

# **CGIAR Global Research Portfolio: Livestock and Aquatic foods**

**Donor Meetings – Drop In Sessions (June 2022)**

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**Dr Martin Kropff**

Global Director

Resilient Agri-Food Systems, CGIAR



# Agenda:

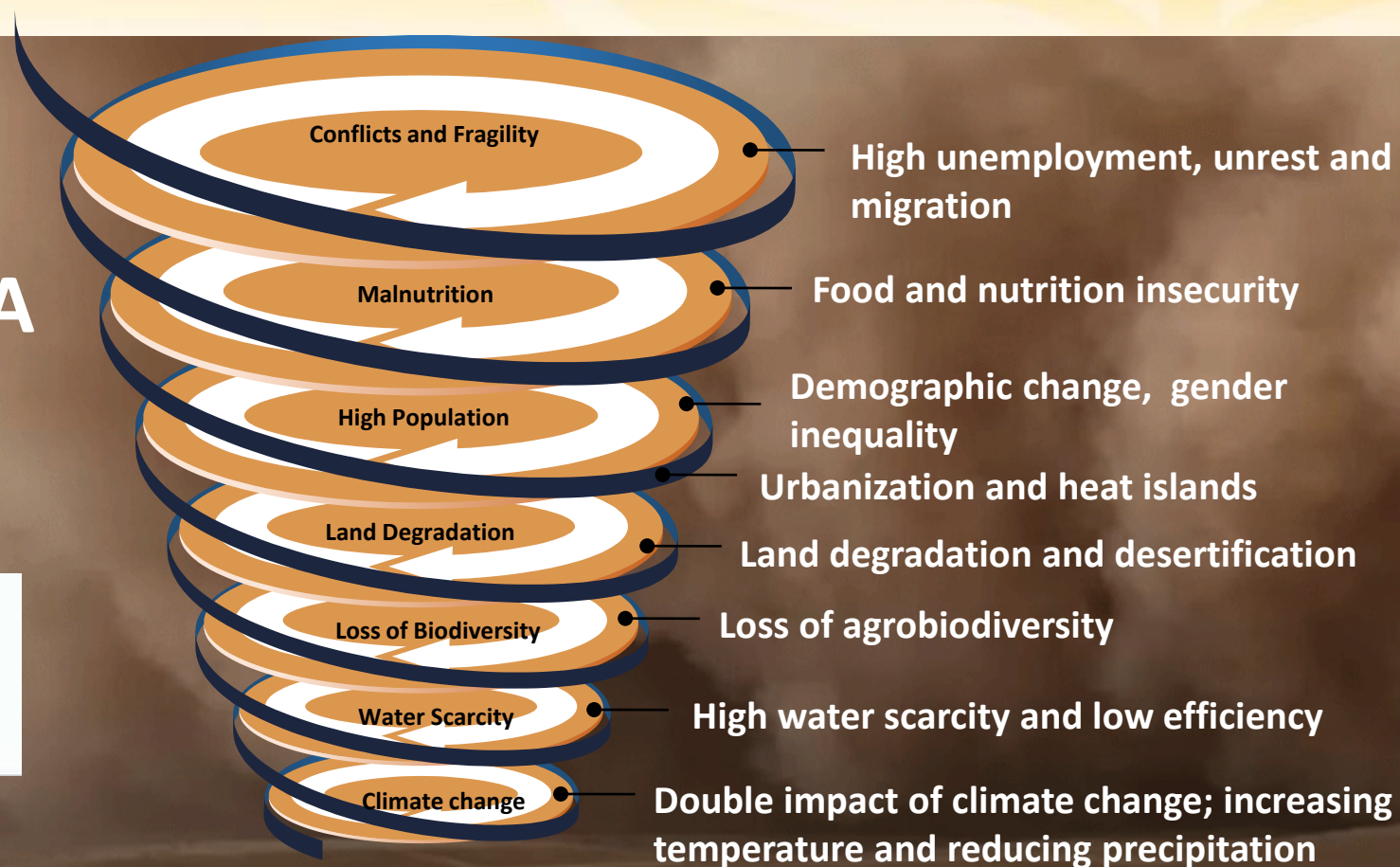
- Opening/ Initial Remarks (RAFS SGD + SDs) – 10 min
- Initiatives: Detailed Presentations (Leads/ Co leads) – 10 to 15 min each
  - LCSR
  - SAPLING
  - ONE Health
  - RAqFS
- Q&A (All participants) – 40 to 50 min



# 2022 MEGA Challenge



BY 2030

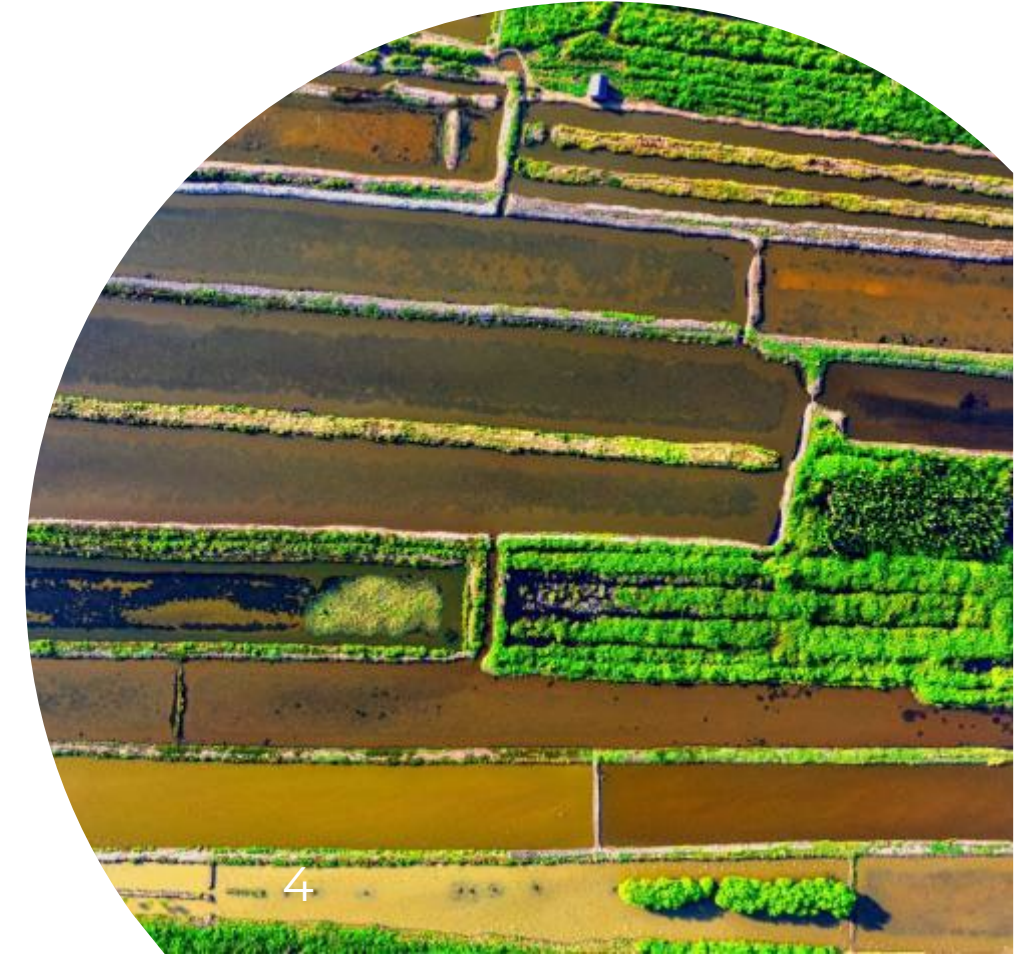


But with only nine harvests left, we need to move fast to accomplish our vision of thriving and resilient dryland livelihoods



# **RAFS OVERARCHING OBJECTIVE**

Contribute to regional Agri-Food systems transformation for affordable sufficient and healthy diets produced within planetary boundaries in a climate crisis





# RAFS INITIATIVES - OVERVIEW

Aims to transform current agri-food systems so **more people** – especially those who survive on less than US\$2 a day – have **access to affordable, sufficient and healthy diets**.

RAFS will integrate CGIAR's wide-ranging expertise to **better address the interconnected farm-level challenges across crop, tree, livestock and aquatic systems**.

