Resilient Food Systems Report

Towards a harmonised indicator set and evaluation methodology

Final Project Report

April 2023

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1 Background and contextualisation

A sustainable food system is an essential condition for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as it "delivers food security and nutrition for all in such a way that the economic, social, and environmental bases to generate food security and nutrition for future generations are not compromised" (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations [FAO] 2018:1)[1]. Food systems are becoming increasingly vulnerable to multiple internal and external drivers of change, ranging from sudden shocks to long-term stressors. For instance, Africa is faced with environmental challenges, including deforestation, land degradation, biodiversity loss, and extreme vulnerability to climate change (United Nations Environmental Programme [UNEP], 2020)[2], which have detrimental effects on agricultural ecosystems and crop production, posing a barrier to food security and improve livelihoods (Economics of Land Degradation [ELD] Initiative and UNEP, 2015). Hence, there is a need to build resilient food systems. This led to the introduction of the Resilient Food System (RFS) project by Conservation International (CI).

The focus of the RFS project, implemented in 12 Sub-Saharan African countries (Senegal, Burundi, Ghana, Niger, Nigeria, Eswatini, Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, and Uganda), was to bring transformational change within the food system of these countries, faced with detrimental impacts of environmental degradation resulting from unsustainable agricultural practices. The overall **anticipated outcomes** of the project are:

- The development of a multi-stakeholder and multi-scale frameworks in support of policy and institutional reform to facilitate the upscaling of integrated natural resources management in place (FAO/UNEP).
- The introduction of supportive policies and incentives to support smallholder agriculture and diverse and inclusive food value-chains (LD-4, Program 5; BD-4, Program 9).
- Increased land area and agro-ecosystems under Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) and Sustainable Land Management (SLM), including sustainable soil and water management, diversified production systems, and integrated crop- livestock systems (LD-1 Program 1, Program 2; LD-3, Program 4; BD-3, Program 7; CCM-2, Program 4).

In this project, each country had to collect their own set of resilience indicators. At minimum, countries had to collect socio-economic and environmental data. However, the latter was the responsibility of Conservation International, which entails Global Environmental Benefits (GEB). The data collected at country level had to be divided into household data, farm agriculture data, administrative/community groups' management and market information.

2 Project at a glance

ICLEI was contracted to carry out a resilient study within and among the project countries to ensure that the desired objectives of the project were achieved. This involved:

- Assessing the quality and usefulness of the data collected at country level.
- Validating the indicators used in measuring resilience.
- Identifying the prospects and further support needs for the RFS wide Country Project.
- Assessing the contributions of the country projects to improving resilience of food security in their program areas, and of the overall contributions of the Resilient Food System project as a whole.
- Unpacking lessons learnt.

[1] FAO (2018). Sustainable Food Systems: Concept and Framework. Rome. http://www.fao.org/3/ca2079en/CA2079EN.pdf.

[2] UNEP (2020). Africa: The Challenge. Available from https://www.unenvironment.org/regions/africa#:~:text=Africa%20faces%20serious%20environmental%20challenges,extreme%20vulnerability%20to%20climate%20change.

3 Project Activities and Approach

This section covers the activities and approaches used to realize the objectives of the RFS assessment project. This is presented in table 1.

Table 1: List of project activities and output

Activity	Output	Comment
Revision of draft work plan (include activities, time, resources, and results framework as separate columns in the work plan)	Updated Work Plan	Achieved
Desktop review: look at the whole concept of resilient with regards to food security in Africa	Desktop Report	Achieved
Expert consultations (interviews) to build a consensus around the definition and indicators for assessing food system resilience	Stakeholder inception/consultation report	Achieved
Participative workshop to collaboratively evaluate and validate the tools, indicators and data currently in use for resilience	Indicators and tool collation	Achieved: Meeting with CI
Develop an aggregable modality for indexing and/or ranking indicators above	Short report	Not fully possible due to limitations of available project data. Notwithstanding, we categorised the indicators based on food security and resilient food security pillars, project and food system implications. Information is available upon request
Collections and collation of necessary resilience data and data points associated with the indicators, as well as assessment of data gaps	A document folder consisting of different data files	Not possible due to limitations in available data
Tabulation and aggregation of data, and ranking/indexing of data	A spreadsheet with country specific data and an aggregated spreadsheet with data for all the countries	Not fully possible due to limitations of available project data. However, in the desktop review, there is a list of indicators and tools/methods used per country
Data analysis from data collected from the countries to assess resilience of food security within each Country project, and among Country projects	Data analysis on resilience food security	Not fully possible due to limitations of available project data. However, we carried out document mining for impact analysis per project as discussed in section 6 of this report
Convening of a workshop of key decision makers on the RFS project for validation of the results of the analysis		TBC
Modified outcome harvesting to collate evidence of change, including the review of past monitoring and assessment (M&A) reports and interviews with M&A focal persons of respective country projects and the regional hub		See section 6 of this report
Final Report	This document	Achieved
Lessons and Recommendations	This document: See section 8	Achieved

4 Desktop Report

This report aimed at contextualising food systems resilience in Africa, looking at the whole concept of resilience to food security in Africa. It involved looking at individual countries' (project participating countries) definitions of a resilient food system with the aim of creating a unified definition of a resilient food system, the indicators and tools used per project, and the country data collected. The latter could not be fully possible due to a lack of access to the complete datasets of the countries involved in the project.

The information in this report came from research and project documents as well as the workshop that was organised as discussed in the subsequent section. The following was included in this report:

- The concept of food system resilience: Here we covered the concept of resilience particularly within the African context by looking at the definition and drivers of the food system, and ways to build resilience.
- Measurement of resilient food systems: Some of the indicators to measure food security and resilient food systems were covered.
- List of tools/methods and indicators used in the respective country projects. This section heavily relied on information from the various project documents.

Note: This report is available as an Annexure to this document.

5 RFS Workshop

The RFS workshop aimed at brainstorming and arriving at a consensus on the Resilient Food Systems definition and indicators for assessing food systems resilience for the regional project.

Before the workshop,

- All project country representatives were asked to complete a fifteen-question questionnaire to reflect on each project's definition of food system resilience, the tools and the indicators their project used as well as reflecting on the challenges and some recommendations for similar projects in the future. The responses included contributions from eight countries, namely Burkina Faso, Burundi, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi and Niger.
    - These countries shared their definitions of a resilient food system based on their projects. Of the triple challenge a food system needs to address, all eight projects claimed to address some aspects of environmental sustainability, seven addressed food and nutrition security and five addressed livelihood sustainability.
    - They also indicated some of the indicators and tools used in their respective projects.
- We then generated a list of indicators based on the six pillars of food security, some of which was mined from project documents, responses from the questionnaire shared, and research.

During the workshop,

- We started with a brief description of a food system by providing a general understanding of the concept and why the implementation of the RFS project and ICLEI's involvement in the project.
- We then shared the definition of a resilient food system from the different project responses to the questionnaire and later that ICLEI had operationalised for discussion.
- The ICLEI Africa definition of resilience food systems presented was "*the capacity of food systems to deliver desired outcomes sustainably in the face of shocks and stressors*." **It was agreed that this definition should elaborate on food systems, shocks, and stressors.**
- Participants were then shared in groups to contribute to the list of indicators ICLEI had put together, which they did.

6 Perceived Impact of RFS Projects

This section focuses on the impact of the RFS project in the project areas. The essence of this is to determine projects' impact, particularly on building resilience in food security and the food system, by comparing the baseline survey result with the final result as well as the global environmental benefits. The terminal evaluation reports provided by only six of the 12 participating countries (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, and Senegal) were used to extract information. This approach was taken due to a lack of access to raw project data. ***For Niger, we used the latest report (2019) available. However, given that the project is still ongoing, analysis of the overall project impact will be clearer once the project concludes.*** **Nevertheless, some initial contribution and progress of the project has been discussed.** Some countries are excluded because their projects are still ongoing or they have not shared their final report. ***Note that some results are unreliable due to poor reporting, as highlighted where appropriate.***

6.1 Burkina Faso[3]

This project was implemented in three regions, East, Centre-North, and North, and covers 12 provinces, 86 municipalities, and 2,309 villages. However, 9 villages in the baseline study were not accessible due to insecurity. The final impact evaluation of this project took place from June to August 2022 using the Multidimensional Poverty Assessment Tool (MPAT)[4] to determine the level of household poverty by comparing the results of the baseline and final studies. These studies were conducted in the form of a village and household survey.

6.1.1 Key Findings

- **Respondents**: For both baseline and final surveys there were more male respondents than female as seen in table 2.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents by gender in percentage –Burkina Faso

Gender	2017	2022
Male	92.4	89.0
Female	7.6	11.0

Source: Burkina Faso's Terminal Evaluation report, 2022

- **Income source:** Agriculture[5], followed by agro-pastoral activities, was the income source for most households.
- **Reading ability:** The project improved participants reading ability through a literacy program that affected 36,147 people, including 26,959 women, and the setting up of 12 mobile libraries (motorcycle libraries) crisscrossing the villages and offering the population documents allowing them to maintain what they have learned during the literacy sessions.
- **Household water supply**: Concerning the quality of water available to the household, stability of supply, and ease of access, there was an improvement with a "Passable" score of approximately 54.8% in 2017 compared with 60.4% in 2022. The distribution of households shows that about 41.5% of households have a "passable" score in 2022 compared with 37.2% in 2017.

[3] Information for this section was extracted from Burkina Faso's Terminal Evaluation report, 2022

[4] The MPAT component scores out of 100 are distributed as follows:
High or good: between 80 and 100
Fair: between 60 and 80
Poor: between 30 and 60
Weak or bad: between 0 and 30

[5] The figure reported for agriculture in the document did not correspond with what was presented on the graph.

- **Sanitation and hygiene**: This component plays a major role in the prevention of diseases and in the quality of care**.** The score for this component increased from about 47.8% in 2017 to 57.4% in 2022**.**
- **Health and access to care**: This component assessed the quality of health services based on health status, ease of access to health services and quality of care provided. The score for this component increased from an estimated 56.9% in 2017 to 60.4% in 2022.
- **Housing, clothing and energy**: This component measured the general quality of the household's housing structure, the availability of appropriate clothes, and the quality of the energy sources used. The score increased from roughly 46.8% in 2017 to 58.6% in 2022. The analysis of this component indicated that almost 44.8% of households had a "passable" score in 2022 against 6.4% in 2017.
- **Education**: This component measures the availability, accessibility and quality of education system (primary and secondary). The score increased from roughly 50.3% in 2017 to 61.5% in 2022. The breakdown by household showed that 61.7% of households had an average score in 2022 against 13.3% in 2017.
- **Agricultural property (assets):** This component had four sub-components: land tenure, land/soil quality, agricultural inputs (crops), and livestock/aquaculture inputs. The score for this component increased from about 71.7% in 2017 to 78.8% in 2022. The distribution by households indicated that approximately 20.4% of households had a good score in 2017 against 53.1% in 2022. But 66.5% of households in 2017 had an average score against 41.9% in 2022, while 12.8% of households in 2017 had a mediocre score against 4.6% in 2022.
- **Non-agricultural assets (goods)**: This component measured the ability of households to generate non-agricultural income and to promote their access to credit. The score increased from nearly 46.5% in 2017 to 61.9% in 2022.
- **Social safety net**: From 2019 to 2021, the project financed 798 business development plans (PDE), including 404 collective and 394 individuals, for the benefit of 5,242 beneficiaries, including 4,682 women and 560 men.
- **Gender parity and social equality**: This component assessed gender equity in access to food, education and health services. It also takes into account the degree of social equality in the sample villages. The score for this component was “good” and increased from an estimate of 81.0% in 2017 to 83.4% in 2022. The breakdown by household shows that 63.3% had a “Good” score in 2022 compared with 54.7% in 2017.
- **Adaptation to climate change**: This component focused primarily on strategies for adapting to different types of shocks, both those that occur unexpectedly and those that appear with a variable frequency. The component also takes into account stresses due to hazard climatic conditions characterised by a persistence of low-intensity, resulting in soil erosion, ecosystem degradation, soil and groundwater salinization, soil water evaporation, etc. The score for this component increased from approximately 52% in 2017 to 66.3% in 2022.
- **Food and nutrition Security:** This component measured the stability and availability of adequate amounts of nutritious food for households. The score was reported to be good for both the baseline and final surveys, increasing from 81.4% in June 2017 to 85.2% in July 2022. However, the distribution of households surveyed shows that in 2017, 68.3% had a "good" score, compared with 78.8% in 2022. Meanwhile, 27.5% households in the baseline survey and 19.8% in the final survey had a fair score. Only 3.9% of households scored poorly in 2017 and 1% in 2022. Overall, the multidimensional poverty assessment reveals that there was improvement in food security as a result of the project implementation.

