides a detailed framework with additional indicators of operational use of the Program Coordination Unit (PCU). Through this Component the country projects will benefit from Vital Sign Atlases and exposure to and training on the use of the Diversity Assessment Tool for Agrobiodiversity and Resilience (DATAR) to identify where the deliberate use of appropriate agrobiodiversity can improve agricultural production. Partnerships with other earth observation sources of expertise will be facilitated, for example with the European Space Agency.

Component 4: Coordination, reporting and general management functions across IAP projects for Programmatic impact, visibility and coherence

16. The primary objective of Component 4 is to establish and operate the Project Coordination Unit (PCU). The PCU will undertake project management. Given that the primary function of the Hub project is to coordinate the larger IAP Program (twelve country projects plus regional level objectives), the PCU will also effectively be a "Program management unit". Component 4 of this project will also be the financial vehicle through which the governance structures of the Program will be established and operated (Program Technical Advisory Committee and Program Steering Committee). Delivery of Component 4 will be the responsibility of ICRAF. Component 4 will also assure the delivery of applied knowledge and communication mechanisms to the country projects, and establish a Program level M&E system.

17. Capacity building on IAP sustentative themes will be delivered via the partners managing components 1-3 through first biannual and the annual joint planning with all country project teams. The component will also promote dissemination of results through multiple channels, develop outreach material and ensure gender considerations are properly mainstreamed in the Program. Component 4 will encourage a culture of peer-to-peer learning between project teams and beyond by establishing thematic communities of practice that will contribute to regional advocacy and awareness raising to bring environmental sustainability and resilience into the food security agenda in Sub-Saharan Africa. It will also assess the overall impact of the Program at mid-term and at the end using a combination of results-based monitoring of results and outcome mapping of behavioural change of key Program partners from land users to national policy makers and regional bodies.

18. This project will not seek to generate global environmental or socio-economic benefits, but rather strengthen the overall Program delivery to maximize those benefits through support to the country projects. Indicators for Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) to be monitored at Program level by the regional project include land under integrated management (hectares), and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions avoided (tons of CO_2eq) in production landscapes. Socio-economic benefits to be monitored at Program level include number of beneficiary households and an index of their food security. This will be complemented with data from country projects on gender-disaggregated number of individual beneficiaries.

19. The Hub project has 3 primary **program management** related functions:

(a) **Program Coordination** (via all-project annual planning, Steering Committee, visits to projects etc)

(b) **Knowledge Management & Communications** (external/internal)

(c) Monitoring and reporting (via IFAD)

Another way to think about the functions of the Hub project would be in terms of **project objectives** (and also described in the project document in this way):

(a) **Linking** country level projects to each other for mutual learning

(b) **Linking** the program to relevant initiatives, policy discourse and stakeholders; for mutual benefit

(c) **Providing guidance** / technical support on key program themes where there is demand and sufficient resources

It is important to clarify that there in not a 1:1 correspondence between project components and the functions.There intentionally is a 1:1 correspondence between the first three components of the Hub project and the three components of the country projects. However the *manner* in which these components will be delivered, the *scale* at which they will be delivered and to some extent the *partners* through which they will be delivered are different in the Hub project compared to country projects.

It is important to emphasize that there will be some level of support provided with respect to each component, and that all country projects will benefit from this (for example, for C1, good practice in bridging the agriculture – environment divide), as well as a separate set of activities on that theme which are specific to the regional scale and involve a different set of stakeholders.

There is an additional component only for the Hub project, on project/program coordination – this is a vehicle through which funds are channelled to establish the governance structures of the program, run the Project/Program Coordination Unit (PCU) and manage the six-monthly or annual all-project gatherings where collectively progress is reviewed, problems solved, learning shared, and planning undertaken.

Only a sub-set of specific technical topics (for example, Climate Smart Agriculture) can be addressed by the Hub project in terms of guidance / technical support to country project teams

The choice of these priority themes was based on a questionnaire, a review of themes found in the PIFs, as well as demand expressed at an all- design-team meeting. Finally, some cross-cutting constraints or opportunities were identified, such as farmer advisory services and the promotion of sustainable value chains independent of country project demand

A.3. .Stakeholders.. Elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement, particularly with regard to .civil society organizations. and .indigenous peoples., is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project.

20. The Program includes a large array of stakeholders who will be engaged at regional, national and local levels through the different knowledge services and platforms provided by the regional Hub project:

- National governments - represented by Ministries of Environment, Agriculture, Forestry or equivalent in the 12 participating countries in SSA. The ministries will be in charge of national implementation, and upscaling of IAP activities
- AU/NEPAD – represented by the NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency (AU/NPCA) – will ensure coordination and mainstreaming with NEPAD and CAADP linked activities
- Regional Economic Communities (RECs) – IGAD, SADC, ECOWAS
- Multilateral agencies – IFAD, FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, World Bank will oversee national and regional level implementation of projects
- Multilateral Environmental Agreements and Treatise, such as UNCCD, CBD, UNFCCC and ITPGRFA have a role to play in feeding lessons from the IAP into relevant international policy-making processes
- Research institutes and centres – CGIAR centres, such as ICRAF and Bioversity International, National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS), and Africa regional centres, such as FANRPAN, ASARECA, CORAF, CILSS and AGRHYMET are important knowledge partners to the Program
- International NGOs – AGRA and CI are important knowledge partners to the Program
- Other donors, such as the African Development Bank (AfDB), the European Union and bilateral aid agencies will be important partners in exchanging knowledge and experiences from similar initiatives and for future scaling up on INRM
- CSOs – will involve different civil society organizations starting from local communities and farmers cooperatives, women's associations, farmer-led extension networks, FFS, etc. They will be important partners in efforts to strengthen different types of rural advisory services in SSA
- Private sector – will be key partners in the strengthening of food value chains in SSA

A.4. .Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.. Elaborate on how gender equality and women's empowerment issues are mainstreamed into the project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.

21. The IAP on Food Security is consistent with the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming (PL/SD/02. May 1, 2012) and is fully aligned with the gender policies/strategies of the participating GEF agencies, in particular with that of

IFAD, the lead agency for the IAP. IFAD's Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy of 2012 builds on the premise that agricultural growth is enhanced if both women and men are enabled to participate fully as economic actors. Its goal is to enable poor rural women and men to improve their food security and nutrition, raise their incomes and strengthen their resilience. The regional Hub project will support increased gender equity and female representation in evidence-based decision making on INRM (output 1.2.4), and provide gender disaggregated measures of food security and global environmental benefits (outcomes 3.1 and 3.2). Specifically it will:

- Include a gender officer in the project coordination unit (PCU) that will work with gender focal points in the other projects that will act as entry points for the dissemination and adoption of new gender sensitive approaches to INRM.
- Include gender in the ToRs of all the technical staff of the PCU.
- Work on capacity development within Government counterparts and local institutions, especially important in the context of decentralisation (i.e. through South-South exchanges, 'learning routes', etc.).
- Ensure gender dimensions are included in the ToRs of contracts with service providers, whenever projects work through them.

22. Monitoring of progress in mainstreaming gender will be done at both project and Program level and the knowledge management component of the IAP will ensure capacity building and consistency in gender disaggregated data collection across projects. Specific indicators will be selected depending on the nature of the project and be based on the following criteria:

Promote economic empowerment of rural women and men

- Proportion of women accessing agricultural advisory, savings and borrowing services
- Proportion of women who are members of groups related to economic activities (crop/livestock production, savings and credit, and marketing)
- Rural women's incomes/expenditures as compared to men's

Increase rural women's decision-making power and representation

- Proportion of women in the membership of non-economic groups (natural resources management, community and social infrastructure)
- Proportion of women in leadership positions in economic groups in IAP-supported projects
- Proportion of women leaders in apex organizations associated with the IAP

Achieve an equitable workload balance

- Score on workload reduction and balance - e.g. indicators of number of hours saved by individuals (sex-disaggregated) in collection of water and fuel

A.5 Risk. Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

Critical Risks	Risk Level	Mitigation Measures
International and regional agencies are not able to cooperate effectively and align platforms, baseline Programs, and interventions in support of the IAP-FS	Low	Collaborative arrangements have been developed in the development phase of the regional Hub project to ensure smooth cooperation and clear divisions of roles and responsibilities for different Program components and agencies. These arrangements will continue and be further strengthened during the implementation phase through regular meetings, joint reporting on the IAP, etc.
Country projects and regional Hub project start at different times and countries have different governance and technical baselines	Low	The PPG phase of the regional Hub project has already created momentum for action building on existing baseline Programs of the agencies leading different components, such as the SPI for component 1, and the Vital Signs Program of component 3. The launch of the overall IAP Program will be organized back-to-back with the first training and capacity building event of the regional Hub project that will focus on selecting M&A tools for establishing

		baselines for monitoring of impacts of on-the-ground interventions funded through the country projects. A review of relevant M&A tools was undertaken as part of project preparation and a summary is included in Appendix 4 of the PDR.
Capacity constraints at national level in taking up and adopt best practices, approaches and tools recommended by the regional Hub project for development of integrated policy frameworks, scaling up of INRM and M&A	Medium	The regional Hub project will provide targeted training and capacity building support under each Program component to overcome barriers related to capacity constraints
High turnover of national partners and staff may slow uptake of recommendations at country level	Medium/Low	The participating countries all meet the criteria of having a stable baseline of support to the agricultural and environmental sectors. This minimizes the risk of staff turnover and support at national level.
Lack of interest from the private sector to participate in development and strengthening of value chains	Low	Component 2 builds on ongoing collaboration with the private sector linked to UNDP and AGRA ongoing Programs. The IAP will support the development of further incentives for private sector involvement and inclusive value-chains for smallholder agriculture.
Farmers, extension and public government staff have limited resources and interest in participating in value chains and agricultural advisory services	Low	The project will promote a participatory approach to identify relevant value chains and to strengthen rural advisory services to ensure that local stakeholders are empowered and willing to participate. A range of participatory and cost-effective methods and tools will be made available and tailored to the needs of the pilot countries and projects.
Limited inclusion of women in project knowledge production and dissemination	Low	The Project will support the inclusion of women across all its components. Component 1 has a dedicated output to ensure that women are represented and participate in evidence-based decision making. Component 2 will ensure that agricultural value chains and rural advisory services are inclusive and benefit women. Component 3 will develop gender disaggregated indicators for M&A of project results and impacts. Component 4 will develop specific communication products that target women and also on an ongoing basis monitor progress towards achieving the project's gender targets.
Climate change may reduce the benefits of recommended best practices and approaches for integrated natural resources and ecosystem management	Medium	The project will draw on the latest knowledge on how to enhance the resilience of agro-ecosystems in the face of climate change and provide capacity building and training for resilience assessment and mainstreaming of climate change considerations into national policy frameworks and decision-making processes.
The performance of the Hub project is strongly linked to the performance of the country projects, some of which are not IFAD projects	High	Where the Hub performance is impacted by issues with country performance it will be clearly documented by the PCU and brought to the attention of IFAD and the respective country executing agency, at which point the responsibility for resolution or underperformance will reside with the relevant GEF agency and not the PCU.

