Year I – Semi-Annual Progress Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Year 1 Semi-Annual Progress Report presents the early implementation results of the Empowerment of Smallholders to Thrive and Build Climate Resilience through Regenerative Agriculture (ESTRRA) Project in Northern Bauchi State as of April 2026. The project is implemented across seven Local Government Areas—Katagum, Giade, Itas-Gadau, Gamawa, Zaki, Shira, and Jama'are—through a Farmers' Hub–based delivery model that combines service access, capacity building, and regenerative agriculture practices.

During the reporting period, the project reached 3,416 smallholder farmers (48.8% of the annual target), with strong inclusion outcomes of 66.5% women and 67.4% youth participation. This reflects effective targeting and strong community uptake.

A key milestone is the operationalisation of 11 Farmers' Hubs, which function as decentralised service platforms for inputs, aggregation, processing, and training. Through this system, 3,082 farmers gained improved access to agricultural services, strengthening market linkages and reducing post-harvest inefficiencies.

Capacity building and enterprise support reached 334 farmers, focusing on income-generating activities and agribusiness development. Early results show a 49% increase in average monthly income (from ₦79,600 to ₦118,320) and an increase in processing capacity from below 300 kg to approximately 881 kg per week, alongside the creation of 19 jobs.

Climate resilience activities commenced with 5 hectares of degraded land targeted for restoration and over 3 hectares allocated for agroforestry development, establishing a foundation for regenerative agriculture and ecosystem recovery.

Despite this progress, key constraints persist, including limited training coverage (17% achievement), socio-cultural barriers to participation, weak post-harvest systems, and restricted access to land for climate interventions.

Early evidence indicates that Farmers' Hubs are effective as scalable service delivery platforms, while youth engagement and livelihood diversification are strengthening adoption and resilience. However, ensuring equitable benefits, particularly for women, requires more targeted delivery strategies.

The project demonstrates strong early momentum, with emerging improvements in service access, productivity, and income generation. The next phase will focus on scaling interventions, deepening the adoption of regenerative practices, strengthening market systems, and improving outcome-level monitoring to ensure sustainable impact.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Context and Rationale

Agriculture remains the primary source of livelihood for the majority of households in Northern Bauchi State; however, the sector is increasingly constrained by climate variability, land degradation, declining soil fertility, and weak adaptive capacity among smallholder farmers. These pressures continue to suppress productivity, widen yield gaps, and heighten vulnerability to recurrent environmental and economic shocks. Women and youth, who constitute a significant share of the agricultural labour force, face persistent barriers in accessing productive resources, services, and decision-making platforms, thereby limiting the inclusiveness and transformative potential of the sector.

The project intervention spans seven Local Government Areas—Katagum, Giade, Itas-Gadau, Gamawa, Zaki, Shira, and Jama'are—within the Bauchi North Senatorial District. Situated within the Sudan and Sahel savannah agro-ecological zones, the region is characterised by predominantly rain-fed agricultural systems that are highly exposed to rainfall variability and prolonged dry spells. Despite its considerable agricultural potential, system performance remains constrained by structural inefficiencies, weak extension delivery systems, limited access to improved technologies, and low adoption of sustainable land management practices.

This Year 1 Semi-Annual Progress Report provides an evidence-based assessment of implementation performance and early results. It examines the extent to which delivered outputs are translating into measurable outcomes and how these outcomes are contributing to progress towards the project's overall development objective. The report is structured around three core result areas: (i) strengthening household livelihood capacity and economic resilience; (ii) improving farmer organisation, market integration, and the adoption of climate-smart and regenerative agricultural practices; and (iii) advancing gender equality and youth inclusion within agricultural systems.

Project Description and Strategic Approach

The ESTRRA Project is designed as an integrated response to these systemic constraints. It adopts a regenerative agriculture approach that combines soil health restoration, climate-smart production practices, and inclusive value chain development to drive sustainable productivity and resilience.

