



NUTRITION + CROSS CUTTING



Sustainable Healthy Diets
Through Food Systems
Transformation



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



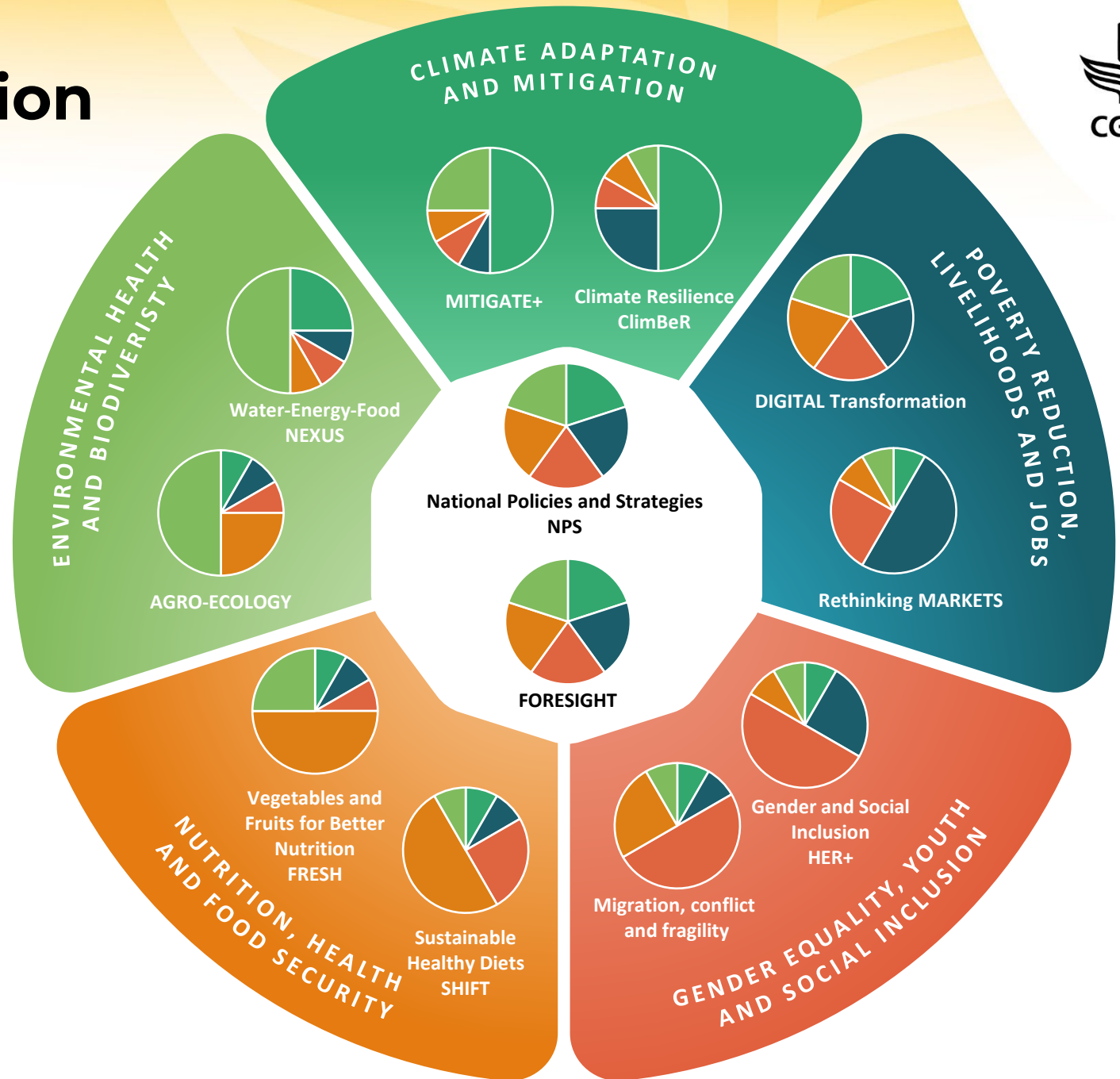
Foresight and Metrics to
Accelerate Food, Land
and Water Systems
Transformation



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.



Sustainable Healthy Diets
Through Food Systems
Transformation

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



Our Response



Sustainable Healthy Diets
Through Food Systems
Transformation

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



SHiFT Work Packages



- WPs that generate innovations
- WPs that integrate innovations into policies
- WP that catalyzes FS transformation

Long-term Outcomes

- 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

ICG Impact Areas

- Nutrition, health & food security**
- Poverty reduction, livelihoods & jobs**
- Gender equality, youth & social inclusion**
- Climate adaptation & mitigation**
- Environmental health & biodiversity**

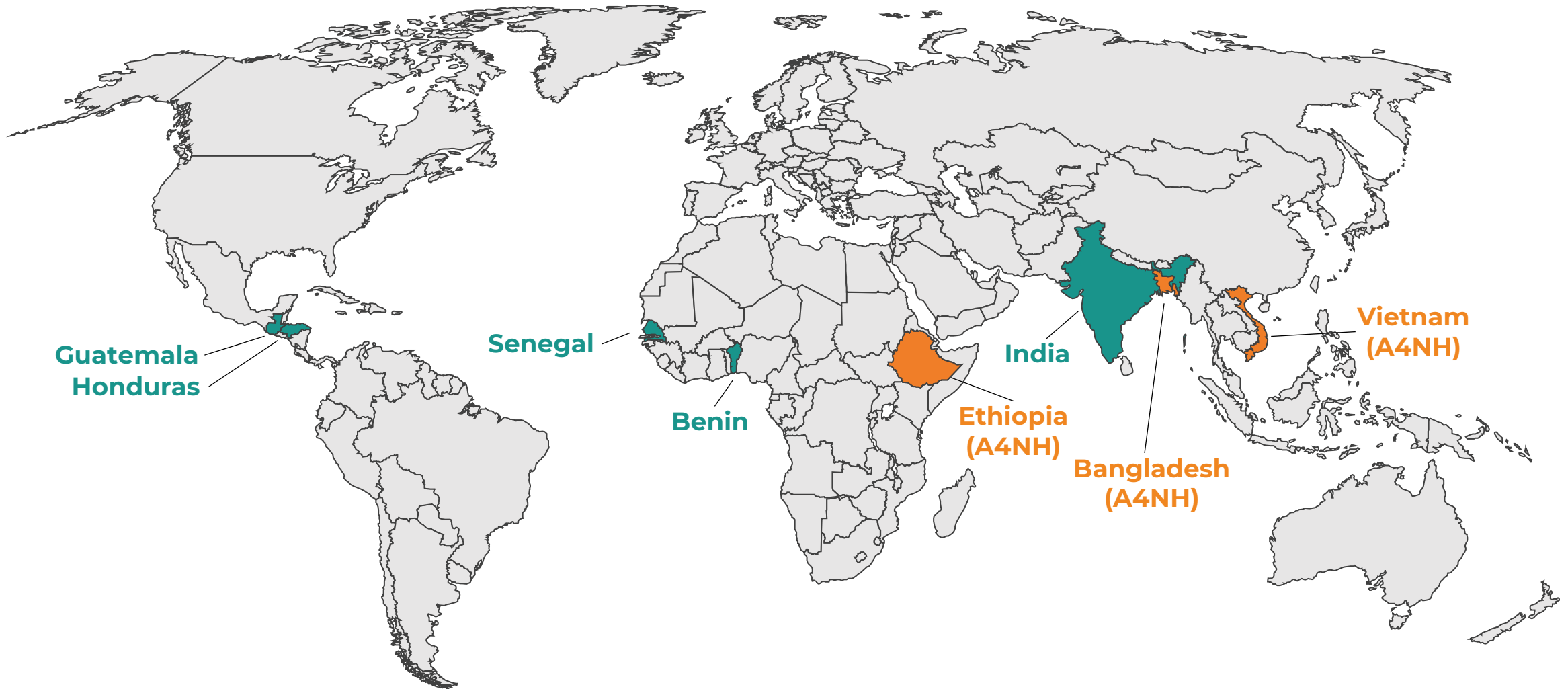
- Priority Impact Area
- Secondary Impact Area

