Terminal Evaluation of Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in the Savanna Zones of Northern Nigeria

(UNDP Project ID: 5578 – GEF ID: 9143)





FINAL REPORT

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February 2023

Acknowledgement

The Terminal Evaluation (TE) Team would like to extend its sincere thanks and gratitude to all the individuals who participated, supported and contributed to the TE of the UNDP-GEF Project – 'Integrated Landscape Management to Enhance Food Security and Ecosystem Resilience in Nigeria', that has become known as *Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in the Savanna Zones of Northern Nigeria* (UNDP-GEF IAP-FS) by giving their time, efforts and inputs. The TE team would like to express its deep appreciations to the officials of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Federal Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture/Agriculture Development Projects of Project States, UNDP Nigeria Country Office, UNDP Regional Office, Project Team, WOFAN, and most importantly local communities and project beneficiaries. The team is grateful to Mr M. T. Usman, National Programme Coordinator, UNDP-GEF IAP-FS, Ms Rhoda Dia Zira, National Project Manager, Dr. Phemo Karen Kgomotso, Senior Technical Advisor, Sustainable Land Management and Restoration, UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub and Mr Muyiwa Odele, Team Leader, Environment and Climate Change, UNDP Nigeria for their support and assistance during the evaluation process.

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[1] The Terminal Evaluation Report is written and submitted by Akhter Hamid, International Evaluation Consultant/Team Leader

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADP	Agricultural Development Project
ASSAPIN	Association of Small Scale Agro-Producers
AEZ	Agro-Ecological Zone
ACGS	Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme
AFIM	African Facility for Inclusive Markets
ATA	Agricultural Transformation Agenda
AVC	Agricultural Value Chain
CSA	Climate-Smart Agriculture
ERGP	Economic Recovery and Growth Plan
FAO	FAO Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
FME	Federal Ministry of Environment
FSP	Full Sized Project
FSNM	Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEB	Global Environmental Benefits
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFSEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GIEWS	Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture
GRP	Green Revolution Programme
IAP	Integrated Approach Pilot
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IITA	International Institute for Tropical Agriculture
INRM	Integrated Natural Resources Management
LGA	Local Government Area
MARKETS	Maximizing Agriculture Revenue and Key Enterprises in Targeted Sites
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MTE	Mid-Term Evaluation

MTR	Mid-Term Review
NAFPP	National Accelerated Food Production Project
NAERLS	National Agricultural Extension, Research and Liaison Services
NALDA	National Agricultural Land Development Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMET	Nigerian Meteorological Agency
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NSFNS	National System for Food and Nutrition Security
NSFNSP	National Food and Nutrition Security Policy
NSFSRF	National Sustainable Food Security Resilience Framework
OFN	Operation Feed the Nation
PCU	Project Coordinating Unit
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIMS	Project Information Management System
PIR	Project Implementation Report
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
RBDA	River Basin Development Authority
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SLWM	Sustainable Land and Water Management
SPAT	Special Plots for Extension and Training
STAP	Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel of GEF
ToC	Theory of Change
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNSDPF	United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework
USD	United States Dollars
VSF	Voice for Food Security
WOFAN	Women Farmers Advancement Network

1. Executive Summary

Table 1: Project Information Table

Project Details		Project Milestones	
Project Title	Integrated Landscape Management to Enhance Food Security and Ecosystem Resilience in Nigeria[2]	PIF Approval Date:	04 June 2015
UNDP Project ID (PIMS #):	5578	CEO Endorsement Date (FSP) / Approval date (MSP):	13 June 2017
GEF Project ID:	9143	ProDoc Signature Date:	04 December 2017
UNDP Atlas Business Unit, Award ID, Project ID:	00100569 00103460	Date Project Manager hired:	October 2018
Country/Countries:	Nigeria	Inception Workshop Date:	7-8 December 2017
Region:	Africa	Mid-Term Review Completion Date:	18 December 2020
Focal Area:	(Agro)Biodiversity, Land Degradation	Terminal Evaluation Completion date:	February 2023
GEF Operational Programme or Strategic Priorities/Objectives:	LD-1, Program 1, Program 2 LD-3, Program 4 LD-4, Program 5	Planned Operational Closure Date:	31 December 2022
Trust Fund:	GEF TF		

[2] The GEF Food-IAP: Integrated Landscape Management to Enhance Food Security and Ecosystem Resilience in Nigeria Project is part of the GEF Regional Programme - Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa – An Integrated Approach. The project has become known as Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in the Savanna Zones of Northern Nigeria. The UNDP-GEF Project 'Integrated Landscape Management to Enhance Food Security and Ecosystem Resilience in Nigeria' will hereinafter be referred to as the ***Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in the Savanna Zones of Northern Nigeria*** Project.

Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; Ministry of Environment
NGOs/CBOs involvement:	WOFAN, Implementing Partner
Private sector involvement:	Value Seeds Limited
Geospatial coordinates of project sites:	Adamawa State - 9° 19' 60.00" N 12° 29' 59.99" E. Benue State - 7° 21' 2.9736" N 8° 50' 10.5936" E Gombe State - 10° 17' 22.88" N 11° 10' 2.24" E Jigawa State - 12° 26' 45.6" N 9° 43' 23.7612" E Kano State - 12° 00' 0.43" N 8° 31' 0.19" E Katsina State - 12° 30' 50.1552" N 7° 36' 41.1192 E Nasarawa State - 8° 32' 20.22" N 7° 42' 29.56" E

Financial Information		
PDF/PPG	at approval (US$M)	at PDF/PPG completion (US$M)
GEF PDF/PPG grants for project preparation	200,000	200,000
Co-financing for project preparation		
Project	at CEO Endorsement (US$M)	at TE (US$M)
[1] UNDP contribution:	1,000,000	1,000,000
[2] Government:	56,000,000	56,000,000
[3] Other multi-/bi-laterals:		
[4] Private Sector:		
[5] NGOs:		
[6] Total co-financing [1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5]:	57,000,000	57,000,000
[7] Total GEF funding:	7,139,450	7,139,450
[8] Total Project Funding [6 + 7]	64,139,450	64,139,450

1.1 Project Description

The productivity of smallholder agriculture and its contribution to the economy, food security and poverty reduction in Nigeria depend on the services provided by well-functioning ecosystems. However, poverty and immediate needs drive smallholders to put pressure on ecosystems. Hence, many of the productivity gains accrued to smallholder farmers in the country come with environmental externalities undermining the very resource base that made the productivity gains possible. Environmental degradation generates multiple negative feedbacks on food production systems, and on the livelihoods and human well-being they support. Nigeria's agricultural sector has come under increasing pressure to produce more food to meet the rising domestic demand.

The project aimed to enhance productivity and promote sustainability and resilience of Nigeria's agricultural production systems for improved national food security. The project intended to attain this objective through an integrated approach by:

i. strengthening the policy and institutional enabling environment for achieving improved food security in a resilient and value-chain driven manner;
ii. scaling up sustainable land and water management (SLWM) and climate-smart agriculture (CSA) practices in support of environmental and social development benefits at farm and landscape level; and
iii. addressing gender disparities in agricultural production and food value chains, which substantially affect overall sector performance.

The project has been implemented in seven states in Northern Nigeria covering about 75% of the country's land area. The government has earmarked this area to support national food security.

Table 2 summarizes the ratings of the project following the below rating scales

Box 1: TE Rating Scales

Ratings for Outcomes, Effectiveness, Efficiency, M&E, Implementation/Oversight, Execution, Relevance
6 = Highly Satisfactory (HS): exceeds expectations and/or no shortcomings
5 = Satisfactory (S): meets expectations and/or no or minor shortcomings
4 = Moderately Satisfactory (MS): more or less meets expectations and/or some shortcomings
3 = Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): somewhat below expectations and/or significant shortcomings
2 = Unsatisfactory (U): substantially below expectations and/or major shortcomings
1 = Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): severe shortcomings
Unable to Assess (U/A): available information does not allow an assessment
Sustainability ratings:
4 = Likely (L): negligible risks to sustainability
3 = Moderately Likely (ML): moderate risks to sustainability
2 = Moderately Unlikely (MU): significant risks to sustainability
1 = Unlikely (U): severe risks to sustainability
Unable to Assess (U/A): Unable to assess the expected incidence and magnitude of risks to sustainability

Table 2: Evaluation Ratings Table

1. Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)	Rating
M&E design at entry	S
M&E Plan Implementation	S
Overall Quality of M&E	S
2. Implementing Agency (IA) Implementation & Executing Agency (EA) Execution	**Rating**
Quality of UNDP Implementation/Oversight	S
Quality of Implementing Partner Execution	S
Overall quality of Implementation/Execution	S
3. Assessment of Outcomes	**Rating**
Relevance	HS
Effectiveness	S
Efficiency	S
Overall Project Outcome	S
4. Sustainability	**Rating**
Financial sustainability	ML
Socio-political sustainability	ML
Institutional framework and governance sustainability	L
Environmental sustainability	L
Overall Likelihood of Sustainability	ML

1.2 Summary of Findings and Conclusions

Key Findings

- The project objective and components were clear, linked and feasible. The Theory of change lacked clarity in charting the output-outcome-impact pathway. There were inconsistencies in some project indicators and targets.

- The project strategy was aligned with the country's priority for agricultural sector development and sustainable food production systems to attain national food security highlighting the linkage between food security and environmental management.

- The project managed effectively a number of risks eventuated during the project implementation through an adaptive management approach. In addition, the project

introduced successfully some new interventions to address the emerging needs of the target communities that reinforced the project results.

- The project has contributed significantly to gender equality and women empowerment by putting gender considerations at the center of the project design. The project developed a gender action plan to empower women farmers by removing gender barriers. All these have made it a gender transformative project.

- The project engaged and formed partnerships with relevant national, state, local government area and community level stakeholders as a country-driven process that contributed towards successful implementation of the project. However, the project did not have an exit strategy to provide a framework for continuation and sustainability of project activities beyond the project life.

- The Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring and Reporting System developed by the project requires the use of satellite imagery and geospatial data technology. Absence of necessary resources will undermine the country's effort to monitor and report the food and nutrition security situations on time.

- The project has strengthened the institutional capacity of the implementing agency/partners while delivering the project budget and interventions.

- The project reporting, communication and visibility were effective and on time. The project has generated considerable public goods. However, these are not currently readily accessible.

- While the project had social and environmental safeguards in place, it didn't have a dedicated Grievance Redress Mechanism/Complaints Feedback Mechanism.

- Project Steering Committee meetings were not attended by some key members.

- Different products produced by the project beneficiary groups were marketed using implementing/executing agency logos without following visibility guidelines.

- Some agriculture centres are not fully operational due to partial installation of agricultural machineries and lack of power supply.

- Government did not provide the co-financing amount committed for this project.

- The project did not proactively seek to engage private sector by exploring different partnership arrangements considering the importance of the private sector in sustainable agri-food systems development.

- The project has been effective and efficient in achieving the objective and expected outcomes and outputs by far exceeding the target number of direct beneficiaries.

- While the post-project landscape presents some risks for sustainability, the project has the potential to sustain, replicate and scale up improved and sustainable practices.

Conclusions

The project aimed to enhance agricultural production, develop agricultural value chains and create livelihoods/income generating opportunities to attain improved food security through sustainable land and water management, ecosystem management, and climate-smart agriculture by employing an integrated landscape management approach that presented considerable challenges and opportunities and the project has effectively and efficiently delivered and met the project objective and outcomes.

The project strategy was aligned with the country's priority to attain national food security highlighting the importance of the environmental drivers. Partnerships with relevant stakeholders at all levels made it a country-led initiative and helped in implementing the project successfully.

An adaptive management approach enabled the project to manage risks, revise project interventions to meet the emerging needs, and achieve the outcomes. However, streamlining of project indicators and setting more realistic targets would have further improved project results.

This is a gender transformative project where a gender responsive project design has contributed significantly to gender equality and women empowerment by removing gender barriers.

While the strengthened institutional and community capacity and enabling environment will have significant catalytic effects, the input support-based approach will have implications for sustainability.

Considering the post-project risks for sustainability, the project has significant potential to sustain, replicate and scale up the project interventions. Close commitments of relevant stakeholders will further enhance the impact and sustainability of the project.

1.3 Key Lessons Learned

1. Project design needs to clearly articulate the strategy, approach, theory of change, results framework, assumptions and risk, gender equality and women empowerment, social and environment framework and M&E plan in a coherent manner.

2. Project inception phase provides a unique opportunity to develop, revise and update detailed project activities, implementation plan and budget based on existing circumstances for successful project implement.

3. Co-financing reflects the commitment of partner agencies and different co-financing arrangements support efficient project delivery.

4. PMU of a project of considerable size should have technical specialists on relevant key thematic areas in the team, which will facilitate seamless technical support for field implementation.

5. In the face of varied risks and uncertainties and changing contexts in which a project operates, adaptive management plays a crucial role for the project success.

6. Timely implementation of project procurement plan ensures the timely delivery of quality goods and services as per the project needs, particularly for season-sensitive agricultural activities.

7. The Project needs to ensure that the sand bags used for soil erosion control are biodegradable otherwise these will create another set of environmental problems.

8. Participation of all relevant stakeholders through collaboration, cooperation, coordination and consultation supports project throughout its lifecycle.

9. Well deigned interventions under integrated landscape management project can help address natural resource-based conflicts – farmer-herder conflicts leading to peaceful co-existence.

10. Community-based extension workers serve as effective change agents as part of agricultural extension system.

11. Alternative livelihoods opportunities reduce pressure on land and help manage land degradation.

12. Participation of men in women employment and empowerment activities as observer enhances gender outcomes.

13. A robust and user-friendly communication and knowledge management system aids in disseminating project best practices and other related information to target audience and contributes to greater uptake of project interventions. It also enhances project visibility.

14. A systematic collection of beneficiary feedback helps improve project delivery.

15. Private sector entities are often profit driven and are required to be reminded of their social corporate responsibility for their participation in development projects.

Table 3: Recommendations Summary Table

Rec #	TE Recommendation	Entity Responsible	Time frame
	Project Specific:		
1	Project should develop a comprehensive project exit strategy to ensure the sustainability, replication and scaling up of project activities after the project ends.	Government, UNDP	By the project final closure
2	Archive project visibility and knowledge products and facilitate access by wider communities through multiple outlets.	Government, UNDP	Short term
3	Ensure that the UNDP and GEF visibility guidelines are followed when logos are used on products produced by beneficiary groups.	Government, UNDP	By the project final closure
4	The Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring and Reporting System developed by the project under Vital Signs framework entails the use of Vital Signs technology. There should be a back-up/alternative system that could be executed with the resources available in the country in the event the required technology and allied skills are not available to render the service.	Government	By the project final closure
5	To ensure the project facilities continue to provide the intended services, it is important to make sure that the required services are available. The agricultural centres will require power supply to run the machineries and the project needs to ensure power supply.	Government	By the project final closure

	For Future Programming:		
6	Project indicators and targets should be consistent and targets should be realistic based on robust assumptions and calculations in line with the project framework.	Government, UNDP	Future programming
7	Project should include a dedicated, user-friendly and robust Grievance Redress Mechanism/Complaint Feedback Mechanism in place.	Government, UNDP	Future programming
8	Project Board/Project Steering Committee (the apex project body that takes strategic decisions) meeting should be representative.	Government, UNDP	Future programming
9	Recipient government co-financing should be carefully determined, especially when it is a substantial amount in cash.	Government	Future programming
10	Project should explore different partnership arrangements to ensure private sector participation considering the sector's role in agricultural/rural sector transformation.	Government, UNDP	Future programming

2. Introduction

As per the UNDP Evaluation Guidelines[3] and the GEF Evaluation Policy[4], it is mandatory for a UNDP-supported and GEF-financed full-sized project (FSP) to complete a Terminal Evaluation (TE). This section presents the purpose and objectives, scope, approach and methodology and limitations of the TE of the UNDP-GEF Project - ***Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in the Savanna Zones of Northern Nigeria.*** The TE was commissioned by the UNDP Nigeria Country Office and implemented during November 2022 to February 2023. The primary audience and users of this TE report include the Commissioning Unit – UNDP Nigeria Country Office, Regional Technical Advisor (RTA), Regional M&E Advisor, Country Office M&E Focal Point and Programme Officers, the GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP), Federal and State level Government Implementing Agencies, and Implementing Partners and the GEF.

2.1 Purpose of the Terminal Evaluation (TE)

The objectives of the TE are to assess the achievements of project results against what was expected to be achieved and draw lessons that can both improve the sustainability of benefits from this project, and aid in the overall enhancement of UNDP programming. The TE promotes accountability and transparency and assesses the extent of project accomplishments against the expected objective and outcomes.

The TE intends to synthesize lessons that can help to improve the selection, design and implementation of future UNDP-supported GEF-financed initiatives.

The TE also aims to learn from the project's experiences in developing policies and regulations conducive to private sector investment and to explore the benefits of long-term sustainability and resilience of food production systems in Nigeria and to aid the overall enhancement of the UNDP programming.

2.2 Scope of the TE

The TE report defined the parameters and focus of the evaluation. The evaluation covered all target beneficiaries of different project interventions under three components implemented during the project life in seven project states. The TE report provided evidence-based information that is credible, reliable and useful.

[3] UNDP. 2021. *UNDP Evaluation Guidelines*. Independent Evaluation Office, UNDP. New York. http://web.undp.org/evaluation/guideline/documents/PDF/UNDP_Evaluation_Guidelines.pdf

[4] GEF. 2019. *The GEF Evaluation Policy*. GEF. Washington, D.C. https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.ME_C56_02_GEF_Evaluation_Policy_May_2019_0.pdf

The TE reviewed mainly four categories of evaluation criteria namely, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the project. The TE also looked into coherence of the project interventions. In addition, the TE assessed the following criteria:

- Gender and human rights,
- Additional cross-cutting issues, such as relevant: persons with disabilities, vulnerable groups, poverty and environment nexus, disaster risk reduction, climate change mitigation and adaptation,
- Results Framework,
- Progress to Impact,
- M&E Design and Implementation,
- UNDP oversight/implementation,
- Implementing Partner execution,
- GEF additionality,
- Adaptive Management,
- Stakeholder Engagement,
- Finance and materialization of co-financing, and
- Social and Environmental Safeguards.

The TE team reviewed all relevant documents including documents prepared during the project preparation phase, the Project Document, project reports including annual PIRs, lessons learned reports, national policy and strategy documents, and other materials that the team considered useful for this evidence-based evaluation. The TE team reviewed the baseline and midterm GEF focal area Core Indicators/Tracking Tools submitted to the GEF at the CEO endorsement and midterm stages and the terminal Core Indicators/Tracking Tools. The review was backed by data collected through field visits to project states.

The TE provided ratings of the project's results with brief descriptions of the related achievements in line with the set evaluation criteria.

The TE was conducted by a team consisting of one international evaluation consultant and one national evaluation consultant. The Terms of Reference for the International Consultant and National Consultant are attached as Annex 1 and Annex 2 respectively.

2.3 TE Approach and Methodology

The TE adhered to the guidance outlined in the 'Guidance For Conducting Terminal Evaluations of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects'.[5] The TE included a new evaluation criteria under

[5] UNDP. 2020. *Guidance For Conducting Terminal Evaluations of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects*. UNDP New York. http://web.undp.org/evaluation/guideline/documents/GEF/TE_GuidanceforUNDP-supportedGEF-financedProjects.pdf

the revised DAC framework – Coherence.[6] The TE employed a collaborative, participatory and empowerment evaluation approach ensuring close participation of all relevant stakeholders including the project team, government counterparts – the GEF Operational Focal Point, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, State Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and other related government agencies, implementing partners, UNDP Country Office, the Regional Technical Advisor, beneficiary groups and other key stakeholders. The evaluation adopted a consultative and transparent approach with internal and external stakeholders throughout the evaluation process.

The TE approach used desk review, primary data collection, stakeholder engagement through key informant interviews with project stakeholders including Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Women Farmers' Advancement Network (WOFAN), Federal Ministry of Environment, NGOs specifically working with women and youth on various aspects of economic development, including agriculture, executing agencies, senior officials and task team/component leaders, key experts and consultants in allied subject areas, Project Board, Project Steering Committee, project beneficiaries, local government and CSOs, etc., focus group discussions with beneficiaries / target communities and field visits to selected project states.

The TE used both quantitative and qualitative methods. The evaluation drew upon multiple lines and levels of evidence.

Given the available budget, time and data the TE team employed the most suitable and feasible evaluation methodology in order to meet the TE purpose and objectives and answering the evaluation questions. The TE used desk review, stakeholder interviews and field visits to collect data and evidence that answer the evaluation questions.

The TE team used gender-responsive methodologies and tools and ensured that gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as other cross-cutting issues such as inclusion of persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups, disaster risk reduction, climate actions and SDGs are fully incorporated into the TE report.

The TE team has undertaken a series of activities under three main steps to complete the TE exercise as presented in Table 4.

Table 4: TE Steps followed by the TE Team

	TE Steps
i.	**Planning and Inception** ➢ Kick-off meeting ➢ Prepare and finalize TE assignment workplan ➢ Collect and review project documents

[6] OECD. 2019. *Better Criteria for Better Evaluation: Revised Evaluation Criteria Definitions and Principles for Use.* https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/revised-evaluation-criteria-dec-2019.pdf

	➢ Draft, finalize and submit Inception Report
ii.	**Data Collection** ➢ Stakeholder consultations – key informant interviews, Focus Group Discussions ➢ Field visit ➢ Collect additional documents for review ➢ Share preliminary findings
iii.	**Data Analysis** ➢ In-dept analysis and interpretation of data ➢ Collect additional data / conduct follow up interviews ➢ Prepare and submit draft TE Report ➢ Submit final TE Report addressing comments

2.4 Data Collection and Analysis

The TE will use the following methods to collect data and evidence as per the Evaluation Question Matrix (Annex 3) and analyse relevant data.