Beyond improving farm-level outcomes, the project is structured to deliver broader system-level change by strengthening farmer organisation, enhancing market integration, and expanding equitable access to productive resources and economic opportunities, particularly for women and youth. This reflects a deliberate shift from short-term productivity gains to long-term resilience, sustainability, and inclusive agricultural transformation.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Overall Objective

To enhance the livelihoods and climate resilience of smallholder farming communities in Northern Bauchi State, Nigeria, through the adoption and scaling of regenerative agricultural practices.

Specific Objectives

1. To strengthen the technical and entrepreneurial capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth, to improve productivity, enhance decision-making, and promote self-reliance beyond the project lifecycle.
2. To increase household incomes and improve food and nutrition security through diversified on- and off-farm income-generating activities (IGAs), stronger value chain integration, and improved market access.
3. To strengthen the capacity of smallholders to adopt climate-adaptive farming systems that reduce vulnerability to climate variability and environmental shocks.
4. To accelerate the adoption of evidence-based regenerative agriculture practices that restore soil health, increase productivity, and enhance ecosystem services, including intercropping, cover cropping, composting, reduced tillage, agroforestry/fruit tree integration, and small livestock systems.

Project Strategic Alignment

The ESTRRA project delivers scalable, gender-responsive, and environmentally sustainable solutions aligned with national agricultural priorities. It contributes directly to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and SDG 13 (Climate Action).

METHODOLOGY AND IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH

The ESTRRA project is implemented through a phased, community-based delivery model designed to strengthen smallholder livelihoods and build climate resilience through regenerative agriculture across seven Local Government Areas.

The implementation approach is anchored in structured farmer mobilisation and inclusive participation processes. During the reporting period, smallholder farmers were systematically engaged and organised for project activities, resulting in the

reach of 3,416 farmers. The approach places strong emphasis on inclusion, with women and youth forming the majority of participants, reflecting the deliberate targeting of vulnerable and priority groups within the agricultural system.

A central pillar of the implementation methodology is the Farmers' Hub model, which serves as a decentralised service delivery platform. The hubs function as operational centres for agricultural input access, aggregation, processing, training, and enterprise support. During the reporting period, 11 Farmers' Hubs were established and operationalised across project locations. These hubs provide a structured mechanism for extending services closer to farmers, improving access to inputs and services, and strengthening market linkages. Through this system, 3,082 farmers accessed improved agricultural services during the period.

Capacity building is delivered through structured training and enterprise development interventions focused on income-generating activities, equipment utilisation, and agribusiness management. A total of 334 farmers were trained during the reporting period. In addition, agripreneurs were supported with processing equipment to strengthen value addition, improve productivity, and enhance income generation. These interventions form part of a broader strategy to strengthen household economic resilience and promote diversified livelihood systems. The implementation approach also integrates climate-smart and regenerative agriculture activities aimed at restoring degraded landscapes and improving long-term soil productivity. During the reporting period, 5 hectares of degraded land were identified for soil and water conservation interventions, while over 3 hectares were allocated for agroforestry development. These activities are complemented by the introduction of improved seedlings to support land restoration and sustainable production systems.

Service delivery under the project is reinforced through farmer groups and agripreneurs, who function as local delivery agents within the hub system. This structure enhances proximity to beneficiaries, strengthens community ownership, and supports the scalability of interventions across locations.

Monitoring and performance tracking are guided by defined project indicators covering farmer reach, training participation, access to services, income-generating activities, and the adoption of regenerative agriculture practices. Progress is tracked against these indicators to assess implementation performance and inform adjustments during execution.

The implementation methodology is designed to transition from farmer mobilisation and system establishment to the scaled delivery of integrated agricultural services. The approach combines decentralised service delivery, capacity strengthening, and regenerative agriculture practices to drive improved productivity, income generation, and climate resilience among smallholder farming communities.