Abbreviations: FE: food environments; FS: food systems; MSMEs: micro, small, medium enterprises; SHD: *sustainable healthy diets*; SNF: *sustainable nutritious foods*

SHiFT's Target Countries



Sustainable Healthy Diets
Through Food Systems
Transformation



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 on-going
- ✓ **SHiFT launch in Vietnam: June 24th**
- ✓ **SHiFT launches in Bangladesh and Ethiopia (3rd-4th quarters)**

Work Plan Updates (WP1/WP2)



Sustainable Healthy Diets
Through Food Systems
Transformation

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)

	Vietnam	Ethiopia	Bangladesh
ToR for the Country Coordination Unit (CCU) finalized	Complete	Complete	Complete
Country Coordinator recruited	Complete	In progress	In progress
CCU established	In progress	In progress	In progress
Date set for SHiFT launch	Complete June 24	Not started	Not started
MoU for Anchor Institute drafted	In progress	Not started	Not started

SHiFT's Links with Other One CGIAR Initiatives

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

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



Sustainable Healthy Diets Through Food Systems Transformation

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](#).



Sustainable Healthy Diets
Through Food Systems
Transformation



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

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

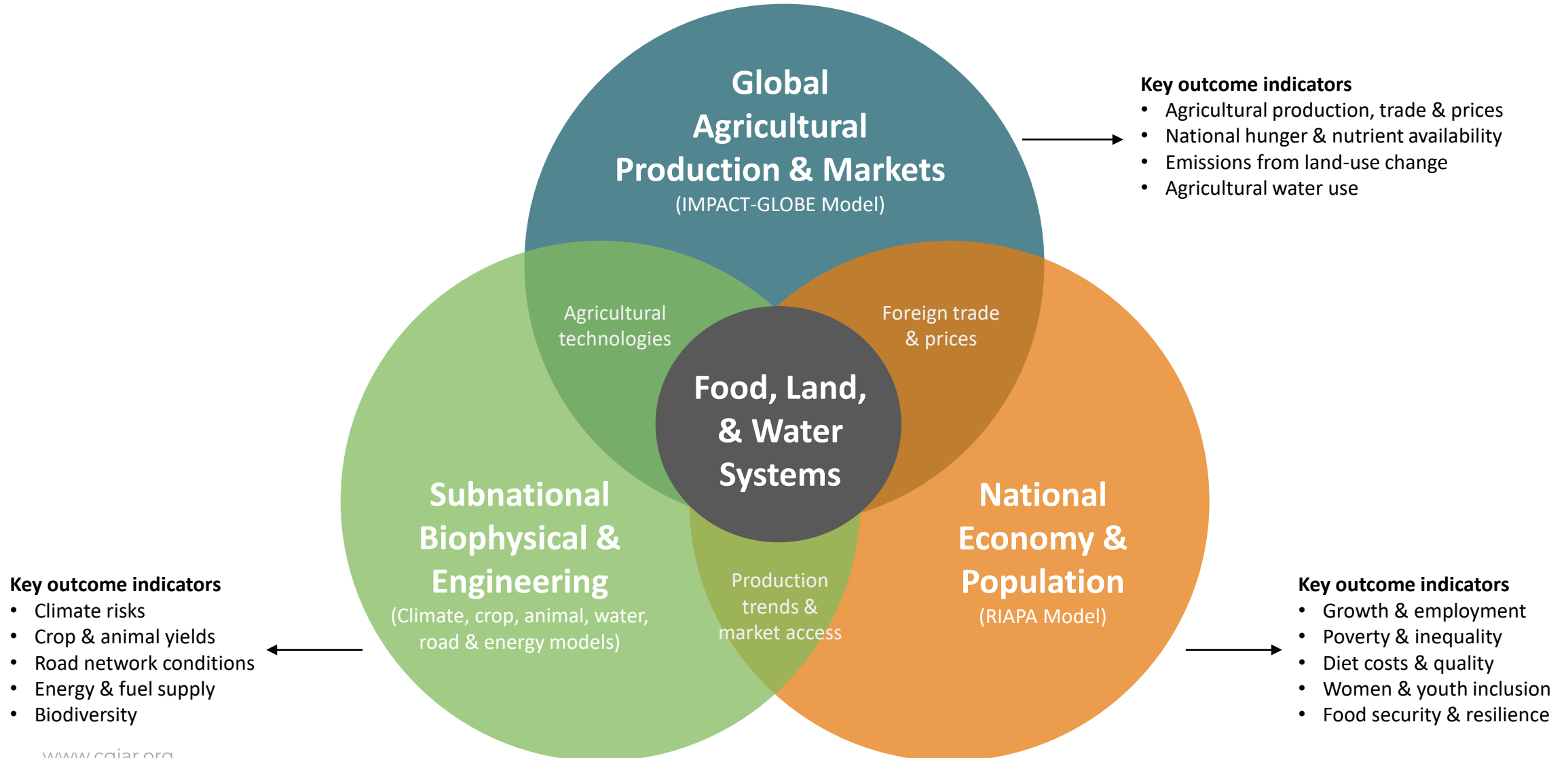
3. Enhance **access** to and **transparency** of foresight tools and systems-relevant metrics

4. Enhance partners' foresight **capacity and ownership** through collaborative research and structured training programs

Integrated analysis at multiple scales ...