2.4.1 Documents Review:

A desk review of different project-related documents provided by the project PMU and UNDP CO, and other related available documents enabled the TE team to collect relevant data/information for the evaluation. The reported project results and achievements delineated through desk review were verified during stakeholder consultations and project site visits. Following the initial desk review and other data collection exercises, the evaluation team requested for further information/documents for review. A list of documents reviewed during the evaluation is given in Annex 4.

2.4.2 Interviews with Key Project Stakeholders

The TE team conducted semi-structured interviews with key informants, stakeholders, including the project partners and beneficiaries at the federal, state, and LGA level (implementing agencies, senior officials and key experts/consultants, Project Steering Committee, local communities etc.). Due to the availability of time, situations on the ground (security concerns in some project states and upcoming Presidential election) and scope of the contract, the International Evaluation Consultant/Team Leader could not travel to Nigeria on the TE mission to have in-person interviews with stakeholders. As a result, all interviews with Abuja-based stakeholders were held online via Teams/Zoom. Drawing upon the review of relevant documents, refined and focused key evaluation questions around relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability were used in the stakeholder interviews to ensure maximum desired outcomes from each interview. The TE team developed interview protocols and a check list in line with the scope of the TE as outlined in the ToR. A stakeholder mapping was undertaken with the support of the project team/UNDP and Government to obtain answers to evaluation questions through interviews. A list of stakeholders interviewed/consulted is attached as Annex 5.

2.4.3 Field Visits to Project Sites

In order to observe the project's field interventions and outcomes first hand, validate reported results and assess project achievements on the ground the TE has undertaken field visits by the National Evaluation Consultant to all seven project states. During the field visits the National Consultants, in most cases connected virtually with the International Consultant to provide update on his visit plans and share observations.

In the selected LGAs, the TE mission conducted consultations with project stakeholders. At least one consultation and/or focus group discussion with local communities per selected site was carried out to obtain the views of the beneficiaries and local communities.

The TE employed a participatory approach to ensure stakeholders have full opportunity to meaningfully engage in the evaluation, conducting their own assessment and analysis without any bias. This included identification and engagement of stakeholders who have had decisive power to influence related policies and strategies and stakeholders who have implemented policies, strategies, plans and interventions. The mission employed a gender sensitive approach during the field visits by conducting separate focus group discussions with women groups, and engaging women facilitators whenever needed during interviews with women stakeholders in the field .

The TE involved all key stakeholders with a special attention given to the most affected – least influential stakeholders identified through closely examining the project interventions plan and stakeholder mapping, so they have a strong voice in the evaluation. As well as ensuring analysis grounded in the realities of stakeholders, the use of fully engaging participatory methods including focus group discussions and individual/group interviews also ensured that stakeholders have 'ownership' over the evaluation findings and recommendations. Triangulation was done to verify results using different complementary methods. The TE primarily used data and method triangulation by involving key stakeholders, employing an insightful analysis and putting a particular emphasis on types, sources and usefulness of data and method of data collection to increase the validity and reliability of the findings.

The evaluation team triangulated its findings with the project results framework outcome and output level indicators (baselines, targets and achievements). Triangulation of evidence and information gathered underpins its validation and analysis and supports conclusions and recommendations for future programming.

2.5 Ethics

The evaluation was conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) 'Ethical Guidelines for Evaluations'.[7] A signed Code of Conduct for Evaluation Consultants is attached as Annex 6.

In conducting the evaluation, the TE team has taken necessary steps, among others, to protect the rights and confidentiality of persons interviewed. The TE team has clarified to all stakeholders interviewed that their feedback and input would be confidential.

2.6 Limitations

Due to the security situations in some project states, upcoming Presidential election, and time constraints, the International Evaluation Consultant could not travel to the country on a TE mission to conduct in person meetings with stakeholders and visit to the field. Hence, all meetings with Abuja-based stakeholders were conducted online through Teams/Zoom. The National Evaluation Consultant visited selected communities/LGAs in all the project states for stakeholder consultations/interviews and direct observation and the International Consultant joined virtually where Internet connectivity allowed. The National Consultant provided regular updates and his first-hand observations to the International Consultant from the field on a regular basis that helped the TE team to triangulate relevant data.

The prevailing security situations in some project states limited the TE team's opportunity to hold meetings with beneficiary groups in their communities and to see project activities. However, the TE team managed to obtain beneficiary feedback over mobile phone and/or by having meetings in a suitable location in these states. The local project Apex Committees consisting of project beneficiaries in the sites visited were always forthcoming with support and pertinent information required for the TE.

The UNDP CO and project team's support and effort further helped the TE team considerably in addressing these limitations during the TE exercise.

The final TE report includes the following contents as per the *Guidance For Conducting Terminal Evaluations of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects*.

1. Executive Summary
2. Introduction
    - 2.1 Evaluation Purpose
    - 2.2 Scope of the Evaluation

[7] UNEG. 2020. Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation. UNEG. New York. http://www.unevaluation.org/document/detail/2866

3. Project Description and Development Context

3.1 Development Context

Nigeria is a lead producer of a number of agricultural crops such as sorghum, palm fruit, pineapple and cocoa bean. In 2022, agriculture sector in Nigeria accounted for 23% of national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employed more than 70% of the labour force. The country's natural resource endowment and a growing domestic market of more than 221 million people offer considerable agricultural growth potential. There is a preponderance of smallholder farmers and only 40% of the 84 million hectares of arable land is under cultivation. While smallholder farmers contribute to more than 90% of the country's total food production, rain-fed agriculture continues to produce low yields. The existing farming practices, smallholder farmers' risk aversiveness and limited access to inputs and credit, low farm production and productivity, poor agricultural market facilities, and weak agricultural innovation systems undermine the agriculture sector development.

Against this backdrop, the country has witnessed increasing dependence on food imports since the 1980s as the rapid population growth outpaced slow growth of the agriculture sector. The country imports rice, wheat, poultry, fish and other food products worth US$ 10 billion annually to meet the shortfalls, making it the 3rd largest rice importing country in the world in 2020-21[8]. Poor agricultural productivity coupled with widespread poverty has led to extensive and persistent food insecurity. Declining natural resource base, land degradation, reduced soil fertility, climate change impacts and other shocks and stressors have further worsened the food security situation in the country.

3.2 Problems that the Project Sought to Address

The complex and challenging situation under which the country's agriculture sector and the smallholder farmers operate requires significant advances to strengthen smallholder farmers, increase their capacity to engage in agricultural value chains and access markets, and reduce risk associated with their farming systems through building greater resilience.

The productivity of smallholder agriculture and its contribution to the economy, food security and poverty reduction in Nigeria depend on the services provided by well-functioning ecosystems, including soil fertility, water supply, pollination and pest control. However, poverty and immediate needs drive smallholders to put pressure on ecosystems. Hence, many of the productivity gains accrued to smallholder farmers in the country come with environmental externalities, leaving soils degraded and groundwater depleted, undermining the very resource base that made the productivity gains possible. Environmental degradation contributes to food insecurity, as natural ecosystems that provide most of the smallholders with food, fuel, medicine,

[8] Statista. 2023. Principal Rice Importing Countries Worldwide in 2021/2022. https://www.statista.com/statistics/255948/top-rice-exporting-countries-worldwide-2011/

building materials and cultural identity are being systematically degraded and destroyed, and their regenerative and strategic productive capacity jeopardized. Unsustainable land management practices lead to scarcity of water for both drinking and agriculture. Environmental degradation generates multiple negative feedbacks on food production systems, and on the livelihoods and human well-being they support. Ecosystem deterioration, and the resultant loss of integrity, biodiversity and valued ecosystem services, along with the risk of reduced system resiliency to future shocks, must be more adequately factored into our understanding of drivers and the complex system feedbacks that their trends induce to safeguard food security in the country. This has become even more challenging as the agricultural sector in Nigeria gets under increasing pressure to produce more food to meet the rising domestic demand and for the export market, in a bid to revive the economy whose growth has significantly slowed down following the oil crisis.

The seven target project states are located in Northern Nigeria (Figure 1) covering about 75% of the country's land area that includes the north-central, north-east and north-west geopolitical zones. The government has earmarked this area to support national food security. A largely savannah landscape (Guinea-Sudan-Sahel) where the major crops are grain legumes, cereal, root crops and tubers. It is also a major livestock production area in the country. Challenges facing farmers and agro-pastoralists in Northern Nigeria are especially acute, where nearly one-third of the households experienced moderate to severe hunger. To meet the rapidly increasing demand for food by an ever-expanding human population it is expected that crop and livestock production must expand accordingly through agricultural intensification in the face of increased vulnerability to climate change and variability. In addition to low agricultural production and productivity, rapid population growth and climate change and climate variability, conflict and insecurity, youth unemployment and low oil prices exacerbate the agri-food systems and food insecurity in region. Women and youth are disproportionately affected by all these issues.

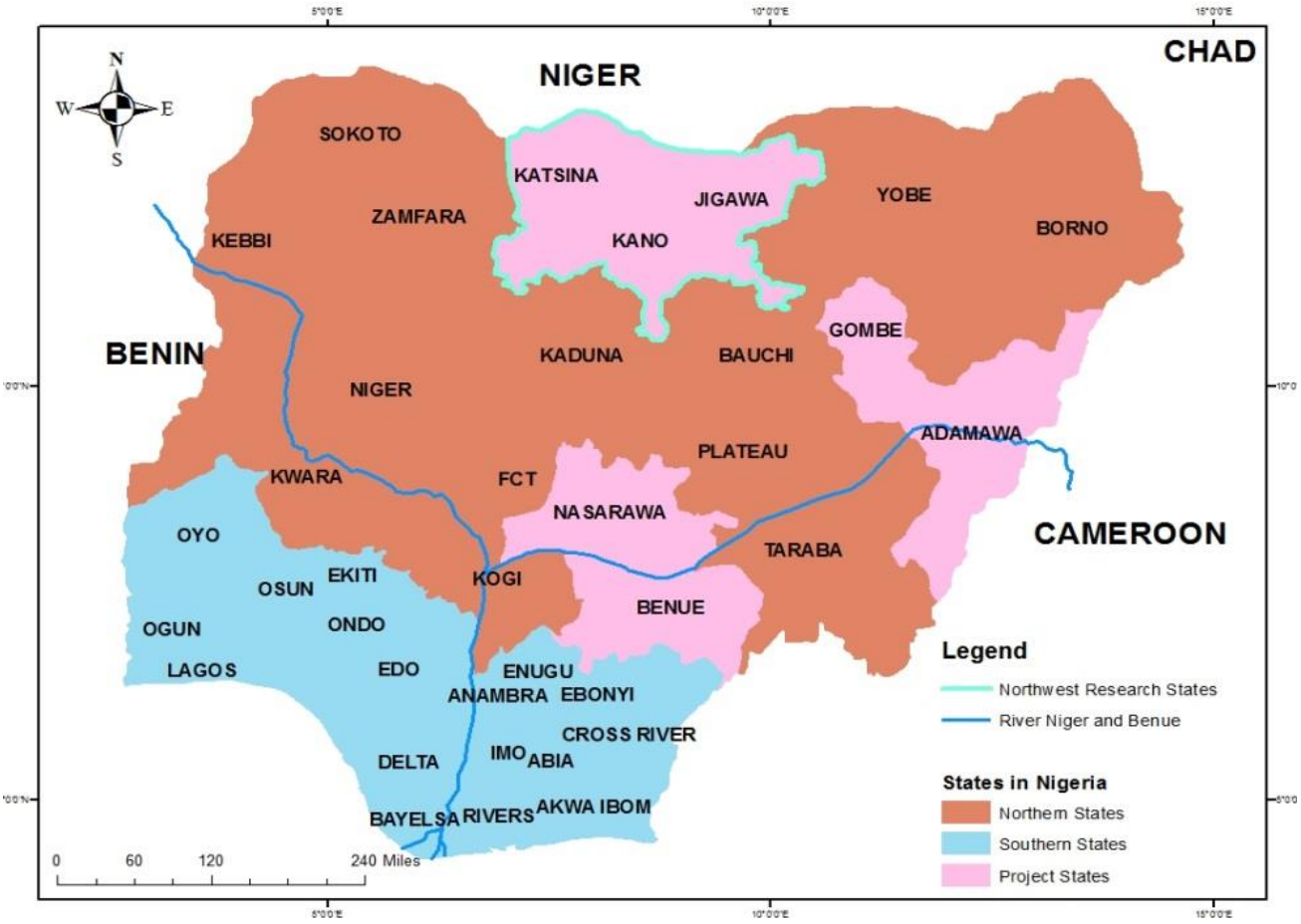
The barriers to the country's food security include, among others, enabling policy challenges, fragmented and overlapping institutions, weak or non-existent value chain approaches, insecure land tenure, natural resource-based conflicts, lack of investments in agriculture, poor agricultural and land and water management practices, weak integration of women and youth in agri-food systems, and lack of quality information to assess sustainability and resilience.

The overall objective of the *Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in the Savanna Zones of Northern Nigeria* is to enhance productivity and promote sustainability and resilience of Nigeria's agricultural production systems for improved national food security. The project aims to attain this objective through:

iv. strengthening the policy and institutional enabling environment for achieving improved food security in a resilient and value-chain driven manner;
v. scaling up sustainable land and water management (SLWM) and climate-smart agriculture (CSA) practices in support of environmental and social development benefits at farm and landscape level; and

vi. addressing gender disparities in agricultural production and food value chains, which substantially affect overall sector performance.

Figure 1: Map of Nigeria showing the Project States



3.3 Policy Alignment

The project objective is in alignment with the government's **Vision 2020**[9], **Agricultural Transformation Agenda,** and other policies including the **National Climate Change Policy and Responsive Strategy**, **National Agricultural Resilience Framework,** new **Agricultural Promotion Policy (2016-2020),** and the **Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (2017)** highlighting the government's policy priorities for building sustainable food production systems to attain national food security.

[9] The Vision 2020 is set be succeeded by Nigeria Agenda 2050

The project fits into **UNDAF/Country Programme Outcomes**:

> **Outcome 3.3** Nigeria's productive system is value chain-linked driven, productivity enhancing, sectorally-linked and inclusive, based on green and relevant technology, supported by robust private sector-friendly investment policies that provide gender friendly opportunities and promote rural economic development by 2017.
>
> **Outcome 4.3** By 2017, Nigeria's environmental vulnerability to negative effects of economic activities, urbanization and climate change is reduced through efficient use of natural resources, a reformed regulatory framework aligned with Nigeria's international commitments, enforced at Federal, State and local levels by strengthened institutions, and a private sector and population that are environmentally conscious and taking action towards environmental sustainability.

The Project is aligned with the **United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF):**

> **Outcome 9**: By 2022, Nigeria achieves environmental sustainability, climate resilience and food security through efficient management of its cultural and natural resources.
>
> **Output 9.1:** Human and institutional capacities strengthened to ensure sustainable environmental management and food security.
>
> **Output 9.2:** Appropriate policies and regulatory frameworks that promote environmental sustainability and food security developed and implemented.
>
> **Output 9.3:** International protocols and conventions on environment domesticated and implemented.

The project is linked to the following **UNDP Strategic Plan Output**:

> **Output 1.3:** Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste.

The project is linked to the following **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**:

> **SDG 2:** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, ensure sustainable food production systems and resilient agriculture
>
> **SDG 13:** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
>
> **SDG 15:** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

This project contributes to the following **GEF Land Degradation Focal Area objectives**:

LD-1: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services to sustain food production and livelihoods - ***Program 1***- Agro-ecological intensification; ***Program 2*** SLM for Climate-smart Agriculture

LD-3: Reduce pressures on natural resources by managing competing land uses in broader landscapes - ***Program 4*** - Scaling-up sustainable land management through the Landscape Approach

LD-4: Maximize transformational impact through mainstreaming of SLM for agro-ecosystem services - ***Program 5*** - SLM Mainstreaming in Development

3.4 Immediate and Development Objectives

The development objective of the project is to enhance productivity and promote sustainability and resilience of Nigeria's agricultural production systems for improved national food security.

3.5 Expected Results

The project aims to address key environmental, social and economic drivers of food insecurity across three agroecological zones to foster sustainability and resilience for food security in northern Nigeria. This is to be achieved via three interrelated components. Component 1 provides support to the implementation of the Agriculture Promotion/The Green Alternative for achieving increased agricultural production and improved food security; Component 2 supports scale up sustainable land and water management (SLWM) and climate-smart agricultural (CSA) practices, with a particular emphasis on targeting women and youth groups; and Component 3 puts in place an effective and functional monitoring, assessment and knowledge-sharing system to evaluate the impact of project interventions on food production and household and ecosystem resilience, including global environmental benefits. The project outcomes under three different components are:

Component 1: Enhancing the institutional and policy environment for achieving improved food security

Outcome 1: 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

Component 2: Scaling up sustainable agricultural practices and market opportunities for smallholder farmers in the target agro-ecological zones to increase food security under increasing climate risks

Outcome 2: Increased land area and agro-ecosystems under sustainable agricultural practices

Outcome 3: Improved youth involvement and reduced gender disparities in agricultural production for enhanced food security

Component 3: Knowledge, Monitoring and Assessment

Outcome 4: Harmonized M&E framework in place for food security information, multiscale assessment of sustainability and resilience in production agro-ecological zones and landscapes and monitoring of global environmental benefits (GEBs).

3.6 Project Start Date, Duration and Milestones

This is a 5-year project that started in December 2017 and ended in December 2022. The project cycle milestones are shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Project Milestones

Milestone	Date
GEF PIF Approval	May 2015
Local Project Appraisal Committee meeting held	November 2017
GEF CEO Endorsement	June 2017
Inception workshop	December 2017
Project launch	December 2017
First Project Steering Committee meeting	September 2018
Actual field implementation start	Oct 2018
Mid-term Evaluation	June 2020
Terminal Evaluation due	September 2022
Expected project ending date	December 2022

3.7 Project Resources

Table 6: Project Resources

FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund	US$ 7,139,450
UNDP TRAC resources (Cash)	US$ 100,000
UNDP TRAC Resources (in-kind)	US$ 900,000
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**US$ 8,139,450**
PARALLEL CO-FINANCING	
Government	US$ 56,000,000
(2) Total co-financing	**US$** 56,000,000
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	**US$ 64,139,450**

3.8 Main Stakeholders

Summary of the key stakeholders involved in project implementation and their roles are shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Project Stakeholders

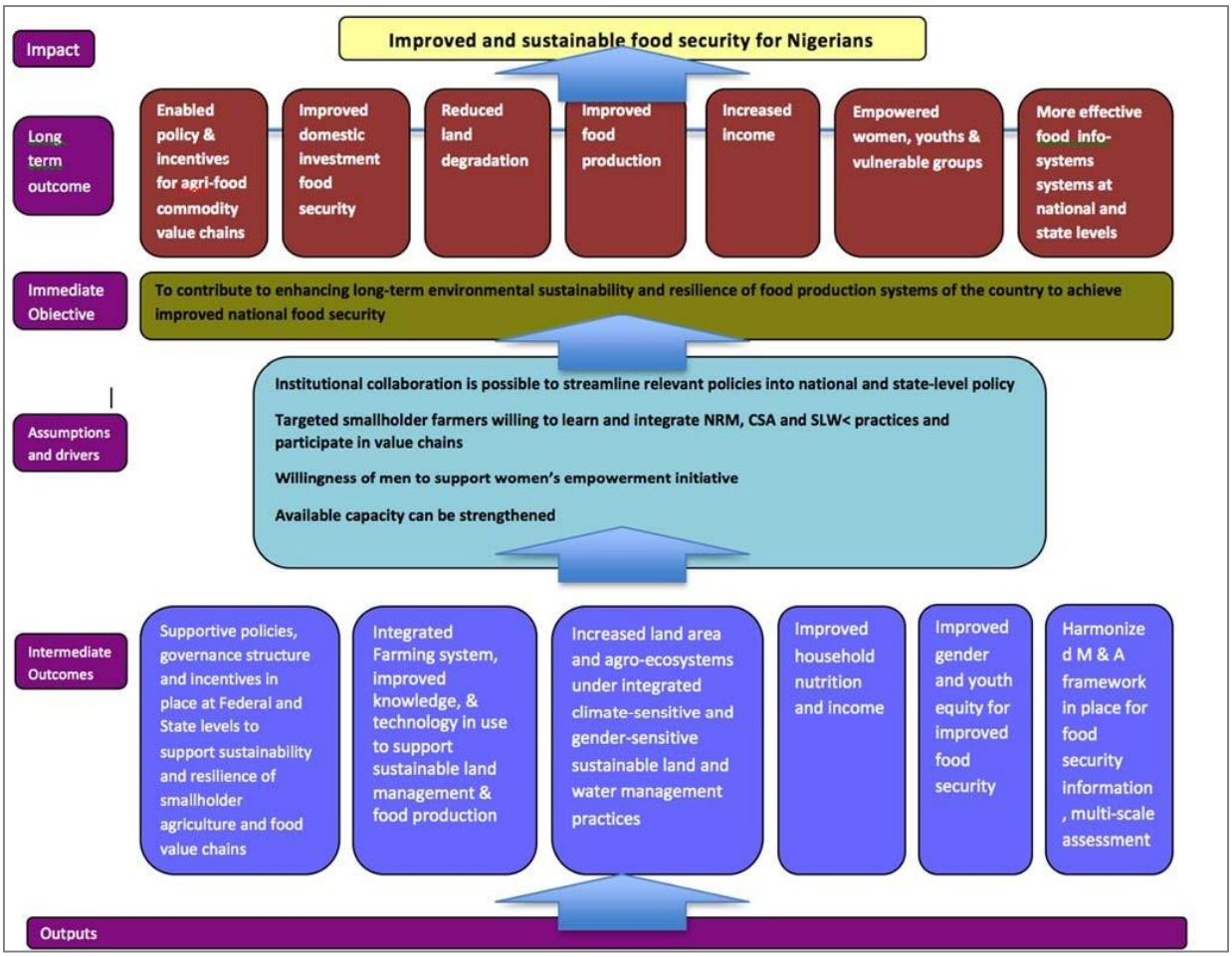
Stakeholder	Roles
Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Chair, Project Steering Committee Providing strategic direction of the project Implementing the project Housing the Project Implementation Unit Co-financing
UNDP	GEF Implementing Agency Advisory, oversight and coordination
Ministry of Environment	GEF Operational Focal Point Advisory, monitoring and cooperation
Federal Ministries of Water Resources; Women Affairs; Budget and Planning (National Bureau of Statistics).	Provide technical and advisory services.
Participating State and Local governments	Project implementation Project beneficiaries Co-financing

Land user organizations (forest, water, pasture/rangeland, etc.), village administrations, farmers, and local communities representing smallholder farmers in the project areas – resource users and managers	Direct beneficiaries – at the centre stage of the project Particular emphasis on women and youth
Private sector actors active along the food value chain (production, sourcing, transportation, processing, imports, marketing, input supplies etc).	Supporting agri-food systems/value chains development Market development Shaping policies and enabling environment Knowledge and skill providers
NGOs, CSOs, CBOs including associations of women farmers	Supporting implementation Project beneficiaries Advocacy, and community mobilization and capacity development
Agriculture Universities and Research institutions (national and international)	Collaboration/technical support Research for Development (R4D) Research-extension linkage
Bilateral/Multilateral organizations - IFAD, European Commission, DfID, USAID, JICA, GIZ and others	Developing synergies with ongoing projects funded by international agencies Sharing information, best practices and lessons learned Technical/financial support Collaboration/coordination Influencing policy landscape

3.9 Theory of Change

The project's theory of change recognizes that food security is the result of both socio-economic and environmental drivers. Addressing these drivers requires coherent policies and institutions that influence the ability of farming households to foster sustainable food security and address critical shocks and stresses (e.g., disaster, climate change and conflicts) in order to enhance the resilience of food production systems and rural communities. A landscape approach to management is key, integrating resilience of land-use systems, natural resource management and livelihood security where impact needs to be monitored and assessed for resilience and sustainability.

