

ENVIRONMENT + CLIMATE



Mitigate+: Research
for Low-Emission
Food Systems



ClimBeR: Building Systemic
Resilience Against Climate
Variability and Extremes



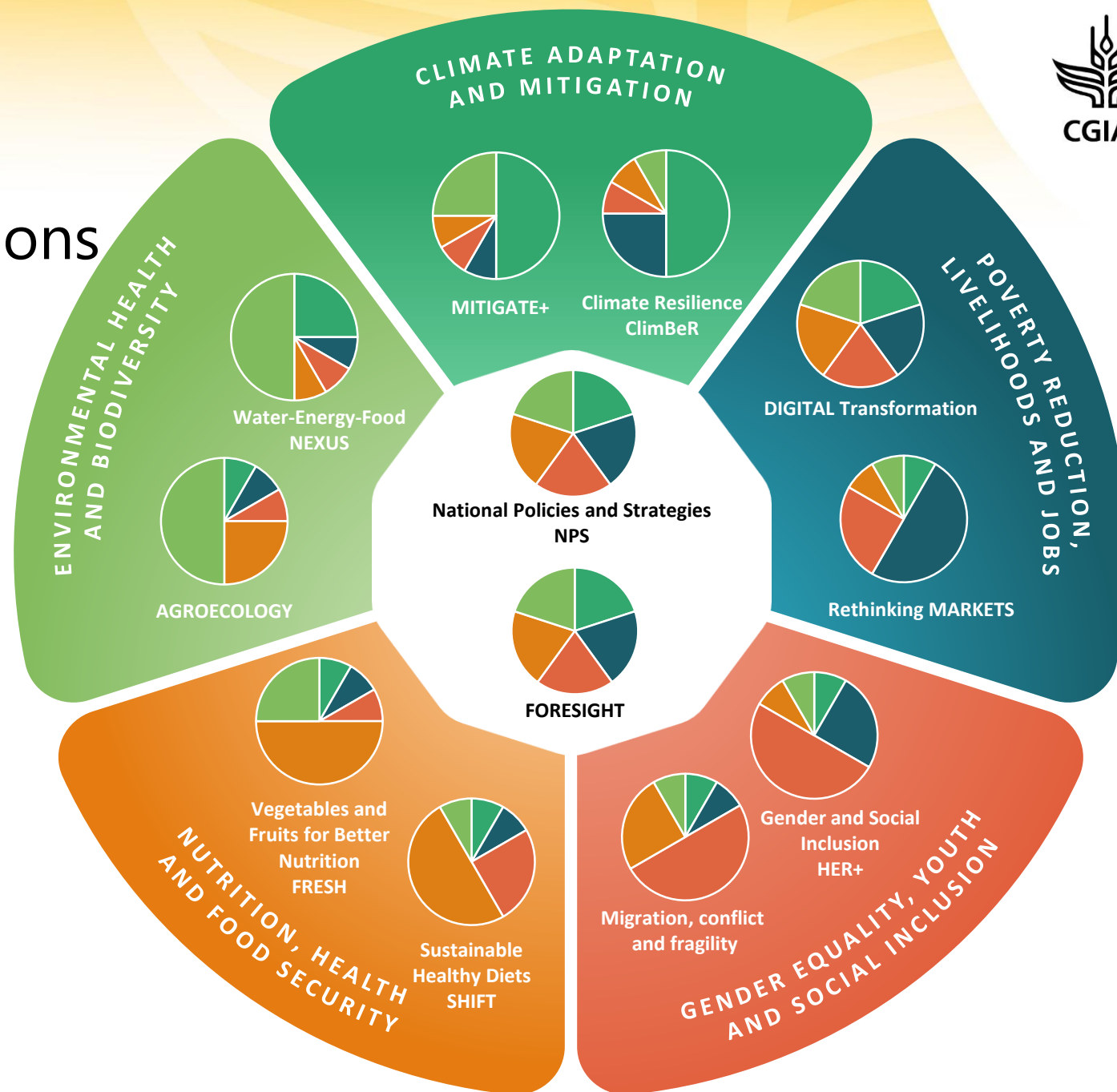
NEXUS Gains:
Realizing Multiple Benefits
Across Water, Energy, Food
and Ecosystems



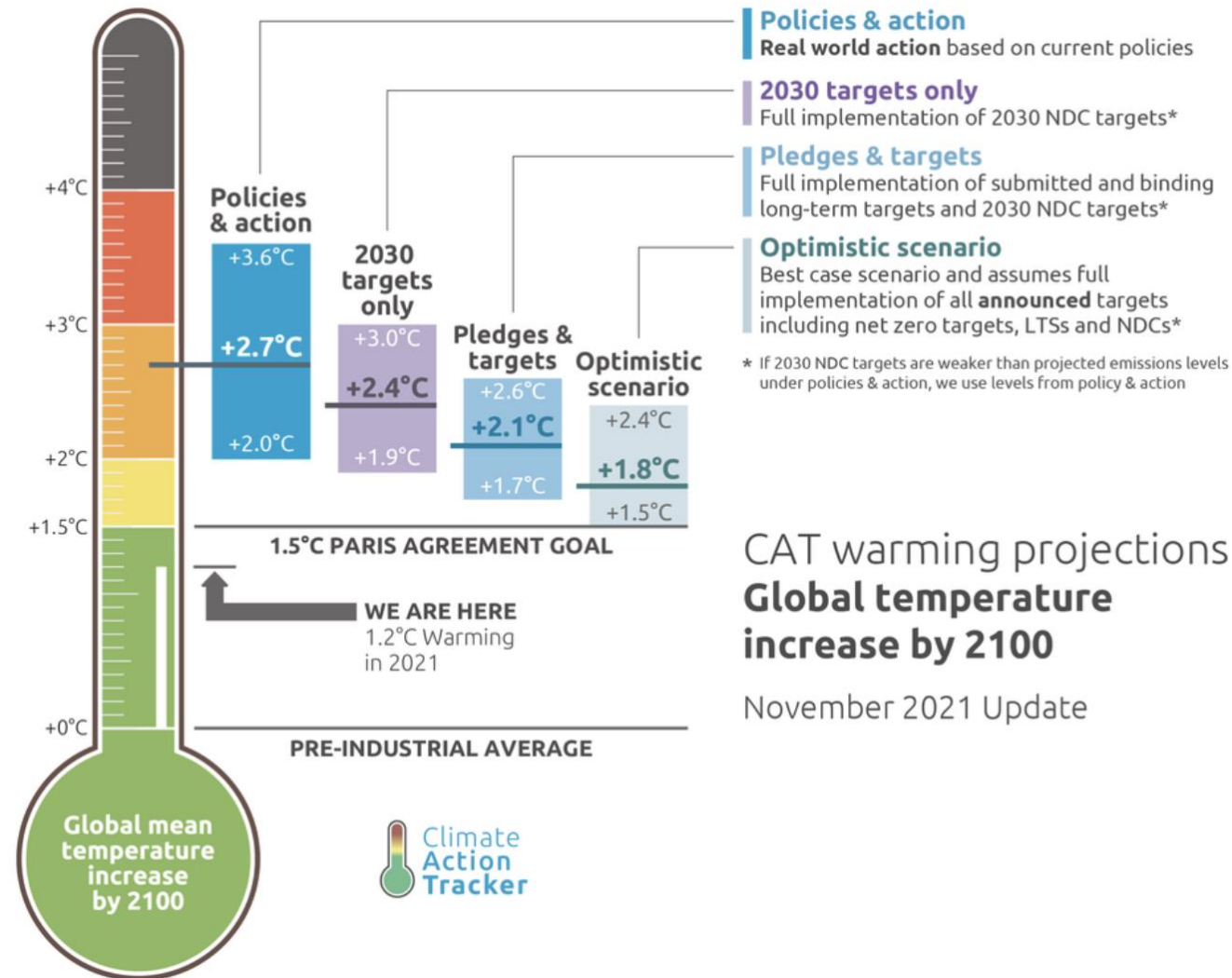
Transformational
Agroecology Across Food,
Land and Water Systems

Systems Transformation

Policy & Institutional Solutions



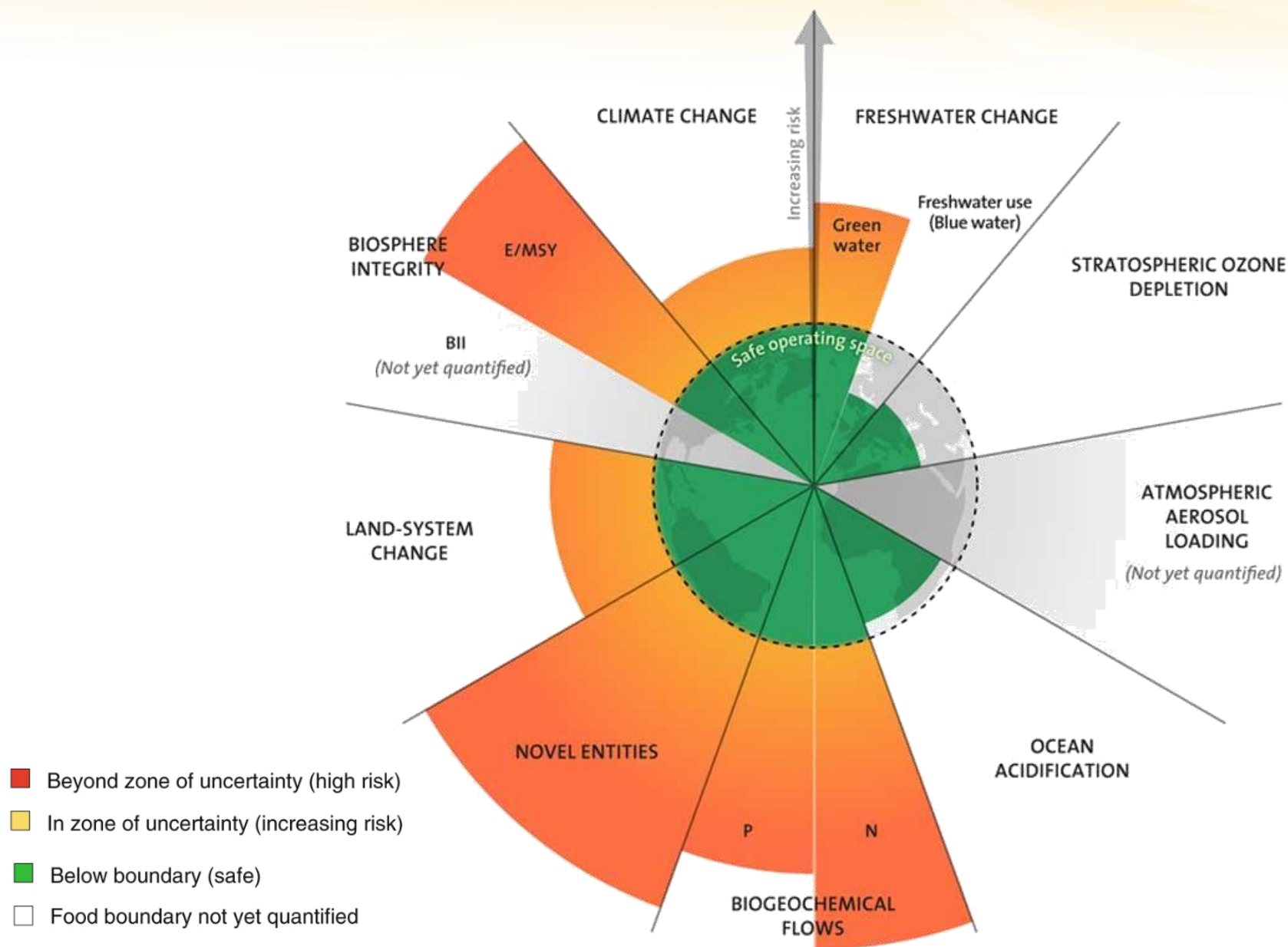
We face an uphill struggle to meet Paris Agreement targets.....