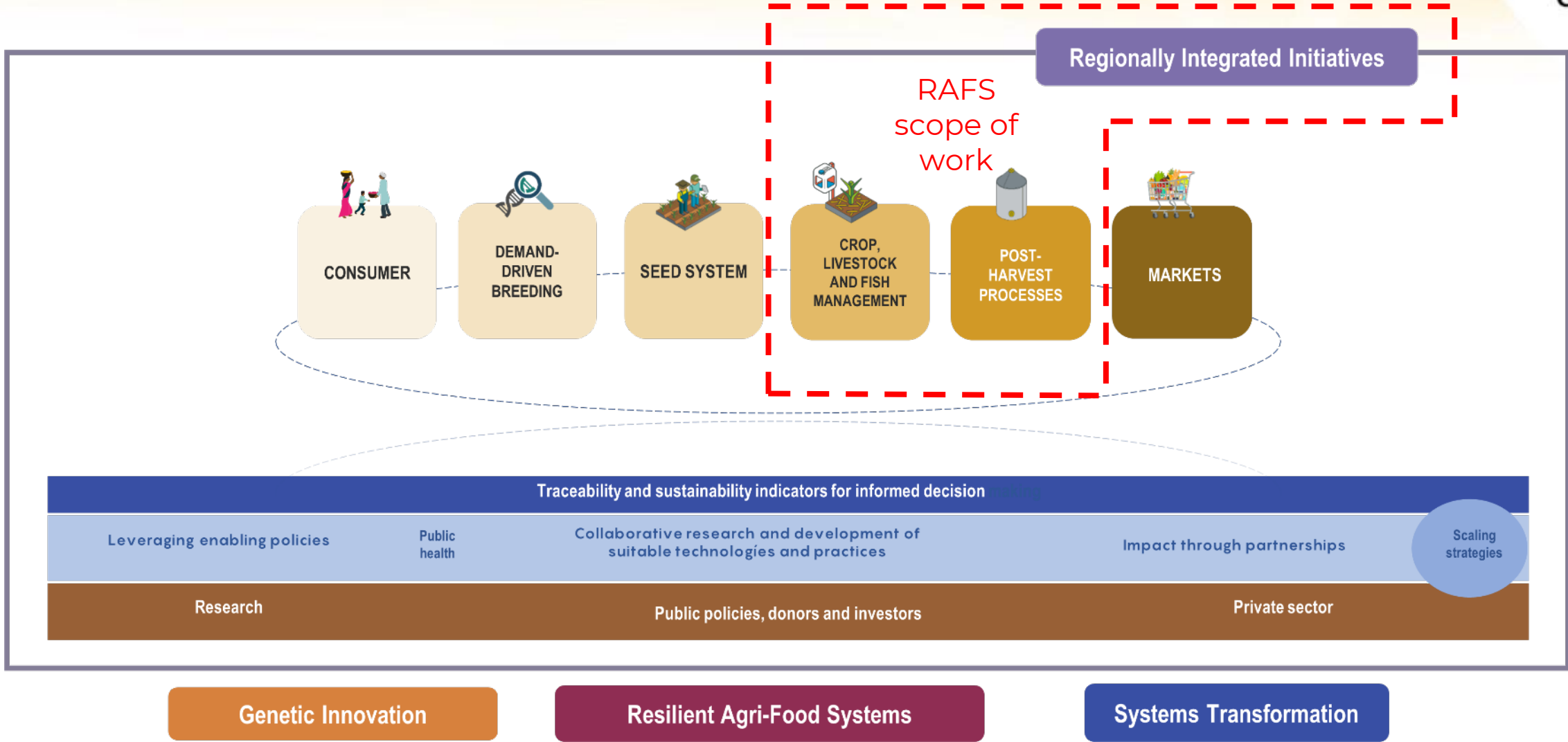
## What challenges does RAFS aim to address?

- Gaps in agricultural productivity
- Increasing demand for more nutritious food
- Threats to human health
- The expanding environmental footprint of agriculture
- Vulnerability of smallholder farmers and food producers
- Unequal access to inputs and innovations experienced by women and youth.





# RAFS: The integrative, cross-disciplinary science group for CGIAR's research on agri-food systems

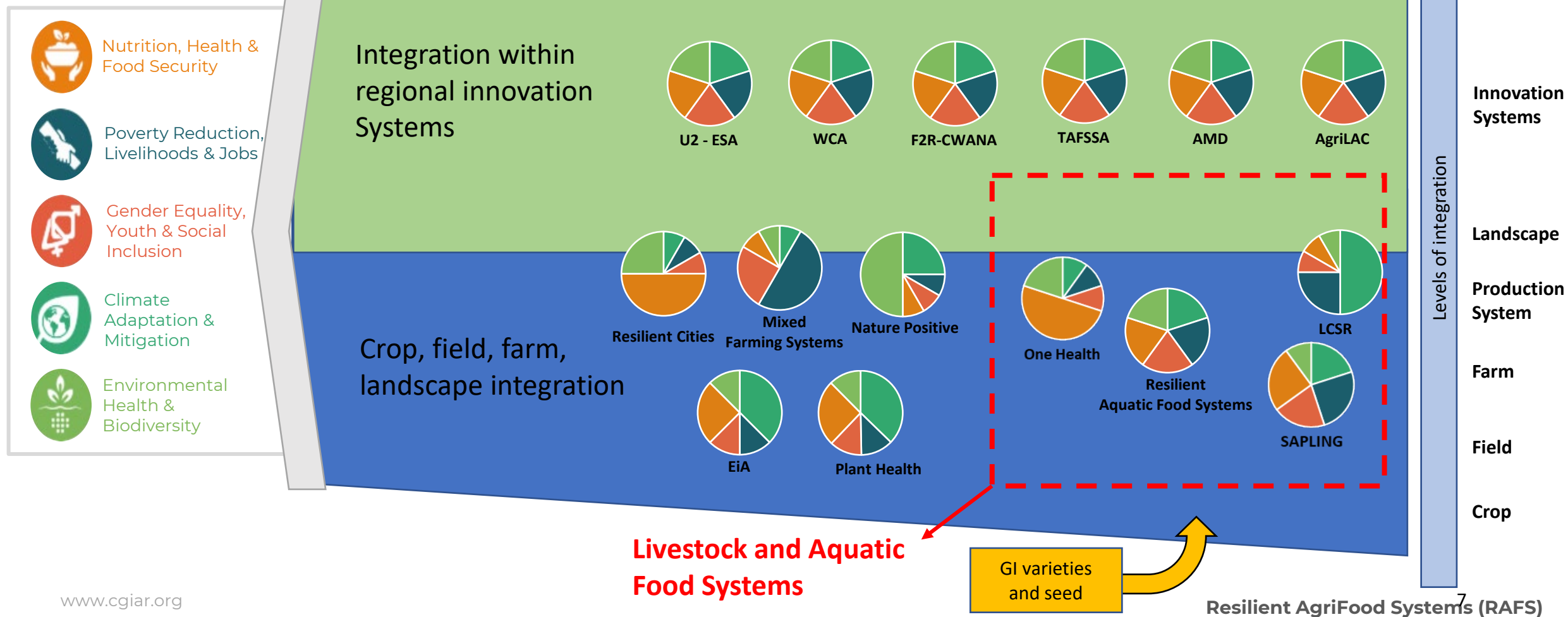


As the 'heart' of the Agri-Food System, RAFA is the integrating science group assuring farm-level impact and coherence between CGIAR's work in genetics with markets and policy



# Resilient Agri-Food Systems

## Integration at different levels





# UPDATES / ADDITIONAL ACTIONS



Comprehensive process to update Initiatives based on ISDC feedback, including Initiative data on Theories of Change, Results Frameworks, Partners, Innovation Packages, etc.



Revised CGIAR Results Framework , including specific/ additional targets, i.e. co defined Action Area (AA) Targets



Harnessing CGIAR MELIA capacity – revised Technical Reporting Arrangement and Performance and Results Management Framework



CGIAR Research Portfolio/ Initiatives Introduction and Stakeholder Dialogue; all the initiatives have been launched



Initiatives' Leadership teams have been confirmed and initiatives are being implemented



