NUTRITION + CROSS CUTTING

Sustainable Healthy Diets Through Food Systems Transformation

National Policies and Strategies for Food, Land and Water Systems Transformation

Foresight and Metrics to Accelerate Food, Land and Water Systems Transformation

Fruit and Vegetables for Sustainable Healthy Diets
Systems Transformation
Policy & Institutional Solutions
Structure of Presentations

1. Initiative overview

2. Recent and ongoing activities

3. Linkages with other initiatives and portfolio coherence

ISDC comments:
• Comments from the ISDC have been received and appreciated
• Written responses to the comments submitted.
• Integration of comments into plans/operations is in process.
• Presenters are prepared to address any question on any point raised by the ISDC.
SHiFT
Sustainable Healthy Diets through Food Systems Transformation

Initiative Leads: Marie Ruel (IFPRI) and Mark Lundy (ABC)

Initiative Design Team: Silvia Alonso (ILRI), Benjamin Belton (WorldFish), Chris Béné (ABC), Inge Brouwer (WUR), Alan de Brauw (IFPRI), Jody Harris (WVC), Nozomi Kawarazuka (CIP), Jef Leroy (IFPRI), Paule Moustier (CIRAD), and Shelly Sundberg (BMGF)

Teal font refers to members of Program Committee
Key Challenges and Opportunities

**Challenges**

**Poor quality diets globally are**
- The key driver of all forms of malnutrition
- Associated with 11M premature adult deaths/y (22% of all deaths)
- Unaffordable for >3 billion people who cannot afford a healthy diet

**Food systems**
- Contribute to environmental degradation and biodiversity loss
- Are responsible for 25% of greenhouse gas emissions
- Are exacerbating inequalities in livelihoods, employment, income, labor conditions, etc.

**Opportunity**

**Currently, there are significant investments in food systems transformation to:**
- Food supply, productivity, sustainability
- Income, jobs, livelihoods and ↓inequalities

*But this is not enough to improve diets!*
Our Response

We address the demand-side of food systems and food environments to achieve:

“Sustainable healthy diets for all”

Sustainable healthy diets are defined as: “A dietary pattern that promotes all dimensions of individuals’ health and wellbeing; has low environmental pressure and impact; is accessible, affordable, safe, equitable, and culturally acceptable” for everyone, everywhere (FAO 2019).
SHIFT’s Overall Goals

Through effective food systems transformation processes, SHiFT aims to:

- **Stimulate:**
  - the demand for/consumption of *sustainable healthy diets*
  - the supply of nutritious, safe, affordable, and sustainably produced foods (*sustainable nutritious foods*)

- **Improve:** livelihoods, gender equity and social inclusiveness in all sectors of food systems
Increased consumption of sustainable healthy diets among marginalized groups

Increased supply and affordability of sustainable nutritious foods

Higher income and more inclusive employment opportunities for MSMEs and the informal sector

Reduced gender, youth, and other inequalities in consumption, income, and employment

WP5: Engagement with multi-stakeholder partners to deliver outcomes, scale innovations, and learn from food systems transformation processes

Innovations to ↑ supply & consumption of sustainable healthy diets, income & inclusive employment

Innovations integrated in coherent food systems transformation policies

FS trade-offs addressed and FS transformation processes implemented

Abbreviations: FE: food environments; FS: food systems; MSMES: micro, small, medium enterprises; SHD: sustainable healthy diets; SNF: sustainable nutritious foods
SHiFT’s Target Countries

SHiFT is starting with 3 A4NH countries (Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Vietnam) and will expand as funding allows.
Process Updates

✓ 1st planning meeting at IFPRI HQ on March 23-25 with 28 participants (IFPRI, ABC, WUR)

✓ All WPs have developed their 2022 work plans, including outputs and timeframe.

✓ SHiFT Staffing Plan submitted

✓ Working on contracts with key partners

✓ Program Committee meeting weekly and WP teams are meeting regularly.