CAT warming projections
Global temperature increase by 2100

November 2021 Update

The food system transgresses planetary boundaries



- 21-37% GHG emissions from global food system (IPCC 2019)
- Majority of global working poor in agriculture (WB, 2016)
- 690 million undernourished 2019 (FAO et al. 2020)
- >10 million lives lost annually due to unhealthy diets (GBD, 2019)

SIXTH ASSESSMENT REPORT

Working Group I – The Physical Science Basis

ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change



Extreme heat

More frequent

More intense



Heavy rainfall

More frequent

More intense



Drought

Increase in some
regions



Fire weather

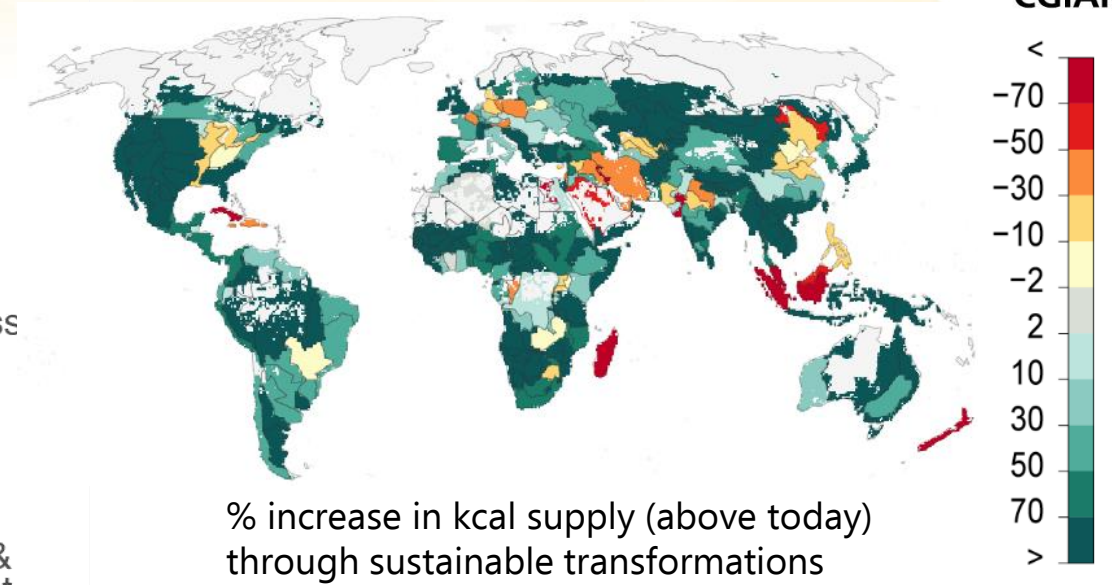
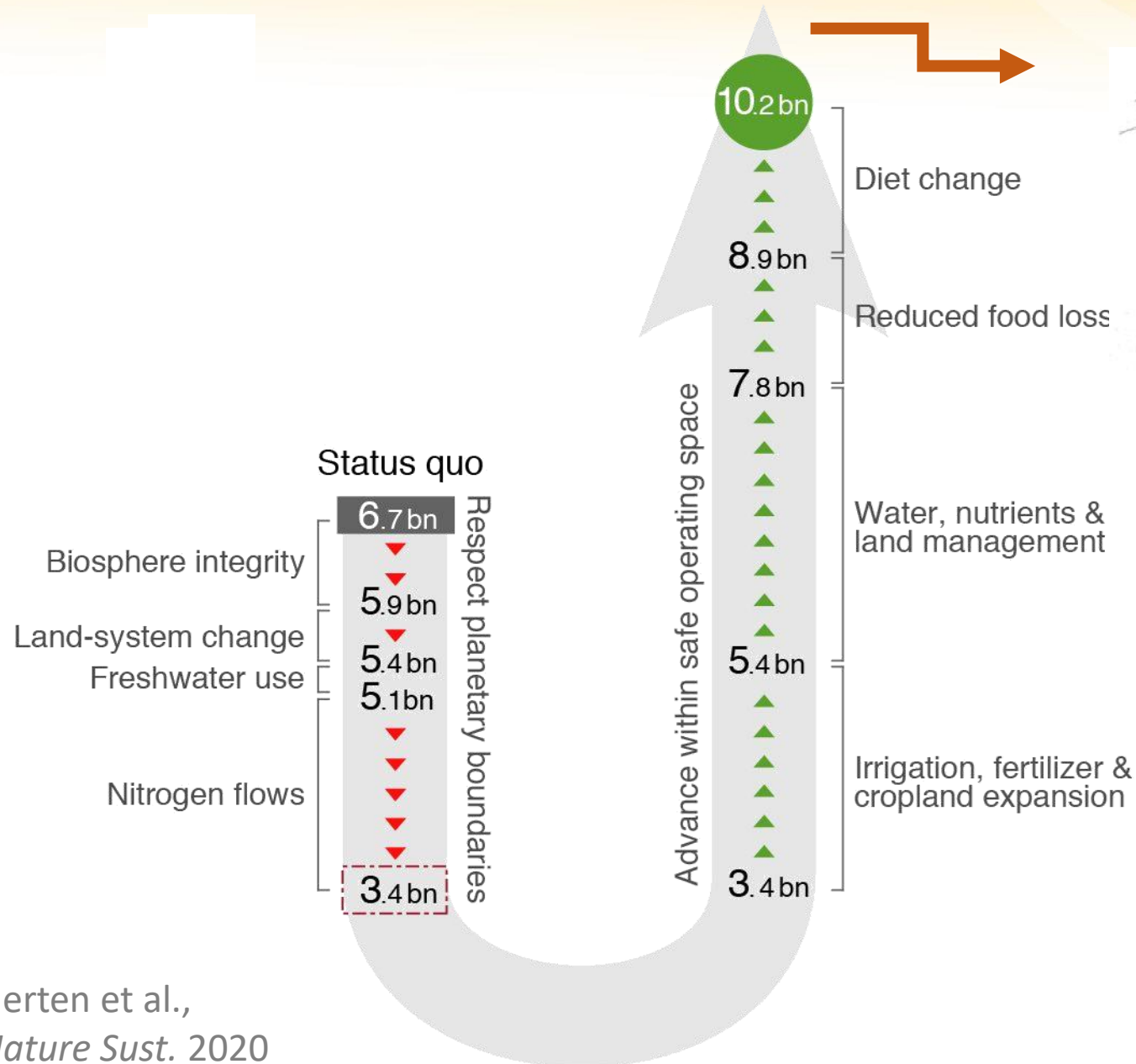
More frequent



Ocean

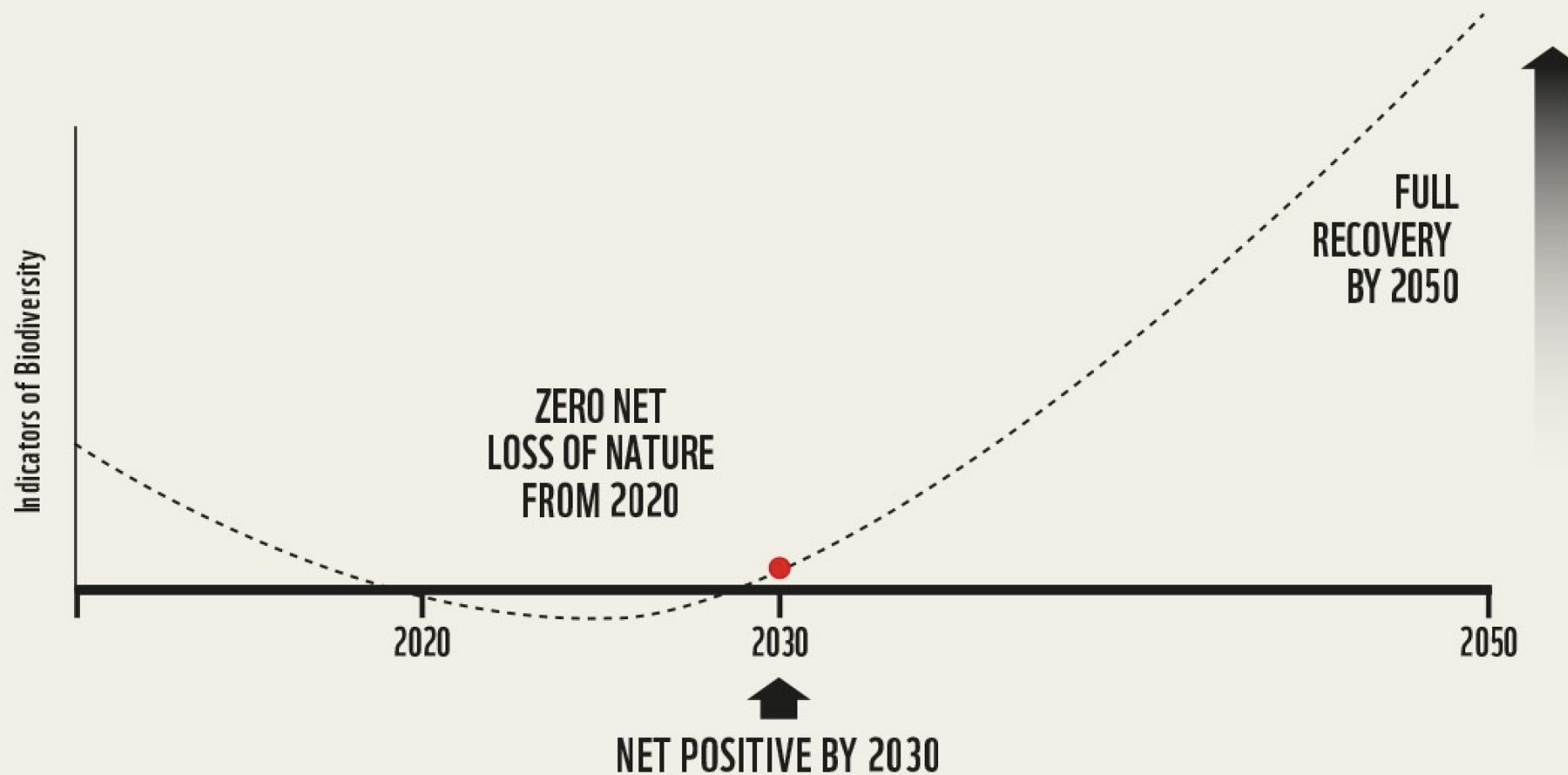
Warming
Acidifying
Losing oxygen

Feeding 10 bn people within planetary boundaries is possible



- Half of current food production depends on planetary boundary transgressions
- A u-turn towards sustainable food production and consumption would enable enough food for ~10 bn people – within the boundaries
- However this requires radical co-transformations across sectors