These findings are summarised in table 3 below.

Table 3: MPAT Scores in percentage between 2017 and 2022, Burkina Faso

MPAT score	2017	2022	change
Household water supply	54.8	60.4	5.6
Sanitation and hygiene	47.8	57.4	9.6
Health and access to care	56.9	60.4	3.5
Housing, clothing and energy	46.8	58.6	11.8
Education	50.3	61.5	11.2
Agricultural property (assets)	71.7	78.8	7.1
Non-agricultural assets (goods)	46.5	61.9	15.4
Gender parity and social equality	81.0	83.4	2.4
Adaptation to climate change	52.0	66.3	14.3
Food and nutrition Security	81.4	85.2	3.8

Source: Burkina Faso's Terminal Evaluation report, 2022

6.1.2 Impact on RFS programme

The project contributed to the programme by improving key indicators necessary to build households' resilience to food security, as highlighted below:

- It led to improvement in the level of participants' **food and nutrition security**.
- It improved households' **access to basic services** such as school, quality water supply, sanitation and hygiene, and energy.
- It improved households' **assets** such as land tenure, land/soil quality, agricultural and livestock inputs, and promoted access to financial credit.
- It provided a **social safety net** to beneficiaries by financing their business development plans.
- It strengthened farmers' **adaptive capacity** to shocks and stressors, particularly climate change, by providing:
  - Agricultural practices resilient to climate change such as crop rotation between seasons; compliance with popularised doses of fertilisers to meet the needs of plants while **avoiding environmental pollution**, and leaving crop residues in the fields.
  - Water for agriculture through the development of boreholes and boulis.
  - Weather information.
- It promoted gender equality/equity.

Following GEF guidelines and end of project report, this project falls under four of the six areas of GEF additionality:

- Specific environmental additionality
- Financial additionality
- Socio-economic additionality
- Innovation additionality

6.2 Ethiopia[6]

This project was implemented in six regions and 12 project woreda sites. It proposed an integrated approach that brings together capacity to achieve food security with the need to restore and sustainably manage key environmental resources. The planned start date of the project was May 2017 and the planned end date was April 2022.

6.2.1 Key Findings

- **New partnership mechanisms**: Over 100% of the target was achieved, with fourteen developed partnership mechanisms working actively: 1 at federal level, 12 at district levels (One at each project district) and 1 partnership with six universities and research institutions.

[6] Information for this section was extracted from Ethiopia's Terminal Evaluation report, 2021

- **Number of livelihoods created**:
    - The target was 48,000 people engaged in on farm and off farm livelihood related jobs in the 12 districts, however, 60,333 were reached. A total amount of 108,321,692 (Ethiopian Birr [ETB]) income was generated from on-farm and off-farm income generation activities through the support of the project.
    - Sheep producers' cooperatives union was organised and functional, with a value chain development generation of ETB 57,071,730.00.
    - 127,469 households [HHs] (72,931 Males [M] and 54,538 Females [F]) were trained on different climate smart integrated nutrition sensitive agriculture.
    - 12,009 HHs had access to small scale irrigation and generated a total of ETB 13,995,006.00.
    - Total of 176 self-help groups (SHGs) were organised and 101 of them are linked to local financial institutions for further business management and financial support. More than 420 women are in leadership positions in these SHGs and more than 69% of the members are women. A total income of ETB 10,290,156 has been generated from off-farm activities by SHGs.
- **Direct project beneficiaries**:
    - 238,074 HHs (134,165 M and 103,909 F) benefited from this project.
    - 61 communities at the time of the evaluation were involved in the project and the project has addressed 122,622 ha farm and communal land by applying improved and integrated landscape management practices.
- **Land productivity**: The target was achieved. Since baseline, low productivity area (NDVI below 0.3) decreased (78% baseline, 67% at Q2, 2021) and higher productivity (NDVI from 0.3 to 1) has increased (from 22 to 33%).
- **Reduced Food security risks:**
    - 99% of the target was achieved.
    - 238,074 HHs (134,165 M and 103,909 F) benefited through processes promoting diversified agricultural production, which include application of nutritional dense crop varieties, inclusion of multipurpose agroforestry plants species (pigeon pea), improved livestock production, poultry, beekeeping, inter cropping, alley cropping, etc. and through the off-farm activities.
    - 12,009 HHs (7,446 M and 4,563 F) benefited from small-scale irrigation and 3046Ha of land was developed (schemes such as small household ponds, community ponds, shallow wells, springs, and stream diversions).
- **Gender-responsive- and age-sensitive decision-support tools and participatory processes for INRM in food production practices in place:**
    - Target was achieved.
    - 2 gender responsive/age-sensitive decision support tools developed and applied.
    - 16 gender mainstreaming action plans prepared at woreda sector offices.
    - 1 gender mainstreaming training manual developed and piloted.
    - Capacity building provided –from national level to the 12 target areas.
    - Decision support tools applied in eight project districts.
- **Functional agricultural value chains developed for smallholder**:
    - Target achieved.
    - 8 agricultural and husbandry value chains with continuous support was developed.
    - 11,162 HHs (6296 M and 4876 F) benefited from the value chain development.
- **Land and Agro-ecosystems under Integrated Land Management (ILM)**:
    - Target achieved. 122,622 Ha of land practice ILM.
    - 113,940.9 Ha of land were addressed through a diversified production system by providing improved technologies, which include seeds, seedlings, and other agricultural technologies.

    - 5483.7 Ha of Agro-pastoral land reclaimed, managed and improved under ILM technologies.
    - It is expected that these practices **will reduce GHG emissions** (that is GEBs).
- **Financial resources invested in integrated Sustainable Land Management (SLM)**: On track. Financial resources were mobilised and invested in 4 districts as a result of the project's efforts to enhance investment options from private sectors.
- **Food and nutrition security**: This was not directly measured. There are expectations and indications that with improved ILM, market access and other processes that the project is promoting, as well as value chain upgrades, there should be an improvement in food and nutrition security in the specific pilot areas where the project works. These processes are proxy measures for changes in the food system. In this project, the indicators above were used as a proxy to determine the project's impact on food security. This implies that an improvement in these indicators will lead to improvement in food security in the project areas. Overall, as seen above, the results showed improvement in the indicators.

These findings are summarised in table 4 below.

Table 4: Performance of project indicators - Ethiopia

Indicator	Target	Target achieved
New partnership mechanisms		Yes
Number of livelihoods created	48,000	60,333
Direct project beneficiaries		238, 074 households
Improved land productivity		Yes
Reduced Food security risks		99%
Gender-responsive- and age-sensitive decision-support tools and participatory processes for INRM in food production practices in place		Yes
Functional agricultural value chains developed for smallholder		Yes
Land and Agro-ecosystems under Integrated Land Management (ILM)		Yes: 122,622 Ha of land practice ILM
Financial resources invested in integrated Sustainable Land Management (SLM)		Yes

Source: Ethiopia's Terminal Evaluation report, 2021

6.2.2 Impact on RFS programme

This project contributed to the overall goals of the project in the following ways:

- It strengthened institutions.
- It promoted gender equality.
- It improved farmers/households' livelihoods.
- It led to the implementation of activities such as the reclamation of degraded lands, improved water management, and reduced natural resource stress that can potentially lead to global environmental benefits.

All these factors have the potential to contribute to sustainable and resilient food systems. Following GEF guidelines, this project falls under five of the six areas of GEF additionality:

- Specific environmental additionality
- Institutional additionality/Governance additionality
- Financial additionality
- Socio-economic additionality
- Innovation additionality

6.3 Ghana[7]

The project was implemented in the Northern Savannah Zone (NSZ) of Ghana, which is characterised by vulnerability, low climate resilience, and high poverty.

6.3.1 Key Findings

- **Increase in land area where SLWM practices have been adopted:**
  - **Target**: 15,000 Ha; **Achieved**: 15, 861.85 Ha.
  - 42,230 farmers from 247 rural communities participated in implementing SLWM subprojects.
  - 6 CREMAs were established, covering a total area of 600,995 Ha.
- **Increase in number of land users adopting SLM practices:** Target: 30,000; Achieved: 42,230
- **Improved effectiveness of management of natural ecosystems Target**: Multiple targets. **Achievement**: these targets were achieved.
- **Direct project beneficiaries (of which are females):**
  - **Target**: 60,000; **Achievement**: 63,544 (of which are female: Target: 40%; Achievement: 56.24%).
  - Between 2017 and 2020, 1,500 beehives and accessories were supplied to 266 individuals, including 11 females, in 32 CREMA communities.
  - The Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) were established in over 200 communities with a total membership of over 6,800 women and 2,600 men. The VSLA was a transformational tool in allowing both male and female farmers to access funds to invest in farm development and enhanced production.
- **Carbon benefits**: Results of the Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT) applied at completion indicate that the project generates net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions of about 61.9 million tCO_2e over 20 years.
- **NDVI**: There is more vegetation in the project site than non-vegetated areas. The NDVI values in 2016 range from a minimum of -0.98 to a maximum of 1. For 2021, the NDVI values range from a minimum of -0.52 to a maximum of 0.72. High NDVI values mean high vegetation. Built up/bare surfaces and waterbody have negative NDVI values.
- **Institutional Strengthening**:
  - The project made significant gains in first establishing a coordinated multi-sectoral institutional setup and building the capacity of both national- and community-level institutions.
  - 88 Community Resource Management Committees (CRMCs), 6 CREMA Executive Committees (CECs), and 246 Community Watershed Management Teams (CWMTs) established for effective governance.
- **Improved livelihoods**:
  - Adoption of SLM practices in target communities was up to 97%, compared to about 70% in control communities.
  - Impact on income for a median farmer was between Ghana Cedi (GHC) 556 and GHC 709 per year.
- **Food security**: It was highlighted that project beneficiaries realised improvement in food security.

These findings are summarised in table 5 below.

[7] Information for this section was extracted from Ghana's Implementation Completion and Results Report, 2021

Table 5: Performance of project indicators - Ghana

Indicator	Target	Target achieved
Increase in land area where SLWM practices have been adopted	15,000 Ha	15, 861.85 Ha
Increase in number of land users adopting SLM practices	30,000	42,230
Improved effectiveness of management of natural ecosystems Target		Yes
Direct project beneficiaries (of which are females)	60,000	63,544
Carbon benefits		Reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of about 61.9 million tCO_2e over 20 years
Improved land productivity (NDVI)		Yes
Institutional Strengthening		Yes
Improved livelihoods		Yes
Improved food security		Yes

Source: Ghana's Implementation Completion and Results Report, 2021

6.3.2 Impact on RFS programme

This project contributed to the overall goals of the project in the following ways:

- The project delivered important global environmental benefits, including carbon sequestration and reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation from better managed and reforested areas, and biodiversity conservation in the project areas as evidenced by the met results targets.
- It strengthened institutions for effective governance.
- It improved livelihoods.
- It promoted gender equality.