✓ Partner engagement in the target countries and internationally is ongoing

✓ SHiFT launch in Vietnam: June 24th

✓ SHiFT launches in Bangladesh and Ethiopia (3rd-4th quarters)

Work Plan Updates (WP1/WP2)

Planning data collection in Vietnam

- 3 sites: urban, peri-urban, and rural – used in A4NH
- Large quantitative household; and food environment surveys
- Quantitative survey of MSMEs and how foods consumed by marginalized populations enter food environments
- Qualitative studies of people’s food motives and lived experience with their food environments

Other research activities

- Developing a generic typology of MSMEs to use in all focus countries; and protocol for case studies to assess potential of MSMEs to supply nutritious foods
- Assembling existing data sets for secondary analysis on dietary patterns in SHiFT’s target countries
Work Plan Updates (WP3-4)

**WP3 Identifying policy and governance lock-ins and barriers**
- Drafting a generic conceptual/analytical political economy framework (to be applied in Vietnam first and in other target countries in Y2-3)
- Developing the protocol for a baseline assessment of food systems (identifying actors, their agendas and narratives on food systems, their views on need for FS transformation, etc.)
- In-depth interviews with stakeholders will start first in Vietnam in Q3

**WP4 Identifying and quantifying trade-offs and developing decision-support tools**
- Assembling datasets for analyses of country-level trade-offs between household welfare, diet quality, environmental outcomes (Bangladesh)
- Planning a forecast and scenario workshop with stakeholders in the context of the Bangladesh Food Agenda for 2041 (June), which will inform modeling plans
Work Plan Updates (WP5)

WP5 Developing, supporting, and engaging food systems stakeholders (WP5)

- SHiFT has a running start in Vietnam from previous A4NH work
- Building on in-country stakeholders engaged and partnerships developed during A4NH and momentum from the 2021 UNFSS
- Planning a stakeholder mapping exercise in Vietnam – to be used in all WPs
- Developing protocols for the baseline assessment of “readiness to learn” in food systems transformation and the capacity needs assessment for multi-stakeholder platform governance for food systems transformation (to be completed in Q3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Vietnam</th>
<th>Ethiopia</th>
<th>Bangladesh</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ToR for the Country Coordination Unit (CCU) finalized</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
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<td>Country Coordinator recruited</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>In progress</td>
<td>In progress</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCU established</td>
<td>In progress</td>
<td>In progress</td>
<td>In progress</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date set for SHiFT launch</td>
<td>Complete June 24</td>
<td>Not started</td>
<td>Not started</td>
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<tr>
<td>MoU for Anchor Institute drafted</td>
<td>In progress</td>
<td>Not started</td>
<td>Not started</td>
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SHiFT’s Links with Other One CGIAR Initiatives

...that focus on consumers, the food environment, nutritious foods, and nutrition and health outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Focus Areas</th>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Additional Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FRESH: Fruit and Vegetables for Sustainable Healthy Diets</td>
<td>Demand, diets, food environments, nutritious foods</td>
<td>(e.g., Benin)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resilient Cities through Sustainable Urban and Peri-urban Agrifood Systems</td>
<td>Demand, diets, food environments, urban diets</td>
<td>(e.g., Bangladesh, Ethiopia)</td>
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<tr>
<td>TAFSSA: Transforming Agrifood Systems in South Asia</td>
<td>Demand, diets, health, data</td>
<td>(e.g., Bangladesh, India)</td>
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<td>HER+: Harnessing Gender and Social Equality for Resilience in Agrifood Systems</td>
<td>Gender, social protection</td>
<td>(e.g., Bangladesh, Ethiopia)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rethinking Food Markets and Value Chains for Inclusion and Sustainability</td>
<td>MSMEs and business development</td>
<td>(e.g., Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAPLING: Sustainable Animal Productivity for Livelihoods, Nutrition and Gender Inclusion</td>
<td>Nutritious foods (livestock), food safety</td>
<td>(e.g., Ethiopia, Vietnam)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resilient Aquatic Food Systems for Healthy People and Planet</td>
<td>Nutritious foods (fish), affordability</td>
<td>(e.g., Bangladesh, India)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foresight and Metrics</td>
<td>Demand patterns, cost of healthy diets</td>
<td>(e.g., Bangladesh, Ethiopia, global)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Thank you!