Demographic indicators

The project recorded steady progress across key demographic and participation indicators, demonstrating inclusive reach and early uptake of interventions. A total of 3,416 smallholder farmers have been reached as at reporting period, representing 48.8% of the Year 1 target (7,000). Of those reached, 2,270 are women (66.5%) and 2,303 are youths (67.4%), reflecting strong inclusion of priority groups in project activities.

Activity	Description	Sub-total	Total
Trainings	Cap making (income generating activity)	200	334
	Vegetable seedling production and management	39	
	Operation and maintenance of machinery (rice and oil milling equipment)	48	
	Product profiling and varietal awareness	22	
	Record-keeping for hub managers	11	
	Pre-boarding meeting of agripreneurs	14	
Service delivery	Number of farmers with access to processing and inputs	3,082	3,082
Total			**3,416**

Table I: Breakdown of beneficiaries

Under climate resilience efforts, 5 hectares of land have been identified for climate-resilient practices, alongside two half-moon (land reclamation) fields, laying the groundwork for improved land productivity and environmental restoration.

Overall, these figures indicate meaningful progress towards targets, with strong representation of

women and youth, while highlighting the need to scale up outreach and training activities to achieve full-year goals.

Progress Against Agreed Indicators

During the reporting period, the project established baseline values across key performance indicators related to farmer capacity, income diversification, and access to agricultural services.

Capacity Strengthening

Progress during the reporting period shows that 334 farmers have participated in various forms of training, of whom 60% were women. Intervention activities during the reporting period also indicate an increase of about 21% in access to training, disaggregated by women (60%) and youth (67%).

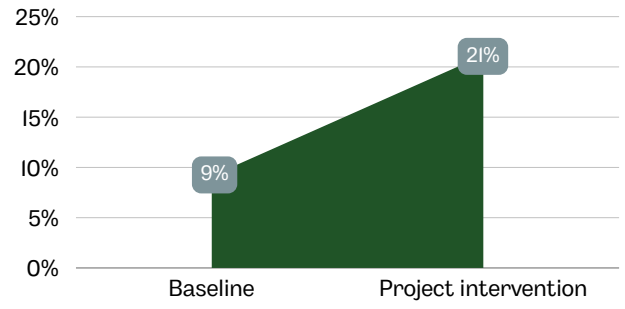

Figure I: Overall access to training

Income Diversification

At baseline, 23.5% of households reported engaging in three or more income-generating activities (IGAs). While this reflects moderate livelihood diversification, the majority of households remain dependent on one or two income sources, exposing them to economic and climate-related shocks.

During the reporting period, income diversification efforts focused on expanding the number of income sources available to project beneficiaries. A total of 211 participants, including women and young adults, were trained in traditional cap making and knitting, as well as in the use of processing equipment, across project locations.

Figure 2: Income Generating Activity training - Traditional cap making

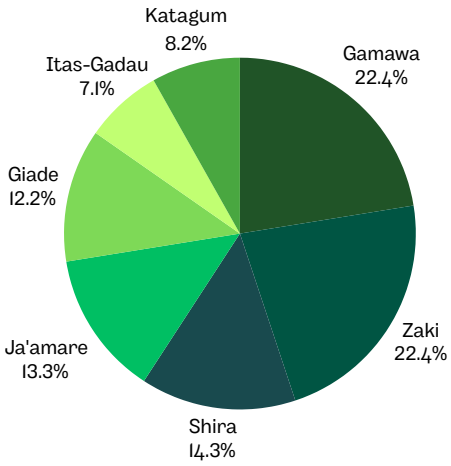

Figure 3: Training participation across project locations

Access to Market Systems and Income-Generating Activities – Farmers' Hubs and Services

At baseline, identified farmers' hub managers highlighted the strong potential for hubs to be constructed or renovated to serve as access points and service delivery platforms for farmers within the project locations. This provides a scalable mechanism for accelerating outreach and the adoption of improved practices.