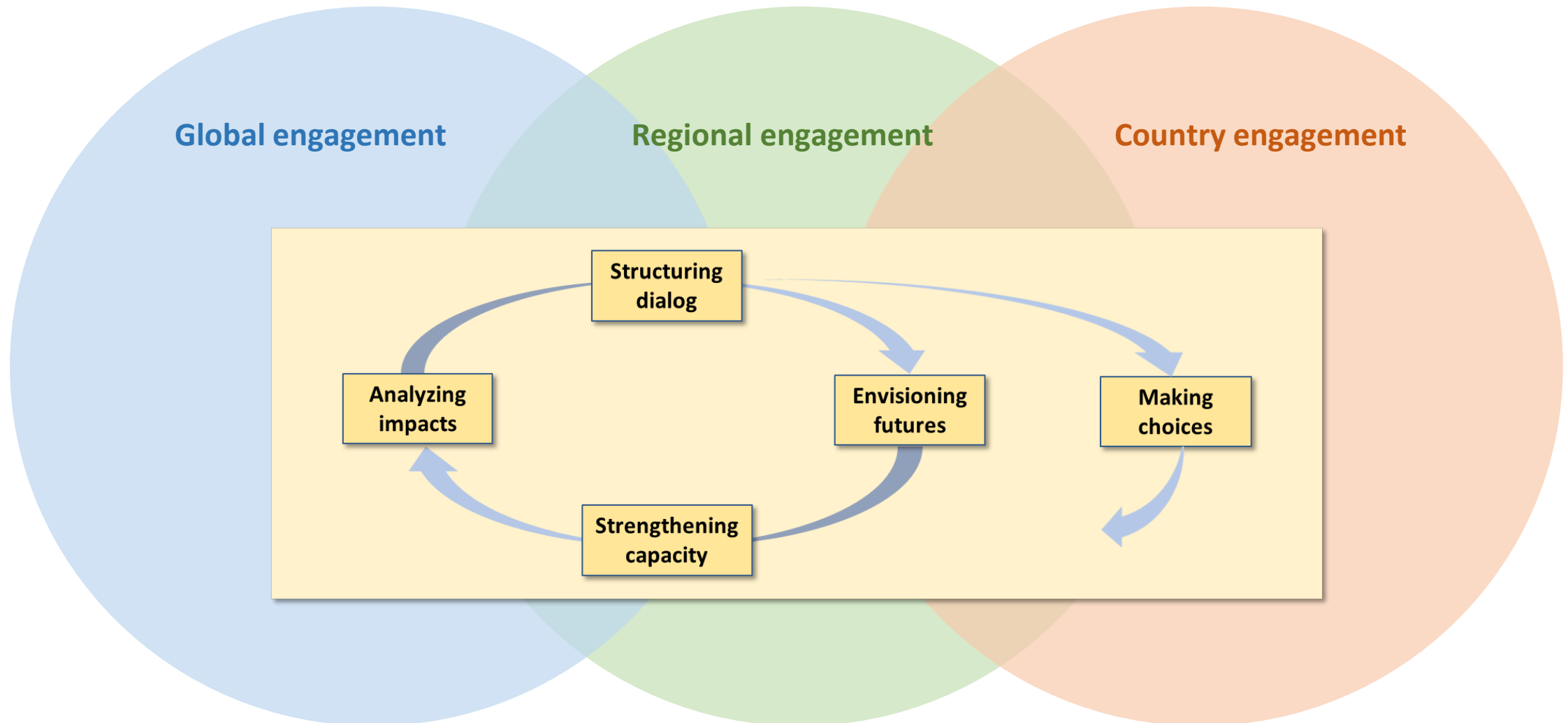
Foresight and Metrics to Accelerate Food, Land and Water Systems Transformation



... and engagement at multiple scales ...



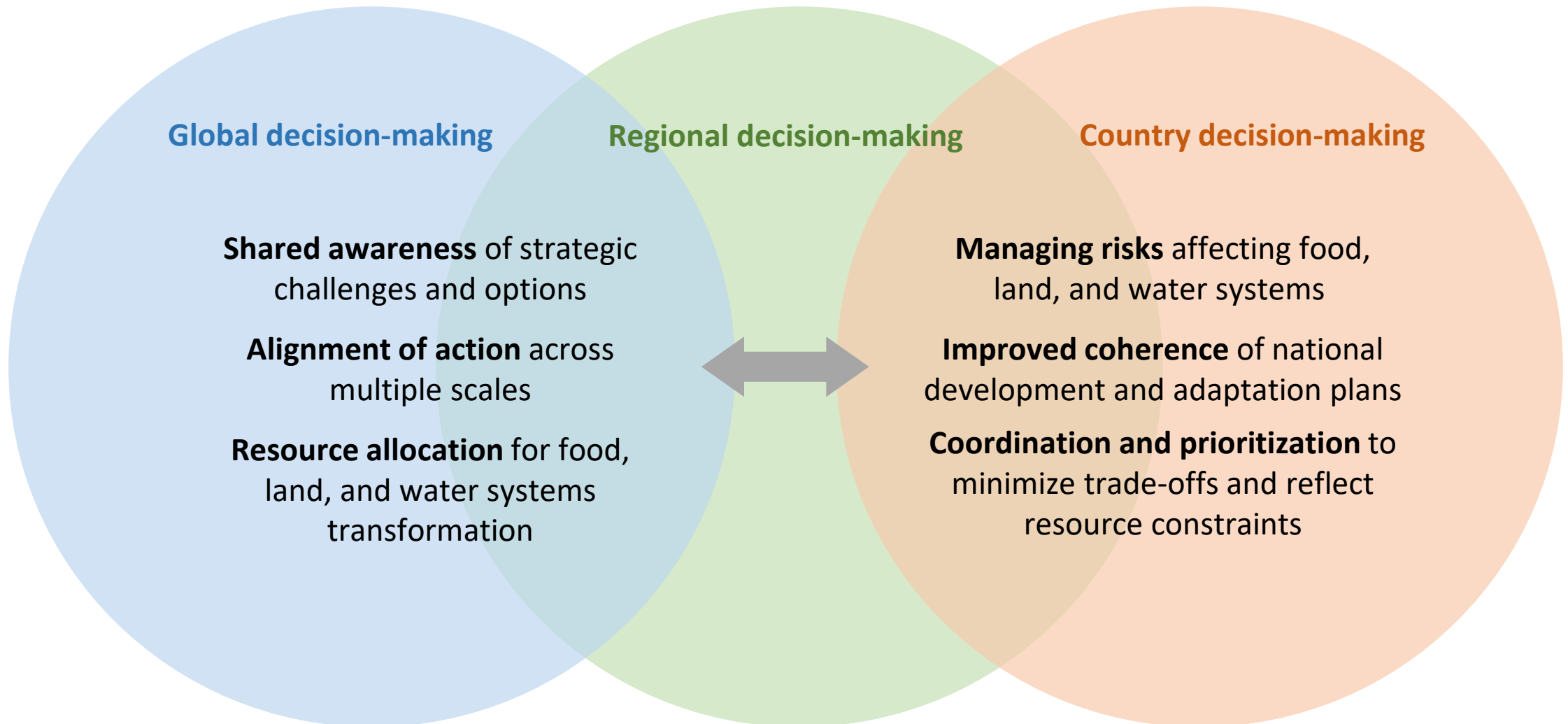
Foresight and Metrics to
Accelerate Food, Land
and Water Systems
Transformation