https://www.cgiar.org/initiative/30-sustainable-healthy-diets-through-food-systems-transformation-shift/

Photo Credit
Slide 2: India informal markets, Marie Ruel
Slide 4: India market, Bioversity
Slide 8: Vegetable vendors in Sa Pa market, Lao Cai province, Vietnam.
Credit: Trong Chinh/Alliance of Bioversity and CIAT from Flickr.
Foresight and Metrics Initiative
Overview and update

Keith Wiebe, IFPRI (interim lead)
Elisabetta Gotor, ABC (interim co-lead and Work Package 1 lead)
James Thurlow, IFPRI (Work Package 2 lead)
Gideon Kruseman, CIMMYT (Work Package 3 lead)
Lisa Rebelo, IWMI (Work Package 4 lead)
And a multidisciplinary team of experts from across One CGIAR

For the CGIAR System Council
9 June 2022
Goals and objectives

To provide the evidence and capacity needed to inform the complex choices that will shape the future of food, land and water systems, this initiative will, in close interaction with decision-makers at multiple levels:

1. Develop a common information base on major medium- and long-term future challenges and strategic opportunities at global and regional scales, with a particular focus on developing areas

2. Work with national partners on foresight analyses to inform policy and investment decisions, with special attention to climate variability, risk and resilience

3. Enhance access to and transparency of foresight tools and systems-relevant metrics

4. Enhance partners’ foresight capacity and ownership through collaborative research and structured training programs
Integrated analysis at multiple scales ...

Global Agricultural Production & Markets
(IMPACT-GLOBE Model)

National Economy & Population
(RIAPA Model)

Subnational Biophysical & Engineering
(Climate, crop, animal, water, road & energy models)

Food, Land, & Water Systems

Key outcome indicators
- Agricultural production, trade & prices
- National hunger & nutrient availability
- Emissions from land-use change
- Agricultural water use

Key outcome indicators
- Climate risks
- Crop & animal yields
- Road network conditions
- Energy & fuel supply
- Biodiversity

Key outcome indicators
- Growth & employment
- Poverty & inequality
- Diet costs & quality
- Women & youth inclusion
- Food security & resilience

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... and engagement at multiple scales ...
... to inform decision-making at multiple scales

**Global decision-making**

- **Shared awareness** of strategic challenges and options
- **Alignment of action** across multiple scales
- **Resource allocation** for food, land, and water systems transformation

**Regional decision-making**

- **Managing risks** affecting food, land, and water systems
- **Improved coherence** of national development and adaptation plans
- **Coordination and prioritization** to minimize trade-offs and reflect resource constraints

**Country decision-making**
Four Work Packages delivering together

WP1: Global & Regional Analysis (including country cases)
- Online training & self-study courses

WP2: Focus Region & Country Analysis (including subnational regions)
- Access to Models & Data
- Web-portal, model & data maintenance

WP3: WP3
- Web-portal, model & data maintenance
- New tools & metrics
- Regional drivers

WP4: Capacity Building & Learning
- In-person training & course materials
- M&E case studies
- M&E case studies

Connections:
- WP1 to WP2: Regional drivers
- WP2 to WP3: Focus Region & Country Analysis
- WP3 to WP4: Access to Models & Data
Where we are working

Work Packages 1 and 3
Global and regional scales, building up from national and sub-national levels

Work Packages 2 and 4
Country, regional, and sub-national scales, with particular focus on Eastern & Southern Africa (Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Zambia) and South Asia (Bangladesh, Nepal)
Partner engagement

Focusing on **regional networks** of researchers and policy analysts

- ReNAPRI includes agric. research institutes across Eastern and Southern Africa; and SANEM is a long-established modeling network across South Asia.
- Network members are both research partners and platforms for capacity strengthening, allowing us to achieve scale in delivery.

Responding to **demand from governments** and affiliate institutes

- For example, KIPPRA (Kenya) and ZIPAR (Zambia) are government-linked think tanks who have expressed demand for F&M to share models, data, and expertise.
- We are also targeting Planning Ministries and planning units within Agriculture Ministries (given our aim to enhance national and agricultural development plans).