Figure 2: Theory of Change



4. Findings

4.1 Project Design/Formulation

4.1.1 Analysis of Results Framework: Project logic and strategy, indicators

The project's objective to enhance productivity and promote sustainability and resilience of Nigeria's agricultural production systems for improved national food security by addressing identified barriers through three closely inter-related impact pathways: (i) Strengthening institutional and policy coherence; (ii) Scaling up sustainable land and water management practices; and (iii) Addressing gender disparities in agricultural production and food value chains was clear and coherent. The project components are clear, linked and feasible.

The project strategy is aligned with the country's priority and designed to be country-led. The project has been designed in line with the relevant policies and strategies of the country, including Vision 2020 (succeeded by Nigeria Agenda 2050), Agricultural Transformation Agenda, and other policies including the National Climate Change Policy and Responsive Strategy, National Agricultural Resilience Framework and the new Agricultural Promotion Policy (2016-2020) and the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (2017) recognizing the government's priorities for economic growth through agricultural sector development and building sustainable food production systems to attain national food security.

The Theory of Change (ToC) has taken into account that the food security and environmental sustainability are shaped by the socio-economic and environmental drivers. The project has identified threats and barriers and systematically presented impact pathways to achieve the project goal.

The key assumptions in developing the ToC include:

- Federal and state governments are willing to develop relevant policies and adopt value chain approaches to agricultural transformation for concerned ministries, departments and agencies to collaborate and streamline these policies into a national policy on food security and state-level food commodity value chain initiatives;
- Following exposure to INRM and SLWM, smallholder farmers (both female and male) will be willing to learn, adopt and integrate NRM, CSA and SLWM practices into agricultural production systems, and to participate in commodity food value chain initiatives;
- Improved power relations among men and women will ensure the success of female-focused interventions and youth can be attracted to engage in the agriculture sector;
- National priority in place to collect disaggregated food security data for impact monitoring, and adequate capacity at federal, state and community levels developed, sufficient budget is allocated; and
- Private sector participation and guaranteed access to markets are duly facilitated.

These assumptions are in line with the recent government commitment to transforming the agriculture sector to meet the food and nutrition needs of Nigerians through added market value chains.

While the project has presented clearly the problems to be addressed, root causes of the problem, expected outcomes, threats and barriers and allied enablers, the graphic presentation of the ToC (Figure 2) has not captured adequately the output-outcome-impact pathway.

- The ToC has not shown the project outputs and how they link to relevant outcomes,
- It is not clear which intermediate outcomes lead to corresponding long-term outcomes,
- Immediate objective leads to multiple long-term outcomes,
- The outcomes are not aligned with those included under the project's expected results, and
- Assumptions and drivers have only come into play between intermediate outcomes and immediate outcomes

This UNDP-GEF child project is part of the GEF funded Regional Programme - *Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa – An Integrated Approach* and the broader project objective and design are in alignment with the regional programme.

The Project's results framework has been designed following the outputs, outcomes, objectives and goals as specified in the project document. However, there are some inconsistencies between the ToC and results framework in terms of outcomes as mentioned above, and within the results framework itself as depicted below.

1) **Mandatory Indicator 1**: Number of additional people (smallholder farmers) benefitting from strengthened livelihoods through solutions for management of natural resources, ecosystems services, chemicals and waste.
   Project Target: At least 1,000,000 farmers benefit from improved land and water management practices for sustainable agriculture by beneficiary farmers

   This project aimed to address two GEF focal areas – **Biodiversity** and **Land Degradation.** In addition, it also looks into chemical and waste to capture allied issues, under the UNDP project framework, for example, to address the use of agrochemical – pesticides and inorganic fertilizers - under sustainable agriculture.

2) **Mandatory Indicator 2:** Number of jobs and improved livelihoods created through management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste, dis-aggregated by sex, and rural and urban.
   Project Target: At least an additional 100,000 jobs created in the food value chain rice, sorghum, maize, groundnuts and cassava

The target of job creation in value chains is not aligned with the indicator on NRM. Moreover, it is not clear whether the project aimed to create 100,000 full-time, part-time or seasonal jobs. In setting a job creation target, one has to consider the types of planned interventions to be implemented and the carrying capacity of the target communities where the jobs would be created.

Essentially, Mandatory Indicator 1 and 2 are similar based on improved livelihoods opportunities through NRM. While Indicator 1 Target focuses on benefits from NRM for sustainable agriculture, Indicator 2 Target encompasses job creation along selected agri-food value chains.

The Mid-Term Evaluation gave the following recommendation on Mandatory Indicator 1 &3:

> Mandatory indicator 1 & 3 should be merged to produce one encompassing indicator to avoid redundancy and confusing. The two indicators are technically measuring the same result, the same target, on the same activities as they read: "Mandatory indicator 1: Number of additional people (smallholder farmers) benefitting from strengthened livelihoods through solutions for management of natural resources, ecosystems services, chemicals and waste" and "Mandatory indicator 3: Number of smallholder farmers practicing climate resilient sustainable agriculture and with increased access to food and improved nutrition disaggregated by sex". The only difference is that in indicator 3 there is addition of "**Increased Access to Food and Improved Nutrition"** which is the main goal of the project entirely. Whether or not it is mentioned the project is working towards it. Nevertheless, if it is necessarily needed it could be added as a last statement of the merged indicator. The last statement of the 1st indicator (through solutions for management of natural resources, ecosystems services, chemicals and waste) is just expressing the technique to be used which is technically and clearly an integral part of climate smart agriculture mentioned in indicator 3. Thus, the two indicators are trying to achieve the same result on the same beneficiaries using the same activities.
>
> The New Indicator 1 is recommended to be: **"Number of additional smallholder farmers practicing climate resilient sustainable agriculture and benefiting from** strengthened livelihood solution for management of natural resources, ecosystems service, chemical, waste and with increased access to food and improved nutrition disaggregated by sex".

The TE team views that while Mandatory Indicator 1 emphasizes on strengthened livelihoods through NRM, Mandatory Indicator 3 is on increased food and nutrition security through climate-resilient sustainable agriculture.

3) **Outcome 2: Indicator 7:** 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.
Target: At least 385,000 ha of arable land and agro-ecosystems under improved land use and agroecosystem management practices
Output 2.1: 350,000 ha under improved land use and agro-ecosystem management practices
Output 2.3. 35,000 ha under intensive and diversified production for enhanced income and improved nutrition

The indicator 7 target, and output 2.1 and 2.3 figures are confusing. As it appears, output 2.1 (350,000 ha) and 2.2 (35,000 ha) make the target of 385,000 ha, where the outputs are mutually exclusive. However, the Target and Output 1 are same with different hectarage. The TE team didn't have the opportunity to see the GEB calculation worksheet.

The mid-term evaluation made the following observation and recommendation:

> Hectares in indicator 7 are over ambitious and exaggerated (100,000ha at midterm, 385,000ha at project end). They should be reviewed. The project is working with only 42,000 direct beneficiaries and according to the latest findings by FAO and World Bank of 2018, the average size of smallholder farmers in Nigeria is 0.58 ha. When you calculate this with the total number of our farmers you will get 42,000*0.58 = 24,360. Moreover, even if PMU goes by the project appraisal conducted in the project site in 2015 it says the average size of smallholder farmers is 1.9 ha. If you calculate it gives you 42,000*1.9 = 79,800. So, the target of 385,000ha is barely achievable by the project direct beneficiaries, in fact they do not own such a huge amount of land at their disposal for cultivation. We therefore, recommend the review of hectares from 385,000 to 24,360 based on FAO and WBG findings or 79,800 based on project appraisal documents because such land space is not obtainable in the 70 project communities.
>
> The New Indicator 7 is recommended to be: **"79,800ha 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".** The changes need to be reflected in the result logic framework to be approved by PSC.

The multiplier effects of the project interventions have not been taken into account in this recommendation.

4) **Outcome 2, Indicator 9:** Percentage increase in total production of targeted value chains among participating small- and medium-scale commercial farmers (disaggregated by rice, cassava, maize, sorghum, groundnuts, poultry, and dairy and maize) – final value chains to be decided at inception stage.

   The project has been talking about **smallholder farmers**, and suddenly small- and medium-scale commercial farmers appeared under this indicator. Component 2 under which this outcome/indicator belongs reads: **Scaling up sustainable agricultural practices and market opportunities for *smallholder farmers* in the target agro-ecological zones to increase food security under increasing climate risks.** Since small- and medium-scale commercial farmers have not been introduced earlier on and since the project emphasis is on smallholder farmers, the project should consistently use smallholder farmers in the indicators as outlined in the respective component.

5) **Outcome 3, Indicator 10:** Number and percentage of women and youth who adopt new production and post-harvest technologies for rice and groundnut.
   Target: At least 50% (21,100) of targeted women and youth adopt new production and post-harvest technologies
   The target doesn't specify whether it exclusively focuses on rice and groundnut production and post-harvest technologies or encompasses production and post-harvest technologies for all crops promoted by the project.

   Outcome 3, Indicator 11: Number of women and youth actively involved in food production and value chains for rice and groundnut
   Target: At least 60% (25,200) of targeted women and youth participate in full value chain processes for rice and groundnut.

   Both these indicators and targets are overlapping.

The project aimed to capture broader development impacts, such as gender equality and women's empowerment, livelihood benefits, and income generation through socioeconomic co-benefits and sex-disaggregated/gender-responsive indicators and targets of project's planned interventions.

As per the GEF Guidelines on Core Indicators and Sub-indicators[10] "For projects approved during the GEF-6 period, July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018, that have not yet been completed, Agencies shift to core indicators and sub-indicators at the next available opportunity in the project cycle and are no longer required to submit tracking tools". Therefore, this project doesn't need to submit the tracking tools. The TE team has reviewed the project's Core Indicator Worksheet (attached as Annex 7) and noted that the below Core Indicator 1: **Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use** is not applicable to this project. The TE team views that this has been included inadvertently.

Core Indicator 1	**Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**						***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (1.1+1.2)				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
				235,000	*73,860.60*	*273,416.3*	
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline		Achieved	
				Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		(select)		*235,000*	*73,860.60*	*273,416.3*	
		(select)					
		Sum					

4.1.2 Assumptions and Risks

Ten risks were identified during the project design and included in the GEF CEO Endorsement Request and project document along with the probability of occurring, impact level and mitigation measures (presented in Annex 8). The project assumptions and risks were well articulated, logical and robust. However, the project did not include the risk of disease outbreak/epidemic. The project obviously didn't foresee the risks associated with the COVID19 pandemic that significantly affected the project implementation.

4.1.3 Lessons from other Relevant Projects Incorporated into the Project Design

The project has drawn upon lessons learned and other relevant aspects from the following project in designing this GEF IAP child project:

[10] GEF. 2019. Guidelines on Core Indicators and Sub-indicators. https://wwfgeftracks.com/sites/default/files/2019-04/indicators_0.pdf

- Planning and Coordination of Micro Reforms for African Agribusiness in the Federal Republic of Nigeria
- Articulating, Monitoring and Supporting Implementation of Seed Policy and Regulatory Reforms in the Federal Republic of Nigeria
- Agricultural Transformation Agenda Support Program Phase-I (ATASP-I)
- PROPCOM Mai-karfi (Making rural markets work for the poor)
- Farmer managed renewable energy production: Improving the fuel wood balance in Katsina State
- PRO-ACT (Pro resilience action – European Union Support to Food Security and Resilience in Northern Nigeria
- Competitive African Rice Initiative (CARI)
- Sustainable Smallholder Agribusiness (SSAB) in Western and Central Africa
- Green Innovation Centres for the Agriculture and Food Sector
- Fund for Agricultural Finance in Nigeria (FAFIN)
- Maximizing Agricultural Revenue and Key Enterprises in Targeted Sectors (MARKETS) II
- Feed the Future Nigeria Livelihoods Project
- Feed the Future Nigeria Agro-inputs Project
- USDA Nigeria Agriculture Capacity Building Program

The project plans to incorporate lessons learned from and engage with the following projects:

- WB/GEF Project (GEF ID 3384) – Nigeria - Scaling up Sustainable Land Management Practice, Knowledge and Coordination
- WB-GEF Project (GEF ID 4907) Nigeria - Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP)
- De-risking Renewable Energy NAMA for the Nigerian Power Sector (GEF ID 5345)
- The Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative (GGWSSI) for Nigeria
- National Special Programme for Food Security (NSPPS)

In addition, the project plans to establish linkage and coordinate with the above-mentioned relevant project as deemed pertinent.

4.1.4 Planned Stakeholder Participation

The project had a series of workshops to identify project stakeholders and their roles and responsibilities followed by stakeholder consultations meetings/workshops at national, state and field levels to design and develop the project. The project engaged all relevant key stakeholder to develop the project's Theory of Change and other critical aspects of the project design to ensure resilience and sustainability. The project has put in place a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan during the project implementation. Project has brought the target beneficiaries at community level on board from design through to implementation and monitoring. Notably, the project engaged target beneficiaries in interventions planning and project workplans.

The perspectives of those who would be affected by project decisions, those who could affect the outcomes, and those who could contribute information or other resources to the process were duly considered during the project design processes.

4.1.5 Gender Responsiveness of Project Design

This is a gender responsive project through its design. The project aimed to empower women smallholder farmers in the target communities. Gender focused project interventions are testimony to gender responsiveness of the project. This project employed a gender equality and women empowerment approach duly acknowledging gender differentiated roles and aiming to engage women in agricultural production systems, value chains and state and national level policy making platforms.

The project planned to engage local women leaders and women led NGOs to deliver project outputs to facilitate women's equal participation in rural economic activities. The project has put a particular emphasis on building capacity and improving livelihoods opportunities for women along agricultural value chains. The project's Gender Action Plan is attached as Annex 9.

4.1.6 Social and Environmental Safeguards

By design, the project purported to integrate social and ecological resilience and sustainability into agricultural and food production systems in Northern Nigeria. The project adequately planned to address social and environmental safeguards across the project. The UNDP Social and Environment Screening Procedure (SESP) has categorized the project as low risk. The project Social and Environment Screening Procedure (SESP) is attached as Annex 10.

4.2 Project Implementation

4.2.1 Adaptive Management

The project has employed adaptive management in a timely manner to adapt to changing contexts to ensure project delivery maintaining the overall project goal and objective. The following changes were made to project design and implementation modality using a proactive adaptive management approach:

- Four out of the seven project states in Northern Nigeria had security issues. These are Adamawa, Jigawa, Katsina and Nasarawa States. Due to heightened conflicts and unrest and resultant security issues in some target project communities under these states, it became very challenging to implement the project in those communities. As a result, the project selected safer communities in neighbouring areas to replace those earlier selected communities that allowed successful implementation of the project in those communities.
- The project changed the delivery modality particularly in terms of capacity development training and agricultural/rural extension service delivery venues to safer place, preferably near town centres with adequate facilities to address the security and limited movement issues.
- Witnessing the emerging needs of the target beneficiaries, the project introduced successfully some new interventions namely RiceAdvice App, an ICT based farm decision support system, particularly for rice business and energy efficient cookstove to reduce the use of firewood and thereby saving trees.
- In order to manage risks associated with the COVID19 pandemic, the project has put in place relevant safety measures in line with the national and international guidelines. The project went ahead with project implementation in a COVID safe mode including social distancing, online advice/training etc.

4.2.2 Actual stakeholder participation and partnership arrangements

The project held a number of workshops right at the beginning of the project design phase to undertake project stakeholder mapping exercise that resulted in a comprehensive list of direct and tangential stakeholders as discussed in the previous section. The project has successfully engaged and formed partnerships with relevant national, state, local government area and community level stakeholders.

The project has successfully formed partnership with relevant national and local government actors who closely supported the project goal and objective, and actively played their decision-

making roles that contributed towards successful project implementation as part of a country-driven process through regular national and state project steering committee meetings.

Stakeholder engagement exercises were gender responsive ensuring meaningful women participation in project activities supported by local women leaders and women-led CSOs/NGOs.

Wide stakeholder participation and substantial public awareness campaigns have helped the project buy in support required for successful and seamless project implementation.

Stakeholder participation took place both at agency and individual levels using both formal and informal platforms.

However, a few stakeholders namely ICRISAT, IITA and FAO although mentioned in the project outputs/workplan and Stakeholder Engagement Plan, were not visible in stakeholder consultation platforms during the project life cycle.

4.2.3 Project Finance and Co-finance

As per the GEF CEO Endorsement document and UNDP Project Implementation Report 2022, the total budget of the project was US$ 64,139,450. This is comprised of the GEF Trust Fund amount of US$ 7,139,450 and UNDP and Government Co-financing of 57,000,000. Both the UNDP and Government co-financing had grant and in-kind components. However, as per the project document, the total project budget was US$ 58,139,450 [GEF grant US$ 7,139,500 + UNDP co-financing US$ 1,000,000 (cash and in kind) + Government co-financing US$ 50,000,000 (in-kind)].

The TE has used the former budget amount as the updated detailed co-financing data was available. Table 8 presents the project co-financing.

Table 8: Project Co-Financing

Co-financing (type/source)	UNDP financing (US$m)		Government (US$m)		Partner Agency (US$m)		Total (US$m)	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
Grants	100,000	100,000	7,500,000	410,000			7,600,000	510,000
In-kind Support	900,000	900,000	48,500,000	960,000			49,400,000	1,860,000
Totals	**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**56,000,000**	**1,370,000**			**57,000,000**	2,370,000

The project has received from the Government US$ 1,370,000 (2.44%) against a committed co-financing amount of US$ 56,000,000. It should be mentioned here that the State governments provided land for agricultural centers in project states and that value has not been factored in for all target states. In addition, it has emerged during the TE stakeholder consultations that some states might not have shown the recurrent costs. Nevertheless, the variance is significant.

ICRISAT with a commitment of US$ 500,000 co-financing did not participate in project implementation.

Table 9 shows confirmed co-financing against the committed co-financing.