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination. Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

23. The Hub project, through the establishment of the PCU and of two Committees, will support overall coordination of the IAP-Food Security Program and will deliver specific activities to support the agenda of the Program, regionally and at country level. This coordination will be supported by IFAD, in its capacity as the lead GEF agency for the Program and on behalf of and in consultation with the GEF Secretariat, through a P4 Specialist in Addis Abba who will provide overall supervision.

24. The Hub project will be executed by FAO, UNDP (with AGRA), UNEP (with Bioversity), CI and ICRAF through their hired full-time and part-time staff (see paragraphs below), under the overall guidance of IFAD and the Program/Project Coordinator. Implementation will be largely a cooperative effort. Details on flow of funds and legal arrangements are described in Appendix 7 of the PDR.

25. A Project/Program Coordination Unit (PCU) will be hosted at ICRAF at its Nairobi Headquarters from which the Hub project will be operationally managed. The PCU will include key staff for project management and administration, work plan preparation and technical and financial operation. The unit shall comprise of staff directly recruited by the executing agencies: Program/ProjectCoordinator, Knowledge Management and Communication Specialist (part-time), Gender Specialist (part-time), IAP Food Security Science-Policy Interface Specialist (part-time), Sustainable and Resilient Food Value Chains Expert, Integrated and Natural Resource Management Expert (part-time), IAP Food Security M&A Remote Sensing Analyst, IAP Food Security M&A Technical Manager, who will

be also receive technical support from FAO Rome specialists on M&E and Knowledge Management for advisory services (part-time) and Community-based learning Expert (part-time).

- The staff hired by the executing agencies will report to the Progam/Project Coordinator.
- ICRAF will provide administration support to PCU staff.
- Terms of Reference are provided in Appendix 9 of the PDR
- The PCU will be advised by: (see Annex 5.1of the PDR: IAP Program organogram):

26. The IAP Steering Committee (ISC) that will be composed of representations of all major executive partners of the Hub project.. The ISC will: (i) provide strategic guidance to project management; (ii) review progress and achievements; (iii) act as a forum for resolving high level decisions and (iv) review the AWPB. As such, the ISC will act as the principal body through which the Program is guided as well as acting as an interface to non-IFAD partners. The ISC shall meet physically at least once a year. The Project Coordinator shall act as the Committee secretary, and shall ensure that adequate documents and proposals are prepared ahead of each Committee meeting and that notes are taken and duly disseminated. GEF Sec and IFAD will have an observer. IFAD will exercise a "no objection" with respect to the decisions of the ISC.

27. The IAP Technical Advisory Committee (AC) that will be composed of selected experts from e.g. the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) of the GEF, the Committee on Science and Technology (CST) of the UNCCD, the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of the CBD, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPPC) of the UNFCCC, and other relevant experts on ecosystem services and food security from SSA regional bodies, such as CILSS/AGIR, IGAD/IDRISSI, etc.

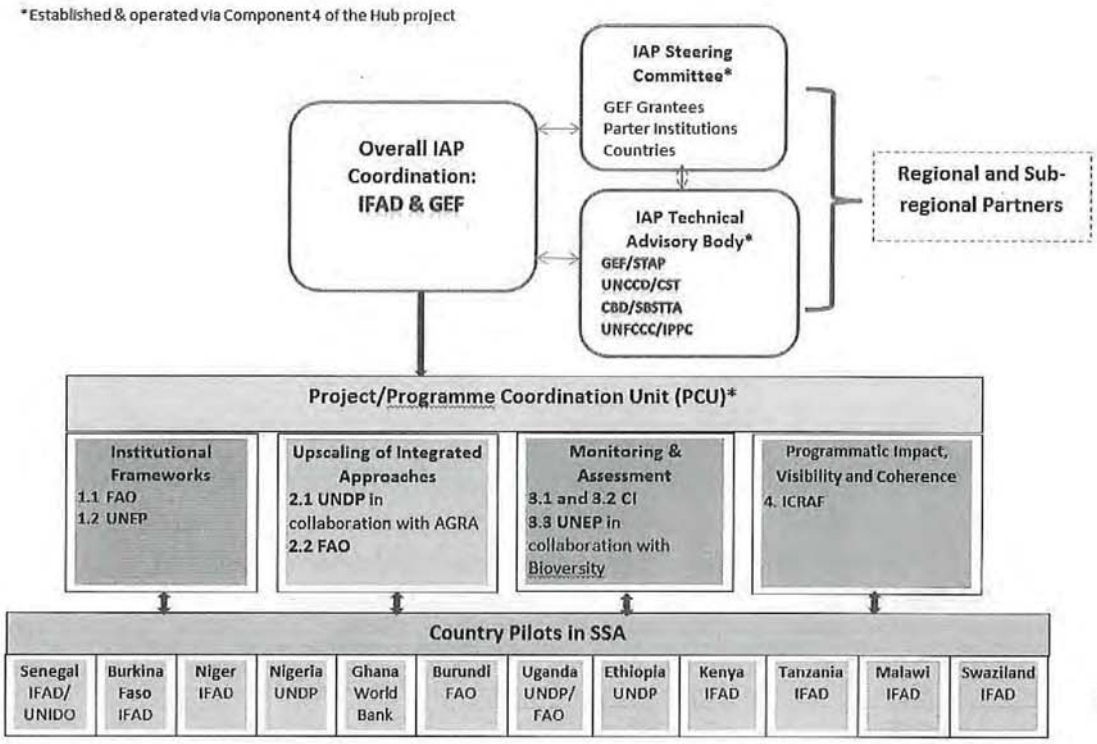
28. The IAP AC will called upon an ad-hoc basis. The IAP AC is an advisory body to the Program that will provide advice on scientific and technical issues related to achieving global environmental, socio-economic and food security benefits at Program level. It will also, when required, provide technical and strategic advice on institutional frameworks and upscaling of integrated natural resources management. It will provide feedback on the technical and scientific quality of the knowledge products developed by the Program to support country level implementation. It will also assist with identifying opportunities for publication and wider dissemination of key scientific and technical findings of the Program.

29. IFAD will provide the overall guidance of the Hub project in coordination with the executing partners managing the individual components under the IAP-Food Security project. IFAD, in particular, will provide supervision through a P4 in Addis Ababa, guidance through the SC and supervision missions.

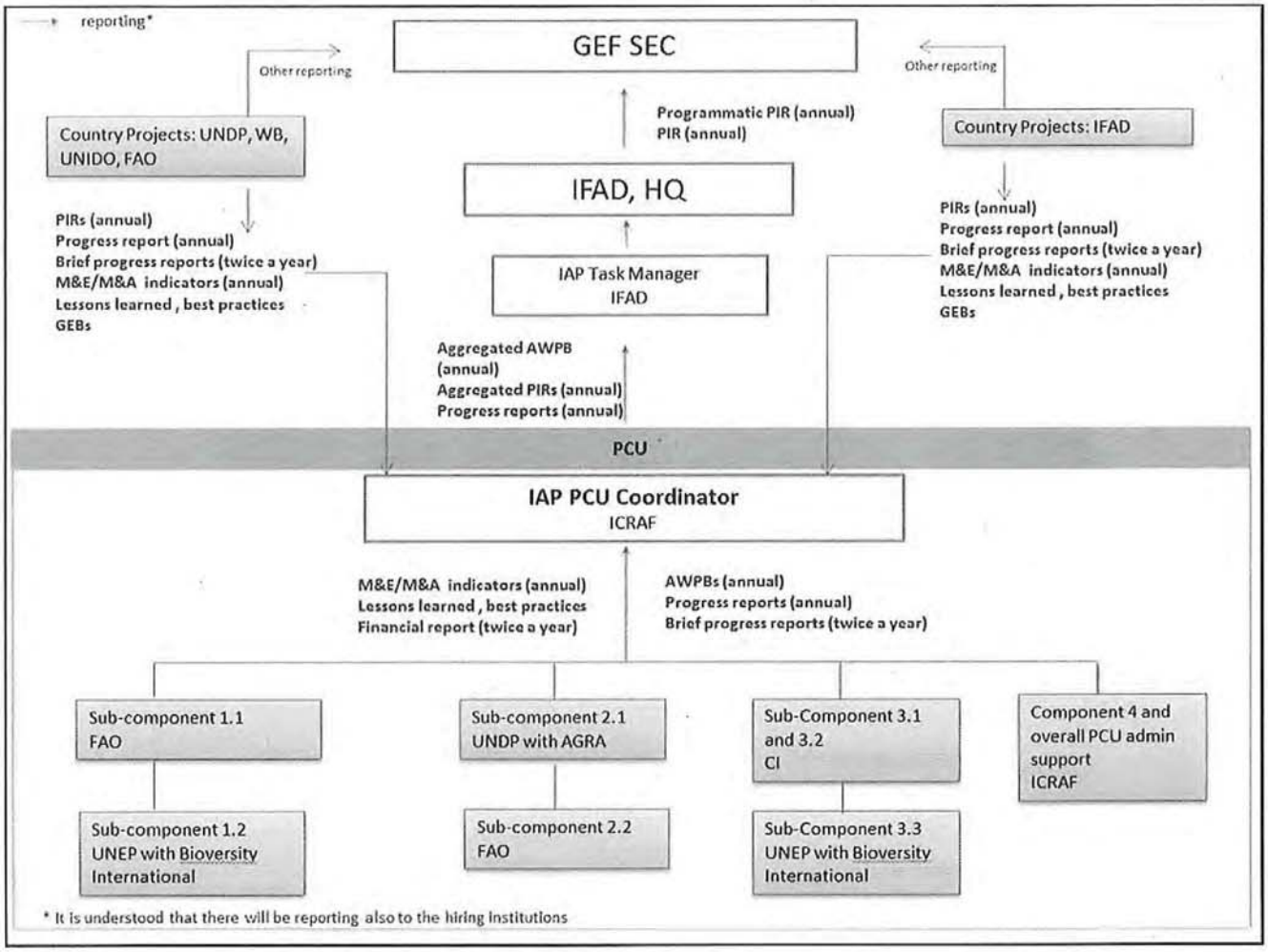
30. The five executing agencies will work to implement their components through their hired staff in the PCU, each according to their own modus operandi under the overall guidance of the Program/Project Coordinator and IFAD, in line with the Hub project detailed logical framework, and under the terms and condition of their own grant agreement with IFAD. The agencies' PCU staff will be in constant communication and cooperation to ensure harmonization of the activities. As the overall coordinating agency, IFAD should be included in all relevant decision making conversations. Day to day communication and management of the agencies does not need IFAD's involvement unless deemed necessary by the agencies.