Linking with **state-of-the-art global modeling**

- Through collaboration with leading research institutions around the world, including Oxford, MIT, IIASA, Wageningen, and the AgMIP modeling network.
Shared interests with other initiatives

**SHiFT**
- Changing demand patterns & costs of healthy diets under different future scenarios

**FRESH**
- Improved modeling of future supply and demand for fruits and vegetables

**Ukama Ustawi**
- Modeling of regional trade in Eastern and Southern Africa

**Market Intelligence**
- Projections of future commodity demand and technology impacts

**National Policies and Strategies**
- Support for policy modeling and collaboration with shared country partners
- Providing analysis of country impacts of the Ukraine and world price crises

... and others
Responding to current crises

Modeling **impacts of Ukraine and world price crises** on food systems, poverty, and food security

Countries are affected very differently from the rise in global food, fuel and fertilizer prices

- Fuel and fertilizer prices, rather than food prices, are the main drivers of falling incomes and rising poverty in most countries
- Agri-food systems are badly affected, especially if fertilizer use declines during the current planting season

**Source:** RIAPA country modeling results (Dorosh, Diao, Thurlow et al. IFPRI)
Inception meetings and country events

- **24 May** 2022: virtual organizational meeting with the full initiative team
- **26 May – 7 June** 2022: virtual preparatory meetings for each Work Package
- **22 – 24 June** 2022: in-person coordination meeting in Rome for initiative and WP leads and activity coordinators
- **July 2022 onwards**: planning meetings with partners and launch events in focus countries
  - ReNAPRI engagement started, with launch events planned for Q3 2022
  - Supporting NPS’s “training of trainers” approach – started with Kenya (May 2022)
For more information

Keith Wiebe, IFPRI (k.wiebe@cgiar.org)
Elisabetta Gotor, ABC (e.gotor@cgiar.org)
James Thurlow, IFPRI (j.thurlow@cgiar.org)
Gideon Kruseman, CIMMYT (g.kruseman@cgiar.org)
Lisa Rebelo, IWMI (l.rebelo@cgiar.org)
ISDC summary comments and our responses

• CGIAR is well-placed to lead this work, [with an] extensive track record of excellent work. However,

• The approach may hew too closely to work with IMPACT and RIAPA, and thus focus too much on the agriculture sector.

  ➔ Response: We agree that it is essential to analyze other sectors in addition to agriculture. Our approach includes both sector-specific (partial equilibrium) and economy-wide (general equilibrium) modeling tools. RIAPA, for instance, captures the entire agri-food system and economy and tracks individuals and households. We will also link to other non-agricultural models, including water, transport and energy systems models.

• More clarity is needed regarding metrics, identification of policies and investments to be analyzed, relationships to other CGIAR research, and other elements.

  ➔ Response: We regret that these points were not sufficiently clear in the proposal. F&M will focus on cross-cutting systems-level outcome metrics (e.g., jobs, water use, and emissions in the food system) and household-level health/nutrition and gender/inclusion metrics, allowing F&M to explicitly address trade-offs across all outcome areas. Key policies being targeted in F&M will be defined with partners, including national and agricultural development/investment plans. F&M is closely interacting with other CGIAR initiatives.

• The personnel list appears overly oriented towards biophysical and technological components compared to social science.

  ➔ Response: We agree that social sciences are critical, and regret that this was not sufficiently clear in the proposal. The staffing plan subsequently prepared for (and approved by) One CGIAR Senior Management makes clear the importance of social science expertise that will be brought to bear in the initiative.
INT-33 Fruit and Vegetables for Healthy Sustainable Diets (FRESH)

Lead: Dr. Deanna Olney, IFPRI
WP Leads:  
Dr. Deanna Olney, IFPRI (WP1)  
Dr. Roland Schafleitner, WVC (WP2)  
Dr. Ravi Gopal Singh, CIMMYT (WP3)  
Dr. Jenny Ekman, AHR (WP4)  
Dr. Neha Kumar, IFPRI (WP5)  
Dr. Pepijn Schreinemachers, WVC (WP6)
Challenges