# INITIATIVES NESTED THEORIES OF CHANGE AND MULTIPLE INTERCONNECTIONS WITH THE RAFS / RIIS

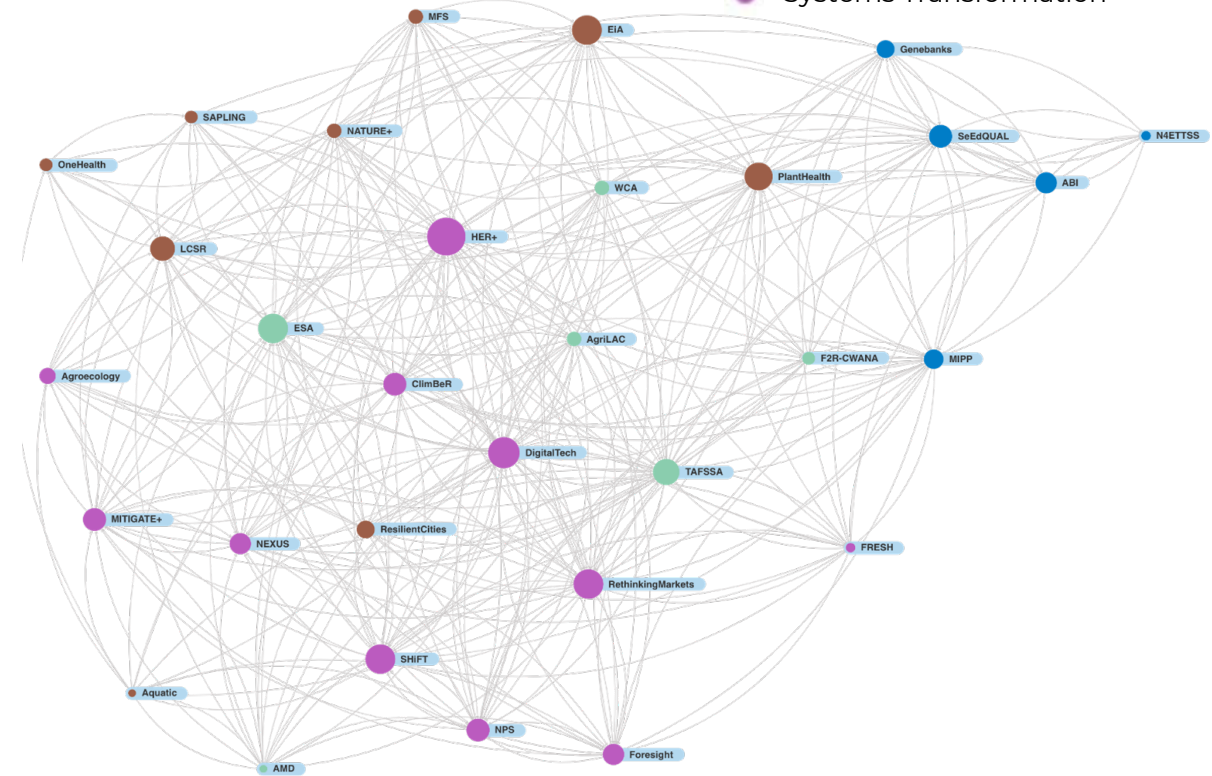
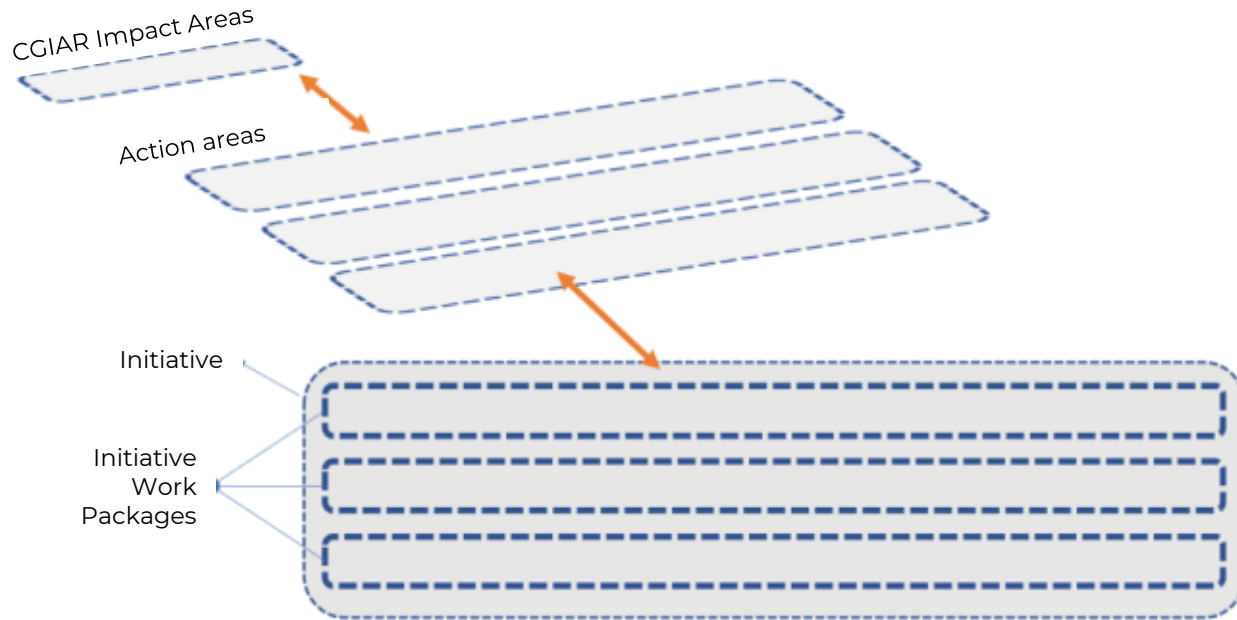


Innovation Packages and scaling readiness is monitored for the whole portfolio

## Initiative types

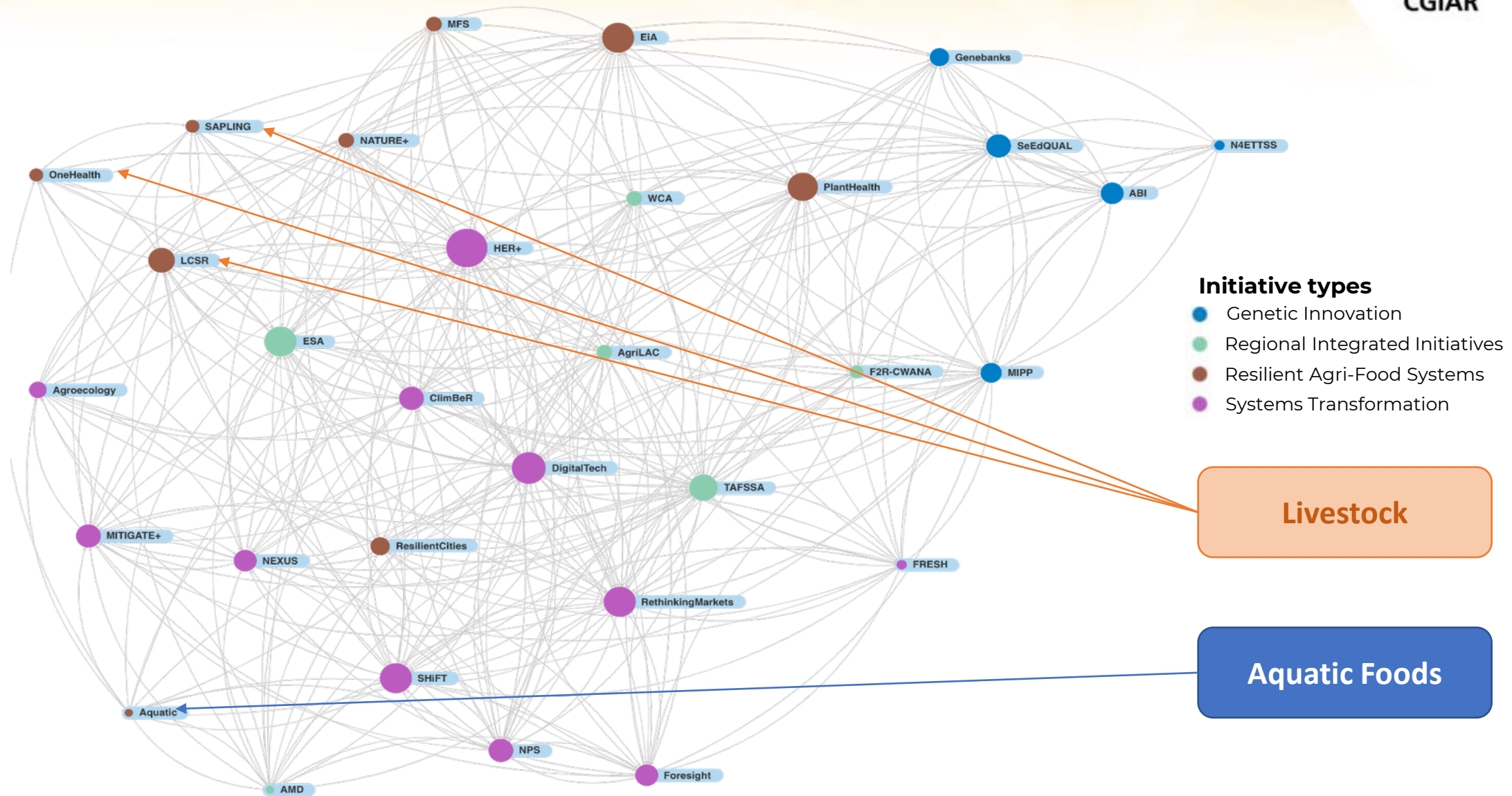
- Genetic Innovation
- Regional Integrated Initiatives
- Resilient Agri-Food Systems
- Systems Transformation