The reporting period highlights intervention activities aimed at expanding business scale and providing support to these agripreneurs and hub managers.

Construction of Farmers' Hubs: A total of 11 farmers' hubs have been established to facilitate access to inputs, support grain aggregation, and reduce long-distance travel to within a 10 km radius.

Figure 4: Agro-inputs and Aggregation Hub – Katagum LGA

Figure 5: Agro-processing hub – Giade LGA

Figure 6: Agro-inputs Hub – Katagum LGA

Figure 7: Green House – Zaki LGA

Location	Intervention
Giade	Establishment of rice milling hub Establishment of agro-inputs hub
Gamawa	Establishment of rice milling hub Establishment of edible oil processing hub
Shira	Establishment of rice milling hub Establishment of animal management hub
Itas Gadau	Establishment of agro-inputs hub
Katagum	Establishment of two agro-inputs hub and warehousing
Zaki	Establishment of green house & agro-inputs hub
Ja'amare	Establishment of agro-processing hub (rice milling) and agro-inputs store

Table 2: Summary of hub construction progress across project locations

Agripreneurs Supported with Processing Equipment: The project supported agripreneurs with critical processing equipment to enhance value addition, productivity, and income generation across the target locations. A total of four rice processing machines were provided in Gamawa, Giade, Shira, and Jama'are LGAs, enabling beneficiaries to improve post-harvest handling, reduce losses, and increase the market value of rice. In addition, a groundnut oil extraction machine was installed in Gamawa LGA, supporting agripreneurs to diversify into value-added groundnut processing and expand local enterprise opportunities.

To further strengthen operational efficiency, complementary equipment, including weighing scales, wheelbarrows, and knapsack sprayers, was also distributed. These inputs have improved handling, measurement accuracy, and farm-level productivity, contributing to better-quality outputs and increased commercialisation potential. Overall, the intervention has enhanced the capacity of agripreneurs to operate more efficiently, access better markets, and improve their livelihoods.

Impact Assessment – Before vs After Equipment Support

Monitoring results demonstrate that the ESTRRA project has generated significant early-stage economic and system-level impacts, particularly in agribusiness performance and market integration.

1. **Production volume increase:** The introduction of processing equipment and Farmers' Hub infrastructure has substantially increased production capacity. This is evident as Agripreneurs are now processing an average of 881 kg of agricultural produce per week, compared to less than 300 kg prior to the intervention. Baseline data indicates that production and processing volumes were largely unstructured and minimal, with only 22.7% of farmers having access to processing facilities. As a result, average weekly production volumes were low and not systematically recorded. Following the intervention, Agripreneurs are now processing an average of 881 kg per week, representing a substantial increase in productive capacity within the reporting period. This reflects a major shift from pre-intervention conditions characterised by limited processing capacity and high post-harvest losses.

2. **Improved monthly income:** Income outcomes show a strong positive trend. Average monthly income increased from ₦79,600 to ₦118,320, representing approximately a 49% increase within a relatively short implementation period. This growth is attributed to improved value addition, increased market access, and expanded customer networks.

Location (LGA)	Owner Gender	Intervention	Income Generated Before Intervention (Monthly, NGN)	Income Generated After Intervention (Monthly, NGN)	Number of New Jobs Created	Number of Farmers Served
Shira	Female	1 set of rice polisher, C1115 engine, wheelbarrow and digital weighing scale	50,000	60,000	2	20 new customers
Giade	Male	1 set of rice polisher, C1115 diesel engine and digital weighing scale	200,000	350,000	9	100 new customers
Gamawa	Female	1 set of rice polisher and C1115 diesel engine	28,000	33,600	2	50 new customers
Gamawa	Male	1 set of edible oil extractor and C1115 diesel engine	20,000	28,000	2	5 new customers
Ja'amare	Male	C1115 diesel engine and digital weighing scale	100,000	120,000	4	30 new customers

Table 3: Agripreneurs supported

3. **Jobs created:** In addition to income gains, the intervention has contributed to local job creation, with a total of 19 new jobs generated across supported enterprises. This indicates broader economic spillover effects beyond direct beneficiaries.