... to inform decision-making at multiple scales



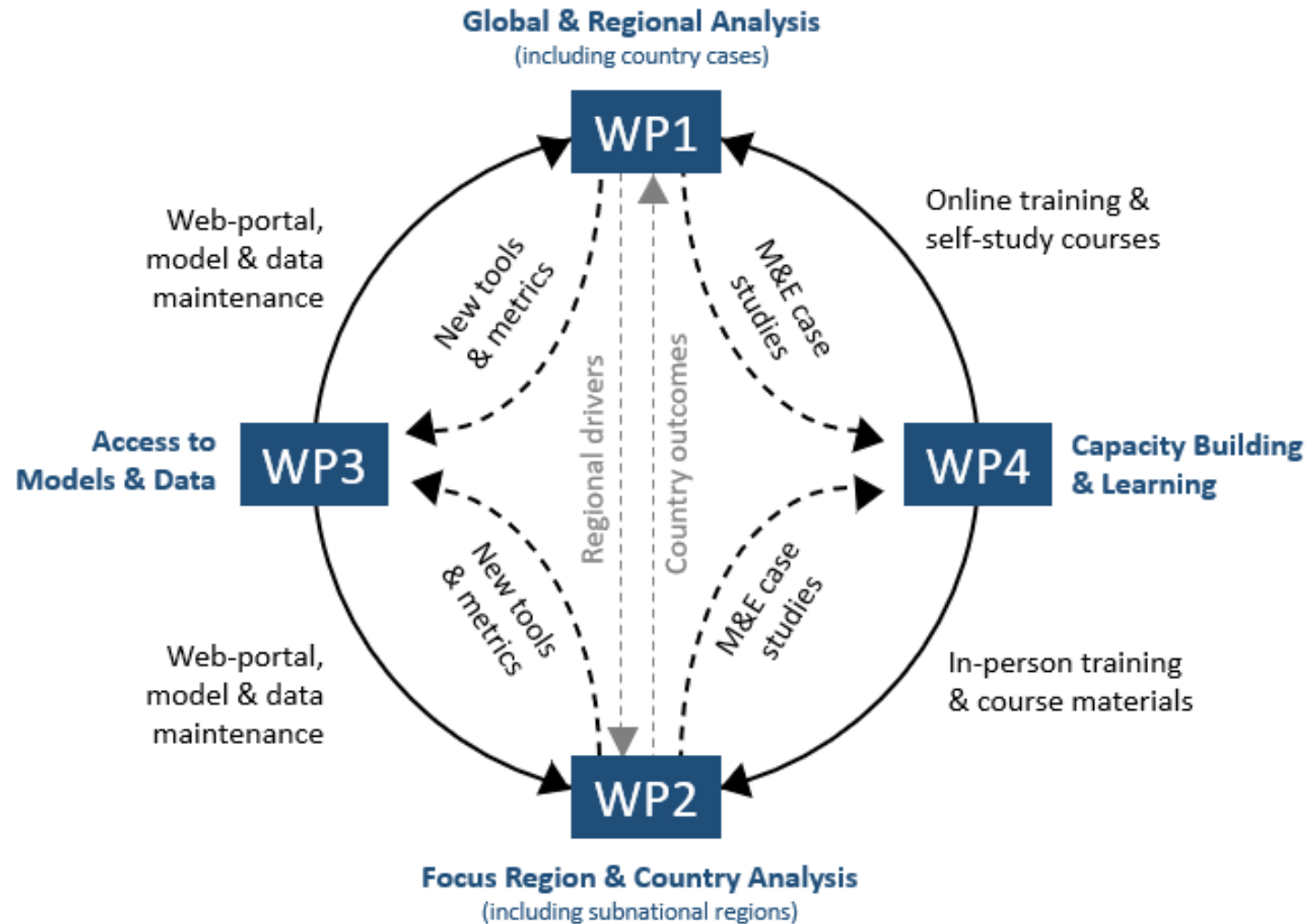
Foresight and Metrics to
Accelerate Food, Land
and Water Systems
Transformation