## Nested Theories of Change



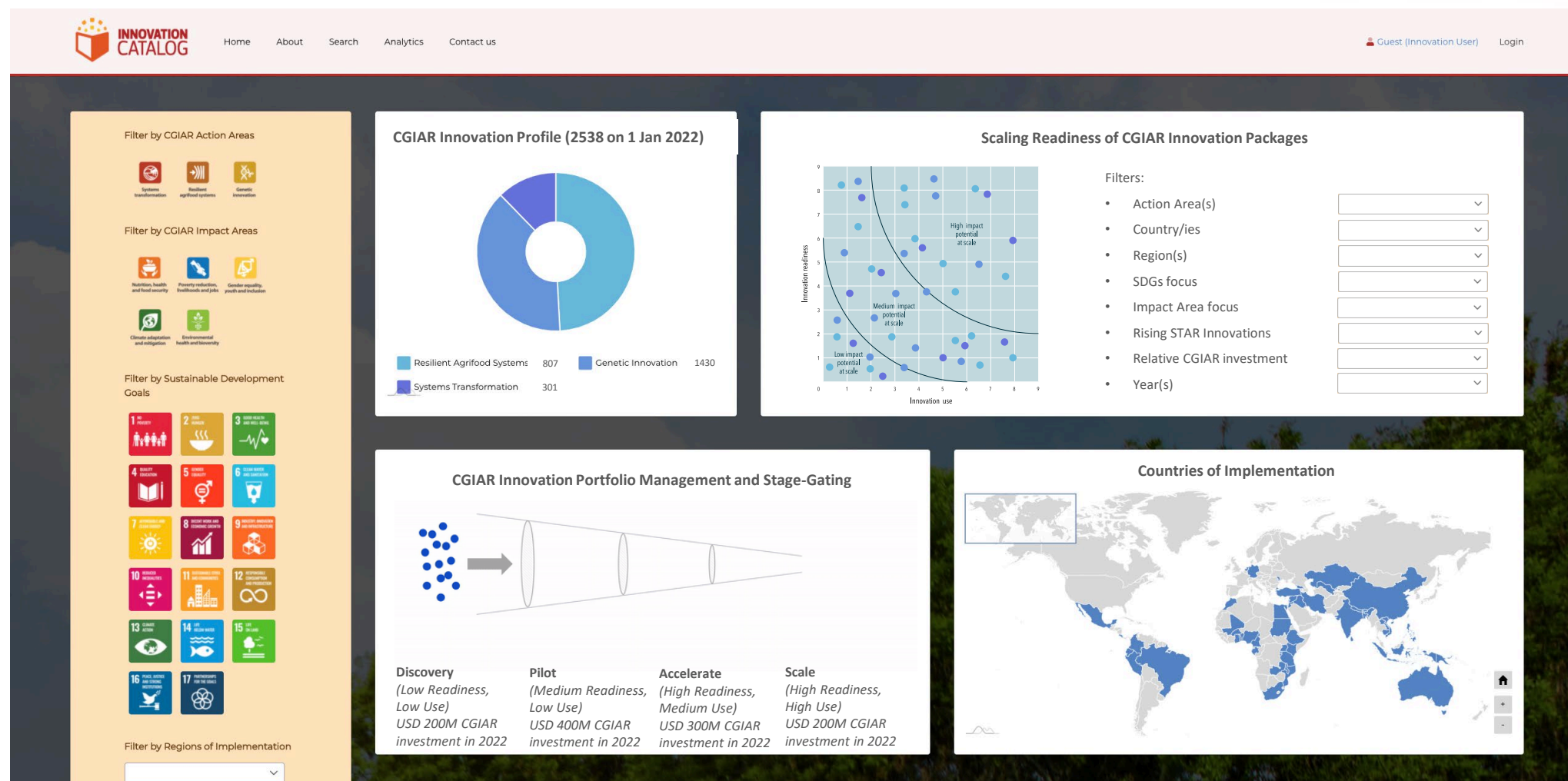


# INITIATIVES NESTED THEORIES OF CHANGE AND MULTIPLE INTERCONNECTIONS WITH THE RAFS / RIIS





# END-GAME: INNOVATION PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT AVOIDING OVERLAP AND FACILITATING A STAGE GATING PROCESS FOR INNOVATIONS (ESCHBORN PRINCIPLE)





# HOW IS DUPLICATION AVOIDED, AND HOW ARE SYNERGIES ACHIEVED?



## COORDINATION

By the RAFS Science Group and led by a Principal and Co-Principal Investigator with strong systems science and collaboration credentials, supported by Regional Directors and Country Conveners (Task Force)

## COMMUNICATION

Regular coordination meetings across the Science Groups and with GE&I

## SYNERGIES

Within regions and countries, cross-initiative scientific and technical coordination is addressed by Science Group Regional and Country Leads

## PARTNERSHIP

Regional Directors and their country teams (a) facilitate partner engagement and operations, (b) flag risks of duplication, and (c) aid in priority setting

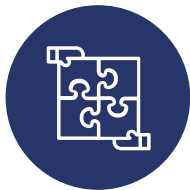
## ACCOUNTABILITY

GTI and RII leads accountable for cooperative planning, implementation

## ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

Inception period learning, adjustments, and fine-tuning

## This assures



Internal and external scientific synergies



Internal portfolio coherence: coordination between RIIs and global thematic initiatives



External portfolio coherence: Alignment with partners' demand



Maximization of research investments and partnerships



**Thank You!**



# **Resilient Agri-food Systems/ Regionally Integrated Initiates**

[Livestock, Climate and System Resilience]

**26 June 2022**  
(13:00 CEST)



# Agenda:

- Opening/ Initial Remarks (RAFS SGD) – 10 min
- Initiatives – Detailed Presentation – 10 to 12 min each
- Open floor/Q&A – 45 to 60 min



# Initiatives – Detailed Presentation :

- i. Initiative Overview
- ii. Response to ISDC Comments
- iii. Implementation to date
- iv. Partner engagement + Inception Meetings
- v. Collaboration with other Initiatives/ synergies
- vi. Challenges / risks – and mitigations of these
- vii. Q&A



# Initiative Overview

The main objective is to address the challenges that climate change poses for livestock production.

Impact areas: Climate adaptation and mitigation, gender equality and social inclusion, environmental health and biodiversity plus poverty reduction and nutrition/ food security

Five work packages

1. On-farm technologies in social context
2. Climate risk management with digital tools
3. System level research and interventions
4. Science to support finance
5. Improving the enabling policy environment

Target countries: Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Senegal, Mali, (Tunisia), Guatemala, Colombia



# LCSR Team composition

The team reflects diversity of One CGIAR and where we work

- 55-45% male – female
- 55-45 % northern versus global south (research staff)

LCSR team comprises excellence in climate change and livestock production!

Staffing plan complete

- 90% positions filled with existing staff
- 10% new positions will be advertised



# Response to ISDC Comments

Strengths	
Research design	Thank you
Detail regarding the risks, but explain how mitigate	Mitigation measures will be explained
Nice M&E, no detail on baselines	Baseline design forthcoming
Weaknesses	
Lack of capacity building targets	These can be elaborated with time as budgets are clarified
Difficult to assess skills of whole team	This has been addressed in the staffing plan
Low level of commitment to local engagement	Also forthcoming in the inception plan, building on a strong track record



# Implementation to date

- One of the few initiatives to **reach our FinPlan budget** with designated funds
- **Inception meeting** in Rome, May 2022
  - Team building
  - Detailed workplans
- Presentations to **GIZ, AIM4C**
- Organizing side events at **UNFCCC**
- **Engagement** with the Global Research Alliance, the World Bank and Green Climate Fund



# 2022 Deliverable Highlights

- WP 1: Gendered analysis of technologies in practice
- WP 2: Identify climate information needs for producers; develop metrics for insurance design adequacy.
- WP 3: Sustainable Rangeland Management (SRM) toolkit v.1 launched and promoted through strategic partners and events; sites for new PRM and JVLUP (CRP innovations) established and new activities in 'old' sites as part of scaling process;
- WP4: Harmonized cross-institution investment analysis framework
- WP5: Side event at a COP27 "Achieving climate resilient livestock production in developing countries"