Figure 8: Oil milling equipment supplied – Gamawa LGA

Figure 9: Rice milling equipment supplied – Shira LGA

Climate-Smart and Regenerative Agriculture Activities

The project advanced Climate-Smart and Regenerative Agriculture (CSRA) practices through the commencement of activities aimed at restoring degraded land and establishing diversified agroforestry systems. A total of 5 hectares of degraded land have been identified for regenerative agriculture interventions, including half-moon soil and water conservation structures and agroforestry planting. These measures are designed to improve soil fertility, enhance moisture retention, and increase long-term land productivity. Additional land areas are currently being identified to scale up these interventions.

Furthermore, over 3 hectares have been identified for fruit forest development to promote tree-based systems that enhance biodiversity, improve carbon sequestration, and provide sustainable income sources for beneficiaries. These efforts contribute to strengthening resilience against climate variability while supporting more sustainable local food systems.

To support these activities, a range of improved seedlings has been procured and will be deployed once the rains resume, as summarised below:

Seedling Type / Variety	Number of Seedlings
Cashew (Brazilian variety)	4,200
Plantain (French Giant variety)	700
Banana (FHI Cavendish variety)	700
Mango (Apple variety)	100
Mango (Dausha, Broken, Johnbull varieties)	1,400 each
Citrus (Ibadan Sweet, Tangerine, Washington varieties)	1,400 each
Guava (Jumbo variety)	4,200
Moringa	1,000
Papaya (Maradona variety – nursery established onsite)	1,500 seeds

Table 4: Improved seedlings procured for agroforestry

Figure 10: Identification of Agroforestry sites

Figure 11: Degraded land selection survey

<u>*Geographic Distribution of Progress*</u>
Performance varies across LGAs, with Katagum, Shira, and Itas-Gadau showing relatively higher levels of diversification and access to services, while Giade and Zaki lag in terms of training access and institutional support. This spatial variation provides a clear basis for targeted intervention.

Project Progress Highlights

- **Strong Female Participation:** Women constitute 64% of project participants, with 41% currently benefiting from capacity-building activities, demonstrating strong engagement and significant potential for gender-responsive programming.
- **Established Farmers' Hub Network:** Hub managers reported that, at baseline, they were reaching less than 10% of the smallholder farmer population across the project locations. The intervention has supported the expansion of these businesses into Farmers' Hubs, improving access to services and providing a high-impact entry point for scaling interventions.
- **Youth Engagement:** Approximately 52% of respondents are youth (aged 18–35), with 31% benefiting from capacity-building activities for income generation. This presents a significant opportunity for innovation uptake and long-term sustainability.
- **Existing Livelihood Base:** Nearly a quarter of households (23%) are already engaged in multiple income streams (three or more), indicating a strong foundation for enhancing economic resilience.
- **Income-Generating Activities Training:** 334 women and youth were trained in cap-making across the project locations.
- **Farmers' Hub Managers Supported:** Eleven Farmers' Hubs have been established across all project locations. The hubs will provide services including farm inputs (fertilisers, pesticides, herbicides, etc.), agro-processing (groundnut oil extraction, flour production, etc.), aggregation, and animal health services.
- **Support to Agripreneurs:** Four rice milling machines and one oil extractor were procured and provided to five agripreneurs.

Project Challenges and Mitigation Measures

Despite strong participation and institutional presence, several structural challenges were identified during the baseline assessment:

<u>*Limited access to training activities due to cultural norms*</u>
A significant number of women were unable to participate in the cap-making training due to cultural norms that restrict some women from gathering in public spaces where male facilitators or participants are present. This indicates a potential capacity gap across the value chain, particularly in post-harvest management and climate-smart agriculture. To address this, the project team adopted a flexible selection process, including a supplementary beneficiary list to replace earlier selected participants who were unable to attend.