Four Work Packages delivering together



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



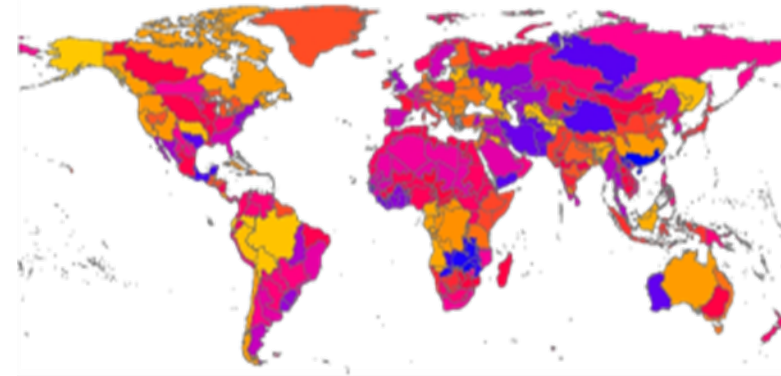
Where we are working



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

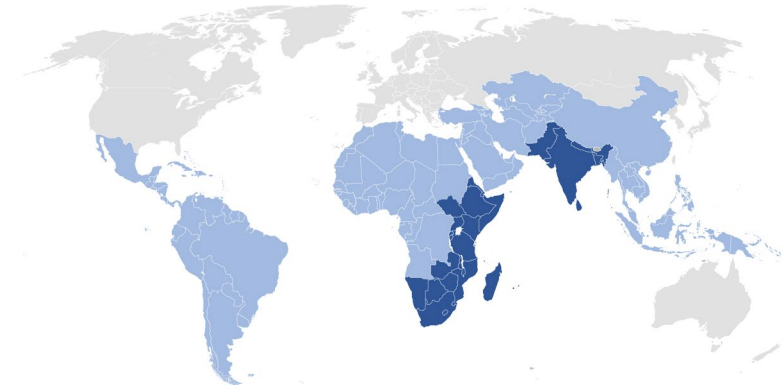
Work Packages 1 and 3

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

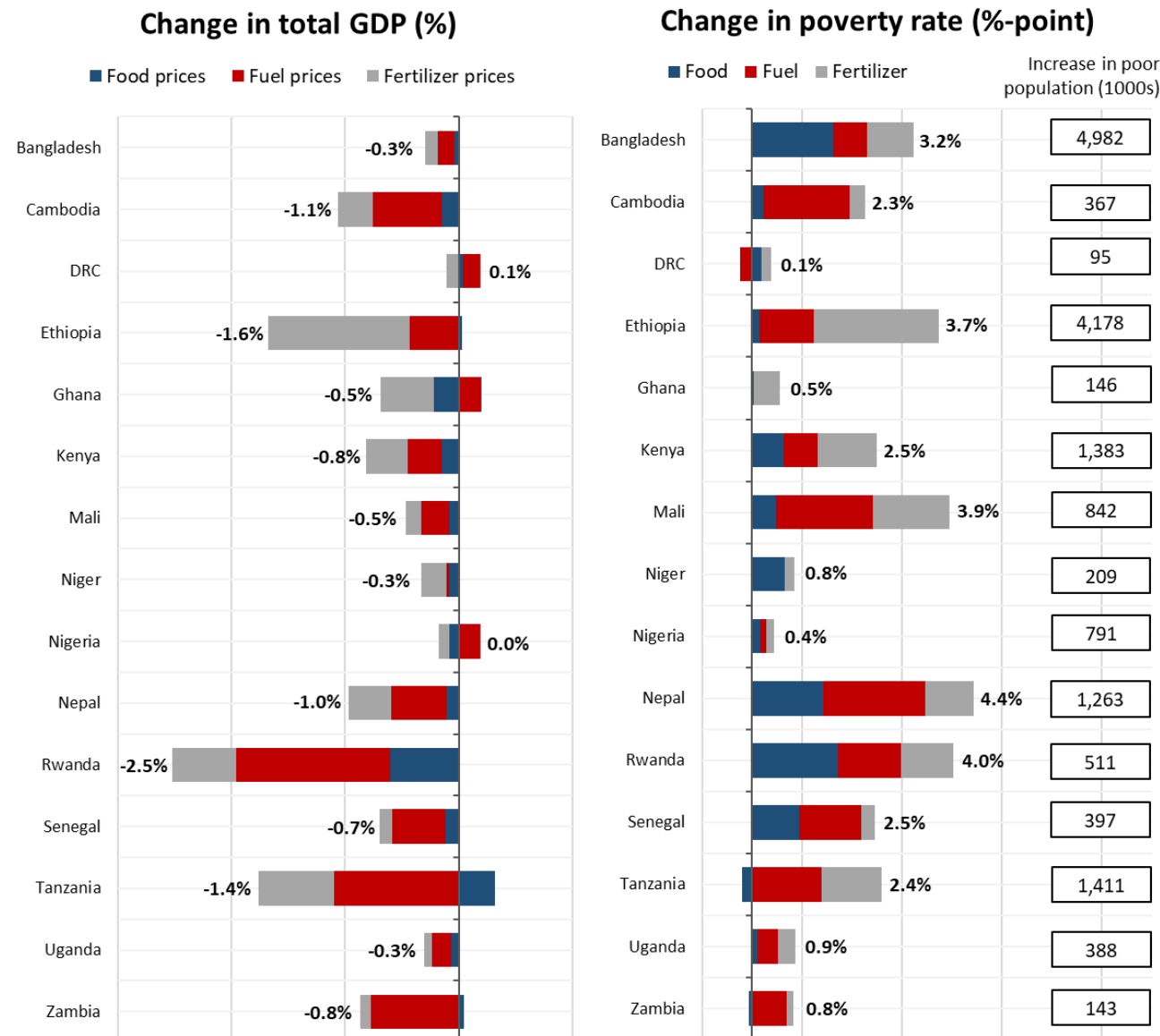
Responding to current crises

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)



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

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.



Fruit and Vegetables
for Sustainable
Healthy Diets

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



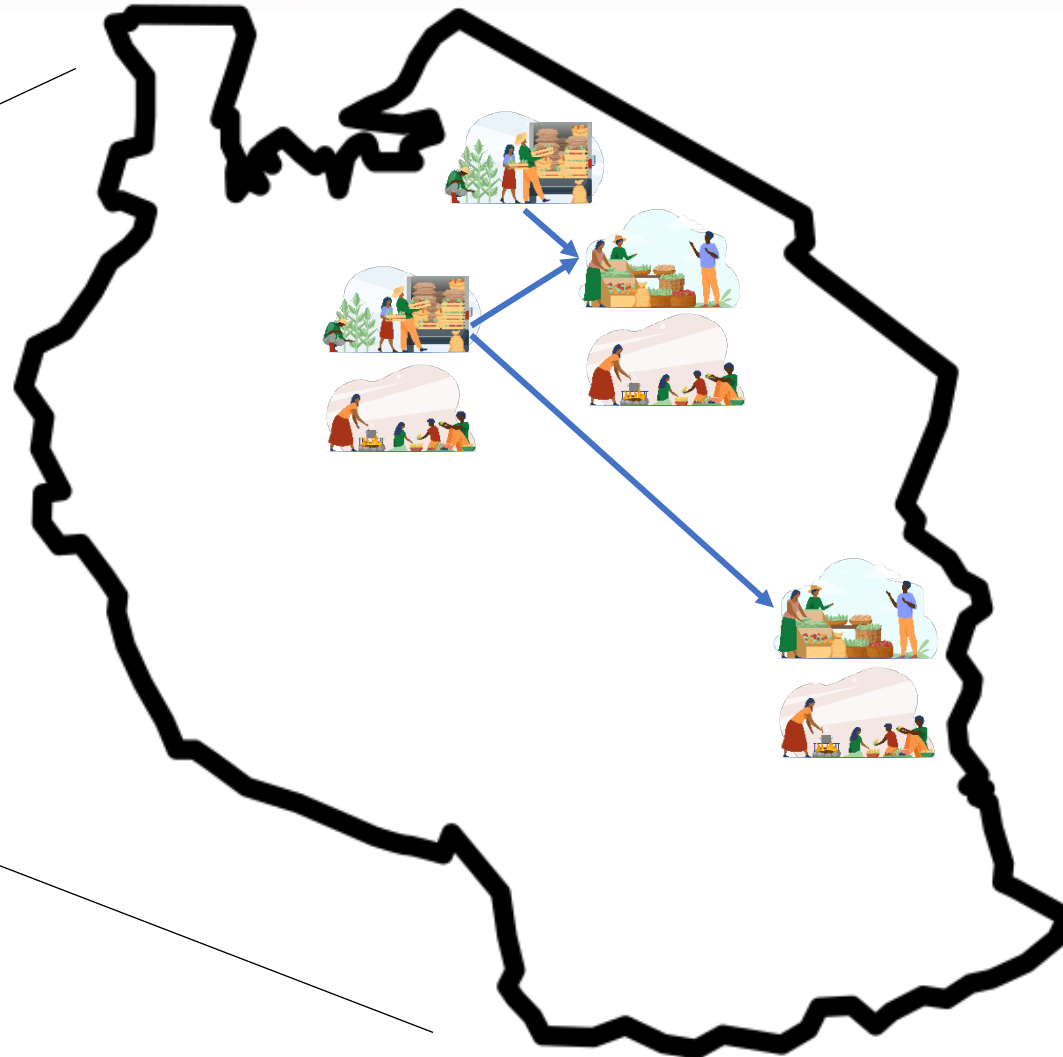
Fruit and Vegetables
for Sustainable
Healthy Diets



FRESH End-to-End Approach



Fruit and Vegetables
for Sustainable
Healthy Diets



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



Fruit and Vegetables
for Sustainable
Healthy Diets

- [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



Fruit and Vegetables
for Sustainable
Healthy Diets

- **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



Fruit and Vegetables
for Sustainable
Healthy Diets

- **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



Fruit and Vegetables
for Sustainable
Healthy Diets

- **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



Fruit and Vegetables
for Sustainable
Healthy Diets

Sustainable
Transformations for
Healthy Diets (**SHiFT**)

Food Environment and dietary
assessment tools and methods,
potential for cross-country
analysis