# Partners

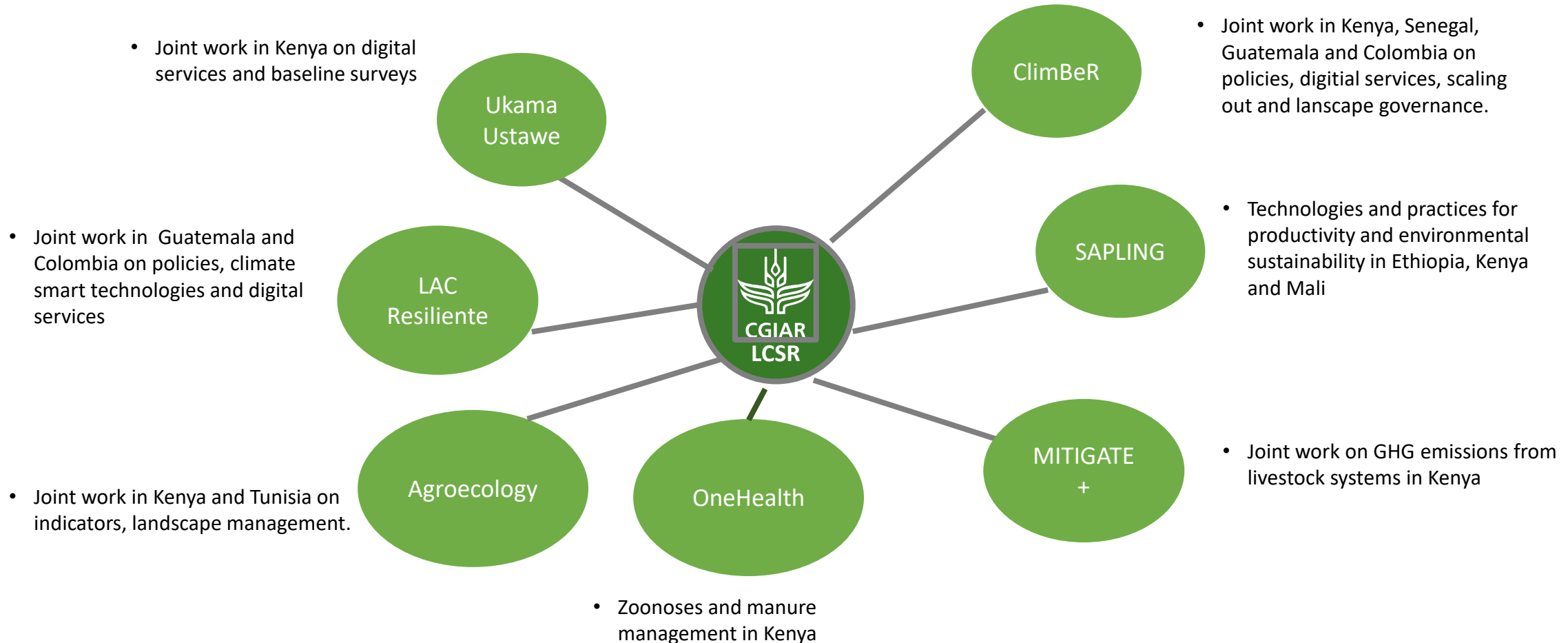
- Working with long-standing partners and new (including commercial sector).
- GHGe partners such as the GRA
- Rangelands national (government, NGO and communities) well-established and global (WWF, IUCN, FAO, UNEP, ILC (International Land Coalition), UNCCD,
- Exploring how we can work with development actors to increase our reach including SNV, IFAD, WB, PROCASUR, other.....
- Collaborating with private sector such as fin-techs for financial service delivery and beef packers in LAC to achieve GHG mitigation



With more to come...



# Collaboration with other Initiatives/ synergies





# Challenges / risks – and mitigations of these

- Budget adjustments
  - Working for transparency and a shared vision
- Slow to get in new staff
  - Hiring consultants, sharing ToRs
- Slow to commit to partner agreements
  - Beginning with well known, trusted partners
- Unclear, unstable funding structure makes recruitment of PhDs difficult



# Q&A







Sustainable Animal  
Productivity for  
Livelihoods, Nutrition  
and Gender Inclusion

# Sustainable Animal Productivity for Livelihoods, Nutrition and Gender inclusion (SAPLING)

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Isabelle Baltenweck (ILRI)  
Mourad Rekik (ICARDA)

Alliance





# i. Initiative Overview



Sustainable Animal  
Productivity for  
Livelihoods, Nutrition  
and Gender Inclusion

**BY 2024**

**800,000**

**livestock keepers  
able to engage in  
inclusive value chains**

**50%**

**women**

**30-50%**

**gain in sustainable  
productivity,  
resulting in  
improved livelihoods**

SAPLING aims to fill critical **productivity** and **value-chain competitiveness** gaps by developing a pipeline of new and existing demand-driven, co-delivered **health, genetics, feed** and **market systems innovations** including climate-smart and digital solutions

Working in 5 countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Vietnam) with quick wins for scaling, and 2 countries (Mali and Nepal) where relationships will be built and packages co-created to achieve intermediate outcomes by 2024

**7 countries**

7 value chains with high potential for small- and medium-scale producers to capture market growth

Dairy

Beef

Sheep

Goats

Eggs

Poultry  
meat

Pig



# Outcomes and main impact areas

## USD 30M

invested by private and public sector partners in co-creation and delivery of novel, low emissions, demand-driven, gender and youth inclusive, and productivity enhancing technologies and practices for genetics, feed/forages, and health

**6** public and private sector organizations use Initiative-developed social behavior change communication strategies and tools targeted at incorporating safe LDFs into diverse diets to inform nutrition education strategies and/or campaigns

## Outcomes

Policies and investments in **Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Mali, Nepal** and **Vietnam**

informed by public and private decision makers using the Initiative innovation packages, building towards an inclusive and sustainable livestock system, including progress towards equity and inclusion

Co-created, demand-driven innovation packages of productivity- and resilience-enhancing, low emissions technologies and the institutional arrangements for their adoption are being used by

**800,000** women and men in households keeping

cattle, chickens, small ruminants, pigs and buffalo in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Mali, Nepal and Vietnam, resulting in a

**30-50% increase** in livestock productivity



**Poverty reduction, livelihoods and jobs**



**Gender equality, youth and inclusion**



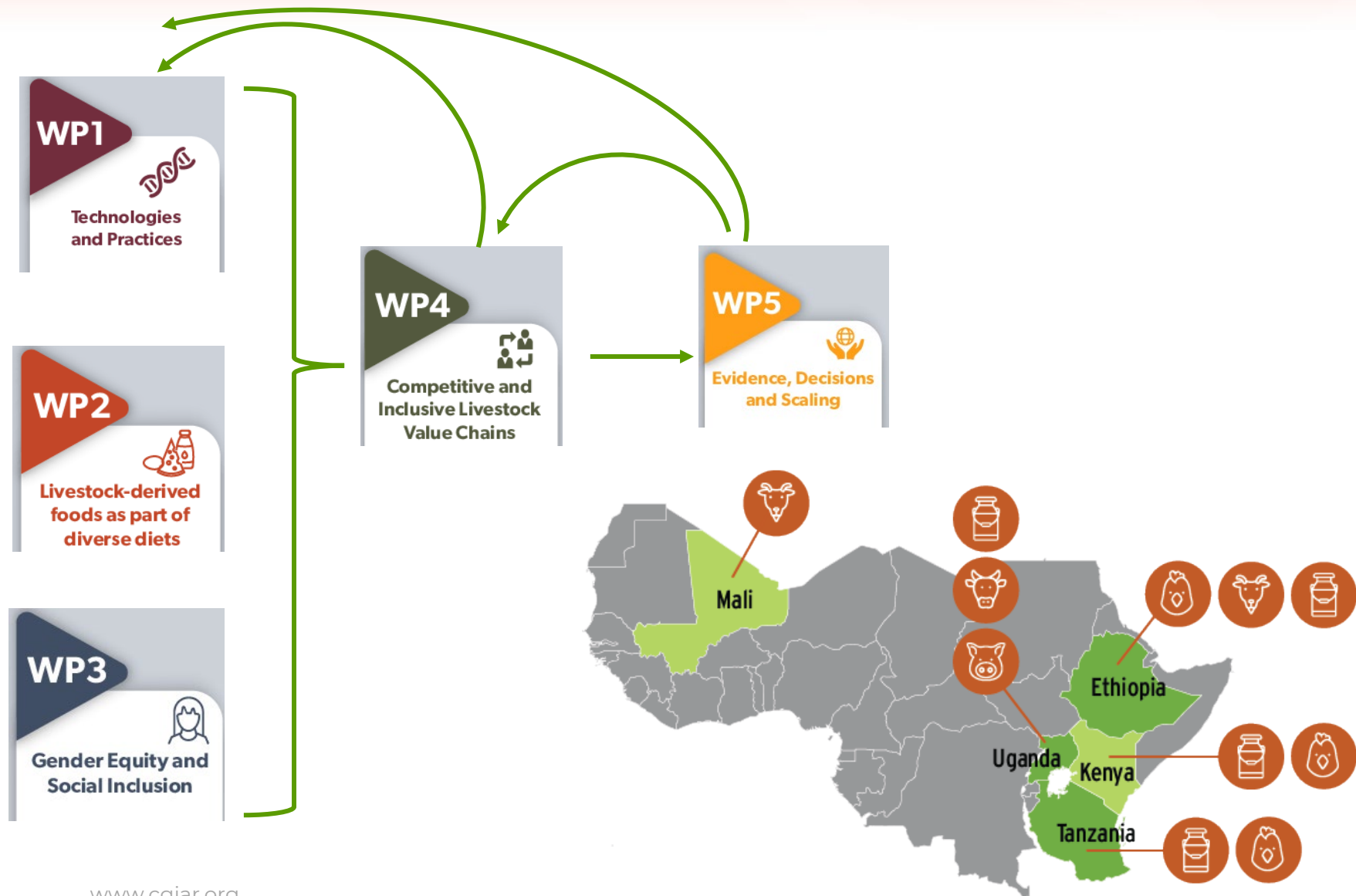
**Nutrition, health and food security**



# Countries, value chains and work packages



Sustainable Animal  
Productivity for  
Livelihoods, Nutrition  
and Gender Inclusion