Table 9: Confirmed Sources of Co-Financing at TE Stage

Sources of Co-Financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financin	Investment Mobilized	Amount (US$)
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-Kind	Recurrent	900,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	100,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Jigawa State, Nigeria	Grants	Investment mobilized	50,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Jigawa State, Nigeria	In Kind	Recurrent Expenditure	100,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Nasarawa State, Nigeria	Grants	Investment mobilized	10,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Kano State, Nigeria	Grants	Investment mobilized	100,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Kano State, Nigeria	In Kind	Recurrent Expenditure	50,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Benue State, Nigeria	Grants	Investment mobilized	50,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Benue State, Nigeria	In Kind	Recurrent Expenditure	100,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Grants	Investment mobilized	100,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	In Kind	Recurrent Expenditure	100,000
CSO	WOFAN	In Kind	Recurrent Expenditure	100,000

Recipient Government	Gombe State Government	Other	Investment mobilized	500,000
Recipient Government	Kano State Government	In Kind	Recurrent Expenditure	10,000
Recipient Government	Gombe State Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Grants	Investment mobilized	100,000
			Total Co-Financing	**2,370,000**

Both the GEF trust fund and UNDP co-financing amounts have been delivered 100%.

The TE team has perused the Independent Auditors Report for 2020 and 2021 and found no audit observation.

4.2.4 Monitoring & Evaluation: Design at Entry (*), Implementation (*), Overall Assessment of M&E (*)

A comprehensive Project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan (attached as Annex 11) was developed in line with the UNDP and GEF guidelines during the project design phase. The M&E plan covered all M&E activities with sufficient budget. The project planned to have periodic and annual M&E activities through Quarterly Project Report (QPR), Project Implementation Report (PIR) and annual progress report to monitor and evaluate project results. The M&E plan included mid-term evaluation and terminal evaluation as per the requirement for GEF-funded and UNDP-supported full-sized projects. The M&E plan adequately highlighted the need to review and refine the M&E plan, in particular to delineate the roles and responsibilities of project team and other stakeholders to implement the M&E plan. The project articulated the GEF OFP to provided oversight for the project M&E exercises. The M&E plan suggested a link with Component 3: *Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Assessment* to facilitate learning and knowledge management of the project.

The Monitoring & Evaluation design at entry is rated as Satisfactory (S).

The M&E implementation took-off in a systematic and gradual way started with process monitoring during the initial period of implementation of planned interventions. Then the project embarked on result monitoring involving all relevant stakeholders using participatory and inclusive M&E systems. Project beneficiaries, local communities, project team at federal and state level and other stakeholders were involved in M&E implementation. The GEF OFP was actively involved in M&E. The GEF OFP and FMARD participated in quarterly M&E mission to the field. The UNDP CO and PMU were closely involved in routine field M&E. The M&E findings were instrumental in making necessary changes employing adaptive management.

Due to a delayed start of field level project implementation, the project baseline survey was conducted nine months after the official start date.

The project prepared timely and quality Quarterly Progress Reports and Annual Project Implementation Reports with project progress. Gender disaggregated data was captured and presented as M&E outputs.

The project has conducted the planned Mid-term Evaluation of the project by fielding an independent consultant team.

The M&E during implementation is rated as Satisfactory (S).

The overall quality of M&E is rated as Satisfactory (S).

4.2.5 UNDP implementation/oversight (*), Implementing Partner execution (*) and overall assessment of implementation/oversight and execution (*)

The project was implemented under National Implementation Modality (NIM) following the operations and management structure and guidelines set out in the project document. While this implementation modality gave FMARD, project implementing agency a higher degree of ownership, it provided UNDP Nigeria, the lead UN agency in the country an opportunity to provide leadership, technical advice and operational oversight for successful implementation of the project, particularly in the area of monitoring and evaluation, social and environment safeguards, and risk management to ensure that the project was on track to attain the expected results.

The Environment and Climate Change team of UNDP Nigeria Country Office led by an experienced, dedicated and passionate Specialist provided continuous first-rate technical advice and operational support to the project from the identification of objectives and activities, preparation of the concept, preparation of the detailed proposal, and approval of the Project Document through to start-up of project activities, oversight, supervision, execution of actions, and evaluation of the project in a timely manner. There was candour and realism in UNDP annual reporting.

The project has significantly benefited from the technical backstopping provided by the Regional Technical Adviser based in UNDP Regional Hub in Istanbul.

UNDP has played a key role in stakeholder coordination, securing development partners' support, and raising the project profile and visibility among policy planners, development practitioner and the wider audience.

Although the project experienced slow release of payments by UNDP during the project take-off phase, given its capacity UNDP was very quick to fast track the payments and helped the project gain momentum.

The UNDP implementation/oversight is rated as Satisfactory (S).

FMARD has navigated the project effectively. It has managed to attract considerable attention from politicians and other government agencies. The project NPC has maintained a strong link between the FMARD senior management and PMU. The project team comprised of experienced personnel was managed by a passionate and experienced Project Manager.

FMARD did not seize the opportunities that the project Inception phase offered, such as the global and annual project workplan revision, reviewing and revising M&E plan and project indicators. This was partly because the project team was not on board. However, the PMU quickly addressed these matters and kick-started project implementation in full swing. The change of NPC had short-live impact on project operations.

The Ministry of Agriculture/ADP in each project state has played a pivotal role in delivering the project at field level.

FMARD run this project in some volatile and challenging contexts through adaptive management.

The implementing partner execution is rated as Satisfactory (S).

The overall assessment of implementation/oversight and execution is rated as Satisfactory (S)

4.2.6 Risk Management

The Project Document and CEO Endorsement Request included possible risks and mitigation measures indicating probability and level. In addition, the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure also portrayed relevant risks and management measures with probability, impacts and significance. The project has covered all possible risks except the risks of COVID19 pandemic and low capacity of ADP in some project states to implement project activities, which were not foreseen.

The project reported on the risks eventuated and new risks emerged during project implementation and proposed mitigation measures effectively and routinely through the Quarterly Project Reports and Project Implementation Review Reports. However, the project did not revise ratings for the eventuated risks. It also didn't provide impact/level and significance of the new risks identified.

Critical risks reported during the project implementation included:

- Banditry, kidnapping, farmer/herder clashes and communal clashes in some target communities especially in the North West region where bandits from neighbouring countries attacked the communities,
- Looting and vandalization of agricultural equipment provided by the project in Adamawa state,
- Seasonal floodings resulted in damaging project demonstration plots, beneficiary farmers plots and agroforestry sites in Gombe, Jigawa and Adamawa States,
- Bush burning by hunters adversely impacting some orchards established by the project in Benue State, and
- Low capacity of ADP in some states to implement the project.

While the PIMS+ Platform and the last PIR (2022) showed the project's overall risk rating as moderate, the project effectively managed these risks.

While the project reported on the risk of delay in payment of vendors and participants affecting project implementation that was addressed quickly, low materialization of co-financing from the Government evaded the attention and action of the government at Federal and State level. UNDP's effort on this did not yield satisfactory results.

The TE team infers that the project did not proactively take measures to mitigate the risks of private sector participation in project interventions.

The project did not have a dedicated Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) / Complaints Feedback Mechanism as part of the project's Social and Environmental Safeguards.

The TE team did not observe any concerns for the project's compliance with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES).

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4.3 Project Results and Impacts

4.3.1 Progress Towards Objective and Expected Outcomes

The project's achievements against the expected outcomes and outputs as outlined in the results framework are presented below[11].

Project Objective: To enhance productivity and promote sustainability and resilience of Nigeria's agricultural production systems for improved national food security.
Mandatory indicator 1: Number of additional people (smallholder farmers) benefiting from strengthened livelihoods through solutions for management of natural resources, ecosystems services, chemicals and waste **Target:** At least 1,000,000 farmers benefit from improved land and water management practices for sustainable agriculture by beneficiary farmers **Progress: Target exceeded [12]** The project has reached 1,185,427 smallholder farmers – 115,090 direct beneficiaries (Male – 63,449, Female – 51,641) and 1,070,337 indirect Beneficiaries (note on counting beneficiaries is attached as Annex 12) who benefited from improved land and water management practices for sustainable agriculture. The benefits include increased income and livelihoods opportunities, mitigation of negative environmental impacts, environmental protection, reduced land degradation of communal landscape and farmlands, improved soil fertility, improved crop yield, enhanced climate resilience, improved access to markets, community agriculture, reduced poverty and improved food security. Intervention wise breakdown of beneficiaries: i) *Erosion control:* 10,668 farmers (Male - 6,558, Female - 4,110) received training and input such as gravels, bags of sands, etc. to use for erosion control in their farmlands[13] to reduce land degradation, increase soil productivity, improve land management practices for sustainable agriculture and increase crop productivity . ii) *Agroforestry:* 12,380 farmers (Male - 6,775, Female – 5,605) received training on establishing agroforestry system followed by plantation of 44,857 seedlings covering 4,121 ha in 70 project communities by the participating farmers to reduce

[11] The assessment is based on data collected primarily from the Project Implementation Review Report, and other data sources.
[12] Based on number of cumulative direct beneficiaries
[13] This achievement is based on an assumption that the adoption rate of soil erosion control and other practices promoted by the project following training and input support by the beneficiaries was 100%. This warrants confirmation.

deforestation, increase vegetation cover, reduce soil erosion, sequester carbon and reduce land degradation. This has led to 75% increase in vegetation cover through agroforestry in project areas. Interestingly, the project has not reported any seedling mortality. This intervention has helped improve livelihoods, food and nutrition security and environmental sustainability.

iii) *Sustainable agricultural practices – suitable crop identification:* 11,033 farmers (Male – 5,871, Female – 5,162) received training on suitable crop selection and sustainable agricultural practices for selected crops[14]that helped in intensification and diversification of farming systems, increasing crop production, and attaining food security and livelihoods.

iv) *Sustainable land and water management:* 1,593 farmers (Male - 703, Female - 890) in 70 project communities benefited from the training on and supply of treadle pumps by the project to promote climate-smart agriculture. This is a low-cost and climate-smart irrigation technology for smallholder farmers for small-scale irrigation. The irrigation device is mechanically operated and does need fuel to run. Farmlands can be irrigated and flooded land can be drained out easily.

v) *Aflatoxin Management Training:* 9,643 beneficiaries (Male - 5,722, Female - 3,921) received training on aflatoxin management technology for groundnut and maize. This intervention has contributed to increased protection and production of these crops through management practices for aflatoxin contamination and combating the human and animal health risks.

vi) *Crop value chains:* 13,062 members (Male - 5040, Female - 8,022) of cooperative groups engaged in value chain of rice, groundnuts, cassava, maize, soybeans, corn and millet supported by the project for improved income and livelihoods opportunities, food security and agricultural sustainability.

vii) *Agricultural extension services:* 14,244 farmers (Male - 7,718, Female - 6,526) received farm advisory services that helped farmers using the sustainable land and water management practices and climate-smart agriculture practices and other relevant knowledge and skills promoted by the project in their farms.

viii) *Compost making:* 9,512 farmers (Male - 5,009, Female - 4,503) received training on compost making to reduce the excessive use of inorganic fertilizer that helped to reduce land degradation, improve ecosystems health and protect the environment.

[14] Ditto

ix) *Agricultural input support:* 20,123 farmers (Male - 11,230, Female - 8,893) received agricultural inputs such as improved seeds of rice, groundnut, maize, soybeans, cassava bundles Aflasafe that helped in adopting improved land and water management practices and sustainable agricultural practices promoted by the project.

x) *Good agronomic practices (GAP) training:* 12,626 farmers (Male - 8,728, Female - 3,898) for increased and sustainable agricultural production and productivity.

xi) *Biopesticides:* 206 farmers (Male - 95, Female - 111) received training on preparation and use of biopesticides to reduce the use of chemical pesticides for improved agricultural and environmental sustainability.

Mandatory indicator 2: Number of jobs and improved livelihoods created through management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste, dis-aggregated by sex, and rural and urban

Target: At least an additional 100,000 jobs created in the food value chain of rice, sorghum, maize, groundnuts and cassava

Progress: 94% of the target achieved

A total of 94,496 on-farm and off-farm jobs (for Male - 50,051, Female – 44,445) created.

i) 64,399 jobs (Male - 36,519, Female - 27,880) in production, processing, marketing, and farm services provision associated with agricultural value chains of rice, groundnut, cassava, cowpea and other commodities including agricultural dealers, agricultural input services, agricultural implement supply and services, financial and advisory services, and supply chains following the Nigerian Agricultural Transformation Agenda.

ii) 30,097 jobs (Male – 13,532, Female – 16,565) created in the areas of beekeeping, ram fattening, and dairy/goat production etc. The beneficiaries received trainings and the project provided them with starter items which included materials, items, equipment, animals, building, space, etc in the following areas[15].

- Beekeeping - employed 2,145 (Male - 683, Female - 1,462) servicing an estimated 8,365.5 hectares of land with pollination
- Ram fattening – created 390 jobs (Male - 176, Female - 214).

[15] Income generating/livelihoods opportunities.

- Dairy/goat production – women are exclusively targeted for this activity involving 1,402 women
- Mushroom Production – supported 538 farmers (Male - 153, Female - 385).
- Seed multiplication and marketing – created 5,202 jobs (Male - 2,777, Female - 2,425).
- Briquette making – involved 8,914 beneficiaries (Male - 3,990, Female -4,924)
- Production of energy efficient cook stove – engaged 11,506 beneficiaries (Male - 5,753, Female - 5,753).

Mandatory indicator 3: Number of smallholder farmers practicing climate resilient sustainable agriculture and with increased access to food and improved nutrition dis-aggregated by sex.

Target: At least 1 million smallholder farmers (60% women, 40% men) practice climate-resilient sustainable agriculture and have increased access to food security and improved nutrition

Progress: 99% of the target achieved

A total of 989,963 beneficiaries - 96,113 direct beneficiaries (Male - 49,359, Female - 46,754) and 893,850 indirect beneficiaries reached through the following interventions.

i) *Processing and value addition training:* 12,109 beneficiaries (Male - 2,307, Female - 9,802) received training on rice, groundnut, soya beans and cassava processing and value addition.[16]

ii) *Food Demonstration:* 2,284 beneficiaries (Male - 278, Female - 2,006) received training on nutritious food preparation using locally available ingredients for improved nutrition particularly for pregnant and lactating women as well as infants.

iii) *Integrated pests & weeds management and other CSA practices:* 12,745 beneficiaries (Male - 8,285, Female - 4,460) participated and continued to practice in the demonstration plots to boost farmers' production and income.

iv) *Sustainable agricultural practices – suitable crop identification:* 11,033 farmers (Male – 5,871, Female – 5,162) received training on suitable crop selection and sustainable agricultural practices.

v) *Training on agricultural implements:* 1,721 beneficiaries (Male - 885, Female - 836) received training on how to use simple implements installed by the project in the agriculture centers built by the project in the 12 project Local Government Areas.

[16] Link with the indicator/target not clear

vi) *Rice Advice training:* 1,557 beneficiaries (Male - 848, Female - 709) received training on Rice Advice App – an ICT based rice production, processing and marketing decision support system.

vii) *Good agronomic practices (GAP) training:* 12,626 farmers (Male - 8,728, Female - 3,898).

viii) *Compost making:* 9,512 farmers (Male - 5,009, Female - 4,503) received training on compost making to reduce the excessive use of inorganic fertilizer.

ix) *Agricultural extension services:* 14,244 farmers (Male - 7,718, Female - 6,526) received farm advisory services.

x) *Aflatoxin Management Training:* 9,643 beneficiaries (Male - 5,722, Female - 3,921) received training on aflatoxin management technology for groundnut and maize disease.

xi) *Training on dissemination of Climate Smart Agricultural practice to neighbouring communities:* 8,639 farmers (Male - 3,708, Female - 4,931) received the training to share knowledge learned with farmers in neighbouring communities.

Outcome 1. 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

Output 1.1: Support to the implementation of The Green Alternative/Agriculture Promotion Policy to promote sustainable and resilient food and nutrition security

Output 1.2: National and state level multi-stakeholder gender-sensitive platforms advocating sustainable agriculture and SLWM practices for improved food security

Output 1.3: Public-Private Partnership established for major food crop (cassava, rice and sorghum) value chains for food processing, production and distribution

Indicator 4: Number of supportive policies and incentives in place at the Federal and State levels to support sustainable smallholder agriculture and food value chains

Target: National Sustainable Food Security Resilience Framework (NSFSRF) with an implementation action plan

Progress: Target achieved

The project reviewed and harmonized national policies on food and nutrition security into one document that contains National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (NFNSP), and National System for Food and Nutrition Security (NSFNS) which was integrated into National Sustainable Food Security Resilience Framework (NSFSRF) with an implementation action plan. NSFSRF with implementation action plan has been signed by FMARD and is now ready for implementation.

Indicator 5: Number of gender-sensitive and inclusive multi-stakeholder platforms established at Federal, State and local levels supporting sustainable agriculture.

Target: At least 1 national multi-stakeholder, gender-sensitive and inclusive (men, women, youth, civil society etc.) and 7 state-based platforms advocating sustainable agriculture and SLM practices for improved food security.

Progress: Target achieved

The project first established a national multi-stakeholder, gender-sensitive and inclusive (men, women, youth, civil society etc.) advocacy platform in Abuja, the national capital. Subsequently, 7 state-based platforms were established in project states. The national platform took some initiatives and attained success.

Indicator 6: Number of public private partnerships (PPPs) established for key food commodities, particularly cassava, maize, rice and sorghum that will give a major boost to food processing, production and distribution, enhance national food sufficiency and food security, as well as create employment and improve the well-being of smallholder farmers.

Target: At least 2 interstate food commodity value chains established through PPP.

Progress: Target partially achieved

The project signed contract under PPP with four private companies to establish interstate food commodity value chains to off- take rice and groundnuts from project beneficiaries in seven project states. Following the COVID19 pandemic three companies didn't continue with the agreed partnership. Value Seeds Limited continued its partnership with the project as per the signed agreement. In 2022, this private sector entity provided farm inputs including back sprayers, fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides and improved quality seeds of rice, groundnut and maize to 149 farmers in 2 project states. As per the off-take agreement, the company purchased the farm produce at a premium price.

Outcome 2. Increased land area and agro-ecosystems under sustainable agricultural practices.

Output 2.1: 350,000 ha under improved land use and agro-ecosystem management practices

Output 2.2: Increased value addition and access to markets realized by beneficiary smallholder farmers

Output 2.3. 35,000 ha under intensive and diversified production for enhanced income and improved nutrition

Indicator 7: 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

Target: At least 385,000 ha of arable land and agro-ecosystems under improved land use and agro-ecosystem management practices

Progress: 71% of the target achieved

A total of 273,418 hectares of land (Male-led – 49,682 ha, Female-led - 45,722 ha, both Female & Male-led – 178,014 ha) brought under gender-sensitive and integrated sustainable land and water management, and climate-smart agricultural practices. Practice wise distribution of land is depicted below:

i) 4,121 hectares (Male-led - 2,899 ha, Female-led - 1,222 ha) under agroforestry system established at farmers plots/orchards, secondary school premises and home gardens at some households.

ii) 164 hectares (Male-led – 116 ha, Female-led – 48 ha) under erosion control practices. The wide gap between the extent of uptake of soil erosion control practices by women and men could be attributed to women's smaller landholdings than that of men.

iii) 310 hectares (Male-led – 204 ha, Female-led – 106 ha) under demonstration plots for farmers in project communities to learn and adopt viable agricultural practices. The female-led area under demonstration plot is substantially low because of their smaller landholdings.

iv) 45,057 hectares (Male-led - 22,180 ha, Female-led - 22,877 ha) under climate-smart agriculture and sustainable land water management practices by farmers participated in the demonstration plots intervention.

v) 2,085 hectares (Male-led - 1,082 ha, Female-led - 1,003 ha) under biopesticide use, particularly application of aflasafe management practices in farmers' fields.

vi) 12,517 hectares (Male-led - 6,936 ha, Female-led - 5,581 ha) under suitable crops and sustainable agricultural practices relevant to the nature and requirements of

the local topography and climate. Women had a smaller share of land under this intervention due to their smaller landholdings.

vii) 13,342 hectares (Male-led - 7,895 ha, Female-led - 5,447 ha) under improved farm inputs promoted by the project through training, mentoring and distribution. Women had a smaller share of land under this intervention due to their smaller landholdings.

viii) 6,372 hectares (Male-led - 4,142 ha, Female-led - 2,230 ha) under integrated pest and weed management trained by the project. Women had a smaller share of land under this intervention due to their smaller landholdings.

ix) 14 hectares of land under agricultural centres established by the project in 12 LGAs of the project states where farmers learned processing and post-harvest techniques.

x) 89 hectares (Male-led – 57 ha, Female-led – 32 ha) under farmers training site for compost manure making for micro dosing with inorganic manure in the farmlands.

xi) 8,580 hectares (Male-led - 2,732 ha, Female-led - 5,848 ha) hectares under beekeeping.

xii) 165 hectares (Male-led - 50 ha, Female-led – 115 ha) under animal fattening and goat production as part of sustainable land management practice.

xiii) 2,602 hectares (Male-led - 1,389 ha, Female-led - 1,213 ha) under community seeds multiplication practiced by the youth and women in project communities.

xiv) 178,000 hectares are estimated to be under climate smart agriculture and sustainable land and water management practice adapted by farmers of neighbouring villages through the project's dissemination activities.[17]

Indicator 8: % reduction in soil erosion and increase in vegetation cover and carbon stored in target farmers' plots.

Target: At least 10% reduction in soil erosion and 20% increase in vegetation cover and carbon stored in pilot farm plots

Progress: Target exceeded

[17] The basis of the estimation is not clear

Out of 164 hectares of land identified as land eroded by sheet and rill erosion in farmers' pilot plots, adoption of soil erosion control practices resulted in 22% reduction (36 hectares) in soil erosion in target project communities.