31. The grantees' hired PCU staff will deliver in close partnership with PCU Coordinator. The PCU Coordinator will have the responsibility of assessing the quality of the delivery of the agencies. It will report and inform IFAD if there are any outstanding issues. IFAD can decide to withhold the distribution of the additional tranches of the IAP fund should the agencies not comply with their tasks and responsibilities stipulated in the grant agreement. High level issues will be brought to the attention of the IAP Steering Committee.

IAP Program organogram:



Hub Program Reporting Organigram:



Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7 *Benefits.* Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

32. The Hub project provides a strong mechanism for cooperating with a wider array of potential types of partners while helping align their efforts around a common goal, and across sectors. The main expected benefit from the harmonised Programme-wide M&E and KM platform is reduced transaction costs for M&E functions across the GEF portfolio in the region. A regional approach allows best cost savings such as through reduced transaction costs for countries and GEF agencies, as expectations and goals become more transparent, economies of scale that can be harnessed as replication of successful models ramps up.

33. The countries that are participating in the IAP are among the poorest in the world with around 70% of their populations depending on agriculture for their livelihoods. The IAP Program, including via the regional Hub project, will enhance capacity in applying integrated natural resources management approaches that safeguard ecosystem services important for the long-term productivity of agro-ecosystems resulting in higher yields from more diverse farming systems that contribute to long-term food security and nutrition. The project will also support the development of more inclusive value-chains and identify value addition opportunities of key crops and commodities that will in the longer term result in higher incomes and new employment opportunities in rural areas for women and men as well as young people.

34. Moreover, the IAP regional Hub project will provide training and capacity building in mainstreaming of sustainable and climate resilient practices in IAP projects, which will contribute to stabilization of yields in the face of climate change. Socio-economic benefits that will be monitored by the regional Hub project across all country projects include: (i) beneficiary households (number), complemented by gender-disaggregated data from country projects; and (ii) food security (index). Metrics of resilience will be adopted / adapted and/or developed specifically for the regional scale. This may include the use of RAPTA, developed by STAP for the GEF; some country projects in the program have already used this approach and the results will be assessed in terms of relevance for wider use. Vital Signs (Conservation International, Component 3) will be used to access, quality control and fuse bio-physical and socio-economic data sets to generate visual products such as Atlases at regional and in some countries national scale to highlight trends and their policy implications. Other sources of data, methodology and metrics will be sought where possible by brokering partnerships, for example with the European Space Agency, to complement and strengthen Vital Signs. These will be fed into policy fora via Component 1.

35. Global environmental benefits will be achieved through the country projects and their associated baseline, as well as through a larger influence on the approach taken to achieving food security. This regional coordination project will act as a catalyst for this outcome, in particular through the provision of technical assistance on the conceptually and methodologically complex dimensions of the environmental sustainability and climate resilience of the food security policies and practices in the participating countries and beyond. This project will enable the Program to have a much greater opportunity of making the case, providing credible evidence through the channels established under Component 1 in each country, by facilitating the documentation of the achievement of GEBs in each project through a significantly enhanced baseline and subsequent M&E process, including outcome mapping and monitoring of behavioral change that leads to long-term generation of GEBs. Methodologically the agro-biodiversity metrics are particularly difficult to assess at both country project and especially regional scale; a specific sub-component is therefore focused on this GEB, lead by UNEP with Bioversity International. A diagnostic tool, DATAR, already widely used, will be adapted and promoted for this purpose. Overall, the program will use protocols, methodologies and metrics which are scientifically credible but also operationally applicable and are comparable, in order to aggregate up to Program level impacts.

There will be several levels of ambition in terms of impacts, which are detailed in Tables in the IFAD PDR but summarized below. At program level, reflecting the original benefits articulated in the Program Framework Document, are the then anticipated direct and indirect benefits, environmental and socio-economic. Subsequently, as information became available from country projects, it was possible to aggregate the direct benefits, which are summarized in the IFAD PDR. However this project, the Hub project, also has the ambition to monitor changes in the larger target geography (the drylands of SSA), which will be done via Component 3, in order to identify hotspots, trends and drivers. This will then be used to engage policy stakeholders. See also the Tracking Tool for baseline

values for the target geography, which are derived from secondary data where available; otherwise establishing these values will be one of the first exercises of Component of the project and will subsequently be monitored.

Key **Program level** GEB and socio-economic indicators for the target geography (direct + indirect)

Global Environmental Benefits	
Indicator	**Target**
Land under integrated and sustainable management (ha)	10,000,000
GHG emissions avoided or reduced (tons CO_2e)	10-20 million
Conservation of genetic diversity on farm: Number of varieties on farm and/or other metrics of biodiversity in production landscape (% increase) Number of sector policies and regulatory frameworks that integrate biodiversity considerations	15-25 TBD
Land cover (trends in NDVI)	10-20%
Socio-economic benefits	
Indicator	**Target**
Beneficiary households (number)	2-3 million
Food security index (to be elaborated by FAO)	TBD

A.8 *Knowledge Management.* Elaborate on the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

36. ICRAF will hire a Communication and KM specialist to ensure proper information dissemation and learning in IAP and non IAP countries. The ToR for this and other PCU personel can be found in the IFAD Project Design Report, Appendix 9. This will be done through:

Press	• Articles and press releases o 1-2 major press releases per year at Hub level o Articles published in local, national, regional, and international media units • Press conferences at major events • Project highlights and interviews o ~10 stories to Hub communications officer per year from country projects
Print and Video	• IAP-FS Brochure/leaflet • project leaflets o Knowledge products on project experiences • Toolkit on resilient and sustainable value chains • Policy briefs • Scholarly and professional publications • Special Edition of a peer reviewed food security journal if possible • Best practices documented/discussed in radio and short video clips
Online	• IFAD, IAP on Food Security website o Interactive project map o and Hub project details o Highlight of project stories in video clips, photos, and spotlights • IFAD blog • Social media campaigns • Promotion on partner agencies' websites

Promotional Events	• Operational Launch of IAP
	  o Conference to introduce IAP-FS Program
	  o Attendance of GEF and partner agency senior staff
	  o Coverage of event from press
	• Individual country project launch events
	• Side events at international, regional, and national conferences

Knowledge Management Platforms	• Decision maker meetings – under Component 1
	  o Strengthening the capacity of key decision makers of the identified platforms on IAP related topics (regular meetings conducted by the platforms, note: projects will have to budget for it
	• Regional and national level technical trainings and capacity building Programs
	  o Developed and tailored to country needs, and implemented through existing regional institutions/partners
	• Hub Project Web Portal and online database(s)
	  o Houses toolbox of existing methods that support the maintenance and use of agrobiodiversity
	  o Houses documents and lessons learned for discussion in regional meetings
	  o Houses rosters of expertise and a database of training material on INRM and sustainable production intensification for various crops
	• AGRA-led training Program – under Component 2
	• UNDP/AGRA-led Project Facilitation Platform – under Component 2
	• Advanced regional training for FFS practitioners – under Component 2
	  o Training groups of FFS facilitators and Master trainers at a regional level to improve existing skills, introduce new technical and pedagogical methods and strengthen network bonds
	• Peer to Peer and South-South learning platforms
	  o Study tours and experience exchanges among countries – also under Component 2
	  o These platforms will support local adaptation and refinement of technologies trough integration of scientific and local knowledge systems

Internal Communication	• IAP newsletter • Video and tele conferences • Midterm and Terminal project reports and evaluations o Project Implementation Reports (PIR) and Entire Program Report (PIR-Program) • Annual IAP Consultative and Technical Committee Meetings

3. B. Description of the consistency of the project with:

B.1 *Consistency with National Priorities.* Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessements under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.:

37. The Hub project will provide regional capacity building, knowledge services and coordination to support the twelve country projects under the GEF IAP-Food Security. As such, it is fully supporting the regional and national priorities of the IAP and national priorities of the twelve countries that are directly participating in the Program.

38. The IAP Program is reinforcing the commitments of the participating countries to implement the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in an integrated manner that maximizes synergies and generates multiple global environmental benefits across conventions. The Program will also ensure that food security benefits underpins the achievements of Global Environment Benefits (GEBs), by working in concert with the African Union's Environment Action Plan (EAP) and Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP), and its pillars on (i) extending the area under Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and reliable water control systems; (ii) improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access; (iii) increasing food supply, reducing hunger, and improving responses to the food emergency crises; and (iv) improving agriculture research, technology dissemination and adoption.

39. The IAP Program directly contributes to the implementation of the UNCCD 10-year strategic plan (10YSP) 2008-2018 and its strategic objectives on: (i) to improve the living conditions of affected populations; (ii) to improve

the condition of affected ecosystems; (iii) to generate global benefits through effective implementation of the UNCCD; and (iv) to mobilize resources to support the implementation of the Convention through building effective partnerships between national and international actors. The Program has also been designed to contribute to the operational objectives of the 10YSP, especially on (i) policy framework; (ii) science, technology and knowledge; and (iii) financing and technology transfer. All participating countries have allocated STAR funding from the GEF Land Degradation focal area and all 12 national projects are consistent with the National Action Programs to Combat Desertification (NAPs).