VALUE CHAIN ICONS





## ii. Responses to ISDC comments

### Strengths

- A clear vision for the initiative “leveraging livestock development opportunities as an important contributor to building resilient food systems”
- The interdisciplinarity around nutrition and uptake of innovations around livestock-derived foods
- Women empowerment and the strong gender mainstreaming along the initiative work packages and all through the proposal

### Weaknesses

- *No articulation of promising technologies--* SAPLING builds on decades of applied livestock for development and the initiative builds on a large inventory of innovations and innovation packages
- *Weak alignment with target countries priorities, regional and other CGIAR initiatives and weak focus on equitable partnerships--*
- ✓ We have developed value chain Theory of Change for each selected value chain within each of the 7 target countries with and by the relevant stakeholders, to ensure that the priorities are aligned and equitable partnerships with national scientists
- ✓ Discussions on synergies with other global initiatives particularly LCSR, OneHealth and Mixed Farming Systems
- *Weak capacity development plan--* Capacity development plans have now been embedded in the value chains TOCs and WP workplans



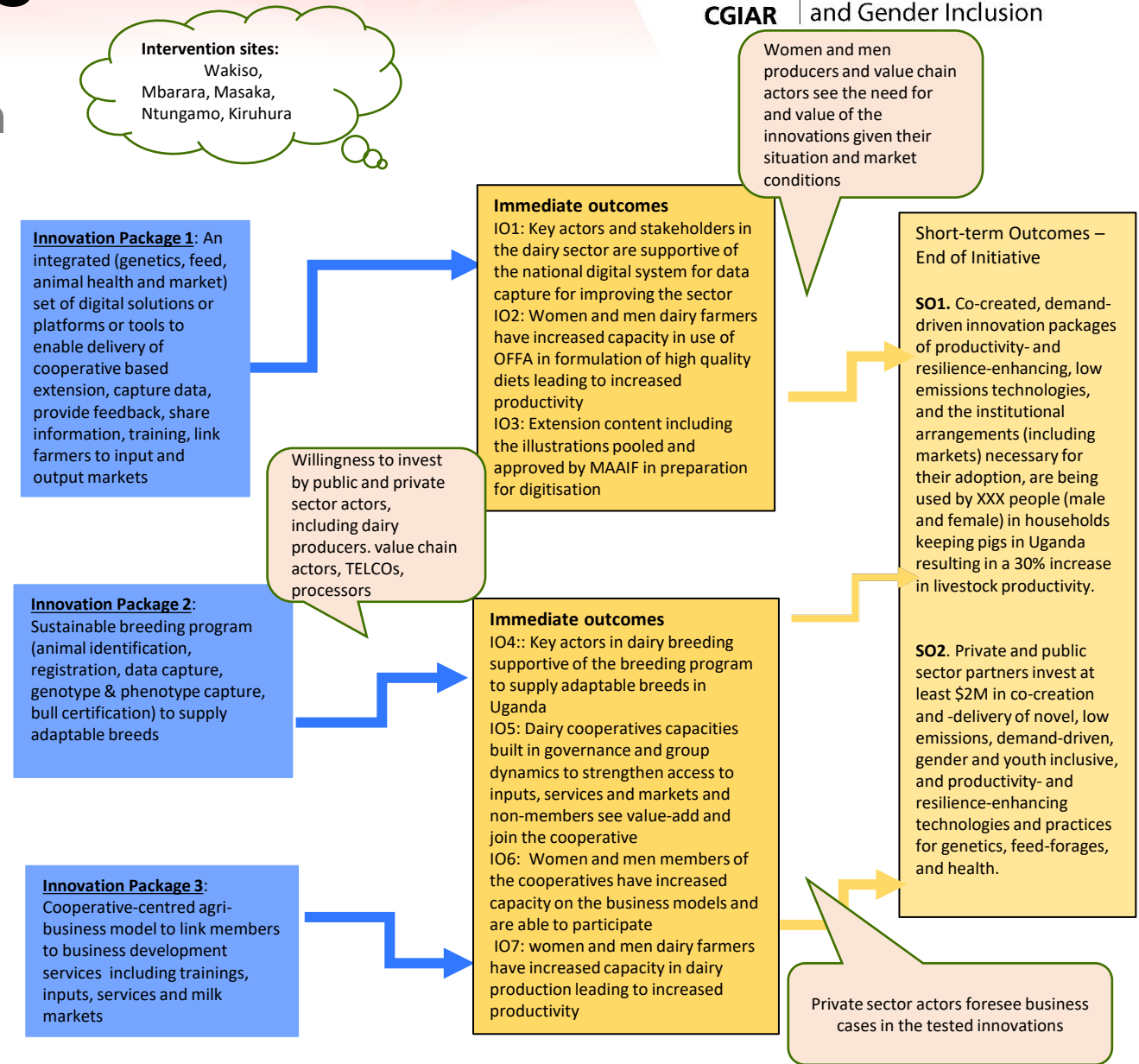
# iii. Implementation to date

At country and value chain level, co-development of theories of change with stakeholders and partners during in-person meetings in all the 7 SAPLING countries

Example -Uganda dairy value chain ToC

- Discussion on innovation and innovation packages– basis for joint activities with partners and engagement
- Identification of partners and stakeholders
- Intermediate outcomes used to monitor progress towards the EoI outcomes

This forms the basis for detailed country & value chain workplan, co-designed with partners





- Kickoff of field activities in most countries and value chains (blogs published e.g. [Vietnam](#) and [Kenya](#))
- Expected SAPLING outputs by end 2022
  - Framework to identify integrative and gender-responsive entry points for the 'feed- genetics-health' combined innovations
  - Trade off scoring for selected SAPLING innovation packages
  - Running scaling scan for selected innovation packages
  - Finalizing the design and kick off of 4 impact assessment studies





## iv. Partner engagement & Inception Meeting

- Kick-off meeting (hybrid) in Jan 2022 and in-person planning meeting in Nairobi in June to review theories of change, discuss MELIA and WP outputs
- At country and value chain level, co-development of theories of change with stakeholders and partners during in-person meetings in all the 7 SAPLING countries
  - Participants included national research partners, development agencies and private sector actors
  - Alignment on vision and 3-year outcomes, which are aligned with the SAPLING EoI outcomes



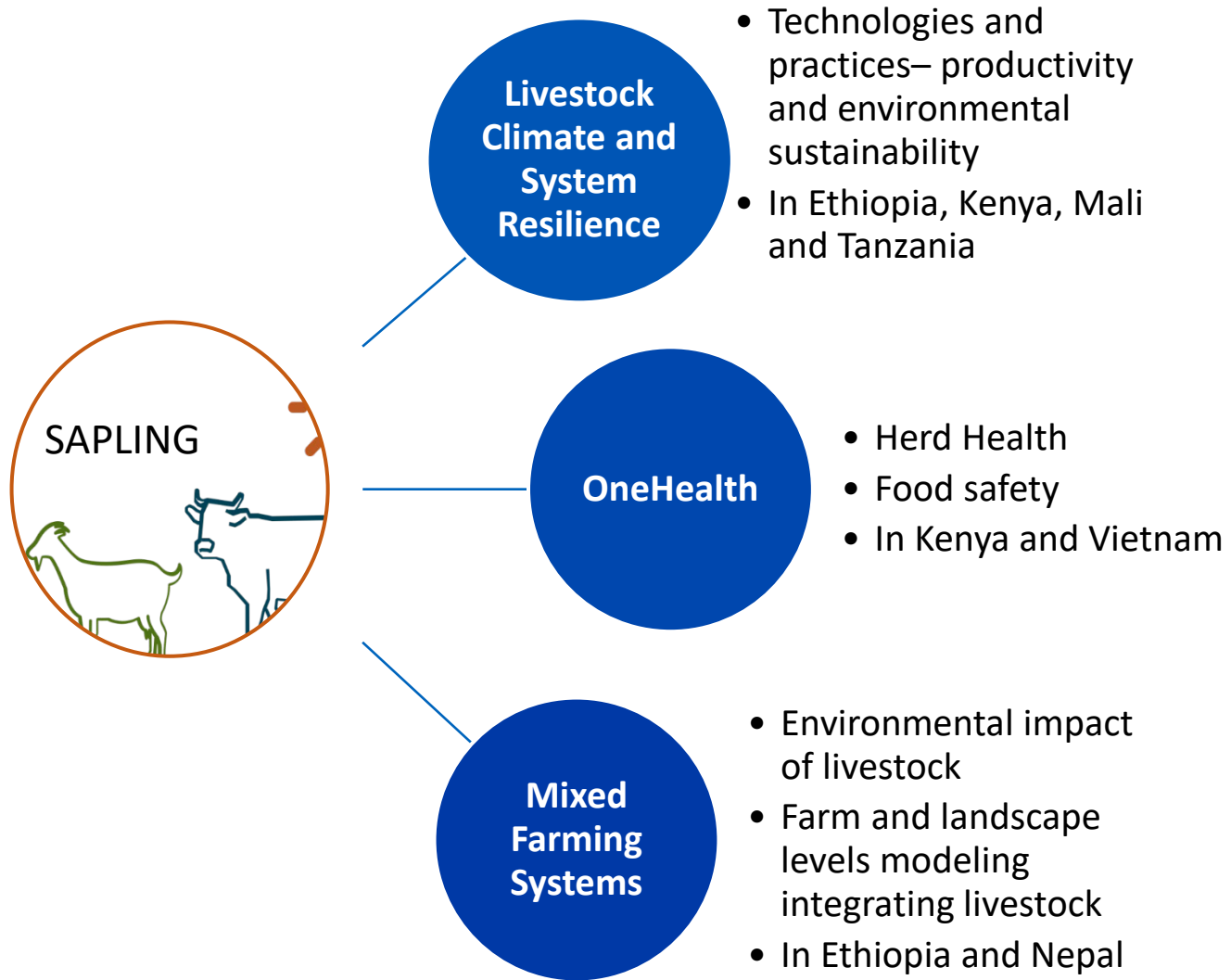
Tanzania stakeholders' meeting, March 2022