Global Goal for Nature: Nature Positive by 2030



Positioning CGIAR research and results to feed into UNFCCC COP



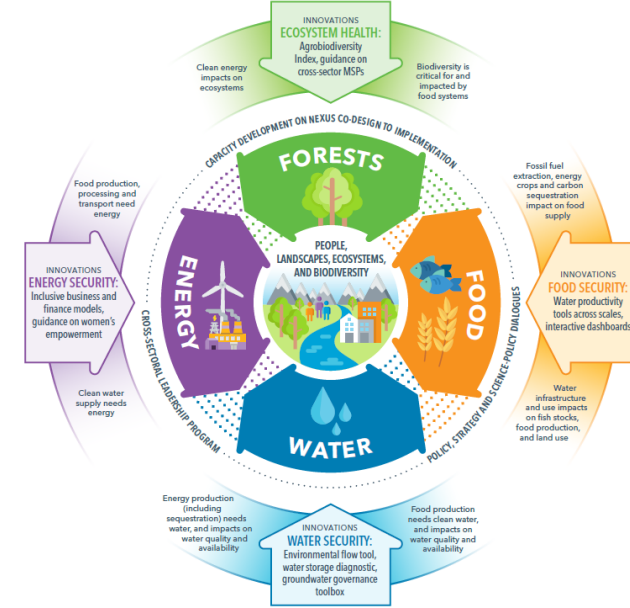


NEXUS Gains:
Realizing Multiple Benefits
Across Water, Energy, Food and
Ecosystems

NEXUS Gains

Realizing Multiple Benefits
Across Water, Energy, Food and
Ecosystems (Forests, Biodiversity)

Stefan Uhlenbrook, IWMI
Claudia Ringler, IFPRI



Water/Energy/Food/Ecosystems (WEFE) Nexus Challenges



NEXUS Gains:
Realizing Multiple Benefits
Across Water, Energy, Food
and Ecosystems



Photo credit: Philip Micklin (Aral Sea)

- WEFE nexus is critical to rural livelihoods, food and nutrition security & economies, and systems are **strongly interconnected** → *Energy-Food price crisis of War on Ukraine is an example*
- Extreme pressure due to **climate change** and other changes
- **National & regional institutions struggle**, particularly in transboundary basins
- **Investors are uncertain** where & how best to retain forests and biodiversity, and support sustainable irrigation, clean energy and agro-processing needs
- **Women, girls, and vulnerable groups** face the greatest adverse consequences

NEXUS Gains Workstreams

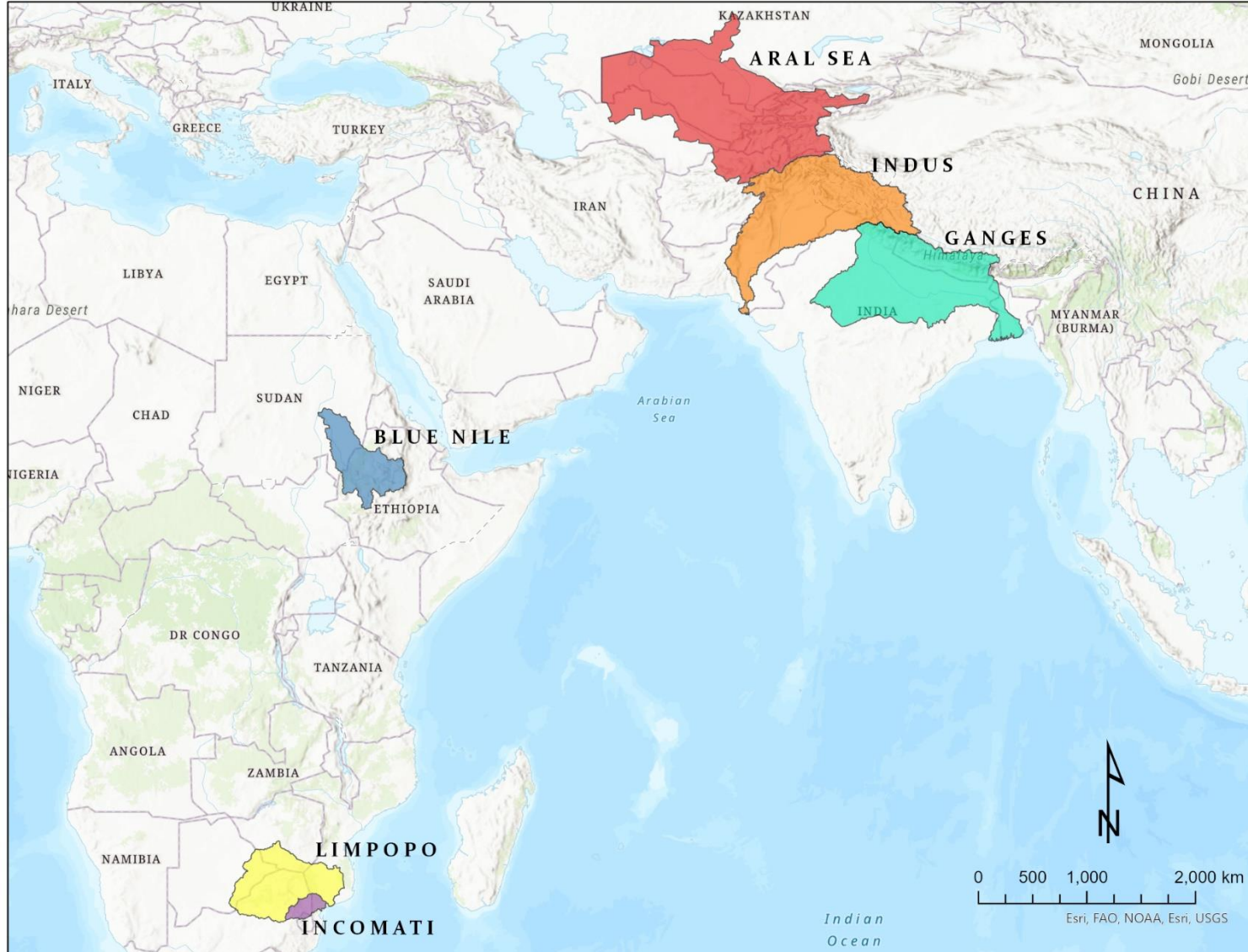


NEXUS Gains:
Realizing Multiple Benefits
Across Water, Energy, Food
and Ecosystems



1. **Co-developing and scaling NEXUS innovations** using foresight methodologies and trade-off analyses
2. **Boosting water productivity across scales** (farm to watershed to basin) **and sectors** using a whole systems lens
3. **Energizing food and water systems** sustainably and inclusively
4. **Strengthening cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder governance** at community, national and regional levels
5. **Developing Capacity for WEF E Actors**, Including Emerging Women Leaders

NEXUS Gains Geographies: Taking a basin approach



NEXUS Gains:
Realizing Multiple Benefits
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ISDC Comments - summary

ISDC: *"NEXUS Gains addresses review criteria in a **complete and convincing manner**. Rationale for NEXUS Gains and its innovative approach and methods **clearly have stakeholder support and great potential for impact** across Action Areas. **Proposal is very ambitious**; some outcomes may not be achievable within timeframe of this initiative."*

Key Strengths:

"Water (and watersheds) as organizing concepts and frameworks for prioritization and implementation; Clear work packages, ToCs; Codesign with partners and stakeholders."

Improvements:

1. **Revisit assumptions that users' access to data and tools** will result in uptake; greater reference to motivation theory and environmental psychology address this
2. More attention to **political economy and institutional arrangements** for effective **transboundary actions**
3. **Be clearer about the systems** (& specific resources & environmental services) to be connected and functional links among them, esp. soil resources and climate as overall drivers of change
4. Clarify links between **End-of-Initiative Outcomes and key Action Area outcomes**; consultation, participation, and co-creation of programs and project outcomes involving researchers with farmers, other local innovators and entrepreneurs, and other end users need to be included in work package design and budgeting
5. WP5 is well designed, but **gender and inclusion needs to be a cross cutting element** across the WPs

Initiative team and stakeholder engagement



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and Ecosystems

People Plan completed and approved on 4 May 2022

- 68 assignments internally advertised - more than any other Initiative at the time of approval
- 6 Centers involved across the Initiative
- 3 / 5 WP leads are women; overall gender diversity just under 40% target; gap will be closed over time

NEXUS Gains leads, coordinators and key support

Initiative Lead: Stefan Uhlenbrook	WP4 Lead: Ruth Meinzen-Dick	Nepal Ganges Coordinator: Manohara Khadka
Initiative Co-Lead & WP3 Lead: Claudia Ringler	WP5 Lead: Marlene Elias	India Ganges Coordinator: Alok Sikka
WP1 Lead and Indus Coordinator: Mohsin Hafeez	Aral Sea Basin Coordinator: Kakhramon Djumaboev	Program Manager: Emma Greatrix
WP2 Lead and Southern Africa Coordinator: Jonathan Lautze	Blue Nile Coordinator: Abdulkarim Seid	Senior Officer: Sharon Perera



WP1: Co-developing and scaling NEXUS innovations: *Progress to date*



NEXUS Gains:
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Photo credit: Hamish John Appleby, IWMI

(coop Initiatives: Foresight, Digital Innovation, TAFSSA, CWANA, UU, National Policies)

- Basin level coordination meetings with key actors to finalize technical activities, partners, deliverables and 2022 budget
- Stocktaking of hydrological models for NEXUS Gains Basins to select suitable hydrological models
- Environmental flow assessment methodology finalized, working document available at the end of June
- Impacts of eliminating groundwater overdraft on global food security drafted (with IDS Sussex)
- Partnership with University of Manchester, Aral Sea Basin assessments
- Field Office establishment with Khawaja Fareed University of Engineering & Information Technology –in southern Punjab, Indus Basin

WP2: Boosting water productivity across scales and sectors: *Progress to date*



NEXUS Gains:
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Across Water, Energy, Food
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(coop Initiatives: UU, TAFSSA, CWANA, Digital Innovation, Nature+, Agroecology)

- Numerous partner engagements and staff interactions to develop and refine activity plans and align budget
- Largest stock take of nexus projects to date (>900docs)
- Work toward convergence on methods for water storage [underground/soil/grey/green] assessment with interdisciplinary inputs
- Engagement with government of India on “Efficient Irrigation Technologies for Water Saving Across Scales and Sectors”
- Design of livestock water productivity assessment with ILRI, DWF, Nepalese partners

WP3: Energizing food and water systems sustainably: *Progress to date*



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(coop Initiatives: Mitigate+, CWANA, TAFSSA, Markets)

- Quantitative (baseline survey) and qualitative sub-working groups to develop protocols/ implement baselines
- Site selection for the installation of various solar/DRE systems in eastern India (partners Tata/GIZ)
- Benefit stream assessment from ATA Ethiopia DRE systems in Blue Nile
- Several research articles in preparation on ...
 - Barriers to uptake of solar irrigation across Africa (various partners)
 - Benefits from accelerated groundwater use in Africa (with AMCOW)
 - Water-nutrition linkages (UNFSS/ FAO WASAG, AUC)
 - Gendered benefit streams from alternative energy portfolios (Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy, Ethiopia)

WP4: Strengthening cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder governance : *Progress to date*



NEXUS Gains:
Realizing Multiple Benefits
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Photo credit: Foundation for Ecological Security