All these factors have the potential to contribute to sustainable and resilient food systems, which will eventually lead to resilient food security. Following GEF guidelines, this project falls under five of the six areas of GEF additionality:

- Specific environmental additionality
- Institutional additionality/Governance additionality
- Financial additionality
- Socio-economic additionality
- Innovation additionality

6.4 Kenya[8]

This project was implemented from 2016 – 2021 in four counties namely: Laikipia, Nyeri, Murang'a, and Nyandarua that drain two critical water towers – Aberdares and Mount Kenya. The upper Tana watershed covers 17,000 km2 with a population of about 5.3 million inhabitants.

6.4.1 Key Findings

- **Number of smallholder farmer households with improved food security, climate change adaptation, and resilience capabilities: Target** - 21,000; **Achieved** - 51,400.
- **Number of smallholder farmer households adopting climate-smart SLM practices: Target** - 21,000; **Achieved** - 51,400, of which, 39% are women and 17.6% are youths
- **Number of hectares on which SLM practices are implemented**: **Target** - 100, 000; **Achieved** - 77, 401.
- **Number of hectares influenced to adopt SLM practices**: **Target** - 663, 000; **Achieved** - 230, 720.

[8] Information for this section was extracted from Kenya's End of Project Report, 2021

- **Institutional strengthening**: two institutions can now make informed decision on water quality and quantity in the catchment as well as model future water demand and supply scenarios.
- **Carbon benefits:** GHG emissions avoided and/or sequestered. **Target** - 10% increase over baseline through land use capacity (LUC); **Achieved** - 5.8 M tons CO_2eq.

These findings are summarised in table 6 below.

Table 6: Performance of some project indicators - Kenya

Indicator	Target	Target achieved
Number of smallholder farmer households with improved food security, climate change adaptation, and resilience capabilities	21, 000	51,400
Number of smallholder farmer households adopting climate-smart SLM practices	21, 000	51,400
Number of hectares on which SLM practices are implemented	100, 000	77, 401
Number of hectares influenced to adopt SLM practices	663, 000	230, 720
Institutional Strengthening		Yes
Carbon benefits (GHG emissions avoided and/or sequestered)	10% increase over baseline	5.8 M tons CO2eq

Source: Kenya's End of Project Report, 2021

- **Community livelihoods**: The project outcomes and impacts on community livelihoods were measured using the Multidimensional Poverty Assessment Tool (MPAT). Table 7 provides a summary of each component of the MPAT before and after project activities.

Table 7: Baseline and Endline MPAT Scores in percentage - Kenya

MPAT focal areas	2016 Baseline	2021 Endline	Change
Food and Nutrition Security	84.5	81.3	-3.2
Domestic Water Supply	65.6	75.0	9.4
Health and Health Care	58.7	62.7	4.0
Sanitation and Hygiene	61.2	64.2	3.0
Housing, Clothing and Energy	62.7	71.1	8.4
Education	70.8	70.8	0.0
Farm Assets	72.8	74.2	1.4
Non-Farm Assets	58.9	72.4	13.5
Exposure and Resilience to Shocks	45.4	45.8	0.4
Gender and Social Equality	85.5	87.9	2.4
Average	**66.6**	**70.5**	**3.9**

Source: Kenya's End of Project Report, 2021

  - It was noted that improvement in the overall status and wellbeing of the communities was **6%**[9] despite the impacts of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on food security, education, and health. Apart from **food and nutrition security that decreased** and education that remained constant, all other indicators increased over the project period.
  - **Food security** decreased due to other external factors such as COVID-19, households opted to deliberately spare any available food due to uncertainties of the future. However, the dietary diversity of the communities increased. Only 2% of the population had low dietary diversity compared to 15% at baseline.
  - It was noted that in communities where the majority (>64%) of the residents are farmers, agriculture was the main source of income and livelihood. Therefore, SLM measures practised by the farmers improved agricultural production of the various crops. Additional outcomes and impact assessment showed that agricultural production improved between 50-80% of crop varieties.

[9] Derivation of this figure is unclear.

6.4.2 Impact on RFS programme

This project also contributed to the overall goals of the project in the following ways:

- The project delivered important global environmental benefits, including carbon sequestration and reduced emissions through LUC, and biodiversity conservation.
- Strengthened institutions.
- It improved livelihoods.
- It promoted gender equality and empowerment
- It promoted crop diversification and irrigated agriculture.

All these factors have the potential to contribute to sustainable and resilient food systems, which will eventually lead to resilient food security. Following GEF guidelines, this project falls under five of the six areas of GEF additionality:

- Specific environmental additionality
- Institutional additionality/Governance additionality
- Financial additionality
- Socio-economic additionality
- Innovation additionality

6.5 Niger[10]

The ProDAF project was implemented in three regions, Maradi, Tahoua and Zinder. The project was expected to run from 2016 - 2021. However, it is still ongoing. The project focuses on 240,000 family farms. The overall objective of ProDAF is to contribute to ensuring sustainable food and nutritional security and resilience of 290,000 households (2,030,000 people) in these regions to crises. The impact of this project is based on the achievements presented in the 2019 report, the latest available report (contribution of the activities of the social safety nets [SSNs] of the ProDAF in improving the resilience of rural households report). The SSN activities correspond to Structuring Activities 1, 6 and 8 of the program.

6.5.1 Key Findings

Table 8 presents the performance of social safety net indicators for activities 1, 6 and 8 of the Niger project in the Maradi region in 2019. Overall, most of the indicators performed above the average rate (50%) except for the following indicators, which were below the average rate: Local Private Veterinary Services (SVPP); vaccination against Newcastle disease; granting animal kits (poultry) and setting up box gardens/ (Cassia tora seed kits, Moringa, fertilizer kits).

[10] Information for this section was extracted from Niger's Report, 2019.

Table 8: Performance of indicators of activities 1, 6 and 8 in Maradi region, 2019 - Niger

Activitiies	Unit	Global Target	Expected target (2019)	Target Achieved (15/05/2019)	Cumulative rate (%)
AS 1: Watershed Management					
Recovery of degraded land upstream of watersheds	Ha	2,344	1, 730	1, 351	78.09
Treatment of watersheds against erosion and runoff	Ha	798	847	799	94.33
Dune fixation (ponds and basins)	Ha	750	575	216	77.56
Preparation of live hedges	Ha	150	130	158	121.53
Development of corridors and sylvo-pastoral areas	Ha	750	485	1339	276.08
Promotion of assisted natural regeneration	Ha	60,000	40, 865	30, 786	75.33
AS 6: Improvement of poultry farming and small livestock					
Local Private Veterinary Services (LPVS)	Number	4	4	1	25
Vaccination against Newcastle disease	Number	18	10	2	20
Demonstrations of Farmers' Initiatives in Animal Husbandry (DFIAH)	Number	70	65	58	89.23
Granting animal kits (goats)	Kits	1,500	1,088	800	73.52
Granting animal kits (poultry)	Kits	1,200	746	0	0.0
AS 8: Female leadership and improved nutritional security					
Setting up Women's Welding Granary/Cereal Bank (building, stock, small equipment and management support)	Number	22	22	12	54.54
Setting up box gardens/ (Cassia tora seed kits, Moringa, fertilizer kits)	Number	2,125	1,178	0	0.0
Granting Agricultural Kits-Seeds-Fertilizers to the most vulnerable households	Tonnes	98	63	62	98.41
Promotion of Income Generating Activities (women and young people)	Number	120	80	78	97.5
Nutrition monitoring kits for children and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) kits for the benefit of community relays	Number	680	440	204	54.54

Source: Niger's 2019 report

Table 9 presents the performance of social safety net indicators for activities 1, 6 and 8 of the Niger project in the Tahoua region in 2019. Overall, most of the indicators performed above the average rate (50%) except for the following indicators, which were below the average rate: preparation of live hedges; granting animal kits (goats) and granting animal kits (poultry).

Table 9: Performance of indicators of activities 1, 6 and 8 in Tahoua region, 2019 - Niger

Activitiies	Unit	Global Target	Expected target (2019)	Target Achieved (15/05/2019)	Cumulative rate (%)
AS 1: Watershed Management					
Recovery of degraded land upstream of watersheds	Ha	3,640	2, 850	3, 002	105.33
Treatment of watersheds against erosion and runoff	Ha	3,180	2, 840	2, 183	76.76
Dune fixation (ponds and basins)	Ha	200	200	260	130
Preparation of live hedges	Ha	100	100	0	0.0
Development of corridors and sylvo-pastoral areas	Ha	1,000	500	253	50.6
Promotion of assisted natural regeneration	Ha	43, 425	30, 000	24, 539	81.79
AS 6: Improvement of poultry farming and small livestock					
Local Private Veterinary Services (LPVS)	Number	-	-	-	-
Vaccination against Newcastle disease	Number	18	2	2	100
Demonstrations of Farmers' Initiatives in Animal Husbandry (DFIAH)	Number	70	56	30	53.56
Granting animal kits (goats)	Kits	1, 440	900	300	33.33
Granting animal kits (poultry)	Kits	1, 200	630	0	0.0
AS 8: Female leadership and improved nutritional security					
Setting up Women's Welding Granary/Cereal Bank (building, stock, small equipment and management support)	Number	34	20	10	50
Setting up box gardens/ (Cassia tora seed kits, Moringa, fertilizer kits)	Number	2, 250	250	1, 813	725.2
Granting Agricultural Kits-Seeds-Fertilizers to the most vulnerable households	Tonnes	324	162	117	72.22
Promotion of Income Generating Activities (women and young people)	Number	80	80	52	65
Nutrition monitoring kits for children and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) kits for the benefit of community relays	Number	240	200	280	140

Source: Niger's 2019 report

Table 10 presents the performance of social safety net indicators for activities 1, 6 and 8 of the Niger project in the Zinder region in 2019. Overall, most of the indicators performed above the average rate (50%) except for the following indicators, which were below the average rate: setting up women's Welding Granary/Cereal Bank (building, stock, small equipment and management support) and vaccination against Newcastle disease.

Table 10: Performance of indicators of activities 1, 6 and 8 in Zinder region, 2019 - Niger

Activitiies	Unit	Global Target	Expected target (2019)	Target Achieved (15/05/2019)	Cumulative rate (%)
AS 1: Watershed Management					
Recovery of degraded land upstream of watersheds	Ha	3, 584	2, 244	2, 817	125.53
Treatment of watersheds against erosion and runoff	Ha	2, 389	1, 300	1, 094	84.15
Dune fixation (ponds and basins)	Ha	1,000	750	650	86.66
Preparation of live hedges	Ha	150	90	60	66.66
Development of corridors and sylvo-pastoral areas	Ha	750	750	600	80
Promotion of assisted natural regeneration	Ha	90, 000	47, 765	31, 246	65.41
AS 6: Improvement of poultry farming and small livestock					
Local Private Veterinary Services (LPVS)	Number	2	2	2	100
Vaccination against Newcastle disease	Number	18	9	2	22.22
Demonstrations of Farmers' Initiatives in Animal Husbandry (DFIAH)	Number	70	40	45	112.5
Granting animal kits (goats)	Kits	1, 500	1, 200	1, 368	114
Granting animal kits (poultry)	Kits	1, 200	900	603	67
AS 8: Female leadership and improved nutritional security					
Setting up Women's Welding Granary/Cereal Bank (building, stock, small equipment and management support)	Number	34	34	14	41.17
Setting up box gardens/ (Cassia tora seed kits, Moringa, fertilizer kits)	Number	1, 125	600	421	70.16
Granting Agricultural Kits-Seeds-Fertilizers to the most vulnerable households	Tonnes	96	64	50	83.33
Promotion of Income Generating Activities (women and young people)	Number	120	80	76	95
Nutrition monitoring kits for children and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) kits for the benefit of community relays	Number	835	355	300	84.50

Source: Niger's 2019 report

Respondents provided the following information based on their perceptions of the SSN's contribution:

Food and nutrition security (improved):

- Overall, in all three regions, **about 0.59% of respondents indicated that the project did not impact on their household food security**. These respondents are women from Maradi (1.64%) and Tahoua (1.17%). The remaining **99.41% affirmed that the project had a positive impact on their household food security**.
    - Most (86.4%) of the respondents indicated that the support improved household availability and accessibility of cereals.
- In terms of nutrition security, **roughly 1.17% in all three regions said the SSN did not change their household nutritional status,** While **98.83% indicated that the SSN improved their household nutritional status**.
    - Majority (87.54%) of the respondents indicated that the support improved household nutrition through good agricultural production.