<u>*Gender inequality in access to services*</u>
Although women constitute the majority of

Output	Indicator	Year 1 Target	Mid-year Achievement
Output 1.1: 14,000 families are able to generate additional yields or additional income from their own food production through the Farmers' Hub model	Number of farmers trained in improved agricultural practices (any form of training)	4,000	334 (17% achievement). This includes training on income-generating activities, use of agro-processing equipment, and hub management & record keeping.
Output 1.1: 14,000 families are able to generate additional yields or additional income from their own food production through the Farmers' Hub model	Number of women participating in training	1,600	200 (12.5%)
Outcome 2: The economic conditions and nutritional status of 14,000 households, especially women and youth, have improved	Number of farmers with improved market access	3,000	3,082
Output 2.2: 8,400 women and 4,200 youth supported with income-generating activities (IGAs)	Number of women trained in IGAs	2,500	170
Output 2.1: 9,800 farmers (70%) generating income from three or more different farm enterprises	Percentage of farmers with diversified income (3+ sources)	20%	4.5%
Output 2.2: 8,400 women and 4,200 youth supported with income-generating activities (IGAs)	Number of agri-preneurs supported	70	11 (15.7%)

Table 5: Intervention progress by output indicators

participants, they remain underrepresented in decision-making processes, which limits their ability to fully benefit from project interventions.

Weak post-harvest systems
High levels of post-harvest loss (with over 80 per cent of respondents reporting significant losses) are linked to:

- Limited storage infrastructure
- Low access to processing facilities
- Minimal training in post-harvest handling

This underscores the need for increased participation in targeted training activities, particularly as women reportedly make up the majority of the harvesting workforce.

Limited access to community land for reclamation and agroforestry
During project planning, community land was expected to be readily accessible for the implementation of climate-smart and regenerative agriculture practices. However, bottlenecks, including approvals from community leaders and government authorities, have hindered access to such lands. To mitigate this, the project has shifted towards utilising individually owned land.

This approach, however, presents challenges related to land size, security, and the long-term management of agroforestry systems.

LESSONS LEARNED

Farmers' Hubs Are Critical Entry Points
The wide reach of hubs demonstrates their effectiveness as last-mile delivery systems for inputs, training, and market access.

Gender Inclusion Requires Intentional Design
High female participation does not automatically translate into equitable access to benefits. Targeted strategies are required to ensure that women benefit equally from training and economic opportunities.

Youth Offer High Adoption Potential
The youthful demographic structure presents an opportunity to accelerate the adoption of improved practices, particularly where interventions integrate innovation and digital tools.

Diversification Is a Viable Resilience Strategy
Households with multiple income-generating activities demonstrate greater economic stability, reinforcing the importance of integrated livelihood programming.

Training Must Be Practical and Context-Specific
Low adoption of improved practices highlights the need for:

- Demonstration-based learning
- Farmer-to-farmer extension approaches
- Simplified, locally adapted training methods

Project Impact (Early Stage)

At this early stage of implementation, the ESTRRA project is already generating tangible system-level changes across target LGAs, moving beyond baseline establishment towards early outcome realisation. While long-term impacts on income and productivity will materialise over time, several early impact pathways are already emerging.

First, the project has significantly improved access to agricultural services and productive assets through the establishment and strengthening of 11 Farmers' Hubs and the provision of processing equipment. These interventions are already reducing critical bottlenecks in input access, aggregation, and post-harvest handling, positioning smallholder farmers to transition from subsistence-oriented production towards more market-oriented systems.