(coop Initiatives: UU, TAFSSA)

- Stakeholder mapping on WEF Nexus initiated in Nepal and India
- Groundwater governance toolbox: reviewing existing tools in preparation for a virtual expert workshop with a range of partners
- Developing methodology for groundwater governance scoping study, including 1) Physical measures; 2) Governance arrangements available; 3) Gaps, particularly in governance, and why they matter for changing behavior
- Initiating South-to-South learning across and between South Asia and Africa

WP5: Developing Capacity for WEFE Actors, Including Emerging Women Leaders:

Progress to date



NEXUS Gains:
Realizing Multiple Benefits
Across Water, Energy, Food
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(coop Initiatives: HER+, CWANA, UU, TAFSSA)

- Scoping study on opportunities, constraints, and capacity strengthening needs for implementing WEFE nexus approaches in Nepal (with attention to the constraints and support needs of/for women leaders in the WEFE sectors) well advanced (>50 interviews across stakeholder groups and a group discussion with women leaders completed, now into analysis)
- Knowledge sharing and capacity strengthening workshop on the WEFE nexus with Department of Irrigation and Water Resources policymakers and other relevant departments in Nepal to support irrigation policy revision
- Preparation/implementation of a Masterclass (virtual, 13-15 June) and Winter School (in Pretoria, 8-12 Aug) on WEFE nexus for early career researchers, postgraduate students, managers, and practitioners underway

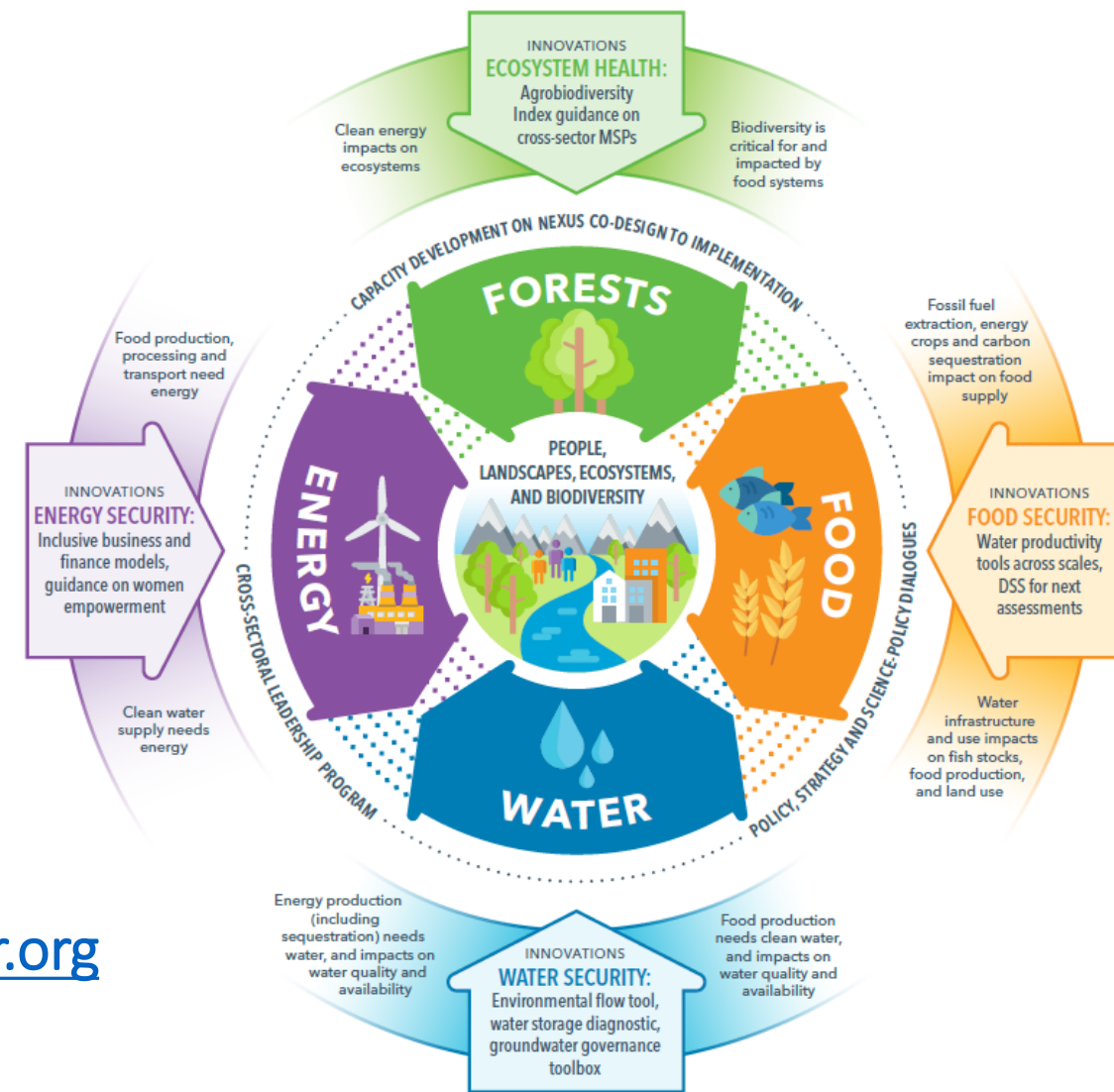
NEXUS Gains

Realizing Multiple Benefits Across Water, Energy, Food and Ecosystems (Forests, Biodiversity)

Contact:

Stefan Uhlenbrook, IWMI, Lead: s.uhlenbrook@cgiar.org

Claudia Ringler, IFPRI, Co-Lead: c.ringler@cgiar.org



NEXUS Gains:
Realizing Multiple Benefits
Across Water, Energy, Food
and Ecosystems



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Agroecology Across Food,
Land and Water Systems

Initiative implementation update

By Marcela Quintero & Matthew McCartney
& Initiative Leadership Team

June 15, 2022

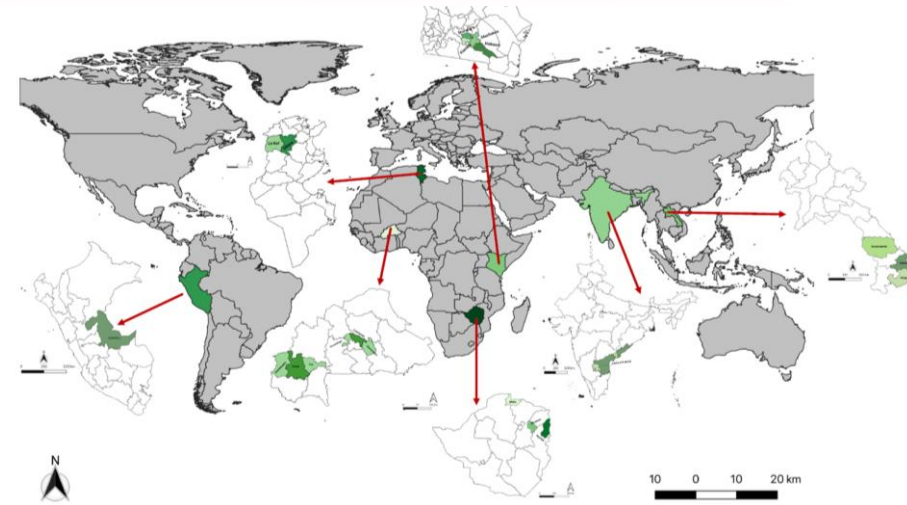
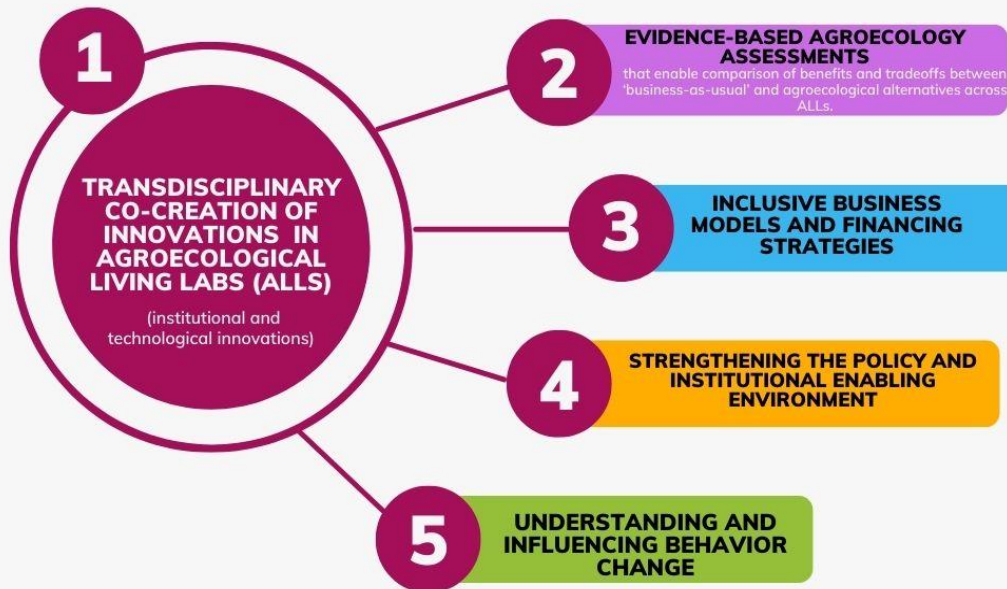
General facts



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Outcome (3 yr outcome): Contextually relevant agroecological principles applied by farmers and communities across a wide range of contexts and supported by other food system actors by 2024

WORKPACKAGES



- Peru
- Burkina Faso
- Tunisia
- Kenya
- Zimbabwe
- Laos

Impacts:

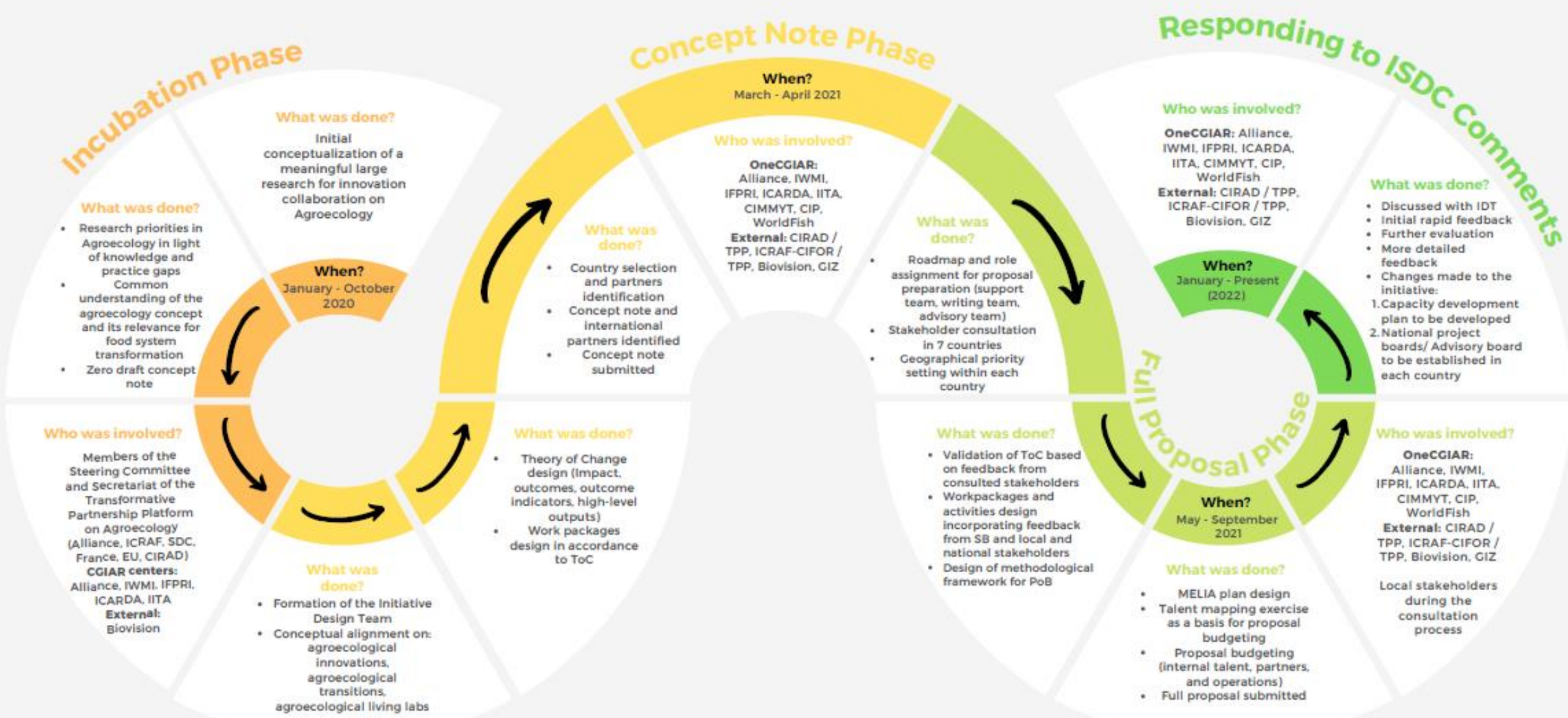
Contributes to the five CGIAR impact areas:

1. Agroecological innovations that enhance **food security**/ nutrition and improve health, implemented at scale.
2. Mechanisms created for generating **revenues and jobs** that will help to sustain livelihoods supported by agroecological principles.
3. Adaptive scaling strategies (e.g. business models and policy instruments) and dialogue platforms within ALLs will **increase the agency of women, youth and marginalized social groups**.
4. Agroecological practices implemented that enhance household **resilience** and improve **adaptive capacity**.
5. **Biodiversity** actively managed and **ecosystem services** protected.

It's been a long co-creation process



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Response to ISDC comments



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Weakness 1: *"No real co-construction process".*

Design phase:

- AE-I consultation process conducted in each country to validate the demand and interests of national and local actors, including staff based and working "on the ground"
- Semi-structured interviews, meetings and previous local consultations also informed decision making

Implementation – ongoing:

- Guiding principles developed (WP1) for *"engaging with both national and local stakeholders"* with suggestions on operationalization
- Establishment of living labs in each country very consultative – national and local workshops
- Demand for an agroecological transition **revalidated** during establishment of living labs

The 6 engagement principles:

1. Build on relevant & functional multi-stakeholder spaces and mechanisms if they already exist
2. Aim for inclusiveness, diversity, representativeness & legitimacy of stakeholders
3. Ensure there is "real" willingness, interest & motivation from each member and find ways to maintain it over time
4. Ensure capacity building and collective learning are at the heart of the functioning of the partnership
5. Ensure the collective agenda is "sufficiently" demand-driven
6. Aim at gradual "local" ownership, empowerment and leadership over the collective agenda



Alianza de Bioversity Inter... · 22/04/22 · ***

🇵🇪 Iniciamos una serie de eventos para el cierre del proyecto SAB en #Perú y se abren oportunidades para el desarrollo agroecológico en la Región Ucayali.

La vicegobernadora solicitó a la Alianza apoyo para la creación de un modelo agroecológico para 180mil hectáreas en Ucayali.



Mrs. Vicegovernor of the Ucayali region (Peru) calls for support for the establishment of an agroecological corridor of 180 thousand hectares

ISFAA calls for Support for the development of the Kenya's National Strategy on Agroecology

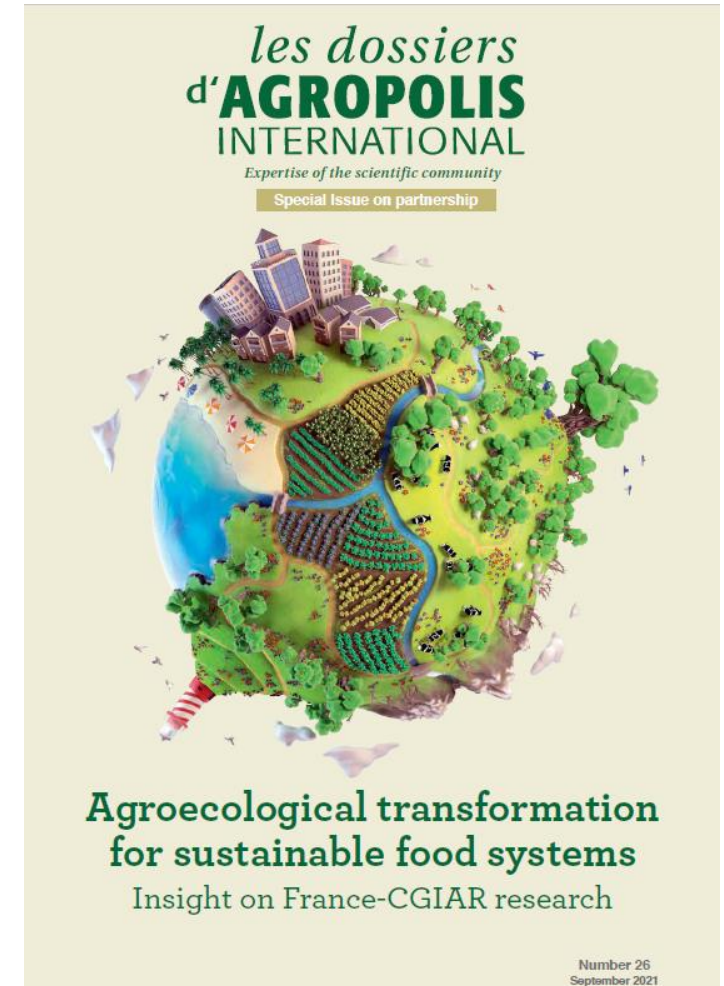
Response to ISDC comments (cont)



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Weakness 2: *the [AE-I] consortium lacks knowledge and expertise on agroecology*

- Not insignificant experience (e.g. see *compendium of knowledge and research on agroecology*) but fully accept the need for greater integration and strengthening of these capacities in CGIAR. To this end:
 - Recognize that opportunity for CD comes from implementing the initiative. Capacity of at least 101 CGIAR scientists will be increased directly through input to the AE-I.
 - Transfer of knowledge from those partners with more experience to those with less (e.g. proposed formal training of WP leads and country coordinators on sustainability thinking in communities)
 - Allocate 2023 budget for development of CGIAR early career and senior researchers as well as partners



Response to ISDC comments (cont.)



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Weakness 3: *Overlap and lack of coherence between the approaches followed by the different work packages*

Design phase - Lack of space meant that it was perhaps not so clear in the proposal but WPs were:

- designed as interlinked components cognizant of the need for integrated solutions for systems transformation (NOT independent components)
- built collectively with all IDT members and informed by inputs from the stakeholder consultations

Implementation – ongoing

- Considerable effort by WP leads and living lab coordinators to design an integrated work program that ensures all WPs are implemented in specific contexts as a coherent program

Limitation in vertical cohesion: ToC approach (adopted for all initiatives) is *not applicable to co-innovation approaches in agroecology [which is] is a different paradigm for which the CGIAR has not been designed for or properly equipped*

Design phase

- IDT recognized limitations of the classic ToC approach. AE-I will adopt an adaptive management approach with regular review to ensure activities/outputs are converging towards desired outcomes

Implementation – ongoing

- Considerable effort in each ALL to develop bottom up, co-constructed interventions that address stakeholder priorities. Again refer to the guiding principles of engagement
- AE-I will establish national project boards/technical steering committees, involving the implementing partners and other key actors and stakeholders as recommended
- ToC will be reviewed every year as part of a “pause & reflection” exercise, before annual reporting

Leadership team: Good balance in terms of diversity, CGIAR and non-CGIAR entities representation

Impact
Assessment Lead

MEL Lead

Initiative
Coordination Officer

Initiative coordination



Marcela Quintero & Matthew McCartney
(Leads)

Carolina
Gonzalez
(Alliance)

Simone Staiger
(Alliance)

Gabriela
Wiederkehr
(Alliance)

WP leads

WP 1



Nadia
Bergamini
(Alliance)

Bernard
Triomphe
(CIRAD)

WP 2



Chris Dickens
(IWMI)

Christine
Lamanna
(ICRAF-CIFOR)

WP 3



Carolina
Gonzalez
(Alliance)

WP 4



Ruth Meinzen-
Dick (IFPRI)

Aymen Frija
(ICARDA)



Frank Place
(IFPRI)

WP 5



Sarah Freed
(World Fish)

Anne Rietveld
(Alliance)

Country leads

Peru



Gabriela
Wiederkehr
(Alliance)

Burkina Faso



Eric Scopel
(CIRAD)

Zimbabwe



Frédéric
Baudron
(CIMMYT)

India



Alok Sikka
(IWMI)

Kenya



Lisa Fuchs
(ICRAF-
CIFOR)

Tunisia



Véronique
Alary
(ICARDA)

Laos



Mark
Dubois
(IWMI)