Benin, all

Plant Health and
Rapid Response to
Protect Food Security
and Livelihoods

Integrated pest and disease
management, safe harvests *WP 3 &
4*

Benin, Tanzania, Philippines

Resilient Cities
through Sustainable
Urban and Peri-urban
Agrifood Systems

Food Environments, Diets, Tools
WP 1, 5, 6

Philippines

Building Systemic
Resilience against
Climate Variability and
Extremes (**Climber**)

Policy engagement and advocacy,
Sustainable diversification of
Farming Systems *WP2, 3, 6*

Philippines

Excellence in Agronomy
for Sustainable
Intensification and
Climate Change
Adaptation (**EiA**)

Sustainable Diversification of
Farming Systems and associated
innovations

Tanzania, Philippines

Foresight and Metrics

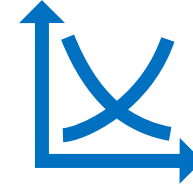
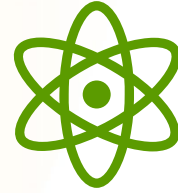
Improved modeling of future
supply and demand for fruits
and vegetables

Global

RIs where possible geographically and/or topically



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



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”

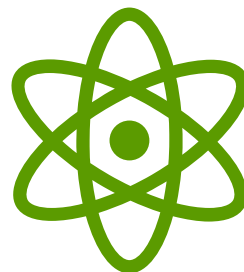
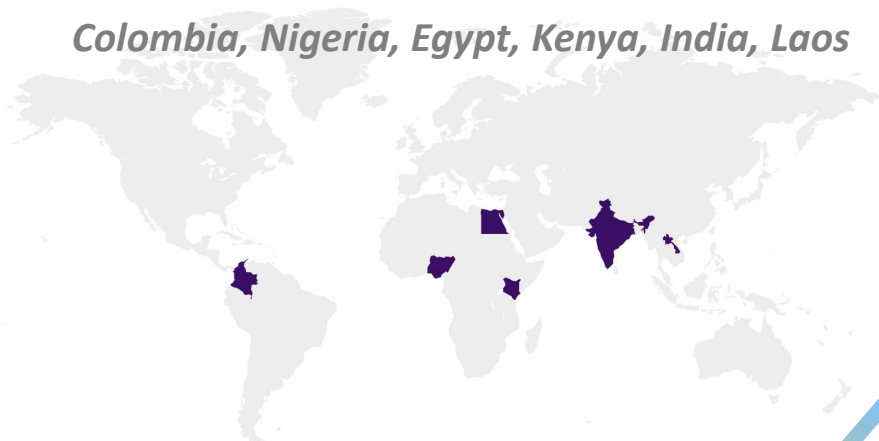
3. More details on research methodologies and focus

- “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?”

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)

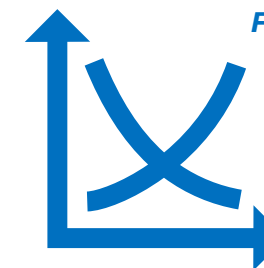
Colombia, Nigeria, Egypt, Kenya, India, Laos



*Planned collaboration with
other initiatives:*
**All policy related initiatives at
country levels**

- 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

*Planned collaboration with
other initiatives:*
**Foresight & Metrics,
SAPLING**



Integrating policy tools

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

*Planned collaboration with
other initiatives:*
HER+, Fragility & Conflict, DX1



Responding to crises

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

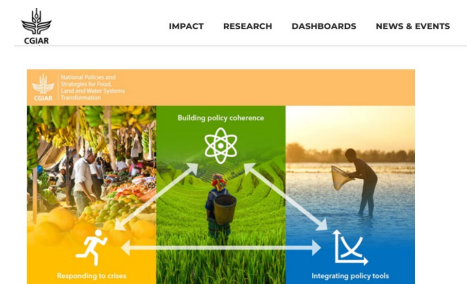
Update on NPS implementation progress

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

Photo credits: ILRI

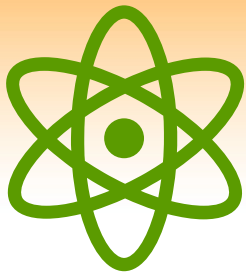
Highlights:

- 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).



Graphic Credits: Jason Chow/IEPRI

Harry Kimtai, Principal Secretary of Kenya's Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Cooperatives, expressed how pleased he was with 'continued collaboration with CGIAR to address major challenges in the country.'



Progress: Building policy coherence



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

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

Country	Initiative	Impact Areas	Overlapping theme	Low/high overlap	No of overlap countries	Name of overlap countries
Kenya	WP1 Output 9 Policy options and investments for enhancing nutrition and gender equity	climate adaptation	tools and coherence	Low	1	Kenya
India, Kenya	WP2 Output 2 Enhanced biophysical and socioeconomic modeling tools to explore FLW system impacts and strategic policy options	climate adaptation	tools and coherence	Low	2	India, Kenya
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 3 Synthetic studies on "Climate Risk and Adaptation Systems" for each country, describing development pathways, and their dimensions and policy levers (policy and system)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 4 Policy options and investments for enhancing nutrition and gender equity	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 5 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 6 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 7 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 8 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 9 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 10 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 11 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 12 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 13 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 14 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 15 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 16 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 17 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 18 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 19 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 20 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 21 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 22 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 23 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 24 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 25 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 26 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 27 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 28 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 29 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 30 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 31 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 32 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 33 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 34 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 35 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 36 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 37 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 38 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 39 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 40 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 41 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 42 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 43 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 44 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 45 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 46 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 47 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 48 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 49 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 50 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 51 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 52 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 53 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 54 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 55 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 56 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 57 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 58 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 59 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 60 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 61 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 62 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 63 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 64 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 65 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 66 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 67 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 68 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 69 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 70 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 71 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 72 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 73 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 74 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 75 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 76 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 77 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 78 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 79 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 80 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 81 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 82 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 83 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 84 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 85 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 86 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 87 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 88 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 89 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 90 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 91 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 92 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 93 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 94 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 95 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 96 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 97 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 98 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 99 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt
India, Kenya, Egypt	WP3 Output 100 Digital tools for monitoring impact assessment (India, Kenya)	gender, social inclusion	coherence, tools and crisis response	Low	3	India, Kenya, Egypt

Nature Positive Solutions

Initiative pitch:

- To foster an enabling environment for nature positive solutions (contributing to agroecology) and to ensure they are embedded in existing agricultural, food, environment and climate change policies.
- To develop supportive policies and a regulatory framework that fosters an integrated seed system (incl tree GR)
- To adapt to climate change and to contribute to climate change mitigation
- To contribute to biodiversity

Policy coherence:

- High-level
- Coordinated
- Databases
- Mid
- Low
- Sub
- Network

Policy model: Implement the...
Countries: Kis...
Key policy p...
IPRA, Health, N...
Soviet Network

Resilient Aquatic Foods for Healthy People and Planet

Initiative pitch:

- To improve productivity, profitability and environmental performance of aquaculture systems, while building disease and climate-change resilient farming systems, that meet low-income consumers' demand for nutritious food, through the rapid development and delivery of improved fish strains (tilapia, carp and catfish) in Africa and Asia.
- Secure rights (governance), bring livelihood benefits for 100,000 small-scale actors in aquatic food systems (AFP) in Asia-Pacific and more nutritious diets for 700,000 people.