# v. Collaboration with other Initiatives



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Productivity for  
Livelihoods, Nutrition  
and Gender Inclusion





## vi. Challenges and risks, and mitigation measures

Challenges	Risks	Mitigation measures
<b>Funding from OneCGIAR donors is lower than anticipated (all WPs)</b>	Previous experience from the CRPs has shown that pooled funding from the CGIAR fluctuates	Work with national partners to leverage partner funding for key activities where suspension of activities may be detrimental.
<b>Creators of new technologies (vaccines, etc.) are unable and/or unwilling to invest in innovations for sustainable livestock productivity for LMICs (WP1)</b>	Companies are not willing to take the risk of investing in products for niche markets and/or when the end users have low purchasing power	Explore mechanisms to de-risk private sector investment including co-design and - investment. Cultivate partnerships with smaller regional companies.
<b>Gender and social norms do not allow systems change (WP3)</b>	In all SAPLING countries, there are social norms restricting women, youth and other marginalized groups from participating in and benefiting from livestock systems and markets.	Engage communities, development agencies and government bodies at various levels on gender accommodative and transformative approaches.
<b>Insufficient incentives for livestock producers, value chains actors and policy makers to change behaviors (WP4 and WP5)</b>	SAPLING is working in countries where business is riskier and risk reducing mechanisms (insurance) are less available.	Co-design efforts will support creation of innovation packages that offer appropriate incentives.
<b>Unforeseen events in all or some target countries (e.g., including climatic extremes, political disruptions, pandemics) prevent field activities (all WPs)</b>	The frequency of such events is increasing, the amplitude is larger and the duration longer.	Having 7 target countries should allow work to continue in some countries or sites unless the event is global.





Sustainable Animal  
Productivity for  
Livelihoods, Nutrition  
and Gender Inclusion



# **Additional slides**



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and Gender Inclusion



# Initiative team



Sustainable Animal  
Productivity for  
Livelihoods, Nutrition  
and Gender Inclusion

- Team composition
  - Leads and WP leads: 2 men and 4 women; 3 from Global North and 3 from the Global South
  - Country leads: 5 men and 2 women; all from the Global South
- People resourcing
  - A total of 163 persons involved, corresponding to about 58 FTE across the 3 centres (43 for ILRI, 8 for ABC-CIAT and 7 for ICARDA)
  - 30% women, 61% men, 9% to be recruited
  - We posted 5 positions on the CGIAR portal and got feedbacks on 2



# Summary of proposal development process



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Productivity for  
Livelihoods, Nutrition  
and Gender Inclusion

- Core team constituted in March 2021 with members from CIAT, ICARDA and ILRI, based on expertise and interest
- Concept note developed through online meetings and Teams shared files, including sub teams on theory of change, country selection and innovations. Discussion with BMGF representative
- Submission on 28<sup>th</sup> April 2021 after internal reviewers' feedbacks
- Expansion of the team and continuation of regular calls and use of shared files. Creation of teams working on work packages, country activities, theories of change and projected benefits
- Round of virtual ½ day consultation meetings - July to September for all 7 SAPLING countries, to get inputs on value chains, innovations and sites. See report [here](#)
- After external and internal reviews, submission on 28<sup>th</sup> September 2021





Protecting Human  
Health Through a One  
Health Approach

# ***Protecting human health through a One Health approach***

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Hung Nguyen (ILRI) and Vivian  
Hoffmann (IFPRI), 27 June 2022

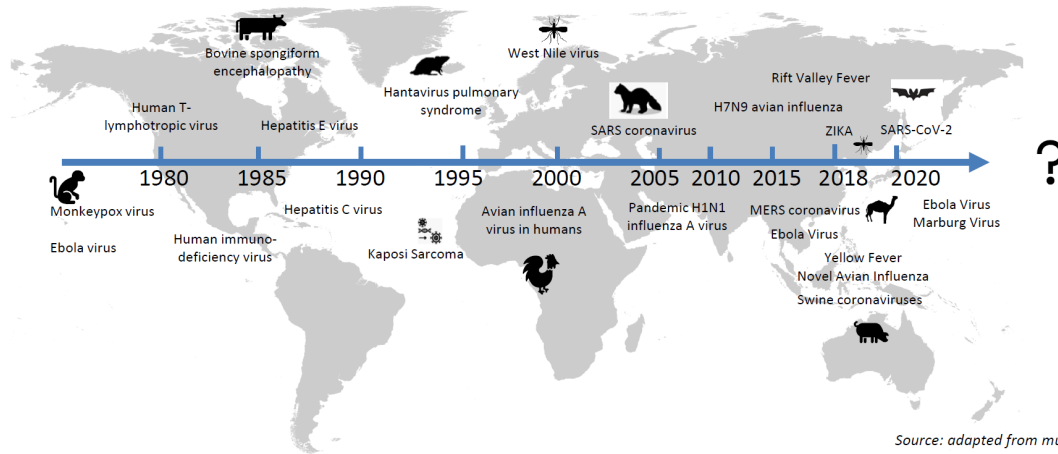


# Why do we need an initiative for One Health?

## The challenges



Protecting Human Health Through a One Health Approach



Human health, animal health and the state of ecosystems are inextricably linked with 70-80% of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases known to be of zoonotic origin



### DEATHS

409,000

malaria

USD 2.7 bn

475,000

foodborne illnesses

USD 40 m

### GLOBAL INVESTMENT IN CONTROL

**Food safety:** large burden comparable to tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS, but small investment

Today

**1.2 million deaths**

each year from AMR



occur in low- and middle-income countries

2050

**10 million deaths**

each year from AMR



worldwide

Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) is a growing problem



# One CGIAR initiatives on One Health



Protecting Human  
Health Through a One  
Health Approach

Objective is to **protect human health** by improving **detection, prevention, and control** of zoonoses, foodborne diseases and AMR in LMICs

How do we do?

- **Generate evidence** on risks and public and private returns to action
- Evaluate impacts of **technologies, tools, and approaches** on health risks and economic outcomes
- Integrating **innovations into policies and programs**



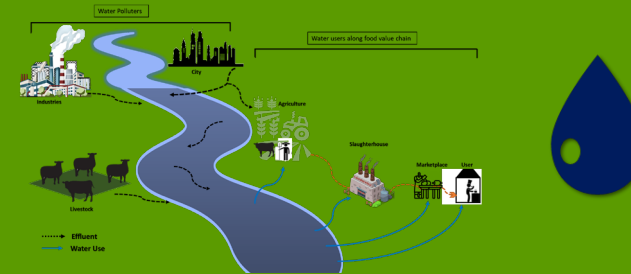


# Selected Innovations

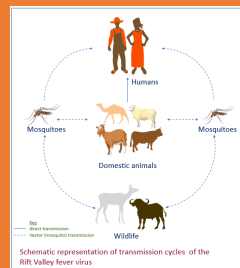


Protecting Human  
Health Through a One  
Health Approach

**WP4: Environment (Water)**  
improve water management to reduce  
infectious disease risks



**WP1: Zoonoses**  
reduce disease  
emergence and  
transmission at wildlife-  
livestock-human  
interfaces



**WP2: Food Safety**  
reduce foodborne  
disease through capacity  
building of market actors  
and incentives for  
compliance



**WP3: AMR**  
reduce emergence and  
spread of  
antimicrobial-resistant  
zoonotic pathogens



**WP5: Economics, governance, and behavior**  
understand incentives for and constraints to  
behaviors affecting One Health