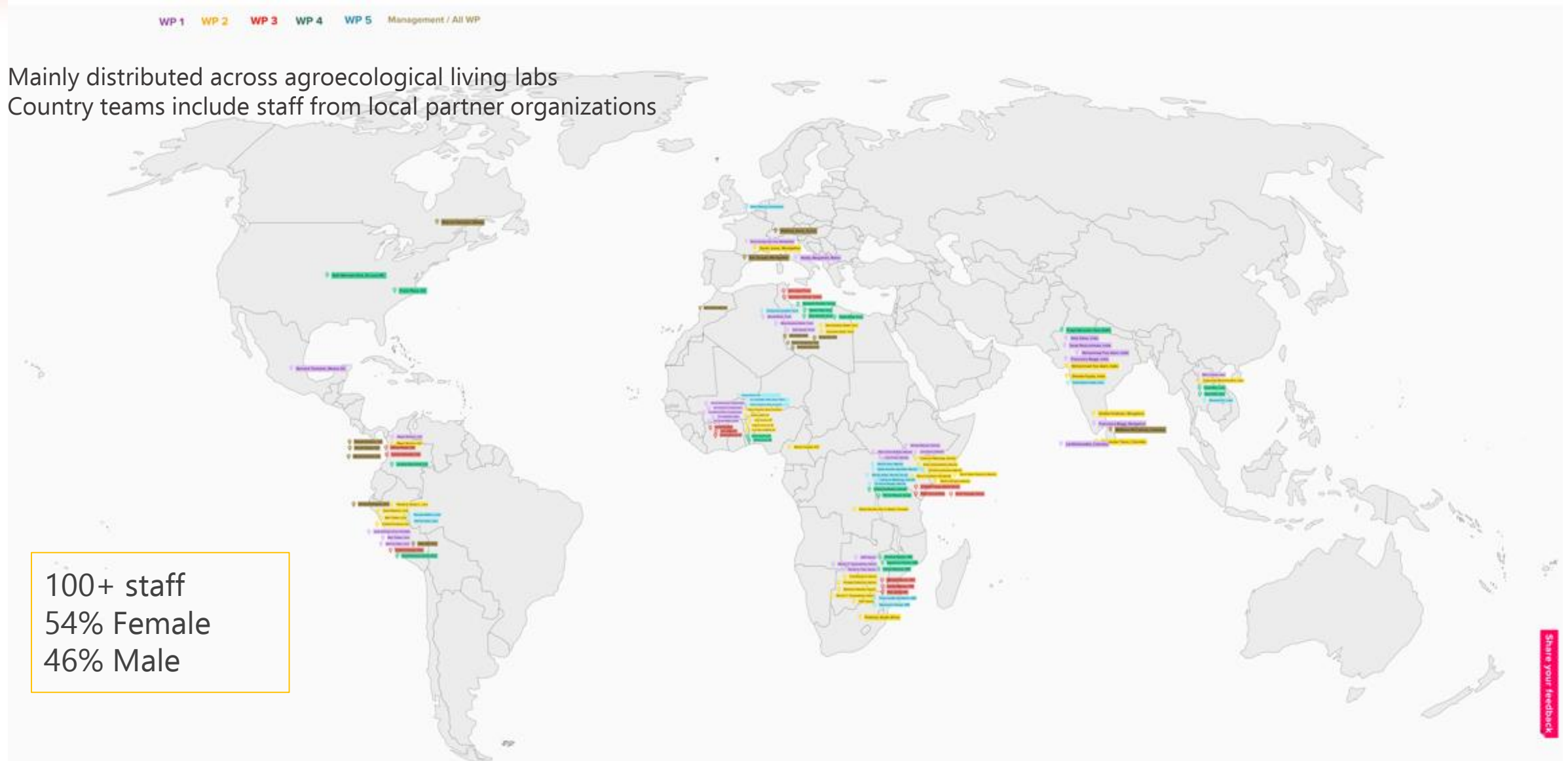
Agroecology Initiative- Staff location



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WP 1 WP 2 WP 3 WP 4 WP 5 Management / All WP

Mainly distributed across agroecological living labs
Country teams include staff from local partner organizations

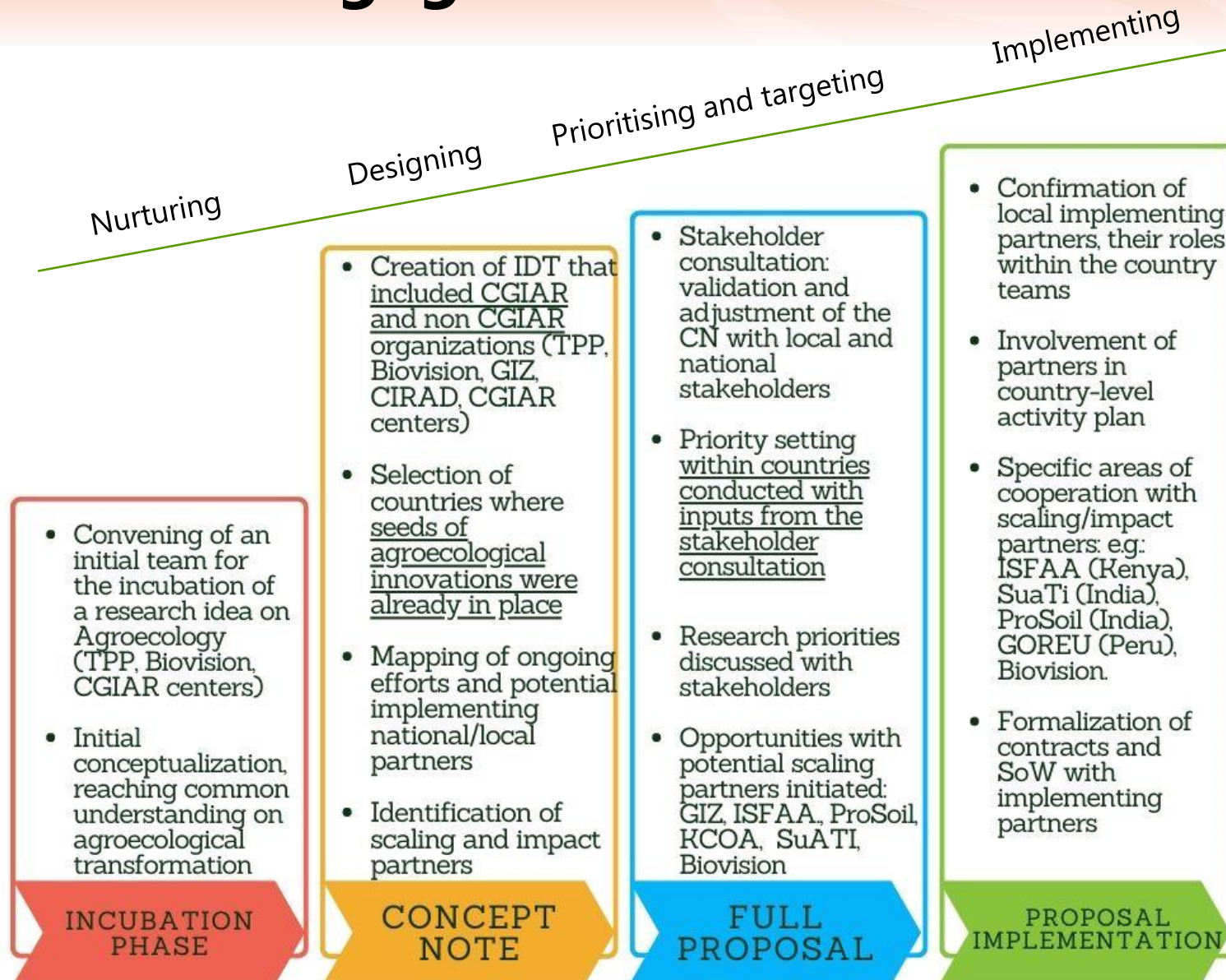


100+ staff
54% Female
46% Male

Partners engagement



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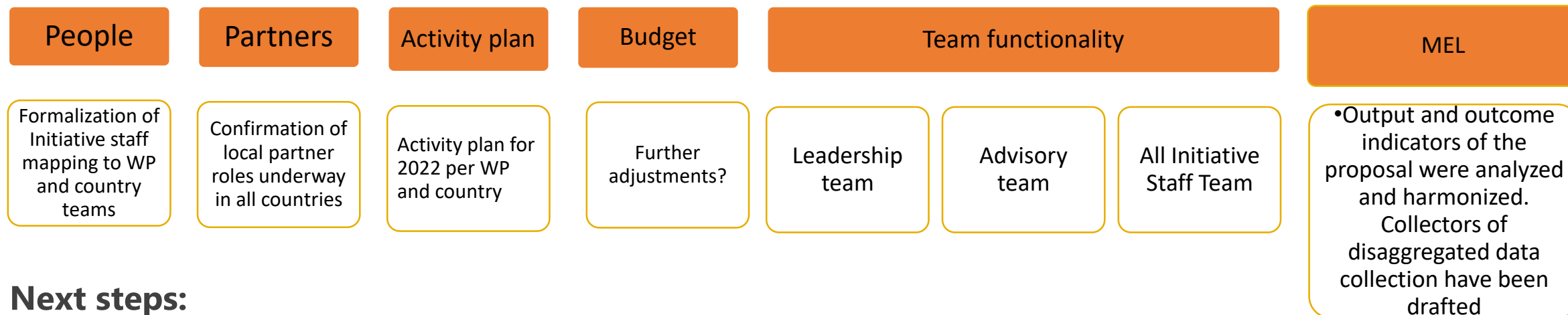
and more...

Building the blocks for initiative delivery

(Jan-May 2022)



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Next steps:

1. Communications & Knowledge Management plan
2. Impact Assessment plan
3. MEL plan implementation
4. Capacity development plan for CGIAR and non-CGIAR members of the team (per recommendation of the ISDC)
5. Concretizing specific collaboration with other initiatives (ongoing conversations with Nature+. Mitigate+, EiA, SI, NSP)

The initiative took off: On-site stakeholder engagement and activities implementation started

Country	Initial field visits and definition of living labs boundaries	Engagement with local actors initiated	Formal in-country kick-off meeting	Engagement with national and/or subnational authorities	First country-level activity plan discussed with WP leads (Available here)	Country level activity plan validated with country teams and partners	Partners SoW definition/ Contracting process triggered	Activity plan implementation initiation (has any activity of the WP started in the country? Yes/No)
Burkina Faso	●	●	● (June 8)		●		●	●
Tunisia	●	●	● (End of June)	● (Started at national level)	●	●	●	● (output 1.1. & 1.3)
Zimbabwe	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	● (Outputs 1.1 and 4.1)
Kenya	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Laos	●	● (June 13-17)	● (June 30)	● (Started at national level, subnational level will commence formally in June 13-17 field visit)	●	●	●	●
India	●	●	● (Jul-Aug)	● (at national level)	●	●	●	●
Peru	●	●	● (July 19)	● (sub- national level)	●	●	●	●
● Yes ● Started ● No								

Kick-off meeting on March 8-10, 2022



“Researching and generating evidence around agroecology is exactly what we should be doing.” ~ **Johan Swinnen**, Global Director of Systems Transformation)



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Kick-off in Burkina Faso, June 8th



Kick-off in Zimbabwe, April 11th



Marcela Quintero @MarceQuinteroT · Apr 11

Kicking off our @CGIAR initiative on #Agroecology in Zimbabwe now. Reviewing again the national/local priorities identified during the consultation process last year and building from existing efforts. Great work of our country coordinator @FBaudron and rest of our Zimbabwe team



Frédéric Baudron @FBaudron · Apr 11

Presentation of the proceedings of the June consultation process by @MazvitaSheila & highlights of on-going experience with #agroecology by @ILRI, @Cirad, @MoLAFWRD_Zim & @BioHubZim twitter.com/FBaudron/statu...



Thank you!



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ClimBeR: Building Systemic
Resilience Against Climate
Variability and Extremes

ClimBeR

Summary of responses to ISDC comments and other
progress made

Ana María Loboguerrero, Initiative Lead
Jon Hellin, Initiative Co-Lead

a.m.loboguerrero@cgiar.org, j.hellin@irri.org
June 15, 2022

Proposed Three-Year Outcomes

1

Bundled climate services developed by ClimBeR are being used by at least 300,000 vulnerable farmers, at least 30 percent of whom are women, in six focal countries.

2

International agencies and policymakers use products developed by ClimBeR researchers and partners to shape at least nine policies or investments to strengthen agricultural resilience, including at least three aimed at reducing agriculture-related climate security risk.

3

At least US\$30 million in new investments made through ClimBeR's partnerships, focusing on disadvantaged groups, women, youth, and vulnerable smallholder farmers, contributing to building systemic resilience.