Policy coherence:

- High-level
- Coordinated
- Databases
- Mid
- Low
- Sub
- Network

Policy model: Implement the...
Countries: Kis...
Key policy p...
IPRA, Health, N...
Soviet Network

Four Work Packages

- WP1: Global trends & strategies** - Medium to long term challenges, strategic opportunities at global & regional scales
- WP2: National policy priorities** - Moderate to high term challenges, strategic opportunities at national & regional scales
- WP3: Access & transparency** - Enhance transparency, moderate to high term challenges, strategic opportunities at national & regional scales
- WP4: Skills & learning** - Enhance capacity, moderate to high term challenges, strategic opportunities at national & regional scales

WP2(4) aligned to NPS

- Food system diagnostics (NPS builds this data)
- Policy prioritization (NPS has a substantial focus)

Digital Innovation and Transformation Initiative

Research Question: How can Digital Innovations contribute to the inclusive and sustainable Transformation of food, land, and water systems in the Global South?

Policy Coherence:

- Digital Policy Toolbox: An online catalog of enabling policy options that support digital innovation ecosystems and incentivize innovators to work towards poverty reduction and jobs.
- Digital Crisis Response Framework: A policy framework that allows key decision-makers to...

Countries in Kenya: To be...
Key Policy Partnerships: To be...

ClimBeR: Building Systemic Resilience to Climate Variability and Extremes

Climate aim: to transform the climate adaptation capacity of food, land, and water systems in its countries: Kenya, Guatemala, Morocco, the Philippines, Senegal, and Zambia, ultimately increasing the resilience of smallholder production systems to climate change while ensuring climate change adaptation, food security, and a high temperature.

Key themes: transformative adaptation, climate resilience, gender and social equity, climate finance, socio-ecological/technological transfer

Policy coherence goals:

- Climate Security Initiative: Policy gap and coherence analysis and strategic coherence
- Policy coherence to be the realized aim of an integrated assessment framework
- Multiscale systemic governance for resilience (Governance 4 Resilience)

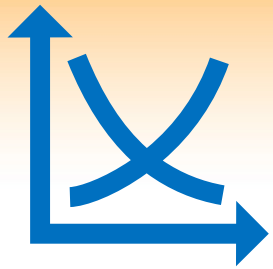
Policy models:

- Climate Security Policy: Resilient Climate Security Observatory (CSO), Climate Security Index (CSI), and Climate Security Planning Guidelines
- IPSD: The Integrated Policy Framework for Resilience and Climate Policy Pathways
- Multiscale systemic governance model for reducing systemic risks and transformation adaptation (Governance 4 Resilience)

Countries in Kenya: Governance 4 Resilience
All core activities include a focus on the national level

Key policy partnerships:

- Kenya: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry; Ministry of Environment and Forestry; Climate Change Directorate; National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
- Africa: African Group of Negotiators Support (AGNS)
- Kenya: Kenya for Policy Research and Analysis (KOPRA); Ministry of Environment and Forestry; Climate Change Directorate; National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
- Kenya: Kenya for Policy Research and Analysis (KOPRA); Ministry of Environment and Forestry; Climate Change Directorate; National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
- Kenya: Kenya for Policy Research and Analysis (KOPRA); Ministry of Environment and Forestry; Climate Change Directorate; National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

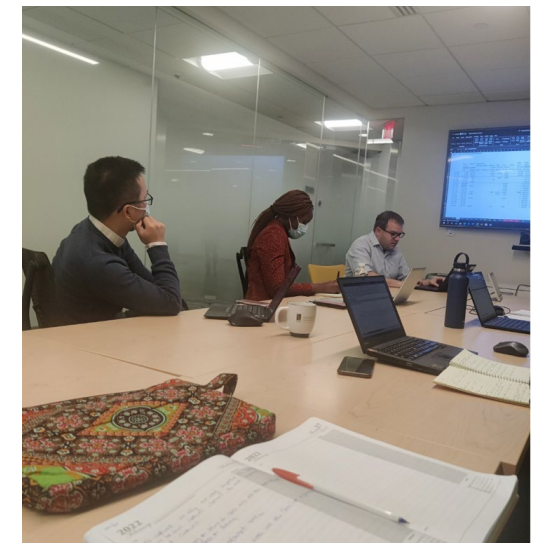
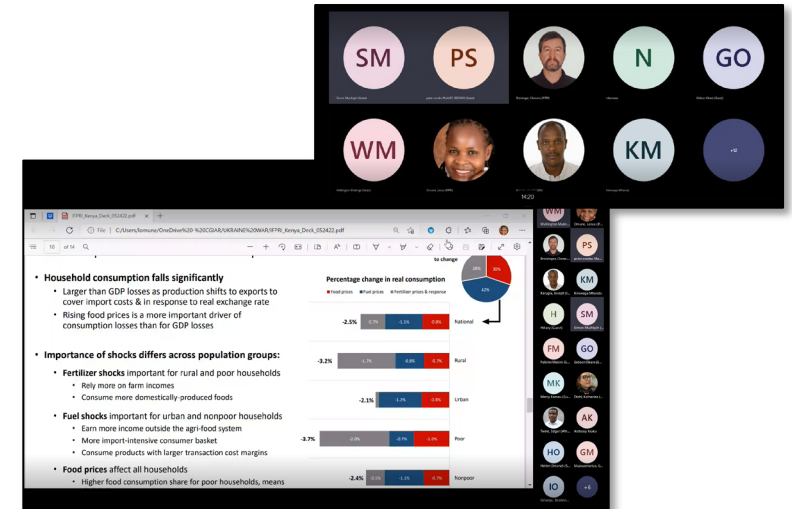


Progress: Integrating policy tools



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

- 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.