Household income (improved):

- Overall, in all three regions, **approximately 10.26% responded that their household income did not increase, while 89.74% noted that their household income increased**.

6.5.2 Impact on RFS programme

The SSN activities thus far have contributed to improving households' livelihoods through:

- Improvement in food and nutrition security
- Increase in household income

Please note that the Niger project is still ongoing and therefore this section is not comprehensive.

6.6 Nigeria[11]

This project was implemented in the Northern region of Nigeria. Out of the 19 states in the region, 7 states were selected for the implementation of the project. The 7 project states were drawn from the three Savannah agro-ecological zones of Nigeria and included Kano, Katsina and Jigawa (Sahel), Adamawa and Gombe (Sudan) and Benue and Nasarawa.

6.6.1 Key Findings

- **Respondents**: Of the total respondents interviewed, 56% were female and 44% of the respondents were men.
- **Income source**: Crop production was the primary source of income in the project communities.
- **Livestock reared**: Goats, pigs, sheep, poultry and cattle were the major livestock reared in the project communities. Goat was reported to be the highest reared livestock (50%), followed by poultry (22%) and then pig (14%).
- **Quantity of food production and livelihood**: The quantity of rice, groundnut, cassava, maize, sorghum, yam and vegetables produced in the project states at baseline increased (tripled) at the time of the endline surveys. This indicates a **positive change in the livelihoods** of farmers in these communities.
- **Climate-smart agricultural practices and establishment of agric-processing centres:** This was achieved through training, supply of processing and cultivating equipment, improved seedlings and access to market through contract arrangements, just to name a few.
- **Agricultural Extension Advisory Services:** 78% of respondents were aware of extension services while 22% of respondents were not aware.
- **Linkage to market**: The project linkages system to market was well received, with 81% satisfied with its outcome and 9% dissatisfied while 10% of the respondents were not interested in market linkages.
- **Food security status of households**:
    - Food utilisation of the households were computed using Food Consumption Scores (FCS) and Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS).
    - **FCS**: Food utilisation of households across the communities were generally poor at baseline as seen in table 11. However at the endline, on the average 17.2% of the households had high food consumption score, an improvement when compared to the national average score of 15.2% at baseline.

[11] Information for this section was extracted from Nigeria's End of Project Report, 2022

Table 11: FCS of households at baseline and endline in percentage - Nigeria

FC Profiles	Guinea Savannah		Sudan Savannah		Sahel Savannah		Project area	
	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline
Between 1 and 27	64.9	60.42	85.6	70	60	42	70	57.47
Between 28 and 42	22.65	32.15	12	20.4	24.7	62.1	24.7	38.22
>42	12.4	15.3	2.8	10.8	15.2	25.6	15.2	17.2

Source: Nigeria's End of Project Report, 2022

- **HDDS**: From the results we can deduce that households in the project communities are fairly dietary-diverse in their consumption as about 46% of the respondents had HDDS of less than three, and **31%**[12] between three and six and 23% between six and twelve as seen in Figure 1.

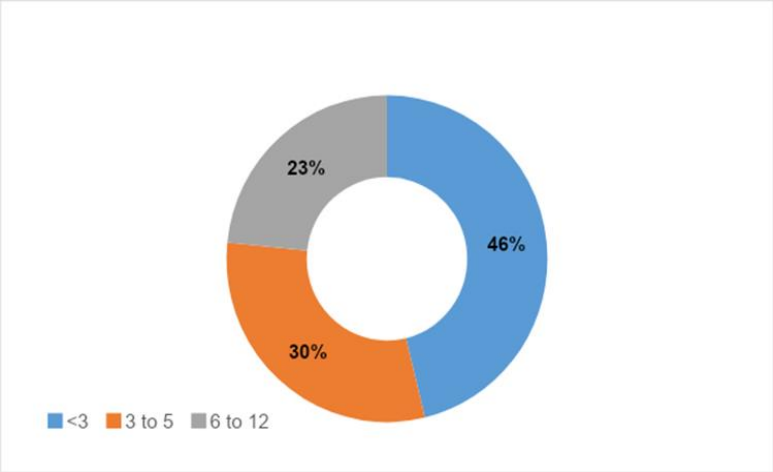

Figure 1: HDDS of households in percentage - Nigeria
Source: Nigeria's End of Project Report, 2022

One of the objectives of this project was to **"enhance the institutional and policy environment for achieving improved food security."** Although it was stated in the end of the project report document that this was achieved, how this was accomplished was not highlighted in the document.

6.6.2 Impact on RFS programme

This project also contributed to the overall goals of the project in the following ways:

- The project made significant improvements in introducing climate-smart agricultural practices and establishment of agric-processing centres in communities hosting the food and nutrition security (FNS) project.
- It improved livelihoods.
- It reduced gender disparity and increased youth participation in agriculture within the project communities.

All these factors have the potential to contribute to sustainable and resilient food systems, which will eventually lead to resilient food security. Following GEF guidelines and the end of project report, this project falls under five of the six areas of GEF additionality:

[12] This figure needs to be reported with caution as it does not correspond with the percentage in the figure provided.

- Specific environmental additionality
- Institutional additionality/Governance additionality (achievement not clearly stated in the report)
- Financial additionality
- Socio-economic additionality
- Innovation additionality

6.7 Senegal[13]

The terminal evaluation report covered the whole duration of the project from when it started (June 2014) to the estimated completion date (June 2022).

6.7.1 Key Findings

The effectiveness of the project was measured based on the magnitude of the project's indicators as presented in table 12, below.

Based on table 12,

- Indicators addressing **support for multi-stakeholder platforms**[14], were moderately effective partly because of COVID-19 restrictions, which resulted in a decrease in the expected number of awareness and training events, and number of participants. **However, the main outcome (the promotion of two mechanisms for the coordination and integration of good practices) was achieved**.
- Indicators addressing **scaling up sustainable and resilient good practices**[15] , were satisfactory, with the exception of the failure to build 5 ponds with 10,000 m3 of storage capacity.
- Indicators addressing **monitoring and evaluation of the environmental impact and results of the project**[16] were largely ineffective as the planned monitoring and evaluation system on environmental impact was not operational.
- The aggregate effectiveness rating of the PARFA project was considered moderately satisfactory.
- **Food security**: According to the project's theory of change, the implementation of the above components will have a positive impact on food security. Given that these components are proxies for improving food security, overall, households can therefore be subjectively classified as moderately food secure as a result of project implementation.

[13] Information for this section was extracted from Senegal's Terminal Evaluation Report, 2022
[14] Represented by the light blue colour in table 12
[15] Represented by the light green colour in table 12
[16] Represented by the light yellow colour in table 12

Table 12: Performance of project indicators - Senegal

Indicator	Target magnitude	Achieved magnitude	% achievement
Number of mechanisms for consultation and integration of best practices promoted - National Strategic Investment Framework for Sustainable Land Management (NSIF-SLM) and National Agro-sylvo-pastoral Development Fund (FNDASP)	2	2	100
Number of regional and local awareness workshops	33	23	70
Number of people sensitised (disaggregated by gender and age)	2500	1706	68
Number of training sessions (20 on good agricultural practices, six on cereal processing, two on dairy processing)	28	12	43
Number of beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex and age)	800	220	28
Resource mobilisation strategy for SLM (CSI and FNDASP)	1	1	100
No. of discussion workshops on post-harvest and climate change, with follow-up visits	2	2	100
Number of participants in workshops and exchange visits (disaggregated by gender and age)	100	108	108
Number of agricultural sectors integrating a resilient approach	4	2	50
Number of m3 of water storage capacity created	10,000	0	0
Number of ponds rehabilitated	5	0	0
Number of ha of degraded land rehabilitated	450	301	67
Number of hectares of land reclaimed with anti-salt barriers	300	300	100
Number of ha of exposed land treated in SWC/SDR	800	450	56
Number of ha of mangrove restored	1000	765	77
Quantity of CO_2-eq stored	4,5	5,7	127
Number of solar pumping systems installed	20	12	60
Number of biomethanation units installed	10	10	100
Number of solar cooling units installed	10	10	100
Quantity of Co2-eq reduced (by solar pumping and biomethanation)	130,4	293,4	225
Number of beneficiaries trained in the use of recovery and conservation equipment	800	533	67
Number of pilot projects for the valorization of agricultural and livestock products	20	20	100
Operational environmental impact monitoring and evaluation system	1	1	100
Number of users of the environmental impact monitoring and evaluation system	400	15	4
Number of strategic tools based on data from the environmental monitoring system	3	0	0

Source: Senegal's Terminal Evaluation Report, 2022

6.7.2 Impact on RFS programme

This project also contributed to the overall goals of the project in the following ways:

- The project delivered important global environmental benefits, including carbon sequestration and reduced emissions due to solar pumping and biomethanation, and from reforested area, and biodiversity conservation in the project areas as evidenced by the achieved magnitude.
- It strengthened institutions.
- It improved livelihoods.
- It promoted gender equality.

All these factors have the potential to contribute to sustainable and resilient food systems, which will eventually lead to resilient food security. Following GEF guidelines, this project falls under five of the six areas of GEF additionality:

- Specific environmental additionality
- Institutional additionality/Governance additionality
- Financial additionality
- Socio-economic additionality
- Innovation additionality

7 Conclusion: Synthesis and overview of noted impacts

- Overall, the country projects discussed above (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, and Senegal) gathered some indicators that could be used as a proxy for building a resilient food system, which could eventually lead to resilient food security for households.
- None of the countries reported how they quantified resilient food security in project implementation areas, as this was not presented in the respective end-of-project reports.
- Based on the end-of-project reports, none of the projects reported on indicator (s) that could be used as a proxy to determine if the project falls under the legal/regulatory additionality of GEF's additionality. Of the six areas of GEF's additionality, only Burkina Faso did not report on components which fall under institutional/governance additionality. Therefore, 5 out of the 6 projects effectively reported on 5 areas of GEF's additionality, with Burkina Faso only reporting on 4.
- Based on the findings of the reports, the projects impacted positively in their desired project implementation areas. For instance,
    - **Environmental benefits**: led to carbon sequestration; GHG emissions were reduced or avoided; improved land productivity.
    - **Socio-Economic benefits:** improved food and nutrition security and the livelihoods of households; promoted gender equality/equity, most especially, women participation in agriculture.
    - **Financial benefit:** farmers had access to funds to invest in farm development, enhance production and business plan development.
    - **Innovation benefit:** introduction of climate-smart agricultural practices such as crop rotation; diversification of production system by providing improved technologies such as seeds and seedlings.
    - **Institutional/Governance benefits:** institutions were capacitated for effective governance and to make informed decisions.
- Each project addressed the key objectives of the country project and in part RFS in general. The main outcomes of the overall RFS project achieved include:
    - Increased land area and agro-ecosystems under INRM and SLM, including sustainable soil and water management, diversified production systems, and integrated crop-livestock systems.

- The provision of incentives to support smallholder agriculture and diverse and inclusive food value-chains.
- Institutional reform to facilitate the upscaling of integrated natural resources management.

Note: A comprehensive concluding remark for Niger is not appropriate since the project is still ongoing, and the final report for the end-of-project is not yet available. However, positive progress is being observed with respect to the SSN activities on food and nutrition security as well as household income.