• Worldwide intake of fruit and vegetables is too low contributing to poor quality diets and in turn, high prevalence of malnutrition and diet-related non-communicable diseases

• Key barriers to increasing intake include:
  • **Availability** - the gap between supply and demand is large - in part due to post-harvest losses (~40%)
  • **Accessibility** – safe, diverse fruits and vegetables are often not easily accessible to all, especially marginalized populations
  • **Affordability** – costs of safe, diverse fruits and vegetables are high
  • **Desirability** – the choices people make about what to eat are complex and often driven by factors such as convenience, time, image, palatability and culture

• Research in these areas is currently sparse and fragmented
FRESH End-to-End Approach

DEMAND

SUPPLY

FOOD ENVIRONMENT

Nutrition, health & food security

Poverty reduction, livelihoods & jobs

Climate adaptation & mitigation

Enviro health & biodiversity

Gender equality, youth & social inclusion
FRESH Focus Countries

Benin

Sri Lanka

Tanzania

Philippines
FRESH End-to-End Approach

Tanzania
Three year outcomes

• Key actors are actively engaged in designing and testing interventions to increase fruit and vegetable intake and to increase accessibility and affordability

• 10,000 farmers (50% women) adopt improved climate-resilient vegetable cultivars that align with consumer, farmer and other value chain actor preferences and/or adopt safe and sustainable vegetable production practices

• Private sector partners co-design and pilot innovations to reduce post-harvest losses and/or improve food safety

• National level actors prioritize fruits & vegetables (F&V) and institute national-level policies, laws or regulations aimed at increasing F&V intake, production, food safety and/or equity

• At least 10,000 individuals access the Web-based F&V Knowledge Hub as a resource for F&V learning, research and innovations
FRESH Update - Global

- **FRESH global launch** - May 25, 2022, with a total of 1,102 live views.
- Advisory group and donor interest group updated
- Regular meetings
  - Amongst work package leads
  - Within work package teams
  - Hybrid work planning meeting to be held at IFPRI July 19, 20 and 21
  - Plan to establish country teams (to be led by country coordinators)
- Work planning – activity mapping across time and countries
- Global review across the value chain along with successful interventions underway
- Within each of the 4 focus countries
  - Mapping of local partners/researchers to inform a policy environment matrix
  - Stakeholder groups to be established
  - Partnerships with local stakeholders to be established and contracted
  - Reviews of issues related to diets, nutritional status and food environments
FRESH Update - Benin

• **Country Launch** – May 3

• Tomato and pepper materials selected for heat and disease resistance for trialing in Benin sent.

• Training session for vegetable seed producers in May/June with SAFEVEG and Choose, Grow, Thrive projects.

• Two ‘production-hubs’ to be established in the South.

• Plan to **map the vegetable value chain** to identify opportunities for co-location of other WP activities
FRESH Update - Tanzania

• **Country launch** planned for Q3/Q4.

• **Production-oriented field visit and consultations** in mid-May with researchers, public and private sector

• **Value-chain oriented meetings** in July to co-design and plan activities with local partners

• Identification of existing datasets (e.g. Sokoine University and Bioversity) for secondary analysis to **assess intake of fruits and vegetable**

• Two ‘production-hubs’ to be established in the North with potential to expand to the Zanzibar Archipelago

• Plan to **map the vegetable value chain** to identify opportunities for co-location of other WP activities
FRESH Update – Philippines

• **Country launch** planned for Q3/Q4

• **FRESH introduction** with Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST-PCAARRD).