At the start of the project, the target farmers' plots in the project communities had 102,825 standing trees. The project planted 44,857 tree seedlings under agroforestry intervention attaining a 44% increase in the number of standing trees for increased carbon storage in pilot plots.

Indicator 9: Percentage increase in total production of targeted value chains among participating small- and medium-scale commercial farmers (dis-aggregated by rice, cassava, maize, sorghum, groundnuts, poultry, and dairy and maize) – final value chains to be decided at inception stage
Target: At least 20% increase in production of crops

Progress: Target achieved

Against an estimated baseline total production of rice, groundnut, cassava, maize and sorghum of 11,057,510 kgs in project states, the project has witnessed a total production of these crop reaching 13,796,377 kgs reflecting a 25% increase in crop production.

Crop-wise production increase is shown below:

Crop	Baseline production (kgs)	Project Achievement (kgs)	% increase
Rice	6,230,208	8,090,275	30%
Groundnut	585,006	686,929	17%
Cassava	1,659,492	1,898,049	14%
Maize	1,789,374	2,206,250	23%
Sorghum	793,430	914,874	15%

Outcome 3. Improved youth involvement and reduced gender disparities in agricultural production for enhanced food security

Output 3.1. 14,000 women and 28,000 youth empowered for increased groundnut and rice production and processing for improved income and nutrition

Indicator 10: Number and percentage of women and youth who adopt new production and post-harvest technologies for rice and groundnut

Target: At least 50% (21,100) of targeted women and youth adopt new production and post-harvest technologies

Progress: 48% of the target achieved

Out of the targeted (50%) 21,100 women and youth, 48% (10,038) women and youth beneficiaries adopted new production and post-harvest technologies[18]. The technology adoption rate varies across the target crops as shown below:

- Rice is 48.5%
- Groundnut is 28.6%
- Soya Beans 18.04%
- Cassava 9.25%
- Maize 31.7%
- Sorghum 7.4%

Indicator 11: Number of women and youth actively involved in food production and value chains for rice and groundnut

Target: At least 60% (25,200) of targeted women and youth participate in full value chain processes for rice and groundnut

Progress: Target exceeded

Against a target of 25,200 women and youth, 31,957 women and youth farmers (Male - 12,044 Female - 19,913) involved in food production and value chains for rice and groundnut.

Outcome 4. Harmonized M&E framework in place for food security information, multi-scale assessment of sustainability and resilience in production agro-ecological zones and landscapes, including monitoring of global environmental benefits (GEBs)

Output 4.1: Capacity in place to monitor and report on the food security situation with emphasis on its resilience and sustainability at national, state and local levels

M&E System for GEBs using the Vital Signs monitoring framework

Functional linkage with the regional Food Security IAP initiative

Indicator 12: Level of gender-disaggregated data on resilience and global environmental benefits of sustainable agriculture for food security

Target: Functional food security reporting and monitoring systems at state and community levels, using Vital Signs Framework

Progress: Target achieved

[18] The reported progress is based on a study conducted in June 2021 and it is expected that the adoption rate has increased by the end of the project.

All the resources required to establish a functional food and nutrition security reporting and monitoring system using the Vital Signs Framework have been put in place. The M&E officers of the 7 project states were trained on the usage of vital signs to monitor food security in their states. In addition, all the M&E officers of the 36 states and the federal capital of the country received training on how to use the established food and nutrition security information system.

4.3.2 Relevance (*)

The project objective is in line with the Government of Nigeria's priority to address the food shortage and other challenges of the agriculture sector and to attain food security through enabling policy landscape. The project is aligned with the government's policies - Vision 2020[19], Agricultural Transformation Agenda, and other policies including the National Climate Change Policy and Responsive Strategy, National Agricultural Resilience Framework, new Agricultural Promotion Policy (2016-2020) and the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (2017) highlighting the government's policy priorities for building sustainable food production systems to attain national food security.

The project is aligned with the **UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome 3.3** "Nigeria's productive system is value chain-linked driven, productivity enhancing, sectorally-linked and inclusive, based on green and relevant technology, supported by robust private sector-friendly investment policies that provide gender friendly opportunities and promote rural economic development by 2017" and **Outcome 4.3** "By 2017, Nigeria's environmental vulnerability to negative effects of economic activities, urbanization and climate change is reduced through efficient use of natural resources, a reformed regulatory framework aligned with Nigeria's international commitments, enforced at Federal, State and local levels by strengthened institutions, and a private sector and population that are environmentally conscious and taking action towards environmental sustainability."

The project is linked to **UNDP Strategic Plan Output 1.3** "Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste".

The project is linked to **SDG 2 -** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, ensure sustainable food production systems and resilient agriculture, **SDG 13 -** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, and **SDG 15 -** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

[19] The Vision 2020 is set be succeeded by Nigeria Agenda 2050

The project is linked to **GEF Land Degradation Focal Area objectives** - **LD-1, Program 1,** and **Program 2; LD-3, Program 4;** and **LD-4, Program 5.**

The project is aligned with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The Relevance is rated as Highly Satisfactory (HS).

4.3.3 Effectiveness (*)

The project has achieved its objective and most of the expected outcomes and outputs as set out in the results framework. The project has reached nearly three times of the target number of direct beneficiaries. Out of the 12 indicators, the project has achieved and, in some cases, exceeded the targets of 9 indicators including 3 mandatory indicators. For the remaining three indicators, the project has partially achieved the targets.

The project has achieved 71% of the Indicator 7 target of at least 385,000 ha of arable land and agro-ecosystems under improved land use and agro-ecosystem management practices under Outcome 2. As discussed in section 4.1.1, considering the number of direct beneficiaries, average landholding of beneficiary households, and potential snowball effects of the project interventions in neighbouring communities, this achievement could be considered substantial.

Under Outcome 1, Output 1.3, Indicator 6, the project signed contracts with 4 private sector entities in 2019 to develop 2 interstate food commodity value chains under public-private partnership. Following some concerns of the private companies, the contracts were subsequently amended to kick-start the partnerships. However, as the country was hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, the partnership activities along the value chains were put on hold. Finally, three out of the 4 private companies decided not to proceed with the partnerships despite signed agreements. This has resulted in partial achievement of this target.
The project has achieved nearly 50% of the Indicator 10 target of at least 50% (21,100) of targeted women and youth adopt new production and post-harvest technologies under Outcome 3. This progress is based on the data from a study on adoption conducted in June 2021. Considering the rate and trend of adoption showed in this report, it could be expected that the achievement against this target would have increased considerably by the project end date as noted in the Project Implementation Report.

The progress towards the project objective and expected outcomes has been achieved using an integrated approach. Sustainable land and water management, ecosystem management, environmental protection, food security, livelihoods, agricultural value chains, climate-smart agriculture, gender equality and women empowerment, and youth engagement and employment have been addressed through a holistic approach that reinforced synergies.

In the face of a number of risks and challenges including conflicts, insecurity, movement restrictions, looting/vandalizing project assets and the COVID-19 associated risks and restrictions, the project managed to navigate and attain effectively the project objective, outcomes and outputs as per the results framework.

The Effectiveness is rated as Satisfactory (S).

4.3.4 Efficiency (*)

The project has delivered the planned interventions in an efficient and cost-effective manner. The project has achieved the expected outcomes and outputs including a range of project knowledge products within time and allocated budget.

Despite the project delayed start, the COVID-19 induced risks and restrictions, and conflict and insecurity in some project states and resultant challenges, the project managed to navigate, deliver and attain progress as planned within the project period without seeking a no-cost extension. This has been possible due to the adaptive managed used by the project.

The project had a slim but efficient Project Management Unit to manage and coordinate the project. However, it would have been prudent to include more specialist consultants in PMU by reducing the number of consulting firms/contracts administered by the project.

An excellent relationship between UNDP and the project contributed towards effective and efficient implementation, coordination and management of the project.

The project has successfully strengthened the institutional capacity of the implementing agency/partners while delivering the project budget and interventions.

The Efficiency is rated as Satisfactory (S).

4.3.5 Overall Project Outcome (*)

Considering the high relevance and satisfactory level of effectiveness and efficiency of the project, the ***Overall Project Outcome is rated as Satisfactory (S).***

4.4 Sustainability: financial (*), socio-political (*), institutional framework and governance (*), environmental (*), overall likelihood of sustainability (*)

4.4.1 Financial Sustainability (*)

The project centered around capacity strengthening across all project components and outcomes. A wide array of capacity development trainings was combined with input support that yielded significant outcomes. Development literature suggests that training itself may not be much useful unless backed by resources required to put the knowledge and skills gained through trainings into practice.

The project targeted small holder farmers – women and youth, who are resource constrained and less likely have the capacity to continue with different improved and sustainable techniques/practices promoted by the project. While some activities, such as quality seed multiplication, beekeeping, goat rearing, and mushroom production, for which project beneficiaries have received inputs, would be self-sustaining or requiring little financial resources, their upscaling would entail financial support. This could be facilitated by linking the farmers with financial institutes, e.g. agricultural and other public and private sector banks, and microfinance institutes for loan to expand their agro-enterprises. Other activities, such as erosion control, water management/small-scale irrigation, and agroforestry plantation would require additional financial resources to continue and replicate. More importantly, establishment of demonstration plots and operation of the 12 agricultural centers that serve as springboard for technology uptake following the agricultural extension methods based on the principles – *seeing is believing*, and *learning by doing*, will require financial resources.

As a donor funded project, post-project financial sustainability will face challenges. Both the Federal and State government could provide financial resources as part of their core agricultural extension services/agricultural innovation systems. Since the governments did not come forward with the committed co-financing during the project implementation, there is a strong ground to pursue this option. One of the project states has committed resources and started rolling out recommended interventions as reported by the project team, this is less likely to eventuate across all project states. Farmers' easy access to finance from public and private sector financial institutes could also address the post-project financial risks. Different ongoing projects mentioned earlier could provide leverage. UNDP and the government could apply for the GEF 8 funding or other suitable funding opportunities.

The Financial Sustainability is rated as Moderately Likely (ML).

4.4.2 Socio-political Sustainability (*)

The project experienced security issues, banditry, natural resource-based conflicts, and movement restrictions in four out of the seven project states in Northern part of the country during the project implementation. The project operated in a volatile and challenging landscape. The post-project phase will continue to experience a similar situation until there is a lasting change in these states. This will undermine the efforts of the beneficiary communities, LGAs, and the governments to continue and scale up the project activities and reap the benefits.

The project has constructed 12 agricultural development centers in project states to train farmers on agricultural implements and machineries to encourage smallholder farmers – women and youth to get into post-production/value addition activities. Some of the centers are located far away from communities due to poor site selection. The selection of some machineries doesn't reflect the needs of the local communities. Concern has been flagged about the ownership and control of the agricultural centers after the project ends. There are fears that unless a proper operational system is put in place, the agricultural centers could go ~~wrong hands~~ under the control of local influentials that will limit access of wider communities in general and smallholder farmers in particular to these facilities.

The community groups in the project states need to uphold the momentum gained through the project initiative and steer the change process by continuing and replicating the project activities.

The Socio-Political Sustainability is rated as Moderately Likely (ML).

4.4.3 Institutional Framework and Governance Sustainability (*)

The project has put in place supportive policies at the Federal and State levels to support sustainable smallholder agriculture and food value chains. The National Sustainable Food Security Resilience Framework (NSFSRF) with an implementation action plan has been approved by FMARD and is now ready for implementation.

The project has established a national multi-stakeholder, gender-sensitive and inclusive (men, women, youth, civil society etc.) advocacy platform and 7 state-based platforms to advocate sustainable agriculture and SLM practices for improved food security. The national platform has already taken some advocacy initiatives on food and nutrition security at the Nigerian House of Representative and the Senate.

A suit of functional food security reporting and monitoring systems has been established at state and community levels.

The project has contributed towards the institutional capacity strengthening of the state government/ADB through training and transportation support.

The Institutional Framework and Governance Sustainability is rated as Likely (L).

4.4.4 Environmental Sustainability (*)

The project interventions are environmentally positive. The project aimed to contribute towards environmental benefits and given the nature of the activities, the environmental factors would help continue and replicate project activities to get the project benefits. The project interventions are designed to minimize environmental externalities.

The Environmental Sustainability is rated as Likely (L).

4.4.5 Overall Likelihood of Sustainability (*)

The Overall Likelihood of Sustainability is rated as Moderately Likely (ML).

4. 5 Country Ownership

The project concept is anchored in national sectoral and development plans. Relevant country representatives (e.g., governmental official, civil society, etc.) were actively involved in project identification, planning through to implementation. The National Implementation Modality gave a higher level of country ownership of the project. In addition to the implementing agency, the project governance and management included Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministry of Budget and planning and state and local governments. The Project Board/Project Steering Committee is comprised of these agencies and chaired by FMARD. The state counterpart of FMARD – State Ministry of Agriculture through Agricultural Development Projects (ADP) implemented the project in target states with direct participation of LGA and community leaderships.

There was a significant participation of academia, CSOs, CBOs and NGOs during the whole of project cycle. The project enjoyed a very strong project direct beneficiary participation.

The government has approved the National Sustainable Food Security Resilience Framework (NSFSRF) with an implementation action plan in line with the project objective and outcomes.

4. 6 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Gender equality and women empowerment has been featured prominently in the project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. In order to enhance gender equality in food security the project has developed a gender-specific outcome under Component 2. This expected key outcome (Outcome 3) is **reduced gender disparities in agricultural production for enhanced food security**. The project specifically aimed to empower women farmers by removing gender barriers. Recognizing the weak integration of women in agriculture, the project design has drawn a gender action plan for gender mainstreaming.

The project has conducted a comprehensive gender study to delineate gender gaps, gender roles, gender participation in agricultural production and values chains, and challenges and opportunities for gender equality in the project target states in northern Nigeria to develop the project's gender strategy and implementation plan. The gender analysis report provided evidence-based data on trends in gender division of labour, household decision-making, access to and control over productive resources by gender, roles of women and men in agricultural

production, post-harvest operations and value chains, possible income generating opportunities and constraints, institutional capacity to deliver gender-responsive services, and women leadership.

The project engaged WOFAN (Women Farmers Advancement Network) - a women-led NGO as an implementing partner for successful implementation of women-focused project interventions for greater gender outcomes.

Beneficiary participation in a number of project interventions was dominated by women. These interventions include sustainable land and water management, integrated pest management, agricultural value chains, and livelihoods improvement/income generation – beekeeping, goat rearing, mushroom production, and briquette making, and food preparation. Women farmers also led the way to disseminate project recommended improved practices in the neighbouring communities. All these have contributed towards gender inclusiveness of the project.

The project contributed to the following results areas:

- Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources;
- Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance;
- Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women.

As per the UNDP Gender Results Effectiveness Scale (GRES), the project is ranked as Gender Transformative.

4. 7 Cross-cutting Issues

The project aimed to enhance agricultural production and productivity, develop agricultural value chains and create livelihoods/income generating opportunities for smallholder farmers to attain improved food security. This integrated approach contributes to poverty alleviation.

Sustainable land and water management, ecosystem management, and climate-smart agriculture are the key intervention areas of the project and address climate change mitigation and adaptation.

The project focused on capacity development across all project outcomes and outputs and there is an expected outcome on knowledge management to achieve the project objective.

As part of the GEF Regional Programme - Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa – An Integrated Approach, the project benefited from the south-south cooperation among the 12 child project countries. The project also shared lessons learned with these IAP child projects.

Human Rights-based approach has been used in designing the project that contributed towards inclusiveness of the project and helped attain the gender equality and women empowerment outcomes of the project.

4. 8 GEF Additionality

The project produced the following areas of GEF additionality:

- Specific Environmental Additionality
- Institutional Additionality/Governance additionality
- Financial Additionality
- Socio-Economic Additionality
- Innovation Additionality

4. 9 Catalytic/Replication Effect

The project's integrated approach to attain its objective and outcomes through multiple intervention areas has generated considerable catalytic/replication effect.

Production of public goods: The project has produced diverse public goods – improved and sustainable technologies and practices on sustainable land and water management, ecosystems management, climate smart agriculture, agricultural value chains, and rural livelihoods and food security. These include, among others, soil erosion control, beekeeping, briquette making, energy efficient cooking stove and goat rearing. In addition, the project has produced a number of related knowledge products.

Demonstration: The project established demonstration sites and used demonstration method for increased uptake of the recommended practices. The demonstration method offered an important learning opportunity for the project beneficiaries. Smallholder farmers were trained on these technologies/practices. In addition, agricultural development training centers also catered for training and demonstration on agricultural implements and machineries for agricultural production, post-production processing/value addition.

Replication: The improved and sustainable techniques and practices on different thematic areas promoted by the project have been replicated in communities outside of the project sites through technology adoption diffusion process. The community-based extension workers and project beneficiaries played a critical role in disseminating different practices to non-project communities. One project states has expressed its intention to replicate project activities in other communities after the project ends.

Considering some success stories and best practices of the Nigeria child project, there is a strong potential for replication of these best practices in the member child project countries of the Regional GEF Food Security Integrated Approach project and beyond.

Scaling up: The project design has outlined the scaling up strategies the project aimed to employ at different levels. The project has streamlined policies and strategies on food security and developed a National Sustainable Food Security Resilience Framework (NSFSRF) with an implementation action plan. This process started with a regional focus and then scaled up at national level.

The project established 7 state level and one national level multi-stakeholder, gender-sensitive and inclusive (men, women, youth, civil society etc.) advocacy platform to advocate sustainable agriculture and SLM practices for improved food security.

The project has established a functional food and nutrition security reporting and monitoring system using the Vital Signs Framework for nation-wide us. Relevant government officials from all the states and federal capital have been trained on this new system.

The project has created these scaling up effects against a backdrop where the project interventions were implemented in seven project states in northern part of the country.

4. 10 Progress to Impact

The project has generated the following Global Environmental Benefits:

> *273,418 hectares of land under integrated sustainable land and water management and climate smart agricultural practices.*

The project restored a total of 36 ha of land.

The project has reached 115,090 direct beneficiaries (Male - 63,449, Female – 51,641).

The project has made contributions to the following areas:

- Improved enabling environment for integrated landscape management for climate-smart agriculture, sustainable livelihoods, food security and sustainable development.
- Strengthened institutional and rural community capacity to plan, implement, monitor and manage sustainable land and water resource management, ecosystem management, resilient food systems and agri-food value chains projects/programmes.

- Increased agricultural production and productivity.

- Improved food security, livelihoods, and gender equality and women empowerment.

- Halted and reversed land degradation, improved water management, and increased vegetation cover.

5. Main Findings, Conclusions, Recommendations, Lessons Learned

5.1 Main Findings

The main findings of the TE are:

- The project objective and components were clear, linked and feasible. The Theory of change lacked clarity in charting the output-outcome-impact pathway. There were inconsistencies in some project indicators and targets.

- The project strategy was aligned with the country's priority for agricultural sector development and sustainable food production systems to attain national food security highlighting the linkage between food security and environmental management.

- A number of risks that eventuated during the project implementation, including the COVID19 pandemic, and banditry, kidnapping, farmer/herder clashes, communal clashes, and floods in some target communities were managed effectively through an adaptive management approach. In addition, the approach also enabled the project to introduce successfully some new interventions to address the emerging needs of the target communities under the project framework that reinforced the project results.

- The project has contributed significantly to gender equality and women empowerment by putting gender consideration at the center of the project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The project had a gender-specific outcome, and gender-responsive indicators. The project developed a gender action plan to empower women farmers by removing gender barriers. All these have made it a gender transformative project .

- The project engaged and formed partnerships with relevant national, state, local government area and community level stakeholders as a country-driven process that contributed towards successful implementation of the project. However, the project did not have an exit strategy to provide a framework for continuation and sustainability of project activities beyond the project life.

- The Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring and Reporting System developed by the project requires the use of satellite imagery and geospatial data technology. Absence of necessary resources will undermine the country's effort to monitor and report the food and nutrition security situations on time.

- The state agricultural extension services served as the main project delivery vehicle at the field level. The project has strengthened the institutional capacity of the implementing agency/partners while delivering the project budget and interventions.

- The project reporting, communication and visibility were effective and on time. The project has generated considerable public goods. However, these are not currently readily accessible.

- While the project had a good M&E system and social and environmental safeguards in place, it didn't have a dedicated Grievance Redress Mechanism/Complaints Feedback Mechanism.
- Project Steering Committee meetings were not attended by some key members.

- Different products produced by the project beneficiary groups were marketed using implementing/executing g agency logos.
- Some agriculture centres are not fully operational due to partial installation installation of agricultural machineries and lack of power supply.

- Government did not provide the co-financing amount committed for this project

- The project did not proactively seek to engage private sector by exploring different partnership arrangements considering the importance of the private sector in sustainable agri-food systems development.

- The project has been effective and efficient in achieving the objective and expected outcomes and outputs by far exceeding the target number of direct beneficiaries. Out of the 12 indicators, the project has achieved or exceeded the targets of 9 indicators including 3 mandatory indicators. For the remaining 3 indicators, the project has partially achieved the targets and based on the contexts, could be considered significant.

- While the post-project landscape presents some financial and socio-political risks for sustainability, the enabling environment that the project created and sustainable environmental management practices promoted, the project has the potential to sustain, replicate and scale up improved and sustainable practices.