8 Recommendations

Based on the review process carried out by ICLEI Africa the following are recommended for the assessment of future projects like this:

- **Ensure Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation is prioritised** at commencement, midway and conclusion of projects.
- **Recruit an independent monitoring and evaluation specialist to set the framework for the overall programme and data collection practices and ensure that they are empowered to convene project leaders to present and workshop their monitoring and evaluation frameworks together.** Project leads should be convened together at the commencement of the projects to co-develop a shared vision and identify the touchpoints between projects right at the beginning. Further, commitment should be received from project leads that raw data and their analysis will be provided to the overarching programme leads on an annual (or consistent basis) to allow for comparative assessments as the projects proceed. These interventions will ensure that consensus is developed at an early stage, that monitoring and evaluation is normalised across projects (to an appropriate degree), and allow any problems or deviations to be identified quickly and changes made as needed. This will help in ensuring that the data needed for summative and formative evaluation will be available, as well as data for impact assessment.
- **Through a collective process, a small number of cross-programme indicators should be selected that are the main indicators or the flagship indicators to which all projects are required to provide data.** As part of this selection, the feasibility of data collection and ease/convenience of reporting become high considerations.
- Present project leads with a formulated **Resilience Framework**, that defines resilient food systems or communities, and against which to measure progress, or, more appropriately, take time at the commencement of the programme to agree on this Framework together, and set commitments to report on its progress.

							Secondary food security pillar (Implication)								
No.	**Country**	**Indicators**	**Further Detail (where needed)**	**Indicator Format (Qualitative, %, Integer)**	**Unit of measurement**	**Main food security pillar (Implication)**	**Accessibility**	**Availability**	**Utilisation**	**Stability**	**Sustainability**	**Agency**	**Type of change measured**	**Resilient Pillar**	**Main food system component implication**
1	Burkina Faso	Developed Rainfed Rice Project (RRP) lowland areas (new + extension)	Indicator to track small land developments (development component)	Integer	Ha	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
2	Burkina Faso	Rehabilitation/Consolidation of low RRP funds from other projects	Indicator to track small land developments (development component)	Integer	Ha	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change to the physical environment	Adaptive Capacity	Production
3	Burkina Faso	Rehabilitation / Consolidation of lowlands Neer-Tamba	Indicator to track small land developments (development component)	Integer	Ha	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change to the physical environment	Adaptive Capacity	Production
4	Burkina Faso	Action Plan for Rice Sector (APRS) low-floor development	Indicator to track small land developments (development component)	Integer	Ha	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Institutional Environment	Production
5	Burkina Faso	Storage infrastructure (store)	Indicator to track small land developments (development component)	Integer	Infrastructure	Availability	☑	☐	☑	☑	☑	☐	Access to basic services	Access to Basic Services	Transportation & Aggregation
6	Burkina Faso	Storage infrastructure (onion cannery)	Indicator to track small land developments (development component)	Integer	Infrastructure	Availability	☑	☐	☑	☑	☑	☐	Access to basic services	Access to Basic Services	Transportation & Aggregation
7	Burkina Faso	Action Plan for Rice Sector (APRS) technical studies	Indicator to track small land developments (development component)	Qualitative	Study	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
8	Burkina Faso	Market garden perimeter area	Indicator to track small land developments (development component)	Integer	Ha	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in assets	Assets	Production
9	Burkina Faso	Area of soil and water conservation (SWC) / soil defence and restoration (SDR)	Indicator to track small land developments (development component)	Integer	Ha	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change to the physical environment	Climate Change	Production
10	Burkina Faso	Number of traditional ponds called 'boulis'	Indicator to track small land developments (development component)	Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	Access to basic services	Access to Basic Services	Resource & Waste Recovery
11	Burkina Faso	Number of pastoral boreholes	Indicator to track small land developments (development component)	Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☐	☑	☑	☑	☐	Access to basic services	Access to Basic Services	Resource & Waste Recovery
12	Burkina Faso	Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) and fertility management	Indicator to track small land developments (development component)	Integer	Ha	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
13	Burkina Faso	Land area reclaimed by mechanical and/or biological techniques	Indicator to track small land developments (development component)	Integer	Ha	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in assets	Assets	Production
14	Burkina Faso	Number of School Management Committees (SMCs) set up	Indicator to track small land developments (development component)	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Institutional Environment	Production
15	Burkina Faso	Number of micro-irrigation kits (500 to 1000 m2)	Indicator to track small land developments (development component)	Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	Change in assets	Assets	Production
16	Burkina Faso	Number of project implementation sites equipped with solar pumping	Indicator to track small land developments (development component)	Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in assets	Assets	Production
17	Burkina Faso	Number of village land commissions (VLC) set up	Indicator to track small land developments (land sector)	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Institutional Environment	Production
18	Burkina Faso	Number of VLC training sessions	Indicator to track small land developments (land sector)	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Adaptive Capacity	Production
19	Burkina Faso	Number of land agreements	Indicator to track small land developments (land sector)	Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	Change in assets	Assets	Production
20	Burkina Faso	Land Support Guide	Indicator to track small land developments (land sector)	Qualitative	guide	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Adaptive Capacity	Production
21	Burkina Faso	Number of people trained in good sustainable land management practices	Indicator to track strengthening the offer of advisory support services	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production

							Secondary food security pillar (Implication)								
No.	**Country**	**Indicators**	**Further Detail (where needed)**	**Indicator Format (Qualitative, %, Integer)**	**Unit of measurement**	**Main food security pillar (Implication)**	**Accessibility**	**Availability**	**Utilisation**	**Stability**	**Sustainability**	**Agency**	**Type of change measured**	**Resilient Pillar**	**Main food system component implication**
22	Burkina Faso	Trained farmer-managers/advisory support staff	Indicator to track strengthening the offer of advisory support services	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
23	Burkina Faso	Support fund micro-projects	Indicator to track support for local initiatives for the development of agricultural production, livestock or enhancement of natural resources	Qualitative	Yes/No	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in social safety nets	Social Safety Nets	Production
24	Burkina Faso	Area of lowlands benefiting from support fund inputs	Indicator to track support for local initiatives for the development of agricultural production, livestock or enhancement of natural resources	Integer	Ha	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in social safety nets	Social Safety Nets	Production
25	Burkina Faso	Market gardening areas benefiting from support fund inputs	Indicator to track support for local initiatives for the development of agricultural production, livestock or enhancement of natural resources	Integer	Ha	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in social safety nets	Social Safety Nets	Production
26	Burkina Faso	Area of SWC/SDR benefiting from support fund inputs	Indicator to track support for local initiatives for the development of agricultural production, livestock or enhancement of natural resources	Integer	Ha	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in social safety nets	Social Safety Nets	Production
27	Burkina Faso	Number of initial information/sensitization workshops	Indicator to track support for local initiatives for the development of agricultural production, livestock or enhancement of natural resources	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
28	Burkina Faso	Number of video films produced and broadcast	Indicator to track support for local initiatives for the development of agricultural production, livestock or enhancement of natural resources	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
29	Burkina Faso	Number of members of evaluation frameworks (Project Approval Committee [PAC] and [CPS]) trained in the evaluation of MPs	Indicator to track support for local initiatives for the development of agricultural production, livestock or enhancement of natural resources	Integer	Number	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Project Implementation	N/A	N/A
30	Burkina Faso	Regional Chambers of Agriculture (CRAs)-micro-project database (updating and maintenance)	Indicator to track support for local initiatives for the development of agricultural production, livestock or enhancement of natural resources	Qualitative	package	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Institutional Environment	N/A
31	Burkina Faso	Number of trained endogenous writers	Indicator to track support for local initiatives for the development of agricultural production, livestock or enhancement of natural resources	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	N/A
32	Burkina Faso	Support fund manual prepared or reviewed	Indicator to track support for local initiatives for the development of agricultural production, livestock or enhancement of natural resources	Qualitative	Yes/No	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	Change in social safety nets	Social Safety Nets	N/A
33	Burkina Faso	Number of capitalization studies on MPs	Indicator to track support for local initiatives for the development of agricultural production, livestock or enhancement of natural resources	Integer	Number	Missing information	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	N/A	N/A	N/A
34	Burkina Faso	Number of Business Development Plan (BDPs) financed excluding bio-energy	Indicator to track investment funds (gef)	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	Change in social safety nets	Social Safety Nets	N/A
35	Burkina Faso	Number of trained facilitators	Indicator to track investment funds (gef)	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	Project Implementation	N/A	N/A
36	Burkina Faso	Number of BDPs financed on bio-energy	Indicator to track investment funds (gef)	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	Change in social safety nets	Social Safety Nets	N/A
37	Burkina Faso	Number of FTS sessions	Indicator to track capacity building of target populations, rural organizations and local elected officers	Integer	Number	Missing information	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	N/A	N/A	N/A
38	Burkina Faso	Number of FE sessions/centres	Indicator to track capacity building of target populations, rural organizations and local elected officers	Integer	Number	Missing information	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	N/A	N/A	N/A

							Secondary food security pillar (Implication)								
No.	**Country**	**Indicators**	**Further Detail (where needed)**	**Indicator Format (Qualitative, %, Integer)**	**Unit of measurement**	**Main food security pillar (Implication)**	**Accessibility**	**Availability**	**Utilisation**	**Stability**	**Sustainability**	**Agency**	**Type of change measured**	**Resilient Pillar**	**Main food system component implication**
39	Burkina Faso	Number of mobile libraries equipped	Indicator to track capacity building of target populations, rural organizations and local elected officers	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐	Access to basic services	Access to Basic Services	N/A
40	Burkina Faso	Number of people with access to Information, Education, Communication (IEC)	Indicator to track capacity building of target populations, rural organizations and local elected officers	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐	Access to basic services	Access to Basic Services	N/A
41	Burkina Faso	Number of "OR" development plans and action plans developed	Indicator to track capacity building of target populations, rural organizations and local elected officers	Integer	Number	Missing information	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	N/A	N/A	N/A
42	Burkina Faso	Number of "ORs" equipped and trained	Indicator to track capacity building of target populations, rural organizations and local elected officers	Integer	Number	Missing information	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	N/A	N/A	N/A
43	Burkina Faso	Number of "CVDs" trained	Indicator to track capacity building of target populations, rural organizations and local elected officers	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	N/A
44	Burkina Faso	Number of computer workstations acquired for the benefit of CAs	Indicator to track institutional support to the Chambers of Agriculture (CA)	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in assets	Assets	Production
45	Burkina Faso	Number of pick-ups (4x4) acquired for the benefit of CAs	Indicator to track institutional support to the Chambers of Agriculture (CA)	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in assets	Assets	Production
46	Burkina Faso	Strengthening of CA human resources	Indicator to track institutional support to the Chambers of Agriculture (CA)			Agency	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
47	Burkina Faso	Number of people trained on climate change adaptation measures in the agricultural sector.	Indicator to track institutional support to the Chambers of Agriculture (CA)	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
48	Burkina Faso	Number of computer workstations acquired for the benefit of Deconcentrated Technical Services (DTSs)	Indicator to track institutional support to regional department	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in assets	Assets	Production
49	Burkina Faso	Number of motorcycles acquired for the benefit of DTSs	Indicator to track institutional support to regional department	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in assets	Assets	Production
50	Burkina Faso	Number of pick-ups (4x4) acquired for the benefit of DTSs	Indicator to track institutional support to regional department	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in assets	Assets	Production
51	Burkina Faso	Number of sub-catchment user associations set up	Indicator to track capacity building of multi-stakeholder frameworks (national and regional)	Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
52	Burkina Faso	Number of members of regional food security councils trained	Indicator to track capacity building of multi-stakeholder frameworks (national and regional)	Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Adaptive Capacity	Production
53	Burkina Faso	Number of political processes on climate issues to which the project contributed (national and international)	Indicator to track capacity building of multi-stakeholder frameworks (national and regional)	Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Institutional Environment	Production
54	Burkina Faso	Number of computer workstations acquired for the benefit of partner structures	Indicator to track capacity building of multi-stakeholder frameworks (national and regional)	Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	Change in assets owned	Assets	Production
55	Burkina Faso	Number of direct beneficiaries (receiving services promoted by the project)		Integer	Number	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Determine the viability of the project	N/A	N/A