• **Exploring possibilities for partnership with University of the Philippines Los Baños**

• **Production-oriented field visit and associated meetings** planned in June to have consultations with Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Plant Industry, among other local actors and identify locations for production hub(s).
FRESH Update – Sri Lanka

- **Country launch** planned for Q3/Q4
- **Production-oriented field visit and consultations** planned for July
- On-going **data collection and analysis of dietary and food environment data in five districts**
- Discussions with WFP and FAO to add dietary intake to a **nationally representative survey capturing production, household consumption and food security**
## FRESH’s Link with other CGIAR Initiatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Locations</th>
<th>WP(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sustainable Transformations for Healthy Diets (SHiFT)</strong></td>
<td>Food Environment and dietary assessment tools and methods, potential for cross-country analysis</td>
<td>Benin, all</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Resilient Cities through Sustainable Urban and Peri-urban Agrifood Systems</strong></td>
<td>Food Environments, Diets, Tools WP 1, 5, 6</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Excellence in Agronomy for Sustainable Intensification and Climate Change Adaptation (EiA)</strong></td>
<td>Sustainable Diversification of Farming Systems and associated innovations</td>
<td>Tanzania, Philippines</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Plant Health and Rapid Response to Protect Food Security and Livelihoods</strong></td>
<td>Integrated pest and disease management, safe harvests WP 3 &amp; 4</td>
<td>Benin, Tanzania, Philippines</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Building Systemic Resilience against Climate Variability and Extremes (Climber)</strong></td>
<td>Policy engagement and advocacy, Sustainable diversification of Farming Systems WP2, 3, 6</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Foresight and Metrics</strong></td>
<td>Improved modeling of future supply and demand for fruits and vegetables</td>
<td><strong>Global</strong></td>
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RIIs where possible geographically and/or topically
National Policies and Strategies (NPS) Initiative

Overview & progress

Clemens Breisinger and Alan Nicol (Initiative Lead and Co-lead)
Marie-Charlotte Buisson, Xinshen Diao, Naureen Karachiwalla, Joyce Maru (NPS WP Leads)
Yumna Kassim (NPS Program Manager)

For the CGIAR System Council – 9 June 2022
Summary of proposal update

Original NPS proposal submitted on September 28, 2021.

Refining of NPS proposal based on:

- ISDC feedback received: “NPS is a critically important Initiative”
- Continued engagement and feedback from partner countries and donors
- Rapidly changing global context and growing engagement with other initiatives

Main areas of refinement:

- Coherence building among national policies and across initiatives with policy focus
- Importance of demand-driven research and capacity building
- More details on research methodologies and focus
Summary of ISDC feedback

The ISDC acknowledges that “NPS is a critically important Initiative”. Comments can be grouped into three categories:

1. **Coherence building among national policies and across initiatives with policy focus**
   - “NPS role in coordinating ALL national policy and strategy work for Initiatives with a policy element”
   - “What resources will be available to facilitate coordination between Initiatives at the country level?”
   - “Will there be a steering or advisory committee in each country or other opportunities for country stakeholders to provide input on the program”
   - “The Initiative does not deal with the links between policy development and implementation strategies, programs, and plans”
   - “Documenting why the Initiative did not work may be as valuable (or more) for rolling out the Initiative in other countries”
   - “Outcomes are so large and important that it would be helpful to place the NPS in the landscape of other actors who are working/contributing to the same large outcomes”
   - “How will the private sector and investors engage with policy development and implementation?”

2. **Importance of demand-driven research and capacity building**
   - “Not taking the time to get buy-in from diverse stakeholders carries real reputational risks”
   - “How/who will support governments in undertaking a wider-lens meta-analysis to show costs, benefits, trade-offs among investments across multiple sectors “
   - “What capacity strengthening will take place for these groups, or for government bodies”
   - “Saying that NPS will “codesign” national policy with elected governments (work package 1) seems like over-reach and could be misinterpreted”
   - “Clarify the outcomes that can reasonably be delivered by NPS vs outcomes/impacts that NPS can contribute to, in collaboration...with other partners”
   - “The Initiative does not deal with the links between policy development and implementation strategies, programs, and plans”
   - “A slower, more inclusive, and demand-driven approach could increase the likelihood, and sustainability, of NPS success”

3. **More details on research methodologies and focus**
   - “Explain how modeling efforts/partnerships will be strengthened”
   - “NRM, climate change, health/nutrition as well as ag/rural development. How might they need to be integrated and strengthened”
   - “Relatively little importance is given to research on policy implementation”
   - “What measures of process transparency other than budget will be used, e.g., outcome and impact trackers?”
Colombia, Nigeria, Egypt, Kenya, India, Laos