40. With regard to the CBD, the IAP Program will contribute to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the associated Aichi target 7 on sustainable agriculture, aquaculture and forestry. The IAP is designed to contribute to the CBD Program on Agricultural Biodiversity and its cross-cutting initiative on Food and Nutrition, as well as the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. National projects will be consistent with the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), especially those with STAR funding from the Biodiversity Focal Area: Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Uganda, which are countries with high biodiversity values that have prioritized conservation of their agro-biodiversity.

41. The Food Security IAP Program also responds to UNFCCC priorities on issues related to agriculture, especially the identification and assessment of agricultural practices and technologies to enhance productivity in a sustainable manner, food security and resilience, considering the differences in agro-ecological zones and farming systems, such as different grassland and cropland practices and systems (FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2). National projects will respond to priorities identified in National Communications (NCs), especially those with STAR funding from CCM-2, which include Burundi, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Senegal, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Uganda that have prioritized reduction of emissions from land use, land use change and forestry, and deforestation and forest degradation. In addition, several country projects also respond to priorities in the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) to meet urgent and immediate needs to adapt to climate change, including Burkina Faso, Burundi, Malawi, and Senegal. Lessons learned will also inform the UNFCCC national adaptation plan (NAP) process established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF).

42. **National development frameworks:** Country projects are also aligned with national development strategies and priorities including: ensuring national food and nutrition security, poverty reduction, securing environmental governance, furthering green growth and value chain development and local sustainable development. Annex 5.3 details project country policies relevant to the IAP Program. The majority of country projects host governments have official policies that outline agricultural and economic development, as well as land and water resource management, priorities and strategies. A number of countries have policies that directly address environmental sustainability, climate change, and land degradation. Most of the project countries recognize the integrated nature of food security, agricultural and economic development, environmental sustainability, and social issues, such as poverty reduction, in their state polices.

43. **Regional: African Union (AU) and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) and the Malabo Declaration:** The IAP Program builds on the momentum created by the 2014 Year of Agriculture and Food Security in Africa that was launched by the African Union to mark the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program that has received GEF support through the TerrAfrica platform. The objective of the Year of Agriculture was to consolidate active priorities toward new priorities, strategies and targets for achieving results and impacts to transform Africa's agriculture through harnessing opportunities for inclusive growth and sustainable development.

44. The proposed IAP Program is fully consistent with the focus on increased agriculture production, productivity and value addition, functioning agricultural markets and increased investments along the agriculture value chain embodied in the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods adopted by the AU in June 2014. Selected countries all have a CAADP strategy in place. In addition, the IAP Program will support the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) and its action plan for the Environment Initiative for the New Partnership for Africa 's Development (NEPAD). Its 6th Special Session held in April focused on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Africa and how to harness Africa's rich natural capital. Strong linkages with AMCEN will be developed by the IAP Program's policy component.

45. **Global: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** The objectives of the IAP are also fully in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2015. Due to its integrated nature, the IAP will make a significant contribution towards achieving a number of SDGs in Africa, and in particular: SDG1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere; SDG2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture; SDG15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss – the IAP will contribute to a wide range of targets under this SDG pertaining to reduction of desertification and land degradation as well as biodiversity loss, and sustainable use and management of ecosystems. Finally, the IAP, through its approach of using multi-stakeholder platforms to strengthen policy and institutional frameworks and to scale up good practices in integrated management of ecosystems, will also contribute to SDG17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

46. The Project is fully aligned with **IFAD's strategies and frameworks** on: scaling up, gender, climate change, environment and natural resource management and IFAD 10 agenda of ensuring 100% climate mainstreaming in all IFAD projects by 2018.

- Scaling up Framework: The project will bring results to a larger scale in a sustainable manner by help removing constraints for scaling up in the policy and institutional space, as well as in the partnership and learning space
- Gender Policy: The project gives particular attention to women and youth. It addresses the three strategic objectives by supporting the scaling out of gender-sensitive multi-benefits practices, improving female representation in evidence-based decision making on INRM, and gender disaggregated measures of food security and global environmental benefits
- Climate Change Strategy: The project is fully aligned with the strategy by supporting innovative approaches to help smallholder farmers build their resilience to climate change and support coherent dialogue on climate change, rural development agriculture and food security
- Environment and Natural Resource Management Policy: The project is fully aligned with the policy core principles, in particular by supporting the scaling-up of investments in multiple-benefit approaches for sustainable agricultural intensification
- IFAD 10 Agenda: The project is in line with IFAD 10 commitment of 100% climate mainstreaming in all IFAD projects through the supporting of climate sensitive approaches and actions and by promoting dialogue and raising awareness about climate and its impacts in the whole region

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M &E PLAN: A detailed M&E budget, including activities, responsible parties, timeframe and source of funding is presented Aoppendix 6 of the PDR, and is summarised in the table below.

Type of M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Time-frame	Budgeted costs
Inception Workshop (IW)	IFAD/ICRAF	Within three months of operational Program start up	USD 118,000
Program Inception Report	IFAD/ICRAF	No later than one month post IW.	-
Supervision visits and rating of progress in PIRs	IFAD	Mininum annual or as required	Covered out of GEF agency fee.
Mid-term Review	External Consultants, selected GEF Agencies' Country Offices and IAP Coordination Team	At mid-point of project implementation	USD 70,000 for independent consultants and associated costs. In addition the agency fee will pay for expenditures of IFAD staff time and travel
Final evaluation	External Consultants, IFAD independent evaluation unit in consultation with the IAP Coordination Team	At the end of project implementation	USD 70,000 for external, independent consultants and associated costs. In addition the agency fee will pay for expenditures of IFAD staff time and travel
Terminal Report	IFAD	At least two months before the end date of the Program	0 (as completed by PCU)
Total Budget			**USD 258,000**

PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY(IES)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies[9] and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Margarita Astralaga, Director Environment and Climate Division Programme Management Department, IFAD		03/09/2017	Eric Patrick, Climate Change Adaptation Specialist, Environment and Climate Division, IFAD	+39 06 5459 2488	e.patrick@ifad.org

[9] GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

The logical framework can be found at p.17 of the project document.

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Revision Log AT TIME OF SUBMISSION, reflecting changes to the document made in response to a systematic peer review process comprising: (i) IFADs internal Quality Enhancement Process (with partner institutions involved in the co-design process) (ii) a GEFSEC informal upstream review undertaken at IFADs request, and (iii) the original Council comments on the Program Framework Document (with the original responses)

From	Comment	Answer	Answer by
Rationale and targeting			
GEF	Value added of the hub project not clearly explained	The Hub project will add value to the Program by providing cross-cutting and regional capacity building, knowledge and communication services and coordination support to ensure harmonization among the 12 country projects and provide extra support to the individual countries based on their needs. Added in Summary p11 and Table 5	IFAD
Anne C. Woodfine	Pastoralists: Smallholder farmers are repeatedly considered – but pastoralists (and agro pastoralists) only mentioned re the FAO tool SHARP. The scope should be widened	Some of the county projects will be covering mixed systems, see Table 4	IFAD
Torben Nilsson	It is difficult to distinguish what the program is doing, what the hub project will do and what the child projects will do, and the links between them	The roles and complementarities have been clarified in the document Explained in the Summary p 11, Section III on Project Implementation, Appendix 5	IFAD
Implementation arrangements			
CFS/ LEG/ Stephen	The document need to better describe the implementation arrangements between the different actors. In particular, provide more details on: - role of PCU	-The Hub project and the Overall Program will be operational through the establishment of the Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) based in Nairobi. The PCU will be composed of the Project Coordinator, in charge of the overall implementation of the Program, with support from technical specialists assigned by the executing agencies. The PCU will also benefit from the support of a P4 specialist directly recruited by IFAD and based in Addis Ababa, in charge of the	IFAD

Twomlow	-supervision missions -coordination and management roles -implementation readiness - clarify and extend in the document the role of ICRAF	overall supervision. IFAD will have an active implementation agency role in the first year or two in particular, through support from Addis Ababa and Rome, to ensure smooth implementation and coordination. ICRAF will host and manage a PCU at its Nairobi Headquarters from which the Hub project will be operationally managed. -A detailed description of implementation arrangements and flow of funds can be found in Appendix 5 .	
CFS	-IFAD (an oversight function) will be in a separate box from the Steering committee under the organogram. This is to ensure that Project will be managed at arm's length from IFAD and segregation of duties and responsibilities. -Specify the details what kind of meetings IFAD should be invited. i.e. ensure that IFAD receives invitations to all meetings, workshops, seminars and presentations as needed	(i)The Steering Committee will have both an oversight and operational function, depending on the situation, however in general provides strategic guidance (ii)As such, the GEF expects IFAD, in its capacity is Lead Agency of the entire program, to have a role on the SC (iii)However,.in the ToR for the SC we should be sure to clarify that IFADs role would be limited to the oversight aspects IFADs Finance Division insists upon IFAD not being part of the Steering Committee per se, in order to avoid conflict of interest between its implementation and the execution roles (see below). However the SC chair (the Coordinator of the PCU) may invite IFAD to participate as an observer and the project document specifies that IFAD reserves a right of no objection over the decisions of the SC -A detailed description of implementation arrangements can be found in Appendix 5 .	IFAD (with GEFSEC)
CFS	Since IFAD should not be explicitly associated to implementing or managing tasks due to the segregation of duties policy, therefore, try to clarify IFAD role in this pilot initiative in a brief description to the graph.	IFAD's role and the GEF definition of implementing partner has been clarified: IFAD is GEF implementing agency for seven of country projects plus this cross-cutting coordination Hub project. A GEF implementing agency is responsible for assuring, on behalf of the donor, the fiduciary and technical standards agreed with the donors. IFAD has been a GEF agency since the GEF 3 cycle. IFAD's role as a GEF implementing agency at the regional level (Hub project) is different than its role for its seven country projects. At the regional level IFAD will work more closely with the donor than at country level because of the nature of the new pilot modality introduced by the IAP, of which the FS Program is one of three. - IFAD's role explained in table 1	IFAD