							Secondary food security pillar (Implication)								
No.	**Country**	**Indicators**	**Further Detail (where needed)**	**Indicator Format (Qualitative, %, Integer)**	**Unit of measurement**	**Main food security pillar (Implication)**	**Accessibility**	**Availability**	**Utilisation**	**Stability**	**Sustainability**	**Agency**	**Type of change measured**	**Resilient Pillar**	**Main food system component implication**
56	Burundi	Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP) TT LD-4 (ii): Type of mechanisms, institutions, legal and regualtory frameworks	Indicator to track multi-stakeholder and multi-scale platforms operational in supporting policy, institutional and knowledge sharing mechanisms for scaling out of sustainable agriculture systems and integrated natural resources management approaches	Qualitative	Documents	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Institutional Environment	All
58	Burundi	IAP TT LD-3 (ii): Application of INRM practices in the wider landscape	Indicator to track land area and agro-ecosystems under integrated natural resources/ landscape management and supported by FFS and sustainable value chains for increased production and sustainable livelihoods	Qualitative	Yes/No	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
60	Burundi	Extent of adoption of SLM/integrated landscape management practices	Indicator to track land area and agro-ecosystems under integrated natural resources/ landscape management and supported by FFS and sustainable value chains for increased production and sustainable livelihoods	Qualitative	Yes/No	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
61	Burundi	Percentage of farmers producing for market (disaggregated by gender)	Indicator to track land area and agro-ecosystems under integrated natural resources/ landscape management and supported by FFS and sustainable value chains for increased production and sustainable livelihoods	%	%	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Change in livelihoods / income generation potential	Assets	Production
62	Burundi	Percentage of farmers with improved production (disaggregated by gender)	Indicator to track land area and agro-ecosystems under integrated natural resources/ landscape management and supported by FFS and sustainable value chains for increased production and sustainable livelihoods	%	%	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	Change in livelihoods / income generation potential	Assets	Production
63	Burundi	Metric tons of carbondioxide (CO_2) eq avoided	Indicator to track land area and agro-ecosystems under integrated natural resources/ landscape management and supported by FFS and sustainable value chains for increased production and sustainable livelihoods	Integer	Tons	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change to the physical environment	Climate Change	Production
64	Burundi	Staff in concerned institutions trained and applying tools and systems for monitoring GEBs, SLM/INRM and interlinked value chains and their impacts on food and livelihood security and ecosystem services. Targeted institutions: IGEBU, OBPE, MINAGRIE, MEEATU, universities	Indicator for the M&A framework in place and the capacity of relevant institutions built capacitated in carrying-out monitoring activities and communicating experiences and impacts for informed decision making.	Qualitative	Yes/No	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Project Implementation	N/A	N/A
65	Burundi	Farmers applying Participatory impact Monitoring tools	Indicator for the M&A framework in place and the capacity of relevant institutions built capacitated in carrying-out monitoring activities and communicating experiences and impacts for informed decision making.	Qualitative	Yes/No	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Project Implementation	N/A	N/A

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66	Burundi	Communication Strategy in place (visibility and Communication for Development) Availability of project results and communication materials in country and shared with regional Hub	Indicator for the M&A framework in place and the capacity of relevant institutions built capacitated in carrying-out monitoring activities and communicating experiences and impacts for informed decision making.	Qualitative	Yes/No	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Project Implementation	N/A	N/A
67	Burundi	Number of project reports submitted in time	Indicator for the M&A framework in place and the capacity of relevant institutions built capacitated in carrying-out monitoring activities and communicating experiences and impacts for informed decision making.	Integer	Number	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Project Implementation	N/A	N/A
68	Eswatini	Number of Chiefdom Development Planning (CDPs) having a completion rate of 50% or more	Indicator to track effective planning and decision-making by the Project chiefdoms	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Institutional Environment	Production
69	Eswatini	Number of effective advisory services programmes coordinated with the Community Development Committee (CDC) approach	Indicator to track effective planning and decision-making by the Project chiefdoms	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Institutional Environment	Production
70	Eswatini	Number of external (non- Project) funding secured by the Chiefdoms for their CDPs	Indicator to track CDP process institutionalized in three of the four Regions	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in social safety nets	Social Safety Nets	Production
71	Eswatini	Percentage of crop production from the command area of the dams (% increase, above baseline)	Indicators to track sustainable soil and water management for market-led smallholder agriculture in the Project chiefdoms	%	%	Availability	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in assets	Assets	Production
72	Eswatini	Number of groups effectively maintaining irrigation commands and erosion control areas	Indicators to track sustainable soil and water management for market-led smallholder agriculture in the Project chiefdoms	Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
73	Eswatini	Hectare of land with rehabilitated or restored ecosystem services (Risk Management Survey [RIMS] 1.1.17) including CA, erosion control and irrigation commands, managed rangelands and designated protected areas	Indicator to track sustainable land management	Integer	Ha	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change to the physical environment	Adaptive Capacity	Production
74	Eswatini	Number of smallholder household members supported in coping with the effect of climate change (RIMS 1.8.6) measured by number of households engaged in Component 2 activities*	Indicator to track sustainable land management	Integer	Number	Stability	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
75	Eswatini	Percentage of annual revenue from smallholder agriculture by year 6	Indicator to track smallholder producers' income derived from crop- and livestock products supplied to market partners	%	%	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Change in livelihoods / income generation potential	Assets	Markets & Distrubtion
76	Eswatini	Percentage of households with increase production for household consumption	Indicator to track food deficit poor households who enhanced production for household consumption	%	%	Availability	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	Change in food access / affordability	N/A	Production

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77	Ethiopia	Number of multi-stakeholder and multi-scale platforms in place to support integration of natural resources management in food production practices	Indicator to track the multi-stakeholder and multi-scale platforms in support of the integration of natural resources management in food production practices	Integer	Number	Stability	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	Change in social safety nets	Social Safety Nets	Production
78	Ethiopia	Number of gender-responsive- & age-sensitive decision-support tools and participatory processes for INRM in food production practices in place	Indicator to track incentives mechanisms and infrastructures in place to support smallholder agriculture and sustainable food production at national and local levels	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
79	Ethiopia	Number of incentive mechanisms and infrastructures in place at national and local level to support smallholder farmers for value chain development	Indicator to track incentives mechanisms and infrastructures in place to support smallholder agriculture and sustainable food production at national and local levels	Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐	☐	Change in social safety nets	Access to Basic Services	Production
80	Ethiopia	Number of smallholder farmers (60% of whom should be women) benefiting from sustainable food value-chains	Indicator to track incentives mechanisms and infrastructures in place to support smallholder agriculture and sustainable food production at national and local levels	Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐	☐	Change in livelihoods / income generation potential	Adaptive Capacity	Production
81	Ethiopia	Extent of land area and Agro-ecosystems under Integrated Land Management	Indicator to track the land area and Agro-ecosystems under Integrated Land Management and supporting significant biodiversity and the goods and services this provides	Integer	Ha	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change to the physical environment	Adaptive Capacity	Production
82	Ethiopia	Amount of financial resources ($) invested in Integrated and Sustainable Land Management at woreda/ landscape level	Indicator to track the investment flows to INRM	Integer	$	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change to the physical environment	Adaptive Capacity	Production
83	Ethiopia	Integrated web-based and Geographic Information System (GIS) embedded information management system (IWB&GE-IMS) for ecosystem services monitoring developed and being functional by year 5	Indicator to track capacity and institutions in place to monitor and assess resilience, food security and GEBs (Global Environmental Benefits)	Qualitative	Yes/No	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Project Implementation	N/A	N/A
84	Ethiopia	Number of gender-responsive systems/ initiatives in place to monitor multi-scale ecosystem resilience, food security and GEBs at national and landscape levels sites	Indicator to track capacity and institutions in place to monitor and assess resilience, food security and GEBs (Global Environmental Benefits)	Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Institutional Environment	Production
85	Ghana	Pre-feasibility studies conducted for new large-scale multi-purpose water storage investments	Indicator to track capacity building for integrated spatial planning	Integer	Number	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Determine the viability of the project	N/A	N/A
86	Ghana	Integrated spatial development framework produced for Northern Savannah zone	Indicator to track capacity building for integrated spatial planning	Qualitative	Yes/No	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Project Implementation	N/A	N/A
87	Ghana	Communities with Community Watershed Development Plans consistent with the Watershed Development Planning Manual	Indicator to track land and water management	Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Institutional Environment	Production
88	Ghana	Demonstration plots established in target watersheds	Indicator to track land and water management	Integer	Number	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Project Implementation	N/A	N/A
89	Ghana	Targeted Community Resource Management Areas (CREMA) communities adopting management plans according to criteria defined in CREMA agreements	Indicator to track land and water management	Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Institutional Environment	Production

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90	Ghana	A study on feasibility of sustaining SLWM activities through PES market mechanism	Indicator to track land and water management	Qualitative	Yes/No	Missing information	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Determine the viability of the project	N/A	N/A
91	Ghana	Area reforested [within target forest reserves]	Indicator to track land and water management	Integer	Ha	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change to the physical environment	Adaptive Capacity	Production
92	Ghana	Forest area brought under management plans	Indicator to track land and water management	Integer	Ha	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
93	Ghana	Community governance structures established, trained, and operational	Indicator to track land and water management	Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☑	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Institutional Environment	Production
94	Ghana	Forest users trained, including female	Indicator to track land and water management	Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
95	Ghana	Beneficiaries that feel project investments reflected their needs. Breakdown by gender (Male and Female) and unit of measurement is number	Indicator to track land and water management	Integer	%	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Project Implementation	N/A	N/A
96	Ghana	New areas outside protected areas managed as biodiversity-friendly	Indicator to track land and water management	Integer	Ha	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
97	Ghana	Smallholder households supported in coping with the effects of climate change	Indicator to track land and water management	Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
98	Ghana	Project M&E system providing required reports and data in a timely manner	Indicator to track project management and coordination	Qualitative	Yes/No	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Project Implementation	N/A	N/A
99	Kenya	Water Fund (WF) operational	Indicator to track multi-stakeholder and multi-scale platform supports policy development, institutional reform and upscaling of INRM	Qualitative	Yes/No	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Institutional Environment	Production
100	Kenya	Relevant policies and strategies refer to the WF as an incentive model (Number of policies/strategies)	Indicator to track multi-stakeholder and multi-scale platform supports policy development, institutional reform and upscaling of INRM	Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Institutional Environment	Production
101	Kenya	WF provides incentives to smallholder farmers	Indicator to track policies and incentives to support climate smart smallholder agriculture and food value chains in financially viable and sustainable watershed stewardships	Qualitative	Yes/No	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	Change in social safety nets	Social Safety Nets	Production
102	Kenya	Coordinated watershed management policies at county and federal levels (Number of CDP and strategies)	Indicator to track policies and incentives to support climate smart smallholder agriculture and food value chains in financially viable and sustainable watershed stewardships	Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☑	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Institutional Environment	Production
103	Kenya	Sustainable Land Management (SLM) implemented (RIMS 1.1.17)	Indicator to track change in land area, freshwater, and agro-ecosystems under INRM and SLM	Integer	Ha	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change to the physical environment	Adaptive Capacity	Production
104	Kenya	Area influenced to adopt SLM	Indicator to track change in land area, freshwater, and agro-ecosystems under INRM and SLM	Integer	Ha	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change to the physical environment	Adaptive Capacity	Production
105	Kenya	GHG emissions avoided and/or sequestered (RIMS 1.1.18) (tons CO2 equivalent)	Indicator to track change in land area, freshwater, and agro-ecosystems under INRM and SLM	Integer	Tons	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change to the physical environment	Climate Change	Production