5.2 Conclusions

The project aimed to enhance agricultural production, develop agricultural value chains and create livelihoods/income generating opportunities to attain improved food security through sustainable land and water management, ecosystem management, and climate-smart agriculture by employing an integrated approach. Given that the state of food security and the environment is at a crossroad in Nigeria, more particularly in the northern part of the country due to the socio-political contexts, using an integrated landscape management approach offers considerable challenges and opportunities. Against this backdrop, the project has effectively and efficiently delivered and met the project objective and outcomes.

The project strategy was aligned with the country's priority for sustainable and resilient food production systems to attain national food security highlighting the importance of the environmental drivers. Engaging and forming partnerships with relevant stakeholders at all level made it a country-led initiative and helped in implementing the project successfully.

An adaptive management approach enabled the project to manage risks as they presented and revise project interventions to meet the emerging needs and helped achieve the outcomes within the project framework. However, streamlining of project indicators and setting more realistic targets would have further improved the project results.

This is a gender transformative project where a gender responsive project design has contributed significantly to gender equality and women empowerment by removing gender barriers.

The project interventions were delivered through training, input and enabling environment support. While the strengthened institutional and rural community capacity and enabling environment will have significant catalytic effects, the input support-based approach will have implications for sustainability.

Considering the post-project risks for sustainability, the project has significant potential to sustain, replicate and scale up the project interventions. Close commitments of relevant stakeholders will further enhance the impact and sustainability of the project.

5.3 Recommendations

Rec #	TE Recommendation	Entity Responsible	Time frame
1	***Project Specific:*** Project should develop a comprehensive project exit strategy to ensure the sustainability, replication and scaling up of project activities after the project ends. It will also help the host organization/implementing agency to incorporate project strategy, approach and interventions into programme framework.	Government, UNDP	By the project final closure
2	Archive project visibility and knowledge products and facilitate access by wider communities through multiple outlets. The project should migrate any dedicated website to implementing and/or executing agency's web portal.	Government, UNDP	Short term

3	Ensure that the UNDP and GEF visibility guidelines are followed when logos are used on products produced by beneficiary groups.	Government, UNDP	By the project final closure
4	The Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring and Reporting System developed by the project under Vital Signs framework entails the use of Vital Signs technology including satellite imagery and geospatial data technology for land use/cover, land productivity and land degradation analysis. There should be a back-up/alternative system that could be executed with the resources available in the country in the event the required technology and allied skills are not available to render the service.	Government	By the project final closure
5	To ensure the project facilities continue to provide the intended services, it is important to make sure that the required services are available. The agricultural centres will require power supply to run the machineries and the project needs to ensure power supply.	Government	By the project final closure
	For Future Programming:		
6	Project indicators and targets should be consistent and targets should be realistic based on robust assumptions and calculations in line with the project framework.	Government, UNDP	Future programming
7	Project should include a dedicated, user-friendly and robust Grievance Redress Mechanism/Complaint Feedback Mechanism in place that will gather complements and complaints on project matters for necessary action.	Government, UNDP	Future programming
8	Project Board/Project Steering Committee (the apex project body that takes strategic decisions) meeting should be representative.	Government, UNDP	Future programming
9	Recipient government co-financing should be carefully determined, especially when it is a substantial amount in cash. In most cases, matching or higher co-financing is mentioned as loan/grant from financial institutions/donor agencies or in-kind.	Government	Future programming

10	Project should explore different partnership arrangements to ensure private sector participation considering the sector's role in agricultural/rural sector transformation.	Government, UNDP	Future programming

5.4 Lessons Learned

1. Project design needs to clearly articulate the strategy, approach, theory of change, results framework, assumptions and risk, gender equality and women empowerment, social and environment framework and M&E plan in a coherent manner with a clear indication when references are made to national perspectives, if the project targets a specific region/state(s).

2. Project inception phase provides a unique opportunity to develop, revise and update detailed project activities, implementation plan and budget based on existing circumstances for successful project implement. Inception Report reflects the changes made for the approval by the Project Board/Project Steering Committee.

3. Co-financing reflects the commitment of partner agencies and different co-financing arrangements support efficient project delivery.

4. PMU of a project of considerable size should have technical specialists on relevant key thematic areas in the team, which will facilitate seamless technical support for field implementation.

5. In the face of varied risks and uncertainties and changing contexts in which a project operates, adaptive management plays a crucial role for the project success.

6. Timely implementation of project procurement plan ensures the timely delivery of quality goods and services as per the project needs, particularly for season-sensitive agricultural activities,

7. The Project needs to ensure that the sand bags used for soil erosion control are biodegradable otherwise these will create another set of environmental problems.

8. Participation of all relevant stakeholders through collaboration, cooperation, coordination and consultation supports project throughout its lifecycle.

9. Well deigned interventions under integrated landscape management project can help address natural resource-based conflicts – farmer-herder conflicts leading to peaceful co-existence.

10. Community-based extension workers serve as effective change agents as part of agricultural extension system.

11. Alternative livelihoods opportunities reduce pressure on land and help manage land degradation.

12. Participation of men in women employment and empowerment activities as observer enhances gender outcomes.

13. A robust and user-friendly communication and knowledge management system aids in disseminating project best practices and other related information to target audience and contributes to greater uptake of project interventions. It also enhances project visibility among wider communities.

14. A systematic collection of beneficiary feedback helps improve project delivery.

15. Private sector entities are often profit driven and are required to be reminded of their social corporate responsibility for their participation in development projects.

Annex 1: Terms of Reference for TE – International Consultant

Terms of Reference for ICs and RLAs through /GPN ExpRes

Services/Work Description: **Terminal Evaluation Consultancy**

Project/Programme Title: **Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Nigeria**

Consultancy Title: **International**

Duty Station: **Home- Based (with Travels)**

Duration: **40 Days**

Expected start date: **1 Nov 2022**

1. BACKGROUND

In accordance with UNDP and GEF M&E policies and procedures, all full- and medium-sized UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects are required to undergo a Terminal Evaluation (TE) at the end of the project. This Terms of Reference (ToR) sets out the expectations for the TE of the *full-sized* project titled *Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in the Savanna Zones of Northern Nigeria PIMS 5578 (*implemented through the UNDP *and Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Implementing Partner)*. The project started on the ***October 14, 2017*** and is in its fifth and final year of implementation. The TE process must follow the guidance outlined in the document 'Guidance For Conducting Terminal Evaluations of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects'.

2. SCOPE OF WORK, RESPONSIBILITIES AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED WORK

The purpose of the TE would be to assess the achievement of project results against what was expected to be achieved and draw lessons that can both improve the sustainability of benefits from this project, and aid in the overall enhancement of UNDP programming. The TE report promotes accountability and transparency and assesses the extent of project accomplishments.

The TE also aims to learn from the project's experiences in developing policies and regulations conducive to private sector investment, to explore the benefits of long-term sustainability and resilience of food production systems in Nigeria and to aid the overall enhancement of the UNDP programming.

The TE report must provide evidence-based information that is credible, reliable and useful. The TE team will review all relevant sources of information including documents prepared during the preparation phase (i.e., PIF, UNDP Initiation Plan, UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure/SESP) the Project Document, project reports including annual PIRs,

project budget revisions, lesson learned reports, national strategic and legal documents, and any other materials that the team considers useful for this evidence-based evaluation. The TE team will review the baseline and midterm GEF focal area Core Indicators/Tracking Tools submitted to the GEF at the CEO endorsement and midterm stages and the terminal Core Indicators/Tracking Tools that must be completed before the TE field mission begins.

The TE team is expected to follow a participatory and consultative approach ensuring close engagement with the Project Team, government counterparts (the GEF Operational Focal Point), Implementing Partners, the UNDP Country Office(s), the Regional Technical Advisor, direct beneficiaries, and other stakeholders.

Engagement of stakeholders is vital to a successful TE. Stakeholder involvement should include interviews with stakeholders who have project responsibilities, including but not limited to Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Voices for Food Security Coalition, Women Farmers' Advancement Network (WOFAN), International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), NGOs specifically working with women and youth on various aspects of economic development, including agriculture, executing agencies, senior officials and task team/component leaders, key experts and consultants in the subject area, Project Board, project beneficiaries, academia, local government and CSOs, etc. The TE team is expected to conduct all these consultations in Abuja. Additionally, the TE team is expected to conduct project field missions to the sites and other states depending on security advisory from the CO. For places where the security risk is high, contacts should be made using remote access to discuss with all the stakeholders due the prevailing travel restrictions to such areas.

The specific design and methodology for the TE should emerge from consultations between the TE team and the UNDP CO, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the PMU regarding what is appropriate and feasible for meeting the TE purpose and objectives and answering the evaluation questions, given limitations of budget, time and data. The TE team must use gender-responsive methodologies and tools and ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as other cross-cutting issues and SDGs are incorporated into the TE report.

The final methodological approach including interview schedule, field visits and data to be used in the evaluation must be clearly outlined in the TE Inception Report and be fully discussed and agreed between UNDP, stakeholders and the TE team.

3. Expected Outputs and deliverables

- The TE team will include a summary of the main findings of the TE report. Findings should be presented as statements of fact that are based on analysis of the data.
- The section on conclusions will be written in light of the findings. Conclusions should be comprehensive and balanced statements that are well substantiated by evidence and logically connected to the TE findings. They should highlight the strengths, weaknesses and

results of the project, respond to key evaluation questions and provide insights into the identification of and/or solutions to important problems or issues pertinent to project beneficiaries, UNDP and the GEF, including issues in relation to gender equality and women's empowerment.

- Recommendations should provide concrete, practical, feasible and targeted recommendations directed to the intended users of the evaluation about what actions to take and decisions to make. The recommendations should be specifically supported by the evidence and linked to the findings and conclusions around key questions addressed by the evaluation.
- The TE report should also include lessons that can be taken from the evaluation, including best and worst practices in addressing issues relating to relevance, performance and success that can provide knowledge gained from the particular circumstance (programmatic and evaluation methods used, partnerships, financial leveraging, etc.) that are applicable to other GEF and UNDP interventions. When possible, the TE team should include examples of good practices in project design and implementation.
- It is important for the conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned of the TE report to include results related to gender equality and empowerment of women.

4. Institutional arrangements/reporting lines

The principal responsibility for managing the TE resides with the Commissioning Unit. The Commissioning Unit for this project's TE is the UNDP Nigeria Country Office (CO).
The Commissioning Unit will contract the evaluators and ensure the timely provision of per diems and travel arrangements within the country for the TE team. The Project Team will be responsible for liaising with the TE team to provide all relevant documents, set up stakeholder interview

5. Experience and qualifications

I. Academic Qualifications:

- At least a master's degree in Environmental Management/Engineering, Agricultural Science, Project Management, or other closely related field.

II. Years of experience:

- Relevant experience with results-based management evaluation methodologies (10%);
- Experience applying SMART indicators and reconstructing or validating baseline scenarios (10%);
- Competence in adaptive management, as applied to food security- related analysis – climate change mitigation and adaption (5%);
- Experience in evaluating projects (10%);
- Experience working in sub-Saharan Africa (10%);
- Experience in relevant technical areas for at least 10 years (10%);

- Demonstrated understanding of issues related to gender and sustainability and resilience of food production systems – Mitigation (5%);
- Experience in gender responsive evaluation and analysis (5%);
- Excellent communication skills (10%);
- Demonstrable analytical skills (10%);
- Project evaluation/review experience within United Nations system will be considered an asset (10%).

III. Language:

- Fluency in written and spoken English (5%)

IV. Competencies:

- Demonstrates integrity by modelling the UN's values and ethical standards;
- Promotes the vision, mission, and strategic goals of UNDP;
- Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability; and
- Fulfils all obligations to gender sensitivity and zero tolerance for sexual harassment

6. Payment Modality

Payment to the individual contractor will be made based on the actual number of days worked, deliverables accepted and upon certification of satisfactory completion by the manager. The prospective consultant will indicate the cost of services for each deliverable in US dollars all-inclusive lump-sum contract amount when applying for this consultancy. The consultant will be paid based on the effective UN Official Rate of Exchange (UNORE) of proposal submission date (where applicable in case of national consultant), and only after approving authority confirms the successful completion of each deliverable as stipulated hereunder. The qualified consultant shall receive his/her lump sum service fees upon certification of the completed tasks satisfactorily, as per the following payment schedule:

Deliverables	Payment Schedule
Submission and acceptance of inception report	Clearance triggers 1st payment of 20%
First draft of TE Report	Clearance triggers 2nd payment of 25%
Submission and final TE report + audit trails + co-financing table	Clearance triggers 3rd payment of 55%

Annex 2: Terms of Reference for TE – National Consultant

Terms of Reference for ICs and RLAs through /GPN ExpRes

Services/Work Description: **Terminal Evaluation Consultancy**

Project/Programme Title: **Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Nigeria**

Consultancy Title: **National**

Duty Station: **Home- Based (with Travels)**

Duration: **40 Days**

Expected start date: **21 Nov 2022**

7. BACKGROUND

In accordance with UNDP and GEF M&E policies and procedures, all full- and medium-sized UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects are required to undergo a Terminal Evaluation (TE) at the end of the project. This Terms of Reference (ToR) sets out the expectations for the TE of the *full-sized* project titled *Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in the Savanna Zones of Northern Nigeria PIMS 5578 (*implemented through the UNDP *and Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Implementing Partner)*. The project started on the ***October 14, 2017*** and is in its fifth and final year of implementation. The TE process must follow the guidance outlined in the document 'Guidance For Conducting Terminal Evaluations of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects'.

8. SCOPE OF WORK, RESPONSIBILITIES AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED WORK

The purpose of the TE would be to assess the achievement of project results against what was expected to be achieved and draw lessons that can both improve the sustainability of benefits from this project, and aid in the overall enhancement of UNDP programming. The TE report promotes accountability and transparency and assesses the extent of project accomplishments.

The TE also aims to learn from the project's experiences in developing policies and regulations conducive to private sector investment, to explore the benefits of long-term sustainability and resilience of food production systems in Nigeria and to aid the overall enhancement of the UNDP programming.

The TE report must provide evidence-based information that is credible, reliable and useful. The TE team will review all relevant sources of information including documents prepared during the preparation phase (i.e., PIF, UNDP Initiation Plan, UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure/SESP) the Project Document, project reports including

annual PIRs, project budget revisions, lesson learned reports, national strategic and legal documents, and any other materials that the team considers useful for this evidence-based evaluation. The TE team will review the baseline and midterm GEF focal area Core Indicators/Tracking Tools submitted to the GEF at the CEO endorsement and midterm stages and the terminal Core Indicators/Tracking Tools that must be completed before the TE field mission begins.

The TE team is expected to follow a participatory and consultative approach ensuring close engagement with the Project Team, government counterparts (the GEF Operational Focal Point), Implementing Partners, the UNDP Country Office(s), the Regional Technical Advisor, direct beneficiaries, and other stakeholders.

Engagement of stakeholders is vital to a successful TE. Stakeholder involvement should include interviews with stakeholders who have project responsibilities, including but not limited to Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Voices for Food Security Coalition, Women Farmers' Advancement Network (WOFAN), International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), NGOs specifically working with women and youth on various aspects of economic development, including agriculture, executing agencies, senior officials and task team/component leaders, key experts and consultants in the subject area, Project Board, project beneficiaries, academia, local government and CSOs, etc. The TE team is expected to conduct all these consultations in Abuja. Additionally, the TE team is expected to conduct project field missions to the sites and other states depending on security advisory from the CO. For places where the security risk is high, contacts should be made using remote access to discuss with all the stakeholders due the prevailing travel restrictions to such areas.

The specific design and methodology for the TE should emerge from consultations between the TE team and the UNDP CO, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the PMU regarding what is appropriate and feasible for meeting the TE purpose and objectives and answering the evaluation questions, given limitations of budget, time and data. The TE team must use gender-responsive methodologies and tools and ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as other cross-cutting issues and SDGs are incorporated into the TE report.

The final methodological approach including interview schedule, field visits and data to be used in the evaluation must be clearly outlined in the TE Inception Report and be fully discussed and agreed between UNDP, stakeholders and the TE team.

9. Expected Outputs and deliverables

- The TE team will include a summary of the main findings of the TE report. Findings should be presented as statements of fact that are based on analysis of the data.
- The section on conclusions will be written in light of the findings. Conclusions should be comprehensive and balanced statements that are well substantiated by evidence and logically connected to the TE findings. They should highlight the strengths, weaknesses

and results of the project, respond to key evaluation questions and provide insights into the identification of and/or solutions to important problems or issues pertinent to project beneficiaries, UNDP and the GEF, including issues in relation to gender equality and women's empowerment.

- Recommendations should provide concrete, practical, feasible and targeted recommendations directed to the intended users of the evaluation about what actions to take and decisions to make. The recommendations should be specifically supported by the evidence and linked to the findings and conclusions around key questions addressed by the evaluation.
- The TE report should also include lessons that can be taken from the evaluation, including best and worst practices in addressing issues relating to relevance, performance and success that can provide knowledge gained from the particular circumstance (programmatic and evaluation methods used, partnerships, financial leveraging, etc.) that are applicable to other GEF and UNDP interventions. When possible, the TE team should include examples of good practices in project design and implementation.
- It is important for the conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned of the TE report to include results related to gender equality and empowerment of women.

10. Institutional arrangements/reporting lines

The principal responsibility for managing the TE resides with the Commissioning Unit. The Commissioning Unit for this project's TE is the UNDP Nigeria Country Office (CO).

The Commissioning Unit will contract the evaluators and ensure the timely provision of per diems and travel arrangements within the country for the TE team. The Project Team will be responsible for liaising with the TE team to provide all relevant documents, set up stakeholder interview

11. Experience and qualifications

I. Academic Qualifications:

- At least a master's degree in Environmental Management/Engineering, Agricultural Science, Project Management, or other closely related field.

II. Years of experience:

- Relevant experience with results-based management evaluation methodologies (10%);
- Experience applying SMART indicators and reconstructing or validating baseline scenarios (10%);
- Competence in adaptive management, as applied to food security- related analysis –

climate change mitigation and adaption (5%);

- Experience in evaluating projects (10%);
- Experience working in sub-Saharan Africa (10%);
- Experience in relevant technical areas for at least 10 years (10%);
- Demonstrated understanding of issues related to gender and sustainability and resilience of food production systems – Mitigation (5%);
- Experience in gender responsive evaluation and analysis (5%);
- Excellent communication skills (10%);
- Demonstrable analytical skills (10%);
- Project evaluation/review experience within United Nations system will be considered an asset (10%).

III. Language:

- Fluency in written and spoken English (5%)

IV. Competencies:

- Demonstrates integrity by modelling the UN's values and ethical standards;
- Promotes the vision, mission, and strategic goals of UNDP;
- Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability; and
- Fulfils all obligations to gender sensitivity and zero tolerance for sexual harassment.

12. Payment Modality

Payment to the individual contractor will be made based on the actual number of days worked, deliverables accepted and upon certification of satisfactory completion by the manager. The prospective consultant will indicate the cost of services for each deliverable in US dollars all-inclusive lump-sum contract amount when applying for this consultancy. The consultant will be paid based on the effective UN Official Rate of Exchange (UNORE) of proposal submission date (where applicable in case of national consultant), and only after approving authority confirms the successful completion of each deliverable as stipulated hereunder. The qualified consultant shall receive his/her lump sum service fees upon certification of the completed tasks satisfactorily, as per the following payment schedule:

Deliverables	Payment Schedule
Submission and acceptance of inception report	Clearance triggers 1st payment of 20%
First draft of TE Report	Clearance triggers 2nd payment of 25%
Submission and final TE report + audit trails + co-financing table	Clearance triggers 3rd payment of 55%

Annex 3: Evaluation Question Matrix

Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Sources	Data Collection Method
Relevance: How does the project relate to the main objectives of the GEF Focal area, and to the environment and development priorities at the local, state and national level?			
- To what extent are the project's objectives consistent with beneficiaries' requirements, country needs, national priorities and policies, global GEF policies and priorities? - Was the project concept in line with the national sector development priorities and plans of the country?	Alignment of projects strategy and theory of change with country situation and national priorities	Project Document, UNDP Country Programme, sector policies and regulatory frameworks	Document review; Interviews with Stakeholders including Steering Committee members, project staff and other key stakeholders Field visit interviews
- How relevant is the project strategy to the situation in the project area / national context and circumstances? - Does it provide the most effective route towards expected/intended results? - Were lessons from other relevant projects properly incorporated into the project design?	Coherence between project design and implementation – what changes have had to be made? Should changes have been made? Level of project resources assigned to tasks.	Project Document, Inception Report, minutes of Steering Committee meetings, and project implementation reports	Document review, interviews with government agency stakeholders and project partners, analysis. Field visit interviews
- To what extent were decision-making processes during the project's design phase reflecting national priorities and needs? - Were perspectives of those who would be affected by project decisions, those who could affect the outcomes, and those who could contribute information or other resources to the process, considered during project design processes?	Co-financing budget execution	Project Document, Inception Report, PIRs, minutes of SC meetings, TOC.	Document review, interviews with government agency stakeholders and project partners, analysis.