GEF	The project is comprehensive with many parts and will require efficient coordination. What type of project assistance/administrative support will be available to support the PCU and Task Team Manager?	Administrative support will be provided by ICRAF at the PCU (Nairobi). The program Task Manager will received administrative support from the IFAD country office in Ethiopia	IFAD/ICRAF
GEF	- On the paper, it is difficult to figure out how the hub coordination is going to be functional with a full time program manager based in Addis Ababa, a project unit in Nairobi hosted by ICRAF, IFAD in Rome, with the support of the two regional climate and environment specialists for the country projects -"the grant and the baseline" will be coordinated by the project coordinator; It would be great to include details of the baseline projects and investments from IFAD which are mentioned. Maybe these projects are the justification to have a regional coordinator based in Addis.	A fee-funded program Task Manager position is based in Addis Ababa to ensure engagement with key stakeholders on food secrutiy in the target geography and create policy dialogue and resource mobilization opportunities. The TM will also travel to those country projects in particular for which IFAD is the GEF Agency, but for the purpose of ensuring program integration, not country specific support, which will be delivered via IFADs Regional Climate and Environment Specialists, based in Rome, and their technical assistants, based in Africa. The Hub project coordinator has a distinct role from that of the GEF Agency Task Manager, and will be directly responsible for the Hub project PCU. However, the program Task Manager will have travel regularly to Nairobi to provide active oversight of the PCU and the Coordinator, in particular during the first two year.. If possible the position will first be in Nairobi (in the event of hiring someone already in Nairobi) and then relocated to Addis Baseline projects are summarized in the Project Design Report; more details can be found in the individual Child project documents. The reasons for the Task Manager (what the reviewer refers to as the "regional coordinator") is not to coordinate the grant and baseline investments; this is done on a country-by-country basis and is already reflected in the design of each child project.	IFAD
Torben Nilsson	The project setup is rather complex, albeit well thought through and well-described	-the project set-up has been simplified and the links between the Hub project and the country projects better described -A detailed description of implementation arrangements, roles and responsabilities can be found in Appendix 5 .	IFAD
Flow of Funds and Finance			
CFS/LEG	The document need to better describe the legal arrangements between the agencies and the flow of funds. In particular:	-The Hub project will be executed by FAO, UNDP (with Agra), UNEP (with bioversity), CI, ICRAF under the overall guidance of IFAD. Implementation will be largely a cooperative effort.	IFAD

	- Indicate how many grant agreements there will be, which are the recipients of each agreement and how much funds is receiving each recipient -flow of funds -budget per recipient and sub-grantee -bank accounts and currency (also for sub-grantees) -revise COSTAB showing the activities of each recipient and sub-grantee -taxes	-IFAD will sign 5 grant agreements with FAO, UNEP, UNDP, ICRAF and CI. UNDP and UNEP will sub-contract AGRA and Bioversity respectively. A detailed description of implementation arrangements and flow of funds can be found in Appendix 7 -Budget per recipient has been added -The bank accounts will be opened in USD, bank accounts numbers will be shortly communicated by the agencies -COSTAB has been revised -Taxes where applicable have been indicated	
GEF	-Table 9: The nature of cofinancing from UNEP and Bioversity should be mentioned. -The table 9 would deserve additional information to detail the main objectives/activities from the cofinancing (like provided in the table 4 for the country projects). It will help to replace the Hub components and results in the context of cofinancing	Table 9 has been revised Information on the baseline projects is available in the PIFs and in the child project documents themselves. The focus of this project document, in light of the existing complexity of the 12 country portfolio, is on the GEF funded project activities and objectives. However each of those project is well embedded in baseline projects; in the case of IFAD all are related to agricultural productivity either directly or indirectly. A full analysis of the leveraging pathways via the baseline projects will be one of the early tasks of the PCU once it is established, using the most current information about the baseline projects and after having discussed with the respective country project teams	IFAD
CFS	Provide definition of co-financing	GEF definition of co-financing has been added, see table 9	IFAD
GEF	Given that smallholder financing (availability and access), is a key limiting factor of scaling up integrated approaches, it would be useful to address this a sub-component. This will ensure that IAP program considers how environmental management can serve as a means of influencing potential sources.	In all baseline projects of IFAD at least, beneficiariy contribution is quantified and encouraged. This is typically labour but can also be cash. As many of the baseline projects include a dimension of market linkage, together with an emphasis on improving productivity and quality, smallholder finance should become self-sustaining if these projects are successful. Where the baseline projects are focused on value chains these opportunities are more direct. The Hub project will also introduce support on greening the value chain via the UNDP led AGRA delivered activities under Component 2.	IFAD

		In addition, the Hub project will introduce into the program and child projects models for self-financing agricultural advisory services, in light of weak support to extension services in many African countries	
GEF	-We note that IFAD will have agreements with five of the partners (CI, FAO, UNDP, UNEP and ICRAF) while the other two (AGRA and Biodiversity) will be sub-contracted to one of the five. Please clarify how this will affect or not the use of grant resources for "overhead" and "PMC". Please note that GEF policy limits the total amount for PMC to 5% of the GEF grant, and we certainly do not expect agencies to charge overhead to the grant. -Please include actual breakdown of amounts by component in the table in para 24, and include if possible the PMC amount that will support the overall delivery.	-The PMC will be allocated to Component 4, ICRAF. PMC represents no more than 5% (using the GEF formulae) of the total amount of the grant. -The agencies will not charge additional overheads, as per GEF rules and are all co-financing the Hub project via a range of contributions, in particular time of professional and administrative staff. Added in Appendix 5 p110	IFAD
Impacts (Results Framework, M&E, M&A, Global Environmental Benefits)			
GEF/Rikke Olivera Grand	Too many indicators	The number of indicators in the Results Framework in the beginning of the document has been reduced to 14 with a focus on outcomes/results instead of outputs. See Table 2	Anna Tenberg (lead author of the Hub project document)
GEF	Outcomes 1.1 and 1.2 are about the establishment and operation of a science policy interface and a scientific knowledge support interface	The outcomes have been slightly reworded and the word operational added, which is also reflected in the new outcome indicators. See Table 2	Anna Tenberg
GEF	Check coherence between results framework and logframe	Discrepancies have been removed: the logframe details the indicators to be measured at output level, while the Results Framework focuses on outcome/results indicators, See Table 2	Anna Tenberg
GEF	Duplication output 1.1.2 and output 2.2.2 and of most of outputs of Component 3	Output 1.1.2 is focused on best practices related to INRM policy development formulation across sectors, while 2.2.2 is about sharing of best practices on farmer	Anna Tenberg

		advisory services among practitioners at sub-regional level. Components 3's outputs may look repetitive at first, but they contribute to achieving different outcomes on: (i) M&A of ecosystem services and socio-economic benefits: (ii) M&A of global environmental benefits; and (ii) capacity building for monitoring of resilience. See Table 2	
GEF	No outcomes indicators	Outcome indicators have been added – see explanation above. See Table 2 Please note that the new IFAD logframe allows for a maximum of 15 indicators. However the original logframe, which synthesized proposed indicators for each sub-component for which executing partners are responsible, contained more than 15 indicators. Hence this logframe has been simplified for the purpose of the IFAD PDR document. However the original logframe has been retained for operational use by the PCU, who will review with delivery partners at program start-up which indicators are the most useful to be retained or substituted for or added to if necessary	Anna Tenberg and IFAD
GEF	Outcome 3.1 does not add anything to Output 3.1.2	How outcome 3.1.2 contributes to the achievement of outcome 3.1 has become clearer since the following outcome indicator was added for 3.1: Information system and regional web platform for dissemination of best practices in place through Vital Signs portal to enable integration, aggregation and dissemination of data on ecosystem services and food security and best practices at project, national and regional scales in the 12 IAP countries See Table 2	Anna Tenberg
GEF	It is not clear whether the proposed monitoring framework along with outputs 3.1 through 3.3 would be additional to what will be achieved through the national child projects. It is expected that the outcomes and of hub project are attributable to that project, whereas program-level outcomes are monitored separately	Component 3 will put program-level M&A frameworks in place and build the capacity of all participating countries to monitor and assess impacts, as follows: (i) M&A of ecosystem services and socio-economic benefits: (ii) M&A of global environmental benefits; and (ii) capacity building for monitoring of resilience. Project level M&E is monitored under component 4, which also includes	Anna Tenberg

		aggregation of results from all countries across the program based on project PIRs and outcome mapping. See Table 2	
Anne C. Woodfine (external reviewer)	-Some indicators seem to be beyond control of hub project – so a problem for hub project's evaluations: most are very dependent on the achievements of the child projects. -It is not cleared who the indicators are targeting, the child projects? The coordinators?	-Given the nature of the Program, and considering that it is a pilot, flexibility is needed in terms of priority levels of intervention for each sub-component. However, because of its integrated nature, the results of the Hub project can be influenced by the results of the country projects. -The indicators have been revised to clearly indicate the target, See Table 2	IFAD
GEF	While there is clear emphasis on coordination and potential aggregation of data across child projects, this project is also expected to establish the means for capturing GEBs (directly or indirectly contributed) that go beyond just aggregation from child projects (see para 60). Please clarify how this will be accomplished, including tools and methodologies for quantifying the benefits.	There will be a scoping exercise of the initiatives /programmes in the region related to the IAP – e,g initiatives led by AU/NEPAD, IGAD, UNECA, AfDB, Grow Africa, AGRF, to then assess how the IAP could potentially/indirectly influence this work	CI
Anne C. Woodfine	-How will hub project use child project M & A and will the hub project advise child projects to change their plans? -Are all country projects to use Vital Signs – or is the hub project going to apply these "independently"? -There will also be issues getting national data – for example Burundi's does not seem to have a national M&E system – and certainly will not have "gender disaggregated food security data at the national level. I think projects will have to be supported to have this at the project level. -Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) : It is important to know more of how this will be used – including source of imagery / resolution / frequency of	The child projects will be exposed to M&A concepts and practice from the start up of the program; at this point discussions will take place on baselines required and desirable, metrics, options in terms of methodology etc. It will be up to country project teams to select and apply what they find useful. The PCU and IFAD will monitor the M&A aspects of the child projects to ensure a common minimum quality as well as comparability for aggregation and reporting. See Appendix 4 for more details However the diversity of approaches and methods should be seen as one advantage of the portfolio / programmatic approach, as it will help identify the most useful approaches across a range of contexts, in other words the most robust approaches (for example the use of NDVI or not, and how) The level of country project support from the Hub project will be necessity and design be limited. However any deficiencies such as in Burundi should be highlighted through exposure to the concepts and minimum requirements and specific capacity building delivered at the regular all-project events and other	IFAD