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106	Kenya	Increased ability of people to manage environmental and climate-related risks (RIMS 2.6.5)	Indicator to track change in land area, freshwater, and agro-ecosystems under INRM and SLM	%	%	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
107	Kenya	Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) monitoring tools and protocols integrated with partner institutions	Indicator for institutions capacitated to monitor GEBs	Integer	Number	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Institutional Environment	N/A
108	Kenya	Information sharing platforms established (County and National levels)	Indicator to track knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐	Levering project outcomes for further impact	Adaptive Capacity	Production
109	Kenya	Inputs to meetings held at national, regional and international levels	Indicator to track knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☑	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
110	Kenya	Lessons learned outscaled to at least 2 other catchment areas in Kenya (No. Lessons learnt document and Feasibility studies)	Indicator to track knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	Levering project outcomes for further impact	Adaptive Capacity	Production
111	Malawi	Sub- Catchment Management Committee established		Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Institutional Environment	Production
112	Malawi	Village Natural Resources Committees established/Strengthened		Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Institutional Environment	Production
113	Malawi	Catchment Area Management Plans Developed		Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Institutional Environment	Production
114	Malawi	Community forest management plans for woodlots and forest conservation developed and adopted		Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Institutional Environment	Production
115	Malawi	Establishment/strengthening of village tree nurseries		Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	Change to the physical environment	Adaptive Capacity	Production
116	Malawi	Ha reforested and conserved		Integer	Ha	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change to the physical environment	Adaptive Capacity	Production
117	Malawi	Ha with natural regeneration of vegetation cover		Integer	Ha	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change to the physical environment	Adaptive Capacity	Production
118	Malawi	Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP) promoted		Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	Change in livelihoods / income generation potential	Assets	Production
119	Malawi	Training of lead farmers and follower farmers in SLM practices through FFS		Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
120	Malawi	Number of farmers adopting improved soil and water management practices and ha where they are applied		Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
121	Malawi	Households benefiting from improved chicken management and goats pass on system		Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
122	Malawi	Farmer groups trained in nutrition and resilience benefits of indigenous crops, seed selection and multiplication and operation of community seed selection and multiplication and operation of community seed banks		Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
123	Malawi	Village groups established and performing participatory variety selection		Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
124	Malawi	Community established and operating		Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production

							Secondary food security pillar (Implication)								
No.	**Country**	**Indicators**	**Further Detail (where needed)**	**Indicator Format (Qualitative, %, Integer)**	**Unit of measurement**	**Main food security pillar (Implication)**	**Accessibility**	**Availability**	**Utilisation**	**Stability**	**Sustainability**	**Agency**	**Type of change measured**	**Resilient Pillar**	**Main food system component implication**
125	Malawi	Ha covered and Indigenous plant/crop/ animal varieties used per ha		Integer	Ha	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
126	Malawi	Farmers reach and using meteorological forecasts		Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Adaptive Capacity	Production
127	Malawi	Model for participatory Catchment land-use planning and management and application of SLM practices up-scaled in other catchments with PRIDE investment		Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
128	Malawi	Number of district and government staff trained by the project in Monitoring and Assessment of Ecosystem services		Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Adaptive Capacity	Production
129	Niger	Reclamation of degraded land in upstream watersheds (mechanical treatment)	Indicator for development of Watersheds	Integer	Ha	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	Change to the physical environment	Adaptive Capacity	Production
130	Niger	Treatment of watersheds against erosion and runoff	Indicator for development of Watersheds	Integer	Ha	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change to the physical environment	Adaptive Capacity	Production
131	Niger	Development of corridors and silvopastoral area	Indicator for development of Watersheds	Integer	Ha	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	Change to the physical environment	Adaptive Capacity	Production
132	Niger	Preparation of live hedges	Indicator for development of Watersheds	Integer	Ha	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	Change to the physical environment	Adaptive Capacity	Production
133	Niger	Dune fixation (ponds and basins)	Indicator for development of Watersheds	Integer	Ha	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	Change to the physical environment	Adaptive Capacity	Resource & Waste Recovery
134	Niger	Promotion of assisted natural regeneration	Indicator for development of Watersheds	Integer	Ha	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change to the physical environment	Adaptive Capacity	Production
135	Niger	Feasibility studies for the development of ponds	Indicator for water mobilization infrastructure	Qualitative	Yes/No	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Determine the viability of the project	N/A	N/A
136	Niger	Monitoring of pond development works	Indicator for water mobilization infrastructure	Qualitative	Yes/No	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Project Implementation	N/A	N/A
137	Niger	Carry out pond development works	Indicator for water mobilization infrastructure	Qualitative	Yes/No	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	Project Implementation	N/A	N/A
138	Niger	Support for the High Commission for the 3N Initiative (HC3N) database collection and intelligence system	Indicator for water mobilization infrastructure	Qualitative	Yes/No	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Project Implementation	N/A	N/A
139	Niger	Establishment and operationalization of an environmental information exchange platform	Indicator for water mobilization infrastructure	Qualitative	Yes/No	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
140	Niger	Supporting Documentation Centers	Indicator for water mobilization infrastructure	Qualitative	Yes/No	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Adaptive Capacity	Production
141	Niger	Microprojects of binomial irrigation around ponds	Indicator for the development of production basins	Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	Project Implementation	N/A	Production
142	Niger	Microprojects of binomial irrigation in dams	Indicator for the development of production basins	Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	Project Implementation	N/A	Production
143	Niger	Microprojects of binomial irrigation linked to the new production basins	Indicator for the development of production basins	Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	Project Implementation	N/A	Production
144	Niger	Hydro-agricultural development work downstream of the mini-dams	Indicator for water mobilization infrastructure	Integer	Ha	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Project Implementation	N/A	Resource & Waste Recovery
145	Niger	Mini-dams constructed	Indicator for water mobilization infrastructure	Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	Access to basic services	Access to Basic Services	Resource & Waste Recovery
146	Niger	Small community perimeters				N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐			
147	Niger	Standard Type 1 spreading weirs built	Indicator for water mobilization infrastructure	Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in assets	Assets	Production

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148	Niger	Standard Type 2 spreading weirs built	Indicator for water mobilization infrastructure	Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in assets	Assets	Production
149	Niger	Development of ponds	Indicator for water mobilization infrastructure	Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	Access to basic services	Access to Basic Services	Production
150	Niger	Farmer Field Schools	Indicator for adaptation of rain-fed agriculture to climate change	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Adaptive Capacity	Production
151	Niger	Implementation of farmers' agricultural advisory support	Indicator for adaptation of rain-fed agriculture to climate change	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in social safety nets	Social Safety Nets	Production
152	Niger	Farmer Field Schools market gardeners	Indicator for the improvement of small-scale irrigation	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in social safety nets	Social Safety Nets	Production
153	Niger	Demonstrations of farmers'/peasants' initiatives in animal husbandry	Indicator for small livestock and poultry improvement	Integer	Number	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Levering project outcomes for further impact	N/A	Production
154	Niger	Granting animal kits (goats)	Indicator for small livestock and poultry improvement	Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Change in assets	Assets	Production
155	Niger	Granting animal kits (poultry)	Indicator for small livestock and poultry improvement	Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Change in assets	Assets	Production
156	Niger	Vaccination against Newcastle disease	Indicator for small livestock and poultry improvement	Integer	Campaigns	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
157	Niger	Implementation of Women's Welding Granary/Cereal Bank	Indicator for female leadership and improved nutrition security	Integer	Granary	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
158	Niger	Granting agricultural-seed-fertilizer kits to the most vulnerable households	Indicator for female leadership and improved nutrition security	Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	Change in assets	Assets	Production
159	Niger	Setting up gardens hut		Integer	Gardens	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Change in assets	Assets	Production
160	Niger	Promotion of Income - Generating Activities (women and youth)	Indicator for female leadership and improved nutrition security	Integer	Number	Access	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in livelihoods / income generation potential	Adaptive Capacity	All
161	Niger	Women/youth literacy centres	Indicator for female leadership and improved nutrition security	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Access to basic services	Access to Basic Services	Production
162	Niger	Satellite collection centres built	Indicator for trade Infrastructure Development	Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Access to Basic Services	Production
163	Niger	Semi-wholesale markets	Indicator for trade Infrastructure Development	Integer	Number	Access	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	Access to basic services	Access to Basic Services	Markets & Distrubtion
164	Niger	Marketing platforms built	Indicator for trade Infrastructure Development	Integer	Number	Access	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	Change in social safety nets	Social Safety Nets	Markets & Distrubtion
165	Niger	Farmers' houses	Indicator for trade Infrastructure Development	Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Access to basic services	Access to Basic Services	Production
166	Niger	Runway/track construction work	Indicator for construction of rural roads	Integer	Km	Access	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	Access to basic services	Access to Basic Services	Production
167	Niger	Runway rehabilitation works	Indicator for construction of rural roads	Integer	Km	Access	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	Access to basic services	Access to Basic Services	Production
168	Niger	Strengthening promoters and small and medium-sized enterprises	Indicator for Promotion of commercial activities	Integer	Number	Access	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
169	Niger	Capacity Building of Financial Institutions	Indicator for capacity building	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Adaptive Capacity	Production
170	Niger	Support for the establishment of local technical units and corridors	Indicator for regional trade integration	Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Institutional Environment	Production
171	Nigeria	Number of supportive policies and incentives in place at the Federal and State levels to support sustainable smallholder agriculture and food value chains	Indicator to track supportive policies, governance structures and incentives in place at Federal and State levels to support sustainability and resilience of smallholder agriculture and food value chains	Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Institutional Environment	Production

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172	Nigeria	Number of gender-sensitive and inclusive multi-stakeholder platforms established at Federal and State and local levels supporting sustainable agriculture	Indicator to track supportive policies, governance structures and incentives in place at Federal and State levels to support sustainability and resilience of smallholder agriculture and food value chains	Integer	Number	Agency	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	Change in social safety nets	Social Safety Nets	Production
173	Nigeria	Number of public- private partnerships (PPPs) established for food commodity value chains, particularly cassava, maize, rice and sorghum that will give a major boost to food processing, production and distribution, enhance national food self-sufficiency and food security, as well as create employment and improve the well-being of smallholder farmers.	Indicator to track supportive policies, governance structures and incentives in place at Federal and State levels to support sustainability and resilience of smallholder agriculture and food value chains	Integer	Ha	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	Change in livelihoods / income generation potential	Social Safety Nets	All
174	Nigeria	Number of hectares of land under gender-sensitive integrated sustainable land and water management and climate smart agricultural practices, managed by both men and women	Indicator to track land area and agro-ecosystems under sustainable agricultural practices	Integer	Ha	Stability	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	Change to the physical environment	Adaptive Capacity	Production
175	Nigeria	Percentage reduction in soil erosion and increase in vegetation cover and carbon stored in target farmers' plots	Indicator to track land area and agro-ecosystems under sustainable agricultural practices	%	%	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	Change to the physical environment	Climate Change	Production
176	Nigeria	Percentage increase in total production of targeted value chains among participating small- and medium-scale commercial farmers (disaggregated by rice, cassava, maize, sorghum, yam, fruit trees, poultry, aquaculture and dairy and maize)	Indicator to track land area and agro-ecosystems under sustainable agricultural practices	%	%	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	Change in livelihoods / income generation potential	Assets	Production
177	Nigeria	Number and percentage of women and youth who adopt new production and post-harvest technologies for rice and groundnut	Indicator to track youth involvement and reduced gender disparities in agricultural production for enhanced food security	Integer/%	Number/%	Availability	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
178	Nigeria	Number of women and youth actively involved in food production and value chains for rice and groundnut	Indicator to track youth involvement and reduced gender disparities in agricultural production for enhanced food security	Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	Change in livelihoods / income generation potential	Assets	All
179	Nigeria	Level of gender-dis-aggregated data on resilience and global environmental benefits of sustainable agriculture for food security	Indicator to track harmonized M&E framework in place for food security information, multi-scale assessment of sustainability and resilience in production agro-ecological zones and landscapes and monitoring of global environmental benefits (GEBs)	Integer	Number	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Project Implementation		N/A
180	Senegal	Number of mechanisms for consultation and integration of best practices promoted - National Strategic Investment Framework for Sustainable Land Management (NSIF-SLM) and National Agro-sylvo-pastoral Development Fund (FNDASP)	Indicator to track support for multi-stakeholder platforms	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☑	Levering project outcomes for further impact		Production
181	Senegal	Number of regional and local awareness workshops	Indicator to track support for multi-stakeholder platforms	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production