Responding to crises
Rapid-response tools, network of experts and evidence
Communities of policy practice
(Work Packages 1, 3 and 4)

Main NPS Impact Areas:
- Nutrition, health and food security
- Poverty reduction, livelihoods and jobs
- Gender equality, youth and social inclusion
- Climate adaptation and mitigation
- Environmental health and biodiversity

Integrating policy tools
Strengthening the analytical performance of countries’ institutions
Training of Trainers (TOT) approach & user-friendly tools
(Work Packages 1, 2 and 4)

Building policy coherence
Strengthening policy coherence at national level, and across the One CGIAR initiative portfolio
Piloting national policy and cross-CGIAR policy coherence mechanisms
(Work Packages 1, 2, 3, 4)

Planned collaboration with other initiatives:
- All policy related initiatives at country levels
- HER+, Fragility & Conflict, DX1
- Foresight & Metrics, SAPLING

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Update on NPS implementation progress

NPS Launch took place on May 17-18 at the ILRI campus in Nairobi, Kenya (proceedings).

Highlights:

- Hybrid event on ILRI campus with 150 participants online and in person; covered by (social) media.
- Principal Secretary for Agriculture, One CG Global ST Director, ESA Regional Director, ILRI DG attended.
- High-level panel with key Kenyan partners.
- Rapid fire presentations from 12 One CGIAR initiatives.
- Next country-level NPS inception meetings in Nigeria (June 23) and Egypt (June 28).

Photo credits: ILRI
Progress: Building policy coherence

Database on activities of policy-related One CGIAR initiatives in progress as part of ONE CGIAR policy dashboard development.
Progress: Integrating policy tools

- Training of Trainer (ToT) modeling workshop has been conducted for Kenya and India.
- Development of simple policy tools has started (Excel-based investment and microsimulation tools).
- Rapid response experts group discussions have started on Russia-Ukraine war impact in Kenya and Nigeria as part of Community of Policy Practice (CoPP) development.
Progress: Responding to Crises

Example 1 (ongoing) :
Study on Russia-Ukraine war impact on Kenya

These country studies are conducted by IFPRI with financial support from BMGF, FCDO, and USAID. All studies use data and models developed with ongoing support from BMGF, USAID and the CGIAR’s “Foresight and Metrics” initiative. The Kenya case study benefitted from working with the CGIAR’s “National Policies and Strategies” initiative.

- **Food, fuel and fertilizer shocks lead to large reductions in GDP (-0.8%) and employment (-2.6%) in Kenya**
  - Agri-food system adversely affected, alongside the broader economy
  - Agriculture is particularly at risk to fertilizer shocks, esp. if it leads to lower fertilizer use in the current season

- **Poor and rural households are especially vulnerable**
  - Larger income losses
  - Greater increase in poverty (esp. number of poor people)
  - Larger contribution to the deterioration in diet quality

- **Next steps**
  - Evaluate policy options available to governments and development partners to mitigate impacts on food systems, poverty, and food insecurity (e.g., cash transfers, food aid, fertilizer subsidies, fiscal support, etc.)
Example 2: Russia-Ukraine war impact on Egypt (March 2022)

The Egypt blog has been developed by NPS researchers in collaboration with IFPRI's Russia-Ukraine war blog series editors David Laborde and Joseph Glauber.

- The blog "The Russia-Ukraine crisis poses a serious food security threat for Egypt" published on March 14, 2022, has been read by 13,350 readers on The Conversation and is the second most viewed in IFPRI’s Russia-Ukraine war blog series with 4,970 unique views (as of 6/8/22).

- Analysis from the blog has been cited in the Financial Times, Washington Post, Al Jazeera, Bloomberg, Al Ahram, Reuters, Deutsche Welle, and others.

- The analysis has been discussed with local and international partners, including the IMF, the French Embassy, the Netherland Embassy, USAID, the World Bank and others.
Thank you

For more information, please visit the [NPS](#) website or contact Yumna Kassim ([y.kassim@cgiar.org](mailto:y.kassim@cgiar.org))