	coverage – in smallholder systems the typical NDVI resolution will not easily pick-up changes: However, I do not see this as an indicator in the logical framework -Is the hub going to catalyse surveys at national level where they do not exist (i.e. Burundi)? -In para 78 on project monitoring and evaluation, the differences in requirements between the program, the hub project and child projects are not very clear. Particularly, "At the mid-term of the Program, IFAD will provide an independent qualitative assessment to answer the question: How is the strategic combination of country projects progressing to produce results that would not be possible to achieve through a project-by-project approach?" -Will this be in addition to standard MTEs? How will it be funded if in addition to the MTEs?	special sessions Vital Signs will be used at regional level, but is also being undertaken in many of the IAP countries anyway to produce national atlases: where this is occurring there will be an effort via Component 3 to link the national and regional efforts and to explicitly link into child projects in those countries and their respective M&A activities. There are distinct approaches and targets to M&A (and M&E) between the program level and the individual project level. Both are represented in separate tables in the PDR. In terms of GEBs these are largely the same but the targets are different; the Hub project will be monitoring changes in the larger target geography beyond simply an aggregation of the country project impacts. The mid-term review will have separate funding and the ToR will reflect the specific needs of this program, including an assessment of the additional impacts above and beyond the aggregate of country project results. The methodology employed to do so goes beyond the scope of the PDR.	
GEF	-In reference to comment under "Project Structure" above, we not that "A set of key indicators for Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) to be monitored at Program level have been selected together with key socio-economic indicators." This is very much welcome given that the IAP program is very much geographically targeted. Please clarify how the baseline for the indicators will established at "program level," what methods will be used, and who will be responsible for delivering this.	The measurement of impacts at program level will be done via the activities under Component 3, led by CI, with specific activities on agro-biodiversity and biodiversity and production landscapes being delivered by UNEP/Bioversity International. This will include working with child project teams to improve the capacity to ensure that GEB monitoring at project and program level are compatible. Further technical details on the program level monitoring are provided in the PDR but are subject to review and revision once the programme becomes operational.	IFAD
GEF	What are the GEB attributable to this project?	Indicated in the PDR of the Hub project: see Table 3	IFAD
	Do we have criteria to identify successful practices of child projects?	The regional hub project will by establishing uniform M&A frameworks across all child projects identify criteria for successful INRM practices and conditions for upscaling. Already existing frameworks for BPs, such as WOCAT will be drawn upon as well, as explained under component 2 above.	

GEF	Further clarification on how socio-economic benefits will be monitored at the program level. The document mentions that it will include number of beneficiary households and an index of their food security, and that it will be complemented with data from country projects on gender-disaggregated number of individual beneficiaries. Considering the clear gender dimensions of many of the IAP child projects I would recommend and think it would be feasible to strengthening the focus on identifying at least one common gender-disaggregated indicators to be monitored at the program level.	The question of monitoring of socio-economic impacts at regional level will be addressed at program start-up, but will most likely be done as part of the regional resilience monitoring undertaken by CI. A food security index of FAO will also be used. Both of these will be gender disaggregated to the degree that the data allows for this. In some countries very detailed household questionnaire data are available but in other countries less so. Hence metrics will be identified which represent the common minimum data set across the target geography. This will be complemented by "deep dives" in the form of child projects where this is measured in more detail. For example in some of the IFAD project the MPAT methodology is being deployed, which comprises custom surveys using an analytical approach which allows gender disaggregated interactions between various socio-economic and bio-physical metrics to be quantified, as well as a metric for household resilience and an index for food security and one for environmental health. As such, in principle, causal relationships can be established and statistical tests of these relationships applied.	IFAD
GEF	-Outcome 3.3: It is indeed interesting and useful to provide training and support on how to integrate resilience monitoring. However, the use of the RAPTA is one option (on which the experience is limited), but not the only one. While the number of countries using RAPTA is a useful indicator, we should consider it against other relevant options that may be used by some agencies and countries. -Result 3.3.3: The idea of a "heuristic framework to assess contributions of traditional crop varieties and animal breeds to resilience of agricultural productivity to climate variability and shocks," sounds interesting to scientific audience. But it would be useful to explain this in a simple layman language so that it is self-explanatory, especially for non-technical audience.	RAPTA will be used at the regional level and by some country projects; however the emphasis of the related capacity building from the Hub project will be on the principles and application rather than one on particular approach The heuristic framework has been renamed a diagnostic tool and its utility has been explained. See Table 14 re tools already specified by child projects. The most widely used ones will also benefit from support in terms of capacity building from the Hub project.	IFAD
Policy, Coherence with IFAD strategies			
Lauren	Project needs to be linked to IFAD strategies,	A paragraph has been added to better link the project to IFAD main strategies and frameworks, in particular: the Scaling Up Framework, the Gender	IFAD

Michelle	policies, agenda and international agreements	Strategy, the Climate Change Strategy, the Environment and Natural Resource Management Policy and IFAD 10 agenda. The project is designed to support national-level policy processes and a survey was undertaken on country needs for policy support, which is summarized in Appendix 4. Linkages to relevant national development strategies and priorities across the 12 countries are detailed in Annex 5.3 and some references also made to this analysis in 1.A. Country and rural development context.	
Lauren Michelle	In the start of the document there is a top down approach in which there is little link to national level outcomes, but the details suggest a more fruitful bottom up approach	There has been some rewording of the components in the PDR to emphasise that the role of the project is to serve the needs of the country child projects and that it will provide demand driven services. Indicators in the logframe have been aggregated to outcome level with expected policy impacts included, although they are sometimes difficult to quantify across countries. Policy reform will mainly be instigated by the country child projects, but with support from the regional hub project. It is important to differentiate between the policy impact of the program as a whole and this project, which has been pointed out by GEFSEC. Program-level policy impacts will be monitored using outcome mapping and indicators are provided in Appendix 6.	IFAD
Lauren Michelle	Component 1 too focused on FAO	FAO added additional non FAO programs and projects as baselines	FAO/IFAD
Lauren Michelle	It is not clear in component 1 if it will work only at regional policy harmonization and coordination or it will also work at national policy level	The project will primarily support IAP countries to strengthen their policy frameworks and intersectoral coordination by providing models and best practices examples, training and capacity building. However, the IAP program will also try to influence the environment and food security nexus and agendas more widely in SSA by reaching out to RECs and regional bodies to share experiences from the IAP program.	IFAD

Lauren Michelle	Almost no focus in the component on institutional strengthening, but rather more on identifying policy gaps and creating new policy knowledge.	Appendix 4 provides information on training and capacity building activities for countries on policy development and strengthening of science-policy linkages, such as identification of child projects' needs with regard to policy support (1.1.2.1), development of exchange mechanism with IAP coutries policy forum (1.1.2.2), on-demand training for countries (1.1.2.4), identification of child projects' needs with regard to scientific knowledge and tools (1.2.2.3), development of training package and materials to support the network of national partners (1.2.3.2), help with exploring alternative policy scenarios (1.2.3.3).	IFAD
GEF	How can a Science-Policy Interface can be justified and established at the scale of a programmatic approach (1.1.1)? Same comment for the national scientific platforms (1.2.1).	The SPI is a concept; the actual mechanism will look different at regional and national scales. At national scale the idea is to support from the Hub project with interested child projects a better utilization of scientifically credible practices and approaches in the policy dialogue opportunities generated by those projects. At regional level this will be mainly through identification of audience-specific policy relevant evidence being fed into existing networks. A preliminary inventory and prioritization of potential networks against specific criteria has already been undertaken by FAO and UNEP using PPG funds. As such these activities are also closely related to the knowledge management and communication plan	IFAD
GEF	-The annex 5.3 is useful to understand the possible linkages to relevant national strategies and plan. An equivalent annex for the regional and sub-regional strategies will be welcome.	A systematic inventory of sub-regional and regional strategies, initiatives etc will be undertaken as one of the early activities of the Hub project. These are constantly changing and the emphasis will be on getting in early on new processes in order to influence them.	IFAD
Stephen Twomlow	Page 22 Section B – good section on the GEBs, but good to show how the program also fits with IFAD Strategic Objectives – this then reinforces IFADs comparative advantage to lead the Hub – so far this has not come out clearly in the documents	Conformity with IFAD strategic objectives and policies has been included in the PDR	IFAD
Comments on Specific Activities/components			
UNDP Catalytic Grant			

ECD	UNDP will provide 3 grants (one per region): how will the money be distributed between the 3 projects? Make sure they will not be allocated only to UNDP projects	The money will not be allocated to UNDP projects, but to brand new REGIONAL project promoters project proposals benefiting countries across the region. It is suggested UNDP writes a couple of lines explaining how these grants will be regional so that the country projects do not expect to receive them for their specific project. UNDP will decide how much will go for each grant, however, they envision that this will be a function of the number of countries in each region. So tentatively, we can say 40, 40 and 20 for West, East and Southern Africa. See Appendix 4 Section D	UNDP/IFAD
ECD	Explain better the role of AFIM in the Program and its link with the child projects	AFIM executes all UNDP activities not executed by AGRA. In the document AFIM and UNDP have the same role. AFIM is involved only at Hub project level. UNDP RSCA IGSD AFIM unit is not involved in the Child Project, unless based on demand from the child project, which will have to pay for support. 1. AGRA will develop and deliver the training Programme, with UNDP providing substantive inputs. 2. UNDP will organize the Project Facilitation Platform in close collaboration with AGRA from the substantive point of view. 3. AGRA will contract the project promoters and administer some or all of the grants for 3 projects, in each sub-region. UNDP will be involved in project call for proposals, selection and monitoring process, along with AGRA. 4. UNDP will lead on the toolkit creation with support from AGRA.	UNDP/IFAD