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182	Senegal	Number of people sensitized (disaggregated by gender and age)	Indicator to track support for multi-stakeholder platforms	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
183	Senegal	Number of training sessions (20 on good agricultural practices, six on cereal processing, two on dairy processing)	Indicator to track support for multi-stakeholder platforms	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
184	Senegal	Number of beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex and age)	Indicator to track support for multi-stakeholder platforms	Integer	Number	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Determine the viability of the project	N/A	N/A
185	Senegal	Resource mobilization strategy for SLM (CSI and FNDASP)	Indicator to track support for multi-stakeholder platforms	Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
186	Senegal	Number of discussion workshops on post-harvest and climate change, with follow-up visits	Indicator to track support for multi-stakeholder platforms	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	All
187	Senegal	Number of participants in workshops and exchange visits (disaggregated by gender and age)	Indicator to track support for multi-stakeholder platforms	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
188	Senegal	Number of agricultural sectors integrating a integrated approach	Indicator to track scaling up sustainable and resilient good practices	Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
189	Senegal	Number of m3 of water storage capacity created	Indicator to track scaling up sustainable and resilient good practices	Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	Access to basic services	Access to Basic Services	Production
190	Senegal	Number of ponds rehabilitated	Indicator to track scaling up sustainable and resilient good practices	Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	Access to basic services	Access to Basic Services	Production
191	Senegal	Number of ha of degraded land rehabilitated	Indicator to track scaling up sustainable and resilient good practices	Integer	Ha	Stability	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	Change to the physical environment	Adaptive Capacity	Production
192	Senegal	Number of hectares of land reclaimed with anti-salt barriers	Indicator to track scaling up sustainable and resilient good practices	Integer	Ha	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change to the physical environment	Adaptive Capacity	Production
193	Senegal	Number of ha of exposed land treated in SWC/SDR	Indicator to track scaling up sustainable and resilient good practices	Integer	Ha	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change to the physical environment	Adaptive Capacity	Production
194	Senegal	Number of ha of mangrove restored	Indicator to track scaling up sustainable and resilient good practices	Integer	Ha	Stability	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	Change to the physical environment	Adaptive Capacity	Production
195	Senegal	Quantity of CO2-eq stored	Indicator to track scaling up sustainable and resilient good practices	Integer	Tons	Stability	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	Change to the physical environment	Climate Change	Production
196	Senegal	Number of solar pumping systems installed	Indicator to track scaling up sustainable and resilient good practices	Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in assets	Assets	Production
197	Senegal	Number of biomethanation units installed	Indicator to track scaling up sustainable and resilient good practices	Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in assets	Assets	Production
198	Senegal	Number of solar cooling units installed	Indicator to track scaling up sustainable and resilient good practices	Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in assets	Assets	Production
199	Senegal	Quantity of CO2-eq reduced (by solar pumping and biomethanation)	Indicator to track scaling up sustainable and resilient good practices	Integer	Tons	Stability	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	Change to the physical environment	Climate Change	Production
200	Senegal	Number of beneficiaries trained in the use of recovery and conservation equipment	Indicator to track scaling up sustainable and resilient good practices	Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
201	Senegal	Number of pilot projects for the valorization of agricultural and livestock products	Indicator to track scaling up sustainable and resilient good practices	Integer	Number	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Determine the viability of the project		N/A
202	Senegal	Operational environmental impact monitoring and evaluation system	Indicator to monitor and evaluate the environmental impact and results of the project	Qualitative	Yes/No	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Project Implementation		N/A

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203	Senegal	Number of users of the environmental impact monitoring and evaluation system	Indicator to monitor and evaluate the environmental impact and results of the project	Integer	Number	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Project Implementation		N/A
204	Senegal	Number of strategic tools based on data from the environmental monitoring system	Indicator to monitor and evaluate the environmental impact and results of the project	Integer	Number	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Project Implementation		N/A
205	Tanzania	Number of functioning inter-village NRM committees supported (to be disaggregated by percentage of women in leadership positions)	Indicator for institutional capacity building for sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation at landscape level	Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☑	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Social Safety Nets	Production
206	Tanzania	Number of district staff, village staff and community members trained (% women, % youth)	Indicator for institutional capacity building for sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation at landscape level	Integer/%	Number/%	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Adaptive Capacity	Production
207	Tanzania	Number of land use plans adopted at village and landscape levels	Indicator for institutional capacity building for sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation at landscape level	Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Institutional Environment	Production
208	Tanzania	Number of households reporting an increase in production (disaggregated by sex of the head of the household)	Indicator to track up-scaling of sustainable and climate-smart agriculture, land, water and pastoral management systems	Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐	Change in livelihoods / income generation potential	Assets	Production
209	Tanzania	Number of tons of greenhouse gas emissions (CO2) avoided and/or sequestered	Indicator to track up-scaling of sustainable and climate-smart agriculture, land, water and pastoral management systems	Integer	tons	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change to the physical environment	Climate Change	Production
210	Tanzania	Number of persons trained in production practices and/or technologies	Indicator to track up-scaling of sustainable and climate-smart agriculture, land, water and pastoral management systems	Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☑	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
211	Tanzania	Number of farmers adopting conservation and climate smart farming and SLM practices disaggregated by gender and age	Indicator to track up-scaling of sustainable and climate-smart agriculture, land, water and pastoral management systems	Integer	Number	Stability	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	Change to the physical environment	Climate Change	Production
212	Tanzania	Number of groups operating tree nurseries and practicing woodland management (% women and %youth participating).	Indicator to track up-scaling of sustainable and climate-smart agriculture, land, water and pastoral management systems	Integer/%	Number/%	Stability	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
213	Tanzania	Number of ha of rangeland and crop land under conservation and climate smart farming and sustainable management	Indicator to track up-scaling of sustainable and climate-smart agriculture, land, water and pastoral management systems	Integer	Ha	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change to the physical environment	Climate Change	Production
214	Tanzania	Number of ha woodlands, rangeland, and degraded land reforested or afforested	Indicator to track up-scaling of sustainable and climate-smart agriculture, land, water and pastoral management systems	Integer	Ha	Stability	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	Change to the physical environment	Adaptive Capacity	Production
215	Tanzania	Number of persons/households reporting reduced water shortage vis-à-vis production needs	Indicator to track up-scaling of sustainable and climate-smart agriculture, land, water and pastoral management systems	Integer	Number	Stability	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	Access to basic services	Access to Basic Services	Production
216	Tanzania	Number of groups practicing rangeland rehabilitation and management (% women and % youth participating	Indicator to track up-scaling of sustainable and climate-smart agriculture, land, water and pastoral management systems	Integer/%	Number/%	Stability	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
217	Tanzania	Number of hectares covered with management practices integrating biodiversity conservation	Indicator to track up-scaling of sustainable and climate-smart agriculture, land, water and pastoral management systems	Integer	Ha	Sustainabilty	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production

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218	Tanzania	Number of of households reporting an increase in their income per season from produce supported by the project	Indicator to track up-scaling of sustainable and climate-smart agriculture, land, water and pastoral management systems	Integer	Number	Availability	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	Change in livelihoods / income generation potential	Assets	Production
219	Tanzania	Number of supported rural producers that are members of a rural organization (to be disaggregated by sex) OR Number of supported rural producers' organization members reporting new or improved services provided by their organization (to be disaggregated by sex)	Indicator to track up-scaling of sustainable and climate-smart agriculture, land, water and pastoral management systems	Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☑	Change in social safety nets	Social Safety Nets	Production
220	Tanzania	Number of youth participating in producer groups and income generating activities	Indicator to track up-scaling of sustainable and climate-smart agriculture, land, water and pastoral management systems	Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in social safety nets	Social Safety Nets	Production
221	Tanzania	Number of districts adopting global environmental and resilience benefit assessment tools (Exact, LDSF, Resilience scorecard) and protocols and using the information for policy and programme design	Indicator for monitoring and assessment	Integer	Number	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	Project Implementation	N/A	N/A
222	Tanzania	Number of people at village and District levels trained in assessment tools (disaggregated by gender and age)	Indicator for monitoring and assessment	Integer	Number	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Project Implementation	N/A	N/A
224	Tanzania	Number of assessments conducted and results used by inter-village committees	Indicator for monitoring and assessment	Integer	Number	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Levering project outcomes for further impact	N/A	N/A
	Tanzania	Number of knowledge products	Indicator for monitoring and assessment	Integer	Number	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Determine the viability of the project	N/A	N/A
225	Tanzania	Number of regional programme meetings attended by the project coordination unit and district facilitators	Indicator for monitoring and assessment	Integer	Number	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Project Implementation	N/A	N/A
226	Uganda	Number of supportive policies and incentives in place at district level to support viable SLM/INRM approaches	Indicator to track supportive policies and incentives in place at district level to support improved crop and livestock production, food value-chains and INRM	Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☑	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Institutional Environment	Production
227	Uganda	Number of multi-stakeholder platforms established supporting INRM per district, within which a percentage of women, men, youth, and indigenous people are represented	Indicator to track supportive policies and incentives in place at district level to support improved crop and livestock production, food value-chains and INRM	Integer	Number	Agency	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in social safety nets	Social Safety Nets	Production
228	Uganda	Number of legal instruments, policies, by-laws applied in Karamoja sub-region enabling INRM, land use planning and enforcement	Indicator to track supportive policies and incentives in place at district level to support improved crop and livestock production, food value-chains and INRM	Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	Change in institutional capacity to improve resilience	Institutional Environment	Production

							Secondary food security pillar (Implication)								
No.	**Country**	**Indicators**	**Further Detail (where needed)**	**Indicator Format (Qualitative, %, Integer)**	**Unit of measurement**	**Main food security pillar (Implication)**	**Accessibility**	**Availability**	**Utilisation**	**Stability**	**Sustainability**	**Agency**	**Type of change measured**	**Resilient Pillar**	**Main food system component implication**
229	Uganda	Number of hectares of cropland/rangeland/forest under integrated natural resources management and SLM per district Increase in crop yields by farmer records; Increase in water availability through biophysical monitoring	Indicator to track land area under integrated natural resources management (INRM) and SLM practices for a more productive Karamoja landscape	Integer	Ha	Availability	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
230	Uganda	Number of people trained on INRM, among which a percentage are women	Indicator to track land area under integrated natural resources management (INRM) and SLM practices for a more productive Karamoja landscape	Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☑	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
231	Uganda	Number of community members trained in INRM and SLM practices, 60% of which are women	Indicator to track land area under integrated natural resources management (INRM) and SLM practices for a more productive Karamoja landscape	Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☑	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
232	Uganda	Number of people participating in alternative livelihoods schemes addressing SLM/INRM in the broader Karamoja landscape, 60% of which are women Increase in household incomes measured by household surveys	Indicator to track land area under integrated natural resources management (INRM) and SLM practices for a more productive Karamoja landscape	Integer	Number	Access	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑	☑	Change in livelihoods / income generation potential	Adaptive Capacity	Production
233	Uganda	Number of Civil Society practising SLM / INRM issues in Karamoja through the Small Grants Program	Indicator to track land area under integrated natural resources management (INRM) and SLM practices for a more productive Karamoja landscape	Integer	Number	Sustainabilty	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☑	Change in adaptive capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Production
234	Uganda	Number of monitoring and assessment exercises conducted during the project, within multi-stakeholder platform	Indicator to track framework in place for multi-scale assessment, monitoring and integration of resilience in production landscape and monitoring of GEBs output	Integer	Number	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Project Implementation		N/A
235	Uganda	Number of workshops held at regional level on monitoring resilience within multi-stakeholder platforms (created in Component 1)	Indicator to track framework in place for multi-scale assessment, monitoring and integration of resilience in production landscape and monitoring of GEBs output	Integer	Number	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Project Implementation		N/A
236	Uganda	Number of knowledge products produced and shared at Regional Hub platform	Indicator to track framework in place for multi-scale assessment, monitoring and integration of resilience in production landscape and monitoring of GEBs output	Integer	Number	N/A	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Project Implementation		N/A