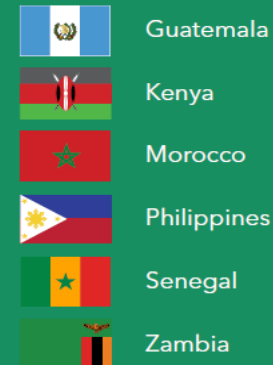
ClimBeR: Building Systemic Resilience Against Climate Variability and Extremes

ClimBeR aims to transform the climate adaptation capacity of food, land, and water systems in six countries, ultimately increasing the resilience of smallholder production systems to withstand severe climate change effects like drought, flooding and high temperatures.

ClimBeR at a glance

PRIMARY CGIAR IMPACT AREA: Climate Adaptation and Mitigation

FOCUS COUNTRIES:



WORKS TOWARD SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS:



PARTNERS:

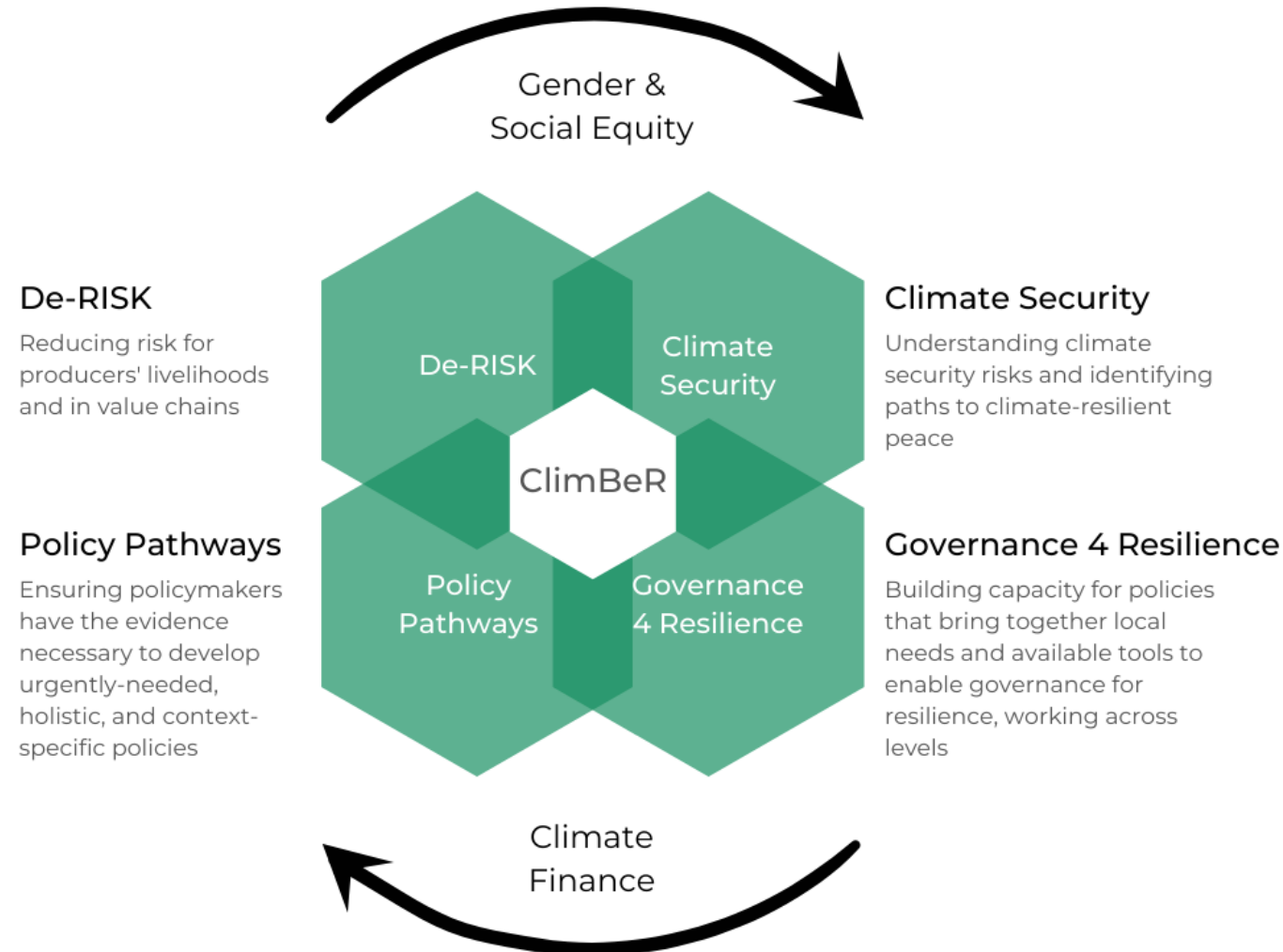


ADDRESSES UNFSS ACTION TRACKS: Nutritious Food, Nature-Positive Production, Resilience

Four work packages and two cross-cutting themes



ClimBeR: Building Systemic Resilience Against Climate Variability and Extremes



Responses to ISDC comments



ClimBeR: Building Systemic
Resilience Against Climate
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Embracing local partnerships:

- ClimBeR is hosting national inception workshops in each focal country to solidify relationships with local partners, and co-design and validate work plans.
- ClimBeR's Partnership Strategy is based on the [CGIAR Engagement Framework for Partnerships & Advocacy](#) that supports the identification of strategic local partners and establishes coordination roles and responsibilities for engaging with them.

Vulnerability mapping and farmer typologies:

- ClimBeR and ILRI scientists have initiated a vulnerability and farmer typology exercise with initial results by the end of Q3 2022.

Responses to ISDC comments



ClimBeR: Building Systemic
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Coordinating and capturing synergies:

- ClimBeR and LCSR will co-host a meeting with climate-focused CGIAR initiatives and bilateral projects in Kenya on June 20 and Senegal on July 18 to develop a strategy for operationalizing synergies in these countries.
- ClimBeR's team environment facilitates coordination and synergies through bi-weekly meetings by country with all relevant work packages to coordinate activities, as well as one already-recruited staff responsible for facilitating and operationalizing synergies among Work Packages and CGIAR Initiatives.

Gender and social equity, emphasizing youth:

- Draft framework for gender and social equity, **including youth**, in climate resilient agriculture based on inputs from experts (within and outside the CGIAR) in transformative gender research and comments from donors such as GiZ.
- Currently recruiting a post-doc through the Nordic Africa Institute to work with Work Package leads and partners to embrace social equity.

Update on the Initiative team

ClimBeR was one of the first initiatives to receive approval for its People Plan.

ClimBeR team by the numbers:

- **79 roles** on the Initiative across 5 centers (Alliance, IFPRI, ICARDA, IWMI, and IRRI)
- **21 opportunities** posted via outreach process
- **36.5% gender ratio** just under the target of 40%

Key research partners:

- **University of Leeds** (Work Package on Policy Pathways lead)
- **Nordic Africa Institute** (leads Gender and Social Equity cross-cutting theme with IRRI)
- **IRD-led BRIDGE consortium** (leads Policy Pathways activities in Senegal and Morocco)
- The Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture (RUFORUM)

Strengths as a team: inter-disciplinary, diversity of center participation, gender diversity in team leadership (Initiative Lead, Work Package 2 Lead and Gender and Social Equity Co-Lead are women)

Work packages, cross-cutting themes and their centers	No. of roles
De-RISK (IFPRI, Alliance)	9
Climate Security (Alliance)	22
Policy Pathways (Alliance, ICARDA)	3
Governance 4 Resilience (Alliance, IFPRI, IWMI)	21
Crosscutting (Alliance, IRRI)	19
Innovations Packages & Scaling (Alliance, IRRI)	5



ClimBeR: Building Systemic Resilience Against Climate Variability and Extremes

Partner Engagement Highlights



ClimBeR: Building Systemic
Resilience Against Climate
Variability and Extremes


- Agreements with the **Frontier Counties Development Council (FCDC)**, **Centre for Minority Rights Development (CEMIRIDE)**, and **African Group of Negotiators Expert Support (AGNES)** to scale climate security research
- Co-hosting ClimBeR's national inception workshop and climate security workshops in Kenya on 21-23 June with the **Government of Kenya, African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD)**, and **AGNES** and ensure co-ownership of ClimBeR's activities
- Partnering with the **International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)** on activities in the Philippines
- Partnering with the **National University of Ireland Galway** to work with two MSc students on two publications that address issues of gender, social equity and maladaptation

6





Country Inception Workshops

 **Morocco**
May 16 ✓

 **Kenya**
June 21 - 23

 **Zambia**
August 1

 **Senegal**
July 19 - 21

 **Guatemala**
June 28 – 29
Organized by AgriLAC

 **The Philippines**
Oct/Nov - TBC

ClimBeR is hosting inception workshops in each focus country to ensure we establish relationships with local partners and co-design activities for impact.

Workshop Objectives



- Build relationships with local partners
- Co-design and validate work plans with partners, ensuring that activities build on previous related efforts and are not duplicating ongoing activities
- Discuss specific opportunities for collaboration

Morocco Workshop



The CGIAR #ClimBeRInitiative is perfectly in line with Morocco's agricultural roadmap including generation green and the 1M conservation agriculture initiative – Dr. Faouzi Bekkaoui, Director of Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (INRA) Morocco



Participants in the ClimBeR Morocco Inception Workshop, Rabat, Morocco at the ICARDA-INRA Campus on 16 May 2022



60 attendees from Morocco's National Agricultural Research Institute (INRA), Ministry of Agriculture, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University (UM6P), Agency for Agricultural Development (ADA), the Adaptation of African Agriculture (AAA) and other organizations.



[Workshop Program](#)



ClimBeR: Building Systemic Resilience Against Climate Variability and Extremes

Implementation Highlights



ClimBeR: Building Systemic
Resilience Against Climate
Variability and Extremes

- **De-Risk:** Collecting, from multiple sources such as One Acre Fund, CIMMYT, IITA, FAO, crop data for yield estimation in Kenya using satellite imagery
- **Climate Security:** Methodological refinements of Climate Security Observatory analyses; advances in the Observatory's user interface/user experience design
- **Policy Pathways:** Launch of a series of seminars on Policy Pathways work package research in Kenya and Zambia with the participation of several innovation partners in April
- **Governance 4 Resilience:** Co-organized workshop with the Rural and Agricultural Prospective Initiative (IPAR) at [the 9th World Water Forum](#) in Dakar, Senegal (March)
- Published Perspective Article on [ClimBeR's approach](#)
- ClimBeR was the first initiative to develop communications materials that provide an overview of the Initiative (see [ClimBeR booklet](#) and 2-pager on [activities in Morocco](#), Kenya and Guatemala)

Implementation Highlights



ClimBeR: Building Systemic
Resilience Against Climate
Variability and Extremes

- Joint organization of the National Policy Dialogue led by Food Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analyses Network the week of 27 June between ClimBeR and **Ukama Ustawi**
- Working with **LCSR** on climate information services activities in Guatemala and Senegal and **already** integrating climate security in ILRI modules in Kenya
- Joint implementation with **AgriLAC** Work Package 5 (Science-informed policies, investments and institutions) on ClimBeR's Climate Security Observatory activities, particularly econometric and spatial analyses in Guatemala

THANKS!