		AGRA will create knowledge products from the field experience with inputs from the UNDP hired technical expert. See Appendix 4 Section D	
	Better explain how the catalytic grant will work, who can demand it etc. Will it be one catalytic grant from AFIM or AGRA? Or both?	The call for proposal will be open to civil society in all 12 countries and beyond on the sub-regions. All or some of the 3 grants will be administered by AGRA (UNDP will provide a lump sum for AGRA on-grant from which the catalytic grants will be extracted). UNDP and AGRA will be involved in the grantees selection process: 1. UNDP will organize the Project Facilitation Platform in close collaboration with AGRA from the substantive point of view. 2. AGRA will contract the project promoters and administer the grants for some or all of the 3 projects, in each sub-region. UNDP will be involved in project call for proposals, selection and monitoring process, along with AGRA and the PCU. See Appendix 4 Section D	UNDP/AGRA/IFAD
Value Chains			
Anne C. Woodfine/Rikke Olivera Grand	-The "greening value chain" approach assumes that all countries have established VC, and it is not the case -Do we also consider non-food VC? -Does the hub project identifies the VCs for each child project? Sounds very top-down Outcome 2.2: should include use of WOCAT	-The work is focused at the regional level, not at the country level. The work on regional value chains will certainly have country components but will not be linked directly to the country child projects. As for the country child projects they will be free to request additional support from us on specific value chains of interest. Those that are not working on any value chains, will simply not be demanding additional support. At the regional level non food VCs will be taken into account to the degree they are related to food security	UNDP/IFAD

GEF	Given that smallholder financing (availability and access), is a key limiting factor of scaling up integrated approaches, it would be useful to address this a sub-component. This will ensure that IAP program considers how environmental management can serve as a means of influencing potential sources.	UNDP is only half of the component, so FAO should also answer this question. In our views the limiting factor for scaling up is not so much finance but incentives. Our sub-component through its training and toolkit will work at proposing incentives for value chain actors to adopt more sustainable and resilient approaches throughout the value chain. These incentives could be public sector led (laws, regulations, tax breaks, etc) or private sector led (certification, voluntary standards, etc.). These incentives can have a very big impact on practices. The sub-component will work at getting more transparency and governance in food value chains which is a key factor in getting the bank and microfinancing institutions to lend more comfortably to smallholder farmer and SMEs. Finally, we will ensure through our work in the regional value chain projects that issues related to access to finance (which often takes place in an innovative way through value chain finance where off-takers become guarantors for smallholders with banks, and other similar models) are taken care of if they constitute a bottleneck to adopting integrated approaches.	UNDP/IFAD
Knowledge Management			
GEF	-IFAD will develop a knowledge management and communication plan (as a part of the project). This is also a positive step in the right direction, in order to ensure that lessons learned, data, information, is captured at the project and program level; shared in national and regional platforms; and disseminated beyond.	This information will be disseminated at various scales and through a range of channels	IFAD
Anne C. Woodfine	Component 1 sounds very top-down – need to emphasise knowledge sharing, including new scientific knowledge, but also traditional and local knowledge.	C1 has been rewritten to broaden the source of knowledge types	IFAD
Anne C. Woodfine	Define links with research institutes, universities etc in countries – also networks	These linkages will be defined early during implementation, following a systematic review of options	IFAD

	such as the CSAYN -Need to share not only latest scientific knowledge but mainly traditional knowledge -"support scientific knowledge dissemination to the governments" is top down -Need to ensure products tailored to situations without access to web, mobile phone, including in local languages – and where beneficiaries are not literate	The language on web-based dissemination has been modified to make explicit that a range of mediums will be used	
Interfaces and platforms			
GEF	At least two/three interfaces and platforms are mentioned in the project document under different Outcomes, how will these be interlinked and integrated to show the synergies between the different components of the project?	UNDP is making use of existing regional platforms at the level of RECs that we convene whenever needed with the purpose of scrutinizing and improving upon selected regional projects. In addition, besides our RECs contacts, invitees will be tailored to the project proposals we shortlist (we usually invite project stakeholders) – this is why we call these platforms project facilitation platforms. They are thus very different in purpose and composition to those under component 1.	UNDP/IFAD
GEF	Other actors are not mentioned	Additional baselines have been included	IFAD
GEF	-An IAP Technical Advisory Body is proposed composed of scientists from the GEF STAP, UNCCD/CST, CBD/SBSTTA, UNFCCC/IPCC – very interesting to see these different entities working together in support of the IAP. However, how a Science-Policy Interface can be justified and established at the scale of a programmatic approach (1.1.1)? Same comment for the national scientific	Science-Policy Interface: See response above. This should be distinguished from the role of the Technical Advisory Body, which is drawn upon across the components and not just as an input into the SPI. The national scientific platforms are potential partners but the specifics will depend on the country context, to be determined during project delivery	IFAD

	platforms (1.2.1).		
Land tenure			
Harold Liversage	Strengthening land and natural resource tenure security measures.	Tenure issues will be addressed under Component 1 and best practices identified using, e.g. FAO's Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure (see reference in Appendix 4).	IFAD
Gender			
Bishop Sambrook, Clare	- Develop a specific theory of change for gender around the IAP -Regarding the TORs for the gender specialist: add: (a) develop a theory of change specifically on gender in the IAP (this would precede the identification of indicators); (b) identify god practices for gender mainstreaming and gender transformative impact through the management of natural capital; (c) play a key role in knowledge management and sharing – including south-south exchanges - on lessons learned about gender equality and women's empowerment through IAP – both as an end in its own right and also contributing to project performance; (d) produce case studies and annual reports on progress (rather than one report at the end). - Years' experience of gender specialist should be equal to the other specialists	-We may only be able to develop the narrative / theory of change gender over the course of the program delivery; but, there is an explicit gender dimension already in the general ToC for the program - A table showing how the country projects address gender issues has been added, See Table 11 -TORs have been reviewed.	IFAD
GEF	- Some discussion on how the IAP program will make contribution towards SDG 5 (Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls), and related on how the projects could explore opportunities to leverage existing gender commitments by governments, as an opportunity to support national and regional commitments on gender related	Relationship to SDGs have been described, albeit at a general level, as the actual relationship to each relevant SDG is complicated and will be determined by a number of factors depending on the country and child project context. We will need to be realistic regarding the degree to which the Hub project can influence gender outcomes at country level; however the gender specificity of food security and environmental sustainability will be documented and highlighted as well as taken into account in the practices	IFAD

	to the environment, agriculture and food security. -Further elaboration on what ideas with regards to what mechanisms the Science and Policy Interface (SPI) will use to gather information/evidence based data on gender to support dialogue/advocacy and capacity development activities – e.g. are there any specific gender related knowledge products planned? -The project will be recruiting a gender expert which is a positive step to ensuring that gender is mainstreamed adequately across all components and at project and program level. However, there is an opportunity to include how issues of gender quality and equity can be considered in Outputs 1.1.2, 1.1.3, and Outcome 2.2.	promoted (including through the SPI) A gendered approach is being encouraged in the project across the components, even if this is not always explicit	
Agrobiodiversity			
Rikke Olivera Grand	- too little priority is given in agricultural research and extension to develop underutilized crops, agro-biodiverse farming systems, and participatory evolutionary plant breeding building horizontal resistance and tolerance based on a heterogeneous and diverse gene pool, which would increasing the resilience and adaptability of crop systems in challenging and fragile environments	Agrobiodiversity and resilience are also specifically addressed under sub-component 3.3.	Biodiversity International and IFAD
Rikke Olivera Grand	LDSF not mentioned as programme crosscutting assessment tool	LDSF is one of several monitoring tools mentioned in the introduction to component 3 and it will be offered to countries on a demand driven basis in sub-components 3.1 and 3.2. Sub-component 3.3 is on resilience assessment where capacity will be built to apply RAPTA and DATAR.	ICRAF/IFAD
Rikke Olivera Grand	Farmer Field Schools (FFS) is mentioned as an extension, empowerment and adoption encouraging option, but for the agrobiodiversity part I would also mention Participatory variety selection and in some cases even participatory plant breeding can be a strong approach for farmers' learning, empowerment	Noted, it will be addressed	FAO/IFAD

	and adoption.		
Resilience			
GEF	it would be good to see: -Clear mention of the fact that the project will consider resilience to climate change as well as to other threats and stressors as relevant for enhanced system robustness; -Confirmation that resilience will be considered and tracked at various scales, e.g. farm level, landscape level, across food value chain, etc.; -Some discussion around the principles of resilience, and on how the hub project will assess the extent and relative success of their application across the Program.	Done. The question of resilience is complex and will be addressed differently in different child projects. The H ub project will attempt to introduce common minimum standards in doing so across the program.	IFAD
Theory of Change			
Torben Nilsson	The theory of change is well illustrated, but it could be strengthened by identifying drivers of change and linking this analysis with the choice of partners and target groups at country level, since knowledge alone will not do the trick, unless there is political will at country and local level to implement suggested changes.	An initial theory of change has been developed for the program (in the Program Framework Document) and for this specific project. There are further theories of change for each country project. These will be reviewed during the launch event to identify common drivers; eventually the program theory of change may be revised to reflect learning.	IFAD
Risks			
Sheila Mwanundu	Better explain risks of having projects and hub start at different times and with different capacities. And mitigation measures	The PPG phase of the regional hub project has already created momentum for action building on existing baseline programs of the agencies leading different components, such as the SPI for component 1, and the Vital Signs program of component 3. The launch of the overall IAP Program will be organized back-to-back with the first training and capacity building event of the regional hub project that will focus on selecting M&A tools for establishing baselines for monitoring of impacts of on-the-ground	IFAD

		interventions funded through the country child projects. A review of relevant M&A tools was undertaken as part of project preparation and a summary is included in Appendix 4.	
GEF	There is a risk to see the hub developed as a top-down approach, disconnected from the child projects. I would recommend to find a way to empower the countries and the child-projects under each sub-component.	The countries will be involved in shaping the toolkit which will be based on their field experience. On the regional value chain work (the 3 regional projects with grants) countries will all be in scope and will thus all benefit. Through our Project Facilitation Platform they will also be instrumental in enhancing and providing an opinion on shortlisted projects, opinion which will be used in the selection process.	IFAD
	The performance of the Hub project is strongly linked to the performance of the country projects, some of which are not IFAD projects	Where the Hub performance is impacted by issues with country performance this will be clearly documented by the PCU and brought to the attention of IFAD and the respective country project executing agency (CPA), at which point the responsibility for resolution or underperformance will reside with the relevant CPA and not the PCU.	IFAD
Others			
Rikke Olivera Grand/Stephen Twomlow	-Country rural development context In the 4th paragraph Malawi is missing among the countries with BD star funding -no reference to TEAB and UNEPs work on Green Economy and financing, nor TNCs work in south America on water funds to leverage private sector financing Page 17 (iv) - P.67 Africa Soil Information Service (AfSIS) - change to LDSF, as current AFSiS all about fertilizer recommendations	Malawi is now mentioned in paragraph 4 as one of the countries with BD STAR funding. UNEP has not included TEEB, etc. in its baseline description of programs that the project will build and receive co-financing from. References to TNC's work on water funds have now been included. AfSIS has been changed to LDSF on p.67 (now 68).	IFAD
Spelling and format			
Stephen Twomlow/Rikke Olivera Grand	-Mix of UK and American spelling -Paragraphs could be numbered	-Spelling has been corrected to American English -Paragraphs have been numbered	IFAD -

	-Results framework in right format -Use of terms	-The Results Framework has been revised and now includes outcome/results indicators instead of output indicators. -The meaning of INRM, sustainability and resilience are explained in the document.	