Second, the project is catalysing inclusive economic participation, particularly among women and youth. With women constituting over 66% of beneficiaries reached and youth over 67%, alongside targeted training in income-generating activities, the project is contributing to enhanced livelihood diversification and laying the foundation for increased household income streams. Early engagement in off-farm activities, such as cap making, indicates a shift towards risk-spreading livelihood strategies, which are critical in climate-vulnerable contexts.

Third, the rollout of climate-smart and regenerative agriculture interventions, including land restoration (5 hectares), agroforestry development (over 3 hectares), and seedling distribution, marks an important step towards ecosystem recovery and climate adaptation. These interventions are expected to deliver medium- to long-term benefits, including improved soil health, increased productivity, enhanced carbon sequestration, and reduced vulnerability to climate shocks.

In addition, the project has strengthened the institutional and delivery ecosystem by leveraging farmer groups and agripreneurs as last-mile service providers. This approach enhances scalability, sustainability, and local ownership, ensuring that interventions are embedded within existing community structures.

Overall, the project is transitioning from diagnostic and set-up phases to early-stage impact delivery, with clear evidence of improved service access, strengthened capacity, and increased participation. These early gains provide a strong foundation for achieving higher-level outcomes in income growth, food security, and climate resilience in subsequent phases.

PROJECT CASE STUDY (ILLUSTRATIVE)

Case Study: Leveraging Farmers' Hubs for Service Delivery in Katagum LGA

In Katagum LGA, Farmers' Hubs are emerging as critical nodes within the agricultural value chain. With relatively higher levels of farmer engagement and diversification, hubs in this area serve as aggregation centres, input suppliers, and informal training platforms.

One hub manager reported serving over 2,000 farmers, providing access to improved seeds, fertilisers, and market linkages. Despite limited formal training, farmers in this cluster have begun diversifying into multiple income streams, including crop production, livestock rearing, and small-scale trading.

The ESTRRA project aims to build on this existing structure by:

- Strengthening hub capacity for training delivery
- Expanding access to improved technologies
- Promoting inclusive participation of women and youth
- Enhancing post-harvest management systems

This case illustrates how strategic investment in Farmers' Hubs can drive scalable and sustainable agricultural transformation

CONCLUSION

The first half of implementation indicates that the ESTRRA project has successfully transitioned from foundational assessments to active delivery of interventions across its target communities. Progress to date reflects the establishment of key systems and structures necessary to support sustained implementation, including farmer mobilisation, capacity-building platforms, enterprise support mechanisms, and the initial rollout of climate-resilient agricultural practices.

Early results demonstrate tangible reach and operational momentum. A total of 3,416 smallholder farmers have been engaged, alongside the establishment of functional Farmers' Hubs and the introduction of income-generating activities and regenerative agricultural practices. These outputs signal meaningful progress towards the project's intended outcomes, particularly in strengthening

farmer organisation and expanding access to productive opportunities. Notably, strong participation by women and youth reflects alignment with the project's inclusion objectives, although gaps remain in equitable access to resources and decision-making.

At the same time, implementation experience highlights critical constraints that may affect the pace and depth of impact if not addressed. These include uneven training coverage, persistent gender-related barriers, and the still-limited adoption of climate-smart and regenerative practices. Structural challenges such as restricted land access, cultural norms, and post-harvest inefficiencies continue to shape participation and productivity outcomes, underscoring the need for more targeted and adaptive implementation strategies.

Looking ahead, the next phase of implementation will require a deliberate shift from establishing systems to accelerating outcomes. This includes scaling the reach and consistency of training, deepening the quality and adoption of regenerative practices, strengthening market integration, and addressing identified inclusion gaps through more targeted interventions. In parallel, greater emphasis should be placed on outcome-level tracking to better capture changes in productivity, income, and resilience.

The project is building a credible foundation for achieving its development objective. Sustained progress will depend on the ability to consolidate early gains, address structural constraints, and intensify delivery in a manner that translates outputs into measurable and lasting outcomes for smallholder farmers.

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