ClimBeR: Building Systemic
Resilience Against Climate
Variability and Extremes



Mitigate+: Research
for Low-Emission
Food Systems

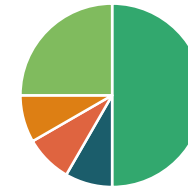
Mitigate+: Research for low- emission food systems

Lead: Louis Verchot (ABC)
Co-lead: Wei Zhang (IFPRI)



Essential facts

- Low-emission food system development in a manner that does not threaten food production
 - Reduction of annual GHG emission from food systems by 6.5% by 2030
 - Primary impact areas
 - Climate adaptation and mitigation
 - Environmental health and biodiversity
- Focus on seven countries among the top emitters in their regions:
 - 2022 start: China, Colombia, Kenya, Vietnam
 - 2023 start: Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Peru

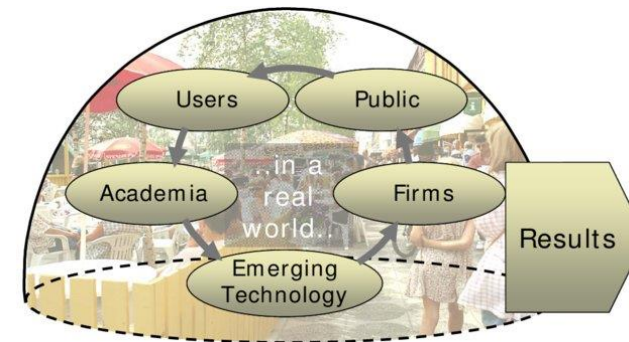
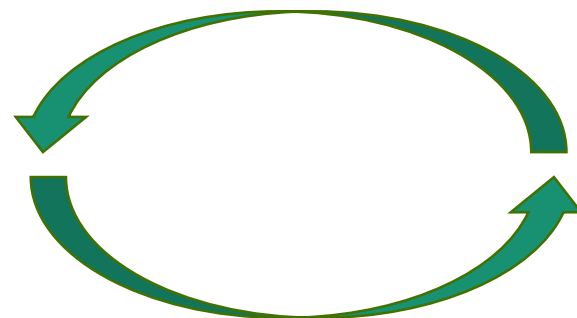


Work packages



Mitigate+: Research
for Low-Emission
Food Systems

WP2 Data



WP3 Living labs



WP4 Scaling up

WP1 Planning



**POLITICAL
AGENDA**

WP5 Engagement

Responses to ISDC feedback (1/2)

More consideration of
benefits other than
GHG reduction

- Mitigation focus stems from M+ role in portfolio
- Low emission food systems development **in a manner that does not threaten food production**
- Additional indicators on co-benefits to be provided in the 2022 MELIA plan

More information on
metrics, methods and
deliverables

- To be provided in MELIA plan and work plan
- Process kicked off during initiative inception meeting (May 9-12, 2022)
- MELIA lead (60%) and MELIA team established
- Program manager (100%)

Responses to ISDC feedback (2/2)

Specify baseline information

- National communications to UNFCCC (GHG inventories, adaptation goals, financial needs, etc.)
- Sub-national baselines (Living Labs) to be produced with stakeholders in 2022

Better justify country selection

- World Bank governance indicators
- Countries' willingness and capacity
- CGIAR networks, legacy work, comparative advantage

Clarify linkages with other initiatives

- Work towards synergies with AgroEcology, ClimBeR, LCSR, MegaDeltas, NATURE+, NEXUS Gains, and NPS

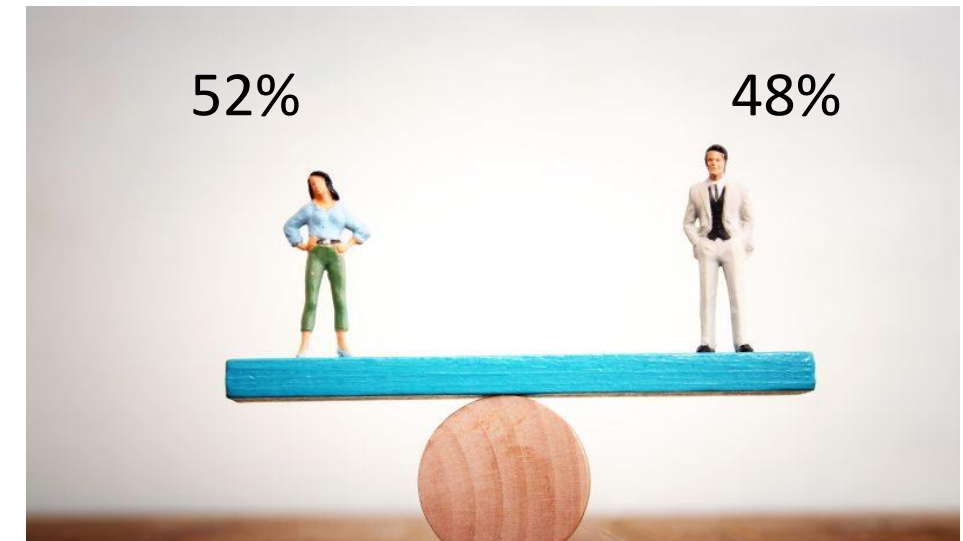
Update on staffing

Multiple Centers involved

- 6 CGIAR Centers have leadership roles: CIAT, Bioversity, IFPRI, IITA, ILRI, IRRI
- Other contributing Centers: CIMMYT, IWMI, WorldFish, CIFOR
- WP5 (engagement) lead role to be advertised externally

Personnel contributions from partners:

CAAS	U. Galway
CIRAD	Wageningen U&R
AGNES	Zhejiang U.
IIASA	GFZ Geosciences-Helmholtz
Rationale Consult.	Discussions ongoing with other national partners



Staff assignment process ongoing

2021-2022 country stakeholder consultations – Examples of findings



Mitigate+: Research
for Low-Emission
Food Systems

- Colombia and Peru

Living Labs are key to better communicate science to communities

Currently strong national focus on single value chains or sectors

Alignment with zero-deforestation value chains, REDD+, peace process

Amazonia region and Andes-Amazon connections are important

2021-2022 country stakeholder consultations – Examples of findings

- Ethiopia and Kenya

Demand for capacity building, technical low-emission development guidance and greater support for national low-emissions development

Demand for improved food systems baseline data and for mitigation strategies to cover productivity and resilience

2021-2022 country stakeholder consultations – Examples of findings



Mitigate+: Research
for Low-Emission
Food Systems

Multiple sectoral opportunities for science to support low-emissions food systems pathways: dairy, REDD+, rice, etc. Consultation on Living Labs beginning

Wide interest in expanding food systems pathways, integrating the private sector, improving finance, & enabling environments

Demand for better quality food system GHG emission data and innovative approaches to measurement, verification and reporting (MRV) tools and capacity building

Recognized alignment between Mitigate+ work areas and existing national plans and strategies

Inception/consultation meetings

- Inception meeting in May for CGIAR staff and international research partners
- Planning ongoing for national and sub-national consultations in Colombia, Kenya and Vietnam



Implementation highlights



Mitigate+: Research
for Low-Emission
Food Systems

- Food Systems Climate Intervention Planning Framework (FOODCLIP) under development
- Assessment of national CC objectives and planning processes initiated, focusing on food system emissions
- Analysis of opportunities for Mitigate+ to engage in the international CC adaptation and mitigation negotiations (UNFCCC conferences)
- Planning for engagement with national policy partners under way in 4 countries
- Global database for meta-analyses on land-use/land management effects of soil organic carbon sequestration under development
- Initiated global analysis of “NDC ambition and achieving the Methane Reduction Pledge in the agricultural sector”, covering 111 countries
- Assessment of data sources for AFOLU GHG inventories (submission imminent)
- Review of existing tools and GHGE/IAM models (on going)
- Literature review on AFOLU emissions and food systems in selected countries (ongoing)
- Review of policies for scaling low-emissions food systems (submission imminent)
- Assessment of national monitoring and reporting capacity for UNFCCC (submitted)
- Started compilation of baseline emission data from food systems in Kenya, Vietnam and Colombia

Implementation highlights



Mitigate+: Research
for Low-Emission
Food Systems

- Site-specific GHGE measurement for rice production in Colombia under development
- Started activity data collection for food production and consumption in Kenya (livestock), Vietnam (rice)
- Collaborating with ABD to develop circular agriculture for sustainable and low carbon agriculture in China
- Supported flagship report “2022 China and global Food Policy Report - Reforming Agricultural Support policy for Transforming Agrifood Systems”
- Chinese dairy sector and value chain review and consultations including, private and public actors and TNC (ongoing)
- Completed 1st stage of Delphi study (100+ experts) on rice systems research with respect to climate change, including key research questions and policy needs (Vietnam)
- Development of Living Lab site selection criteria and facilitation guide for stakeholder reflection process on theory of change
- Innovation package development initiated
- Manual developed for assessing resource and energy use efficiency and sustainability of agricultural and forestry ecosystems
- Blog - Quest for scalable CGIAR innovations for low-emissions food systems (drafted)

Thank you!



Mitigate+: Research
for Low-Emission
Food Systems

Response to ISDC comments (cont.)



Transformational
Agroecology Across Food,
Land and Water Systems

Other comments

1) the term “agroecology” could be replaced by “climate smart” or “conservation agriculture” and this proposal would look exactly as many others that were written and conducted by CGIAR scientists in the past

This is not the case - both CSA and CA focus on agronomic practices, whereas AE-I is addressing innovations (not agronomic practices alone) for the whole system transformation. It has been designed very differently

2) Main weakness of this Initiative it replicates the classical CGIAR model of knowledge generation and transfer, only that now it is applied to agroecology

The AE-I is an attempt to implement a new approach. At its core the AE-I is premised on a co-creation process facilitated through the establishment of ALLs with a territorial approach

3) In building the proposal, it would have been more useful to select case studies (countries/regions) where seeds of agroecological innovations—both technical and organizational—are already in place

AE-I selection of ALLs was premised on the need to learn from studies at different points on the transition pathway. Many of the locations are where other agroecology programs have planted “seeds of agroecology” and from which the research to be conducted in AE-I can learn as well as contribute.

4) It is recommended that the authors link up with on-going Initiatives and organizations supporting agroecology innovation, especially from the Global South

AE-I is seeking to do exactly this, linking to GIZ, GRET, Biovision, and EU supported projects in Africa and India as well as the Transformative Partnership Platform on Agroecology

Response to ISDC comments (cont.)



Transformational
Agroecology Across Food,
Land and Water Systems

Weakness 3: *Overlap and lack of coherence between the approaches followed by the different work packages*

Design phase - Lack of space meant that it was perhaps not so clear in the proposal but WPs were:

- designed as interlinked components cognizant of the need for integrated solutions for systems transformation (NOT independent components)
- built collectively with all IDT members and informed by inputs from the stakeholder consultations

Implementation – ongoing

- Considerable effort by WP leads and living lab coordinators to design an integrated work program that ensures all WPs are implemented in specific contexts as a coherent program

Limitation in vertical cohesion: ToC approach (adopted for all initiatives) is *not applicable to co-innovation approaches in agroecology [which is] is a different paradigm for which the CGIAR has not been designed for or properly equipped*

Design phase

- IDT recognized limitations of the classic ToC approach. AE-I will adopt an adaptive management approach with regular review to ensure activities/outputs are converging towards desired outcomes

Implementation – ongoing

- Considerable effort in each ALL to develop bottom up, co-constructed interventions that address stakeholder priorities. Again refer to the guiding principles of engagement
- AE-I will establish national project boards/technical steering committees, involving the implementing partners and other key actors and stakeholders as recommended
- ToC will be reviewed every year as part of a “pause & reflection” exercise, before annual reporting