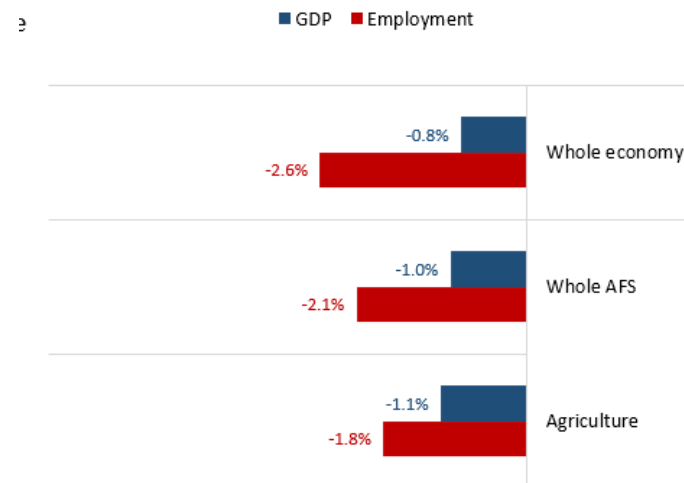
Progress: Responding to Crises

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

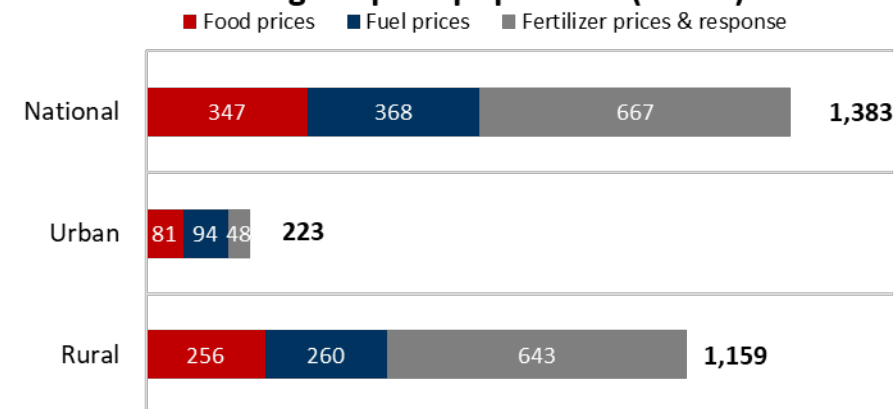
These country studies are conducted by IFPRI with financial support from BMGF, FCDO, and USAID. All studies use data and models developed with ongoing support from BMGF, USAID and the CGIAR's "Foresight and Metrics" initiative. The Kenya case study benefitted from working with the CGIAR's "National Policies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

Change in GDP and employment due to food, fuel and fertilizer shocks (%)



Change in poor population (1000s)

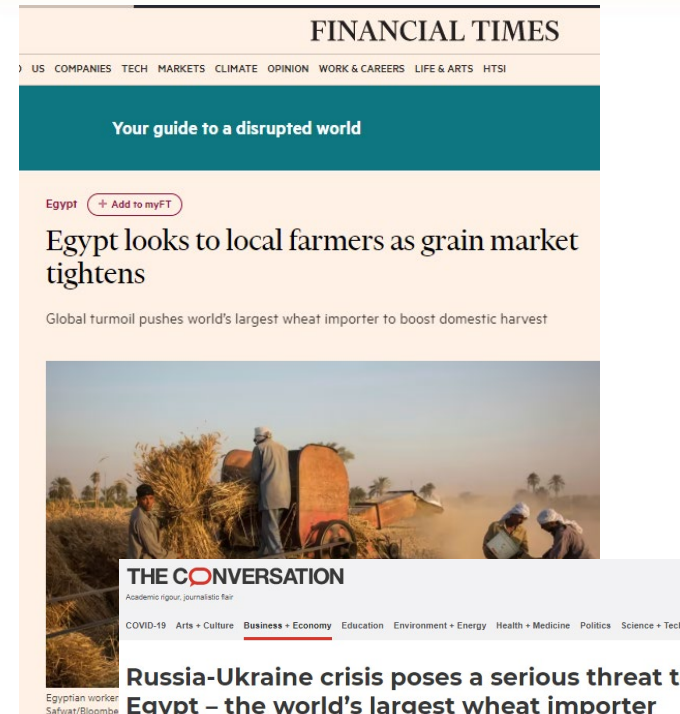


Diao et. al. 2022

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.



FINANCIAL TIMES


US COMPANIES TECH MARKETS CLIMATE OPINION WORK & CAREERS LIFE & ARTS HTS

Your guide to a disrupted world

Egypt + Add to myFT

Egypt looks to local farmers as grain market tightens

Global turmoil pushes world's largest wheat importer to boost domestic harvest



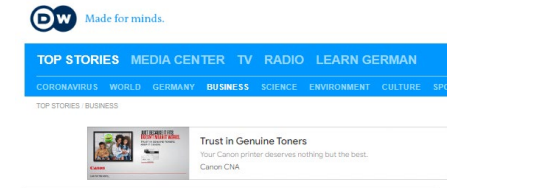
THE CONVERSATION
Academic rigour, journalistic fair

COVID-19 Arts + Culture **Business + Economy** Education Environment + Energy Health + Medicine Politics Science + Tech

Russia-Ukraine crisis poses a serious threat to Egypt – the world's largest wheat importer

Published: March 17, 2022 4:20pm SAST

Egyptian worker Safwat/Bloomb



DW Made for minds.

TOP STORIES MEDIA CENTER TV RADIO LEARN GERMAN

CORONAVIRUS WORLD GERMANY BUSINESS SCIENCE ENVIRONMENT CULTURE SPORTS

TOP STORIES BUSINESS

Trust in Genuine Toners
Your Canon printer deserves nothing but the best.
Canon CNA

BUSINESS

Middle East faces severe wheat crisis over war in Ukraine

Middle Eastern and North African countries rely heavily on wheat imports from Russia and Ukraine. The current war could lead to a severe food crisis in a region already under pressure.

Facebook Twitter YouTube Instagram



EGYPT Home About Publications Datasets

تشكل الأزمة الروسية-الأوكرانية تهديداً خطيراً للأمن الغذائي في مصر

March 15, 2022

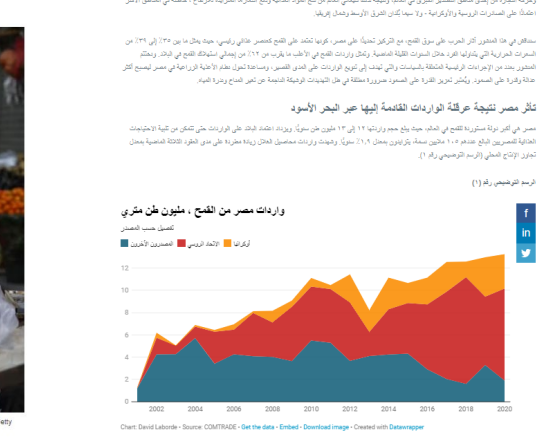
11 مارس 2022

كبريه كاي، وفتاح عبد الفتاح، وكينيث بريسنتير، وجوزيف غلاوبر، وإيليا تاوره

كبريه كاي، وفتاح عبد الفتاح، وكينيث بريسنتير، وجوزيف غلاوبر، وإيليا تاوره، خبراء في الأمن الغذائي في منظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة (الفاو). في هذه المقالة، نناقش كيف يمكن أن تؤثر الحرب الروسية-الأوكرانية على الأمن الغذائي في مصر. نناقش أيضاً كيف يمكن أن تؤثر الحرب الروسية-الأوكرانية على الأمن الغذائي في مصر. نناقش أيضاً كيف يمكن أن تؤثر الحرب الروسية-الأوكرانية على الأمن الغذائي في مصر.

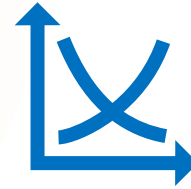
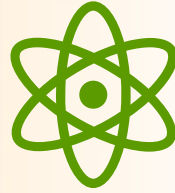


Egyptian Prime Minister Mostafa Madbouly pledged to keep food prices in the fair range amid the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Photo by Ahmed Gomaa/Xinhua via Getty Images





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



Thank you

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