- To what degree is the project's implementation a participatory and country-driven processes? - Do state and national government stakeholders support the objectives of the project?	Gender disaggregated data, level of co-financing commitment/ expenditure, degree of ownership of project community-based/ civil society initiatives	Project reports, PIR, workshop reports, co-financing records, SC meeting minutes	Documents review, interviews with stakeholders, project implementing partners.
- Do the legal frameworks, policies, governance structures and processes pose risks that may affect sustainability of project benefits?	The project reviewed and harmonized national policies on food and nutrition security into one document that contains National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (NFNSP), and National System for Food and Nutrition Security (NSFNS) which was integrated into National Sustainable Food Security Resilience Framework (NSFSRF) with an implementation action plan	National policy and regulatory framework documents	Document review, interviews with high-level project partners and project board.
Effectiveness: To what extent have the expected outcomes and objectives of the project been achieved?			
- To what extent have the expected outcomes and objectives of the project been achieved?	Measures were taken to improve project implementation based on project monitoring and evaluation. Level of implementation of the M&E system. End of project target level	Project Document, PIRs, results, MTR report, GEF 7 Core Indicators Worksheet	Document review, analysis, interviews with stakeholders and beneficiaries Field visit interviews

- To what extent did the project contribute to the Country Programme outcomes and outputs, the SDGs, the UNDP Strategic Plan and Country Programme, GEF strategic priorities, and national development priorities?	Alignment and synergies of Programme outcomes	Project Document, SDGs, GEF strategic priorities, GEF 7 Core Indicators Worksheet?	Document review, high-level stakeholder interviews, analysis
- Has the project produced unintended results - positive or negative? - If there are negative results, what mitigation activities are in place?	Progress towards results, efficiency of project strategy, Number of key priorities that have been met through the project	Project Document, PIR, MTR report	Document review, interviews, analysis
- What evidence is there to suggest that the project will achieve / has achieved the outcomes and objective by the close of the GEF-fund?	Results to date	End of project target	Document review, interviews, field visits
Efficiency: Was the project implemented efficiently, in line with international and national norms and standards?			
- To what extent has the project completed the planned activities and met or exceeded the expected outcomes in terms of achievement of global environmental and development objectives according to schedule, and as cost-effective as initially planned?	Disbursement trends Co-financing M&E system updates	Annual reports, CDRs and Audit reports	Document review, interviews, analysis
- How did the project adapt to the new normal under the COVID-19 pandemic? - Did the project contribute to minimizing the socioeconomic effects of the Pandemic?	Implementation adjustments (e.g., remote training, more widespread use of technology for communication / decision- making	Covid-19 plan PIR, QPR	Interviews with Steering Committee/ PB members Interviews with activity implementers Interviews with project team

Sustainability: To what extent are there financial, institutional, socio-political, and/or environmental risks to sustaining long-term project results?			
- What is the likelihood of financial and economic resources not being available once the GEF assistance ends?	Public and private sectors, income generating activities, for sustaining project's outcomes)	National policies and plans, local policies and plans, NGO feedback, private sector feedback, project exit arrangements. Consultants and service providers reports	Document review, interviews, analysis
- How are risks monitored and managed?	Project risk log in ATLAS and management responses, communication with partners and stakeholders	Project Document, Annual Project Review/PIRs and the ATLAS Risk Register, MTR Review	Document review, interviews, analysis ▪ Project document ▪ Progress report ▪ Risk log
- What are the environmental risks to the sustainability of the project's outcomes? - How are these managed and mitigated?	Climate data and forecasts. National disaster risk reduction strategies and plans	National data, policies and plans	Document review, analysis, and field visits
Gender equality and women's empowerment: How did the project contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment?			

- How were gender and human rights considerations integrated in the project's design, including analysis, implementation plan, indicators, targets, budget, timeframe and responsible party? - To what extent has the project contributed to gender equality, the empowerment of women and human rights of disadvantaged or marginalized groups? - To what extent did women, poor, indigenous, persons with disabilities, and other disadvantaged or marginalized groups participate and benefit from the project? - Was the UNDP Gender Marker rating assigned to the project document realistic and backed by the findings of the gender analysis? - Is there any potential negative impact on gender equality, women's empowerment, disadvantaged or marginalized groups? If so, what can be done to mitigate this?	M&E system covering gender activity adaptability as per gender and target beneficiaries' types Degree of project targeting of vulnerable people Number of women and vulnerable people that were direct beneficiaries from project's results Level of participation of vulnerable groups and Women in activities' operationalization Safeguarding actions	Gender-specific and marginalized group interviews (focus groups) Project team interview Annual reports MTR	Document review, interviews, field visits, analysis
Other cross-cutting issues			
- How have the project activities contributed to poverty reduction and sustaining livelihoods? - To what extent has the project contributed to better preparations to cope with disasters or mitigate risk, and/or addressed climate change mitigation and adaptation? - To what extent has the project incorporated capacity development activities? Were results achieved?	Increased resources through improved technology (and capacity building) / diversification Pilot-project appropriation and empowerment	Interviews with project staff Interviews with final beneficiaries Interviews with community members / representatives	Document review, interviews, field visits, analysis

Stakeholder engagement and partnerships			
- To what extent do project stakeholders share a common understanding and are involved in the decision-making process of the project**?** - Where all key stakeholders identified, were they categorized correctly?	Degree of active participation in project activities / capacity building training Project responsiveness to final beneficiary /community needs	Project staff & MoA, MoE interviews of community representatives	Document review, interviews, field visits, analysis
- To what extent did stakeholder's participation mechanisms in place lead to empowerment and joint ownership of the project? - What should be done better to increase their participation and engagement?	Degree of participation of stakeholders in project (annual) planning	PIR, Stakeholder interviews	Document review, interviews, field visits, analysis
Results framework			
- To what extent the project's objectives and components are clear, practicable and feasible within its time frame? - Was there a clearly defined and robust Theory of Change? Were the indicators in the Results Framework SMART?	Number of activities that were amended / terminated and reasons for Changes of indicators during implementation, number of indicators not assessed Usability of baseline studies Cost-effectiveness of indicators	Interviews with project team Interviews with ministry Interviews with steering committee members, Project strategy, MTR, TOC	Document review, interviews, field visits, analysis
Monitoring and evaluation			
- To what extent did the Monitoring systems allow the collection, analysis and use of information to track the project's progress, risks and opportunities toward reaching its objectives and to guide management decisions? - Were the budget and responsibilities clearly identified and distributed?	Level of functionality of M&E system; updating and effective integration into decision-making (planning + adjustments) Cost effectiveness of indicators	Interviews with project team, RTA, UNDP	Document review, interviews, field visits, analysis

Risk Management, Social and Environment Standards and Adaptive Management			
- To what extent were risks (both threats and opportunities) properly identified and managed? - To what extent did the project maximize social and environmental opportunities and benefits and ensured that adverse social and environmental risks and impacts were avoided, minimized, mitigated, and managed? - What "safeguards" did the project implement? - Were the project's changes based on evidence? Were they properly managed?	Relevant project implementation changes M&E system operationality	Interviews with the project team, UNDP ATLAS risk log, PIRs, RTA	Document review, interviews, field visits, analysis
GEF additionality			
- To what extent has the project led to additional outcomes? Global Environmental Benefits, Livelihood improvements and/or social benefits Innovation Additionality		MoA, MoE, other implementing partners, project team Interviews Annual reports	Document review, interviews, field visits, analysis
Impact: Are there indications that the project has contributed to, or enabled progress toward reduced environmental stress and/or improved ecological status?			
- To what extent are there indications that the project has contributed to, or enabled progress toward reduced environmental stress	Specific changes to sector policies and operational practices	Technical reports Monitoring reports Interviews of implementing partners, NGOs & community representatives	Document review, interviews, field visits, analysis

Annex 4: List of Documents Reviewed

1. Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa – An Integrated Approach – GEF – 6 Programme Framework Document (PFD)
2. UNDP-GEF IAP-FS Project Tracking Tools Baseline Final, 29 November 2016
3. UNDP-GEF IAP–FSRFS - GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet
4. UNDP-GEF IAP-FS – GEF – 6 CEO Endorsement Request
5. UNDP-GEF IAP–FSRFS - GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet – MTR Reconciled
6. UNDP-GEF IAP–FSRFS Project Document
7. Minutes of the Extra Ordinary Project Steering Committee Meeting, 19 September 2018
8. Minutes of the Project Steering Committee Meeting, 29 January 2019
9. Minutes of the Project Steering Committee Meeting, 29 January 2020
10. Minutes of the Project Steering Committee Meeting, 3 December 2020
11. Minutes of the Project Steering Committee Meeting, 24 June 2021
12. Minutes of the Project Steering Committee Meeting, 22 April 2022
13. Inception Report, December 2017
14. Project Work Plan
15. Baseline Survey Report, September 2019
16. Baseline Report on Land Cover, Land Degradation, and Carbon Emission due to Deforestation in Nigeria, September 2020
17. Quarterly Monitoring Report, Quarter 1, 2019, UNDP
18. Quarterly Monitoring Report, Quarter 2, 2019, UNDP
19. Quarterly Progress Report, Quarter 3, 2019, UNDP
20. Quarterly Progress Report, Quarter 1, 2020, UNDP
21. Quarterly Progress Report, Quarter 2, 2020, UNDP
22. Quarterly Progress Report, Quarter 3, 2020, UNDP
23. Quarterly Progress Report, Quarter 1, 2021, UNDP
24. Adamawa State Quarterly Project Progress Report, Quarter 2, 2021
25. Annual Progress Report, 2019, January 2020, UNDP

26. Project Implementation Review, 2019
27. Project Implementation Review, 2020
28. Project Implementation Review, 2021
29. Project Implementation Review, 2022
30. UNDP Combined Delivery Report by Project, 2018
31. UNDP Combined Delivery Report by Project, 2019
32. UNDP Combined Delivery Report by Project, 2020
33. UNDP Combined Delivery Report by Project, 2021
34. UNDP Combined Delivery Report by Project, 2022
35. Mid-Term Review Final Report, December 2020
36. Project Endline Survey Report, July 2022
37. Report for Setting up of 15 Demonstration Plots in 5 Project Communities of Jahun LGA in Jigawa State, December 2020
38. Report for Setting up of Demonstration Plots of 3 Crops in 5 Project Communities of Musawa LGA in Katsina State, March 2021
39. Report on Dissemination of Knowledge and Diffusion of CSA and SLWM in 10 Project Communities of Jahun and Ringim LGAs in Jigawa State
40. Report on Training of Farmers on Groundnut Production and Aflatoxin Management Technologies for 2021 Cropping Season in Gwarzo and Garun-Malam LGAs, Kano State.
41. Report on the study of Farming Systems in Benue State (Contract Number Benue ADP/FS/2019/003)
42. Report on Training of Community Farmers on Suitable Crops and Sustainable Agricultural Practices in 10 Project Communities of Jigawa State, March 2020
43. Report on Training on Compost Trench Construction and Composition, November 2020
44. Report on Farmers Training on Group Dynamics and Cooperative Strengthening in 10 Project Communities of Kokona and Akawanga LGAs of Nasarawa State, November 2020
45. Report on Training of Beneficiaries on Viability and Benefits of Suitable Crops and Sustainable Agricultural Practices in Nasarawa State

46. Report of Training of Framers on Suitable Agricultural Practices for Rice and Groundnut Production in Nasarawa State.
47. Report on Erosion Control in 10 Project Communities of Jigawa State, December 2020
48. Report on Training of Community Farmers on Suitable Crops and Sustainable Agricultural Practices in Gombe State, March 2020
49. Report on Training of Community Farmers on Suitable Crops and Sustainable Agricultural Practices in Kano State, June 2020
50. Report on Establishment and Maintenance of Agroforestry in 10 project Communities of Jahun and Ringim LGAs of Jigawa State, March 2021
51. Report on Demonstration Plots in Ringim LGA of Jigawa State, January 2020
52. Report on Consultancy to Set-up and Establish Agroforestry System in 10 Project Communities in Kano State, November 2020
53. Report on Erosion Control in Framers' Plots at 10 Project Communities in Kano State, August 2020
54. Report on Training of Community Farmers on Selected Suitable Crops on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLWM) and Community Nutrition in Adamawa State, March 2020
55. Report on National Food Security Information System (NFSIS) and Implementation Action Plan to Facilitate Consolidation of National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (NFNSP) and National System for Food and Nutrition Security (NSFNS) into National Sustainable Food and Nutrition Security Resilience Framework (NSFNSRF), June 2021
56. Review and Harmonization of Extant Agricultural Policies and Integration with Existing Institutional Arrangements for Food and Nutrition Security, June 2020
57. Gender Study Report, October 2020
58. Beneficiary Feedback Assessment Report, June 2021
59. Report on Technology Adoption Study of New Production and Post-Harvest Technologies among Women and Youth in the Savanna Zones of Northern of Nigeria, June 2021
60. Report on Dipstick Assessment to Measure Sustainability of Women and Youth Involvement in Value Chains in the Communities, May 2022

61. Report on the Study to Design Sustainability Strategy Plans (SSP) for the various Technologies and Alternative Livelihood Strategies Demonstrated and Promoted in the Project Communities, May 2022
62. Independent Audit Report, 31 December 2020
63. Independent Audit Report, 31 December 2021
64. Knowledge Management/Communication: https://youtu.be/XzqUhF11biM
65. Knowledge Management/Communication: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Grvlfqk44ZU
66. Knowledge Management/Communication: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bJGmpLD59Bo
67. Knowledge Management/Communication: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=esyUywgx2Po
68. Knowledge Management/Communication: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aMZxHnEjkT0
69. Knowledge Management/Communication: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GYR-_omaw9w
70. Knowledge Management/Communication: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FEjJfaCK2Z8
71. Knowledge Management/Communication: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GbeiwOvAqRQ
72. Knowledge Management/Communication: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JKMF9CkjmZQ
73. Knowledge Management/Communication: https://www.resilientfoodsystems.co/news/a-new-app-is-proving-an-invaluable-tool-for-nigerian-farmers
74. Knowledge Management/Communication: https://resilientfoodsystems.co/news/benue-beekeepers-thriving-against-all-odds
75. Knowledge Management/Communication: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4E56jfDoXnY
76. Knowledge Management/Communication: https://knowledgecentre.resilientfoodsystems.co/assets/resources/pdf/gef-newsletter-2020.pdf
77. Knowledge Management/Communication: https://www.stories-undpnigeria.org/benue-beekeepers-thriving-against-all-odds
78. Knowledge Management/Communication: https://www.stories-undpnigeria.org/farmers-in-nigeria-improve-productivity-through-sustainable-farming-methods

Annex 5: List of Stakeholders Interviewed /Consulted

Name	Organization	Position
Abuja		
Mr M. T. Usman	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	National Programme Coordinator
Mrs. Mustapha	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Desk Officer, Climate Change and Adaptation
Ms Rhoda Dia Zira	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	National Project Manager
Habib Zangina Diso	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	National M & E Specialist
Pst. Daniel Aleriwon	Federal Ministry of Environment	GEF Desk Officer
Dr. Phemo Karen Kgomotso	UNDP	Senior Technical Advisor, Sustainable Land Management and Restoration Nature, Climate and Energy UNDP Istambul Regional Hub
Mr Muyiwa Odele	UNDP	Team Leader, Environment and Climate Change, UNDP Nigeria CO
Ms Udumma Nwokike	UNDP	Environment, Energy and Climate Change
Ololade Faniran	UNDP	Portfolio Associate Environment and Climate Change
Benue		
Nancy Anande		Chair
Nambe SM		Vice Chair
Ager Joseph		Secretary

Yua lorade		Treasurer
Ayaku Peter		PRO
Victoria Bert		Financial Secretary
Ene Oche	State Ministry of Agriculture	State M & E Officer
Comfort Anum	State Ministry of Agriculture	Community Extension Officer
Igbana Veronica	State Ministry of Agriculture	Desk Officer
Priscilla Agber	Project Beneficiary	
Asev Anyor	Project Beneficiary	
Wonow NDA	Project Beneficiary	
Akaa Saando	Project Beneficiary	
Godwin Tyonongu	Project Beneficiary	
Azenda Igbangi	Project Beneficiary	
Samue lMdondo	Project Beneficiary	
Mbaorun Saaor	Project Beneficiary	
Liamumgee AOR	Project Beneficiary	
Mkavga Mkperem	Project Beneficiary	
Kano		
Aminu Bichi	State Ministry of Agriculture	State M & E Officer
Abdulmajid Sanni	State Ministry of Agriculture	Extension Agent
Aminu Baba	State Ministry of Agriculture	Extension Agent
Ms Salamatu Garba	WOFAN	Executive Director

Garba Kastsira	Project Beneficiary	
Saidu Rabiu	Project Beneficiary	
Jummai Mutari	Project Beneficiary	
Umma Usaini	Project Beneficiary	
Kabiru Abdullahi	Project Beneficiary	
Aminu Yahaya	Project Beneficiary	
Illiyasu Sale	Project Beneficiary	
Rukaya Baba	Project Beneficiary	
Fatima Yusuf	Project Beneficiary	
Adamawa		
Adamu Muazu	State Ministry of Agriculture	State M & E Officer
Umar Mohammed		Chair, Steering Committee
Hassana baba Fufore	Project Beneficiary	
Bishara Solomon	Project Beneficiary	
Suleiman Njobdi	Project Beneficiary	
Hauwa Drambi	Project Beneficiary	
Jigawa		
Ado Ubaya Turaki	State Ministry of Agriculture	State M & E Officer
Zubairu Mohammed	Project Beneficiary	
Suraju dahiru	Project Beneficiary	
Rabi Uba	Project Beneficiary	

Gombe		
Jonathan Maina Awan	State Ministry of Agriculture	State M & E Officer
Gideon Ali	Project Beneficiary	
Hanatu Joseph	Project Beneficiary	
Nasarawa		
Alanana Emmanuel	State Ministry of Agriculture	State M & E Officer
Likita Abimiku	Project Beneficiary	
Ruth Jane	Project Beneficiary	

Annex 6: UNEG Code of Conduct for Evaluation Consultants

Evaluators/Consultants:

1. Must present information that is complete and fair in its assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded.
2. Must disclose the full set of evaluation findings along with information on their limitations and have this accessible to all affected by the evaluation with expressed legal rights to receive results.
3. Should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should provide maximum notice, minimize demands on time, and respect people's right not to engage. Evaluators must respect people's right to provide information in confidence, and must ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. Evaluators are not expected to evaluate individuals, and must balance an evaluation of management functions with this general principle.
4. Sometimes uncover evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is any doubt about if and how issues should be reported.
5. Should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty in their relations with all stakeholders. In line with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators must be sensitive to and address issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of those persons with whom they come in contact in the course of the evaluation. Knowing that evaluation might negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that clearly respects the stakeholders' dignity and self-worth.
6. Are responsible for their performance and their product(s). They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/or oral presentation of study imitations, findings and recommendations.
7. Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.
8. Must ensure that independence of judgement is maintained, and that evaluation findings and recommendations are independently presented.
9. Must confirm that they have not been involved in designing, executing or advising on the project being evaluated and did not carry out the project's Mid-Term Review.

Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form

Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System:

Name of Evaluators: Akhter Hamid, Olawale Obembe

We confirm that we have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.