UNITED STATES	
4. How will the child projects proceed without impacting forest and key biodiversity areas that will be opened or face pressure as a result of increased agricultural production? Will there be a broader framework developed to address this important issue?	The Program is promoting an approach of sustainable intensification, which will focus exclusively on existing agro-ecosystems. It is therefore a very low risk with regard to impact on forests and key biodiversity areas. The broader stakeholder engagement process will also ensure that this issue is addressed at all levels.
5. How will processes be used to create viable and inclusive multi-stakeholder groups at both national and local jurisdictions?	The establishment of multi-stakeholder platforms, at various scales, as proposed by the US, is a focus of Component 1 of the program and we welcome the endorsement of this idea. The processes will be based on the context in each country, but assured through consultation with all relevant stakeholders.
GERMANY	
• Land tenure issues are mentioned as major barriers for Integrated Natural Resources Management (INRM) in certain contexts but the programme does not address these. It is recommended to support ongoing land policy reform processes where possible, particularly through capacity development of local level institutions.	Indeed land tenure is mentioned as an issue for the program, and will be carefully considered relative to the context in each of the participating countries. The recommendation by Germany is therefore well noted in this regard. In addition, IFAD has produced new guidance material and will also refer to FAO's Voluntary Guidelines.
• Technical innovation needs to be fully adapted to physical and socio-economic conditions at target group level (critical example: Biogas in regions with extreme lack of biomass). Piloting exercises should as far as possible be redesigned in favour of broad application of simple technologies. Particular emphasis needs to be given to up-scaling of organic fertilization technologies and management of biomass.	Well noted. The 12 participating countries cover a diversity of proven innovations across a range of contexts, and some are already demonstrating upscaling in some cases. By demonstrating their effectiveness, together with the appropriate policy options, the program will emphasize upscaling of the most suitable and effective practices in each country.
• Rain fed agriculture and upland parts of the landscapes need not to be neglected. Both, livelihood perspective and value	Well noted. The IAP is primarily focused on rain fed agriculture systems, including

chain approach can therefore be considered within the landscape framework.	supplemental irrigation through practices such as water harvesting. The landscape approach is indeed important in this regard. Livelihood perspective and value chain approach will be emphasized in all the projects.
• Since the non-sustainable provision of wood energy is one important element of forest and landscape degradation and since wood energy plays a key role for food security, Germany suggests addressing this theme within strategies for food security. Existing good practices for sustainable wood energy production can be up-scaled within the project component "scaling up integrated approaches for sustainability and resilience"	Well noted. Indeed the integrated approach is intended to address such links to maximize the potential for synergy in generating global environmental benefits. This will be a priority at all levels, and will be particular emphasized in projects where wood energy is major driver of degradation in the wider landscapes.
• Within its special unit *"One World, No Hunger"* the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has launched regional programmes to which synergies and linkages could be established. These are in particular: 6. ○ Programme on soil protection and rehabilitation for food security in Kenya, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso 7. ○ *Programme on Green Innovation Centres* in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Malawi 8. ○ *Programme on food security and resilience* in Burkina Faso, Malawi, Kenya and Ethiopia	Well noted. Germany has been an important partner in the drylands of Africa and as the IAP is essentially about (a variety of) partnerships, the experience of BMZ funded regional programs will definitely be considered. The suggested programs will be specifically engaged in each of the countries during the development of projects.
• Strengthening evidence of the benefits of investment into SLM is a priority issue for monitoring and research and a key motivation for investing in SLM. This is the special focus of the Economics of Land Degradation Initiative (http://eld-initiative.org/) which is preparing also a regional approach in Sub-Saharan Africa. Links and synergies could be established.	Well noted. Building an evidence base for more sustainable and resilient approaches to food security for smallholders is central to this IAP and is a focus of the component on monitoring and assessment. The ELD initiative is very useful in putting these issues in the language of economics used by policy makers and therefore presents a timely opportunity for alignment.
• The monitoring system which will be established within the programme could be aligned with / made applicable for national monitoring systems, in order to establish / support long term monitoring of food security progress and resilience.	Well noted. The monitoring and assessment component of the program goes beyond normal project-specific M&E. This will bear in mind and where possible build upon national systems to ensure that this information is used and that the national system is strengthened. This will be the subject of a special technical workshop to be convened early in the design of projects.
• The planned budget of 35 to 120 Mio USD per child project is for the envisaged implementation period of 60 month quite high. Necessary ownership of land users for SLM needs to	Although the budget per project may seem high for a 5 year delivery, the GEF contribution is incremental to the total project cost and builds on existing ''baseline''

build up; capacities of implementing partners might not be sufficiently available and needs to build up. Were these aspects analysed and considered in planning? What are options to adapt budget planning if necessary (shifts between child projects, extension of project period)?	projects. The baselines investments are typically already well anchored in each country and thus provide a strong foundation for addressing the issues raised during development of the GEF project. The timeline for each project will be determined based on critical milestones to be established for the program.
Specific suggestions to the child projects: Niger • The cited stakeholders in the chapter civil society and indigenous people are governmental organisations. Other stakeholders need to be identified. Ghana • The Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA) is mentioned in the text, but it seems no specific role has been attributed to SADA although it is supposed to coordinate and oversee development activities in the Northern Region. Germany suggests clarifying the potential role of SADA. • It is important to note that in many places of the Northern Region, farming and herder communities are separated. To supply livestock feed in a sustainable way, there needs to be a joint planning of these communities. Some effort will be necessary to reconcile the interests of these groups. Ethiopia • Component 2: Increase of irrigated land will also affect the value of this land. A combination with a do no harm check regarding land use rights, which is particularly relevant for the pastoralist regions, is recommended. • Irrigation strategy should be done on a cost-benefit analysis and risks for ground water levels etc. need to be taken into consideration • The following governmental policies need to be considered: Ethiopian Strategic Investment Framework for Sustainable Land Management (ESIF 2008); Soil Fertility Research and Management Road Map (2010); Soil Sector Strategy (2013)	GEFSEC and the agencies appreciate the many important and useful comments and suggestions provided for the elaboration of the child projects to the IAP Program on Food Security, and will take them into consideration in the final design. The Concept Notes for Child Projects under the respective IAPs and Programs are only intended to convey the range of priorities and options, to be pursued with participating countries. They do not, however, provide the level of details and substance that is normally expected for the standard GEF Project Identification Form (PIF). All comments and suggestions provided by Council will therefore be considered as inputs into subsequent design of the Child Projects, which will be taken on board by the Agency and Country involved.

Kenya • Partner selection: Due to the newly founded Ministry of Water the responsibility for policy development in the field of watershed management is not quite clear at the moment. Germany suggests to re-consider the division of labour and newly allocated core functions after the restructuring process is finalized / during the design phase. • Consultation for using potential linkages with the bilateral Mount Kenya, Food Security and Drought Resilience as well as the Integrated Water Management programs of the German-Kenyan cooperation is recommended Burundi • Soil erosion could be addressed more prominently in the text, as soil loss rates of about 100-150t/ha/annum are common in Burundi. Soil erosion will be aggravated by future climate change signals such as increased annual precipitation and occurrence of more extreme weather events hence climate change as such should be incorporated into the proposal as factor and not extreme weather event only. • The proposal points out that expansion of agriculture into wetlands are part of a wider problem in terms of freshwater resources base. The proposal further notes under paragraph 2 "Context and baseline scenario" the aim to effectively link the project with PRODEFI, IFAD. One of its objectives is to manage and rehabilitate wetlands for agricultural use. There seems to be incongruence in the proposal between the need for expansion of agriculture land and an ecosystem approach that regards ecosystem services deriving from wetlands. • In the present context the risk of political unrest and conflict needs be considered and marked as high. Furthermore, Germany suggests to consider the question of land ownership as highly relevant in the context of SLM where long terms approaches require land security and user rights. • Exchange and collaboration with the GIZ Project "Climate Change Adaptation for the protection of water and soils resources" is recommended, in order to multiply impacts in the context of climate change mitigation and adaptation.	

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS.[10]

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: US$ 183,486			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GEF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)***		
	Budgeted Amount	***Amount Spent Todate***	***Amount Committed***
Rome workshop	8700.00	8606.42	-
Team Leader	32600.00	32543.47	-
Nairobi workshop	81650.00	81508.24	-
Consultant / support to Team leader	6200.00	6124.94	-
ENRM Specialist	5800.00	5756.85	-
Workshop facilitator / consultant	3250.00	3 35.72	-
Network coordination and management Component 1.2	8536.00	8529.54	-
Network coordination and management Component 1.1	7000.00	6 30.63	-
Specialized technical consultant	10050.00	10031.18	-
Agricultural Development for small holder farmers	10250.00	10 32.50	-
Environmental intern	2500.00	2 52.00	-
Addis workshop	940.00	937.65	
Costab specialist	6010.00	3610.53	2401.40
Total	183486.00	180299.65	2401.40

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

[10] If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.