Signed at Brisbane, 18 November 2022

Signature: _____

Akhter Hamid, International Consultant/Team Leader

Signed at Lagos, 21 November 2022

Signature: _____

Olawale Obembe, National Consultant

Annex 7: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Core Indicator 1	**Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**						***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (1.1+1.2)				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
				235,000	*73,860.60*	*273,416.3*	
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares				
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline		Achieved	
					Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)			*235,000*	*73,860.60*	*273,416.3*
		(select)					
		Sum					
Core Indicator 2	**Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**						***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (2.1+2.2)				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	*TE*	
Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category		Hectares			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Core Indicator 3	**Area of land restored**						***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
				16.5461	*14.47291*	*36.401*	
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored						
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
				16.5461	*14.47291*	*36.401*	
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored						
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		

			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 4	**Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**					***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
			Expected		Expected	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				350,000	*73,860.60*	*273,416.3*
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
Include documentation that justifies HCVF			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 5	**Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity**					***(Hectares)***
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial					
			Number			

			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.3	Amount of Marine Litter Avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 6	**Greenhouse gas emission mitigated**					***(Metric tons of CO_2e)***
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e (6.1+6.2)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)					
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)					
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
	Anticipated start year of accounting					
	Duration of accounting					
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU					
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)					
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
	Anticipated start year of accounting					
	Duration of accounting					
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
		Technology	Capacity (MW)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
Core Indicator 7	**Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management**					***(Number)***
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Rating		Rating	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 8	**Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels**					***(Metric Tons)***
Fishery Details			Metric Tons			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 9	**Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products**					***(Metric Tons)***
			Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	PIF stage	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)					
POPs type			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.3	Hydrochloroflurocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.4	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.5	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					
		Technology	Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.6	Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	PIF stage	Endorsement

Core Indicator 10	**Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources**					***(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)***
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 11	**Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**					***(Number)***
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female		*14,000*	*38,901*	*43,266*
		Male		*28,000*	*42,205*	*49,631*
		Total		*42,000*	*81,106*	*92,897*

Annex 8: Project Risks and Mitigation Measures

Project risks					
Description	**Type**	**Impact & Probability**	**Mitigation Measures**	**Owner**	**Status**
1. Limited political support for fostering sustainability and resilience in national food production systems for enhanced security and mainstreaming climate change issues in agricultural development.	Political	P = 3 I = 3	Work with legislators on the finalization of the draft national bill on food security and pursue the implementation of National Agricultural Resilience Framework (NARF), as well as ensure proactive interactions with decision makers on different issues on climate change to ensure adequate funding.	FMARD. FME, PCU	Reducing
2. Limited capacity of smallholder farmers to adopt INMR, SLWM and CSA practices and technologies and potential high costs of scaling-up	Environmental Organizational	P = 3 I = 2	Extensive engagement with local communities to identify opportunities relating to community needs and local knowledge, as well as the use of trained local extension workers to impart knowledge and practical demonstrations and to explore less costly and socially acceptable methods of increasing production.	FMARD, FME, NAERLS, PCU	Reducing
3. Climate extreme events (e.g. droughts and floods) could affect the project activities on the ground, as well as threaten crop and livestock production, thereby curtailing the	Environmental Operational Financial	P = 3 I = 2	The project will adopt best INRM, SLWM and CSA, including information from early warning systems to mitigate the impacts of climate risks.	FMARD, NIMET, Project Coordinating Office	Increasing

food value chain aspects of food security					
4. Modeling the vulnerabilities of the agro-ecological systems to the vagaries of climate change requires finer spatio-temporal resolutions than currently available because of inherent uncertainties.	Strategic Environmental	P – 2 I - 2	Strengthen capacities within the implementation of NARF to generate scenarios at finer scales and reduce uncertainties for improved decisions on enhancing the sustainability and resilience of the country's food production and security.	FME, FMARD, Cooperating Research Institute	Reducing
5. Poor coordination between key institutions implementing the project at Federal, State and local levels.	Operational Organizational	P = 2 I = 2	The project will put in place a well-designed coordination mechanism, and ensure regular stakeholder consultations during implementation.	PCU	Reducing
6. Little interest by the private sector in engaging in INRM, SLWM and CSA practices in the food value chain development	Environmental Financial Operational	P = 4 I = 4	Capitalising on the ongoing engagement of private sector is a precondition for the success of the project. There is growing local and international demand for products grown under sustainable systems (e.g. organic vegetable and dairy)	Project Board, MEFCC, Regional Bureaus	Reducing
7. Potential delays in project approval, fund release and disbursement	Operational	P = 3 I = 3	GEF, UNDP and national executing agency will undertake constant dialogue to facilitate project implementation.	UNDP, PCU	Reducing
8. Fluctuation in the exchange rate may affect the available resources for project implementation.	Financial	P = 3 I = 3	Develop and implement an appropriate workplan with timeline and concrete deliverables to avoid	UNDP, PCU	Increasing

			undue prolonged project implementation period and periodically monitor the exchange to ensure that fluctuations are taken into consideration during planning and budgeting.		
9. Conflict and security situation in northern Nigeria and the Middle Belt worsen and hinder implementation of project activities	Political Operational	P=5 I=5	Put in place mechanisms to facilitate peace-building dialogue among conflicting groups to promote collaborative solutions for agricultural production by demonstrating the potential benefits of increased agricultural productivity for livelihoods and food security. The project will rely on the technical and expert support from other parts of UNDP and donor community. The project will also develop and implement a contingency plan (as necessary and in discussion with the relevant government authorities) based on advanced warning indicators that enables safe removal of staff and alternative site selection in other parts of the region.	UNDP, PCU	Increasing
10. Potential expansion of agriculture into new habitats/ conversion	Environmental	P=3 I=2	Currently agriculture is practiced in only 40% of Nigeria's arable land, but there's still need to acknowledge that	UNDP, PCU	Increasing

of new land for cultivation			increasing agricultural production includes and in many cases requires expanding land under cultivation, including to new previously unconverted landscapes and ecosystems. The project itself is not planning to promote this but will largely support intensification within the areas already under production, and promote SLWM practices. Support will be provided to poor farming households to sustainably produce food in their existing land holdings. Where possible, the project will also support the reclamation of abandoned, previously cultivated land for agriculture, and again 'sustainable and climate-smart' approaches will be promoted for use in these landscapes, demonstrating that approaches such as conservation agriculture can in fact support the 'land reclamation' to increase productivity (i.e. to increase soil productivity).		

Annex 9: Gender Action Plan

Project Outputs	*Suggested gender mainstreaming actions*
Output 1.1: Support to the implementation of The Green Alternative/Agriculture Promotion Policy to promote sustainable and resilient food and nutrition security	The process of supporting the implementation of the new Agriculture Promotion Policy will support advocacy work to facilitate action on gender and women's empowerment as outlined in the policy. A gender analysis and audit of the role, participation and benefits for women (including income generation and employment) in agriculture will be conducted in the early stages of implementation, to establish a baseline in order to inform interventions and better track the impacts of such interventions during the life of the project. The analysis will also ensure that gender sensitive development is embedded within the policy implementation processes. The review will extend to efforts towards establishing a National System for Food and Nutrition Security, with a specific focus on gendered issues of equality in FNS at all levels, from national to household levels.
Output 1.2: National and state level multistakeholder gender-sensitive platforms advocating sustainable agriculture and SLWM practices for improved food security	In supporting the establishment of a multi-stakeholder platforms to facilitate dialogue and advocacy on sustainable agriculture and resilient FNS, a specific gender-sensitive approach will include: a) ensuring gender-sensitive program and decision making is included in the purpose of such an organ; b) that sufficient resources are apportioned to advocacy messages specific to issues of gender equality and gender transformation (within which the empowerment of women smallholders will be central); and c) that this is also replicated down to lower levels. This should include support to the integration of gender-specific institutions and organizations working both in public and private spheres. Key messaging resulting from these advocacy processes will be assessed and monitored for future gender sensitivity and awareness.

Output 1.3.: Public-Private Partnership established for major food crop (cassava, rice and sorghum) value chains for food processing, production and distribution	This output will pay special attention to the role women smallholders' play in cassava, rice and sorghum production, but also to the role women commercial farmers and business operators play within wider value chains and markets for these key commodities. Within the public-private partnerships, a women's empowerment partnership will be established to support and contribute to enhancing the role women entrepreneurs play in the market, from producers, to wholesalers and traders, and end users (both consumers and utilizers of the product, e.g. for milling and/or for the production of cassava chips and other snacks). Lessons will also be learnt on upscaling/expanding these approaches to other commodities such as rice.
Output 2.1: 350,000 ha under improved land use and agro-ecosystem management practices	Central to this output will be ensuring gender-parity in selecting and working with change agents, including the selection of 140 smallholder farmers to receive training on sustainable agricultural practices. Specific training activities will be targeted to women farmers, recognizing the key constraints and challenges that they face. Similarly, gender parity will be sought in training of AEWs to facilitate replication of sustainable agricultural best practices. In monitoring the impacts and results, the project will ensure gender disaggregation of data.
Output 2.2: Increased value addition and access to markets realized by beneficiary smallholder farmers	In addressing ways and means of enhancing value addition, the project will place specific emphasis on gender-sensitive approaches including specific forms of gender-sensitive advice and support that enhances the capacity of women farmers to participate in, gain from and shape future directions in value chain development (e.g. being central to feedback loops on early impacts achieved by the project). Capacity building efforts under the output will specifically focus on ways of empowering women smallholders in practical aspects of supply chain management.

Output 2.3. 35,000 ha under intensive and diversified production for enhanced income and improved nutrition	Key gender equality and crop diversity relationships will be examined, with the purpose of identifying the crop configurations that support empowerment of women farmers and enhance their income earning potential and capacity to enhance food and nutrition security at household level. Specific inputs will include building in gender sensitive development of 'alternative livelihood packages', supporting the uptake and use by women smallholders of processing equipment and designing in the empowerment of women smallholders to the development of market-based mechanisms.
Output 3.1. 14,000 women and 28,000 youth empowered for increased groundnut and rice production and processing for improved income and nutrition	This output explicitly targets women and youth farmers through groundnut and rice production and processing activities. The specific packages around high-yielding varieties and knowledge development and diffusion, amongst other activities, will be established in partnership with WOFAN and other support agencies. This output will be central to the wider set of gender-sensitive approaches carried out under the project.
Output 4.1: Capacity in place to monitor and report on the food security situation with emphasis on its resilience and sustainability at national, state and local levels:	All activities under this output will seek to establish systems and methods of collecting and using gender-disaggregated data and building this into NFSIS (Nutrition and Food Security Information System), both at national and state level. The national platform will, moreover, seek to influence policy-level thinking on agricultural development, gender norms and challenges and the wider task of achieving household food and nutrition security.
Output 4.2: M&E System for GEBs using the Vital Sign monitoring framework:	All data collection and collation under this output will include gender disaggregation and, where feasible and appropriate, explicit efforts at gender-sensitive (and focused) mapping in relation to GEBs, including, if possible linkage to mapping of value chains, where this is geographically feasible and useful.
Output 4.3: Functional linkage with the regional initiative:	Through the services of a gender consultant employed under the Nigeria child project, strong linkages to gender activities undertaken by the other 11 Child Projects will be established. This will include sharing the provision of gender-disaggregated data for holding in a central repository and 'dash board' under the Umbrella Project.

Annex 10: Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

Project Information	
1. Project Title	**Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in the Savanna Zones of Northern Nigeria**
2. Project Number	5578
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Nigeria

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach
The project invests in systems and practices that empower farmers and support their food and nutrition security, including building their capacity to participate in their own development decision making. These measures enhance their capacities to claim their rights and to enable others to do so. This includes through the establishment of multi-stakeholder platforms at different levels that increase levels of dialogue and effective deliberation, contributing to overall respect for and achievement of different rights frameworks.
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
The Project is gender-responsive in design & implementation, & seeks to empower women smallholder farmers in particular, including a focus on youth agripreneurs. The project will pursue a gender equality and women's-empowerment approach focused on acknowledging gender differentiated roles and engaging women as decision makers and agents of change within different production value chain and across major agro-ecologies in the north of Nigeria. The project's multi-stakeholder element involved in developing platforms and establishing effective policy will focus explicitly on gender equality and transforming the decision making environment from one of women's inclusion, to one of transforming their roles within policy making, implementation and monitoring and assessment. In addition, the project overall is committed to at least 60% of all beneficiaries being women.

Infusing all this work is a commitment to gender-sensitive transformation, recognizing that smallholder women farmers in particular are the major actors in rural economies in terms of managing demand for water and supporting the achievement of food security at a household level.
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability
The project will catalyze the realization of the benefits from national and local actions that promotes public awareness and participation. This includes mainstreaming environmental sustainability within national policy dialogues and frameworks on food security, then replicated at both state and local government levels. Moreover, the project will establish strong inter-sectoral and inter-ministerial linkages to engage all participants and stakeholders for long-term sustainability of key activities. Education will also include environmental friendly agricultural practices that enhance ES, sustainable production and value chains & the resilience of cropping systems using participatory/ learning by doing approaches.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any "Yes" responses).*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6*			**QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?**
Risk Description	***Impact and Probability (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate, High)***	***Comments***	***Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.***

Risk 1: Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups?	I = 1 P = 1	**L**	Key potential adverse social equity and equality issues relate to the use of ecosystem services such as water and the greater competition caused by more intensive usage. The project could risk	The project has put in place safeguards to avoid such outcomes. The design requires that group at the 14 LGs level receive extensive training in the concepts of sustainable intensification, ecosystem services and management and agro-ecological techniques early in the process. Only after they have been fully informed, will each group then formally agree to accept being part of the program
			exacerbating existing inequalities in access to resources as the more powerful could dominate weaker groups, and entrench their dominance through influencing decision making & garnering the greatest benefits	and have agreed plans both for the sustainable management of their lands and for benefit sharing - developed using bottom-up approaches which will involve men, women, young & old.

Risk 2: Are there measures or mechanisms in place to respond to local community grievances?	I = 2 P = 1	**L**	The project is designed to be "bottom-up", with active participation of local communities and authorities, deemed essential for success and sustainability. Community members' suggestions and inputs will be considered at all stages and they will be deeply involved in the development of sustainable management plans, implementation, as well as the monitoring of activities related to the program.	The project will undertake capacity development for members of the CBOs and NGOs working at a local level on implementation and stakeholder engagement. In addition, the project will undertake capacity development and support for environmentally-friendly land management technologies in participants' croplands, including setting-up farmer field schools and/or similar demonstrations, to further support their livelihoods.
Risk 3: Is there a risk that dutybearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	I = 1 P = 2	**L**	As this is an ILM project, it represents complex social, technical and operational challenges that not all entities are prepared for. Particularly, capacity deficiencies in areas of ecosystem services, sustainable	The project ensures effective community engagement and dedicates effort in building capacity to enable participation. Cognizant of capacity building support for community organizations as an investment, the project is proactive and allocates budget towards capacity building support for community organizations.

			management of ecosystems, participatory monitoring and evaluation, environmentally-friendly land management and financial planning hamper the effective execution of those project activities that are undertaken on a group basis.	
Risk 4: Is there a risk that rightsholders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	I = 2 P = 1	**L**	Most likely, community members do not have the capacity or knowledge to understand key elements such as to whom the right to the use of ecosystem services belongs, what ecosystem service(s) are available, and how can we guarantee that the benefits from ecosystem services are distributed in a transparent manner. Such limitations hinder claiming for their rights.	The project is committed to guarantee that the rights of all community members be considered and respected. Therefore, the project will enable access by communities to information related to the project as well as ensure consultation before initiating any activity considering this as a key step during implementation.

Risk 5: Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	I = 1 P = 2	**M**	The project will promote increased agricultural production which will largely be achieved through intensification of agriculture and increased cultivation, especially of areas previously abandoned due to degradation and reduced productivity.	Acknowledging that increasing agricultural production includes and in many cases requires expanding land under cultivation, including to new previously unconverted landscapes and ecosystems, the project itself is not planning to promote this. Instead support will be provided to poor farming households, who have little or no access to new secure land, to sustainably produce food in their existing land holdings, Where possible, the project will also support the reclamation of abandoned land for agriculture, and
				again 'sustainable and climate-smart' approaches will be promoted for use in these landscapes, demonstrating that approaches such as conservation agriculture can in fact support 'land reclamation' to increase productivity (i.e. to increase soil productivity).

	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?		
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)		**Comments**
	Low Risk	**X**	
	Moderate Risk	☐	
	High Risk	☐	
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
	Check all that apply		**Comments**
	Principle 1: Human Rights	**X**	
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	**X**	

	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	**X**	
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	**X**	
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	☐	
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☐	
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☐	

Final Sign Off

Signature	***Date***	***Description***
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases, PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
Principles 1: Human Rights	**Answer (Yes/No)**
1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2. Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? [20]	Yes
3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4. Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5. Are there measures or mechanisms in place to respond to local community grievances?	Yes
6. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	Yes

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

7. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
8. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
9. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
1. Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No

[20] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		

Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	Yes
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water?	No

For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction	

1.9 Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	Yes
1.10 Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11 Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? *For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.*	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	
2.1 Will the proposed Project result in significant[21] greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2 Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No
2.3 Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?	No

For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding	
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	
3.1 Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No

[21] In regards to CO_2, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.2 Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3 Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4 Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	N/A
3.5 Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6 Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7 Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No

3.8 Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9 Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage	
4.1 Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2 Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement	
5.1 Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2 Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No

5.3 Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[22]	No

5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the rights, lands and territories of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether Indigenous Peoples possess the legal titles to such areas)?	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.4	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.5	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.6	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.7	Would the Project potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or nonroutine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No

[22] Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

7.2 Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3 Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol*	No
7.4 Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5 Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Annex 11: Project M&E Plan

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget[1] (US$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
Inception Workshop	UNDP Country Office	USD 11,000	None	Within two months of project document signature
Inception Report	Project Manager	None	None	Within two weeks of inception workshop
Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Project Manager Implementing partner and other relevant stakeholders	Per year: USD 5,000 (5x5,000=25,000)	*USD 100,000 in kind from government officers*	Annually
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Project Manager and UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	Annually
NIM Audit as per UNDP audit policies	UNDP Country Office	None	*USD4000 x 5y=$20,000*	Annually or other frequency

[1] Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget[1] (US$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
			($4,000 per year)	as per UNDP Audit policies
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Project Manager Implementing partner	*USD 10,000*	*USD 100,000 in kind from government officers*	Annually
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	Project Manager UNDP CO	*None*	*USD 10,000*	On-going
Addressing environmental and social grievances	Project Manager UNDP Country Office BPPS as needed	*None for time of project manager, and UNDP CO*	*None*	*Costs associated with missions, workshops, BPPS expertise etc. can be charged to the project budget.*
Project Board meetings	Project Board UNDP Country Office Project Manager	*USD 15,000*	*USD 5,000*	At minimum annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None[2]	*USD 7,000*	Annually
Oversight missions	UNDP-GEF team	None[9]	*USD 5,000*	Troubleshooting as needed

[2] The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget[1] (US$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
Knowledge management as outlined in Outcome 4 *(1% of GEF grant)*	*Project Manager*	*USD 70,000*	*USD 50,000*	*On-going*
GEF Secretariat learning mission's/site visits	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP-GEF team	None	*None*	To be determined.
Mid-term GEF Tracking Tool to be updated	Project Manager Implementing Partner	*USD 5,000*	*USD 3,000*	*Before mid-term review mission takes place.*
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	*USD 55,000 (for both international and National consultants)*	*None*	*Between 2nd and 3rd PIR.*
Terminal GEF Tracking Tool to be updated	Project Manager Implementing Partner	USD 5,000	*USD 3,000*	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	*USD 55,000 (for both international and national consultants)*	*None*	At least three months before operational closure
Translation of MTR and TE reports into English	*UNDP Country Office*	*None*	*None*	*As required. GEF will only accept reports in English.*

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget[1] (US$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses *3-5% of GEF grant NOT total budget*		*USD 235,000*	*USD285,000*	

Annex 12: Note on Counting Beneficiaries

HOW THE PROJECT CALCULATED INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES (2018-2022)

Note on Counting Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries

Benefits are services (e.g., farm advisory talks, mentoring offered), products (e.g., Aflasafe, improved seeds distributed), events (e.g., training workshops conducted), infrastructure (e.g., agricultural demonstration centers built), enabling environment (e.g advocacy, policy reviewed) and so on.

Direct beneficiaries are all individuals who directly receive benefits.

Indirect beneficiaries are members in the household of individuals who directly receive benefits as well as community members other than, or in addition to, their household members as well as beyond to neighboring project communities through spillover effects and dissemination activities (multipliers' actions)

Formulas for Counting Indirect Beneficiaries

1. **Indirect Beneficiaries = No. of DB x μ HH size**
2. **Indirect Beneficiaries = No. of DB x Exclusive μ HH size – No of DB**

Where: No. Number, DB direct beneficiaries, μ Average, HH household

Note: In practice, the totality of indirect beneficiaries are not usually disaggregated by sex because their count is always based on assumption and estimation and therefore, can never be easily verified in person.

The project document gives a total number of direct beneficiaries as 42,000 (Women = 18,000, Youth – Male and Female 24,000). Additionally, 1,000,000 indirect beneficiaries are mentioned in the project mandatory indicator 1 and 3 on the project logical framework. We therefore used some of the available criteria available to calculate the indirect beneficiaries as explained in the table below.

We tried to get some information either from UNDP or GEF M&E manual but we could not get any. We therefore, used the available criteria portrayed by Oxfam and World Vision which are shown in the table below:

Table 1: Counting of Beneficiaries

Type 3 Programs	Brief description of program	Are family members beneficiaries?	Define population who is indirect beneficiaries	Number of indirect beneficiaries	Total beneficiaries
Program 2 (Direct and Indirect beneficiaries)	Training of farmers, distribution of products, benefits from events carried out, infrastructures built and environment made enabled	Yes	Farmers family members +community members who got benefits from the project activities through multiplies effect +neighboring community members who got benefits from the project activities through spillover effects and dissemination activities	Farmers family member (average HH size x farmers) + Community members (average number of benefited persons x farmers) + Number of dissemination activities attendees in neighboring communities.	D BNF+ID BNF = T BNF

Source/Reference

1. Adapted from World Vision 2015 (Typology of Beneficiaries): https://www.wvevidence4change.org/wp-content/uploads/Typology-of-beneficiaries_full_v1.pdf
2. Oxfam (2017) Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, Guidance Document: https://www.emma-toolkit.org/sites/default/files/bundle/Oxfam%20Generic%20Framework%20PROOF-4.pdf

Indicators	Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries
Mandatory indicator 1: Number of additional people (smallholder farmers) benefiting from strengthened livelihoods through solutions for management of natural resources, ecosystems services, chemicals and waste	▪ Direct Beneficiaries= 92,897 (Male = 49,631, Female = 43,266) ▪ Indirect Beneficiaries = 863,942 ▪ Total Beneficiaries (D+ID) = **956,839**

Mandatory indicator 3: Number of smallholder farmers practicing climate resilient sustainable agriculture and with increased access to food and improved nutrition dis-aggregated by sex.	▪ Direct Beneficiaries=90,113 (Male = 44,359, Female = 45,754) ▪ Indirect Beneficiaries = 838,051 ▪ Total (D+ID) = **928,163**

Note: These two indicators are the only indicators that have a total of 1,000,000 both direct and indirect beneficiaries in the project logframe, other indicators are counted based on direct beneficiaries only.

From the survey conducted in 2019 by national consultant on socio-physical baseline study, the 70 project communities have the average household size of 9.3. This average size has been used to calculate the indirect beneficiaries by multiplying it with total number of direct beneficiaries as shown in the indicators above.

As mentioned above, in practice, the totality of indirect beneficiaries is not usually disaggregated by sex because their count is always based on assumption and estimation and therefore can never be verified in person.

Annex 13: TE Audit Trail