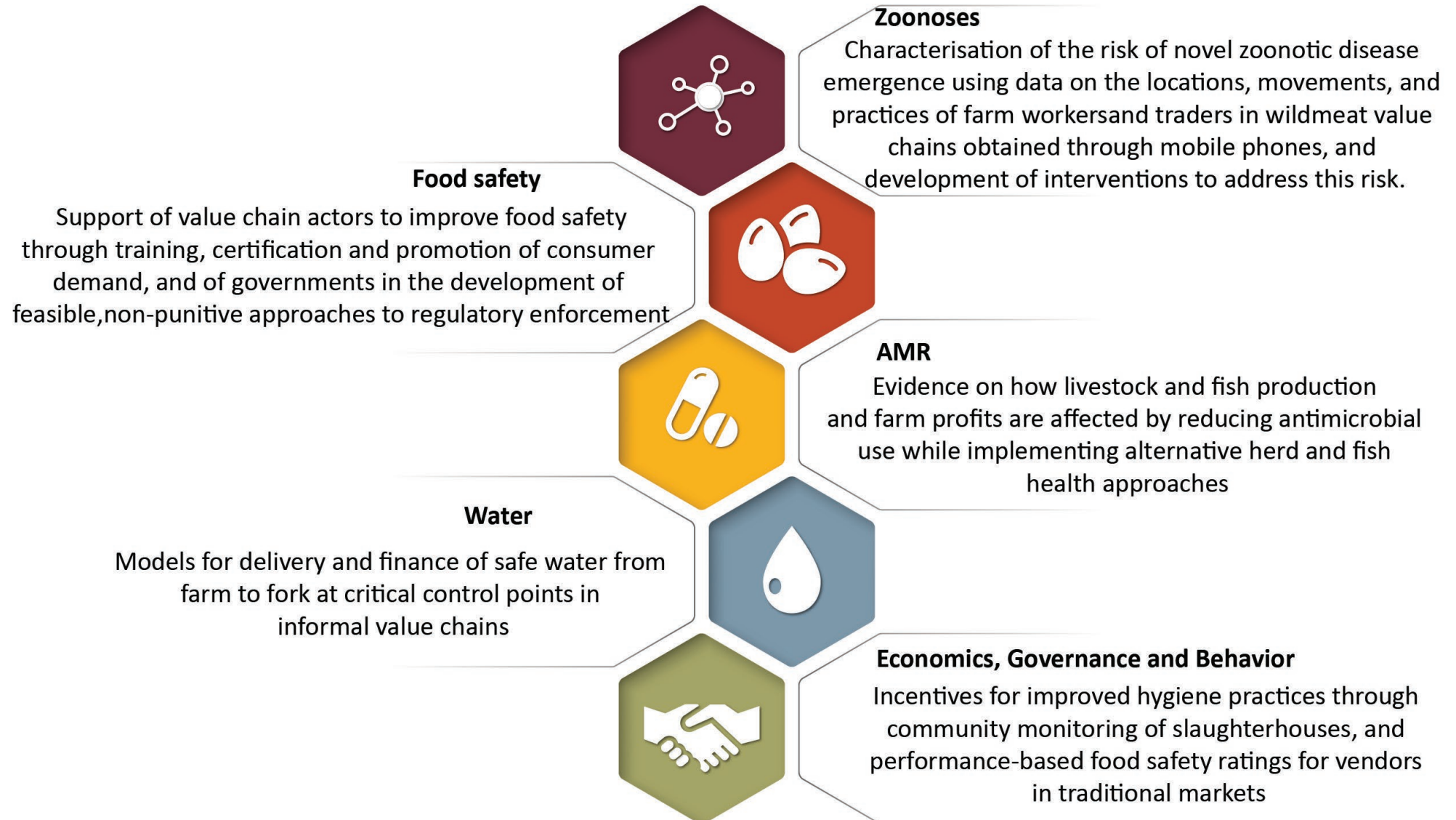




# Work Packages, scope of work and outcomes



Protecting Human  
Health Through a One  
Health Approach





# Where we will work & Prioritization process

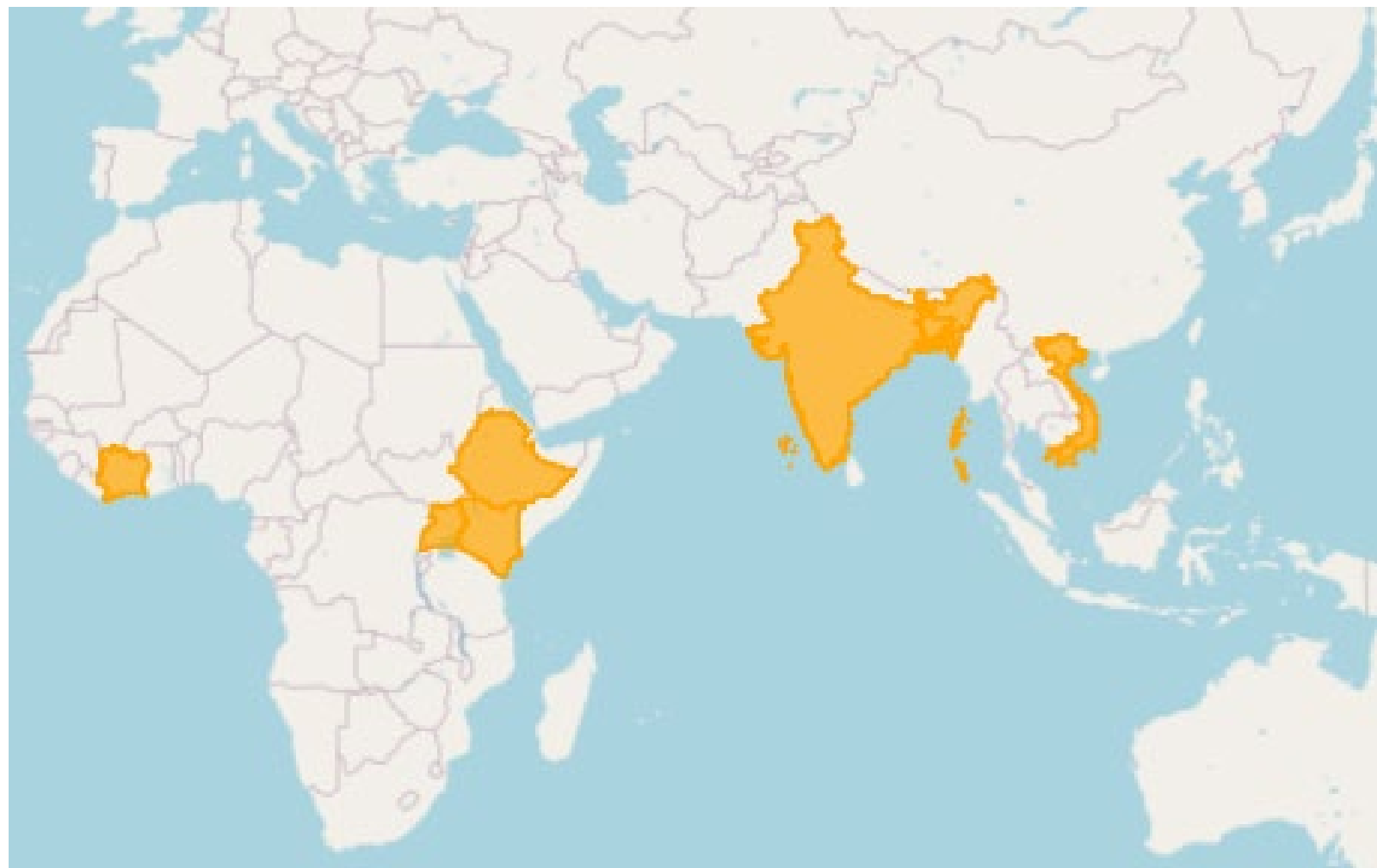


Protecting Human  
Health Through a One  
Health Approach

## Research contexts:

- Intensifying food systems
- Informal food systems
- Wildlife-livestock-human interfaces

**Themes/Research questions/Innovations**  
selected based on potential for long-term  
impact on human infectious disease burden





# High priority country and workpackages



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Health Through a One  
Health Approach

Country	Key Work Package	Partners in countries
Vietnam	<b>WP1, WP2, WP5*</b> WP3, WP4	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, National Institute of Veterinary Research, Hanoi University of Public Health
Bangladesh	<b>WP3</b>	Food Safety Authority, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute
India	<b>WP4</b> WP2	ICAR, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India; Office of the Commissioner of Food Safety – Odisha and Assam
Kenya	<b>WP1, WP3, WP5</b> WP2	National and country departments of veterinary services and public health
Ethiopia	<b>WP2, WP4, WP5</b>	One Health National Platform, Ministry of Agriculture (Livestock), Universities of Addis Ababa
Cote d'Ivoire	<b>WP1</b> WP2	One Health National Platform, Centre Suisse de Recherche en Cote d'Ivoire
Uganda	Leverage from other One Health projects in Uganda	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Inter-University Council for East Africa (IUCEA)



# Impact Forecast



Protecting Human  
Health Through a One  
Health Approach

## Medium to high certainty impacts by 2030

Female food vendors  
served by innovations



157,000

People with 10-50% of  
annual income benefit



135,000

Women prevented  
from entering poverty



322,000

People prevented  
from entering poverty



645,000

DALYS saved



370,000

Women benefiting from  
better zoonoses control

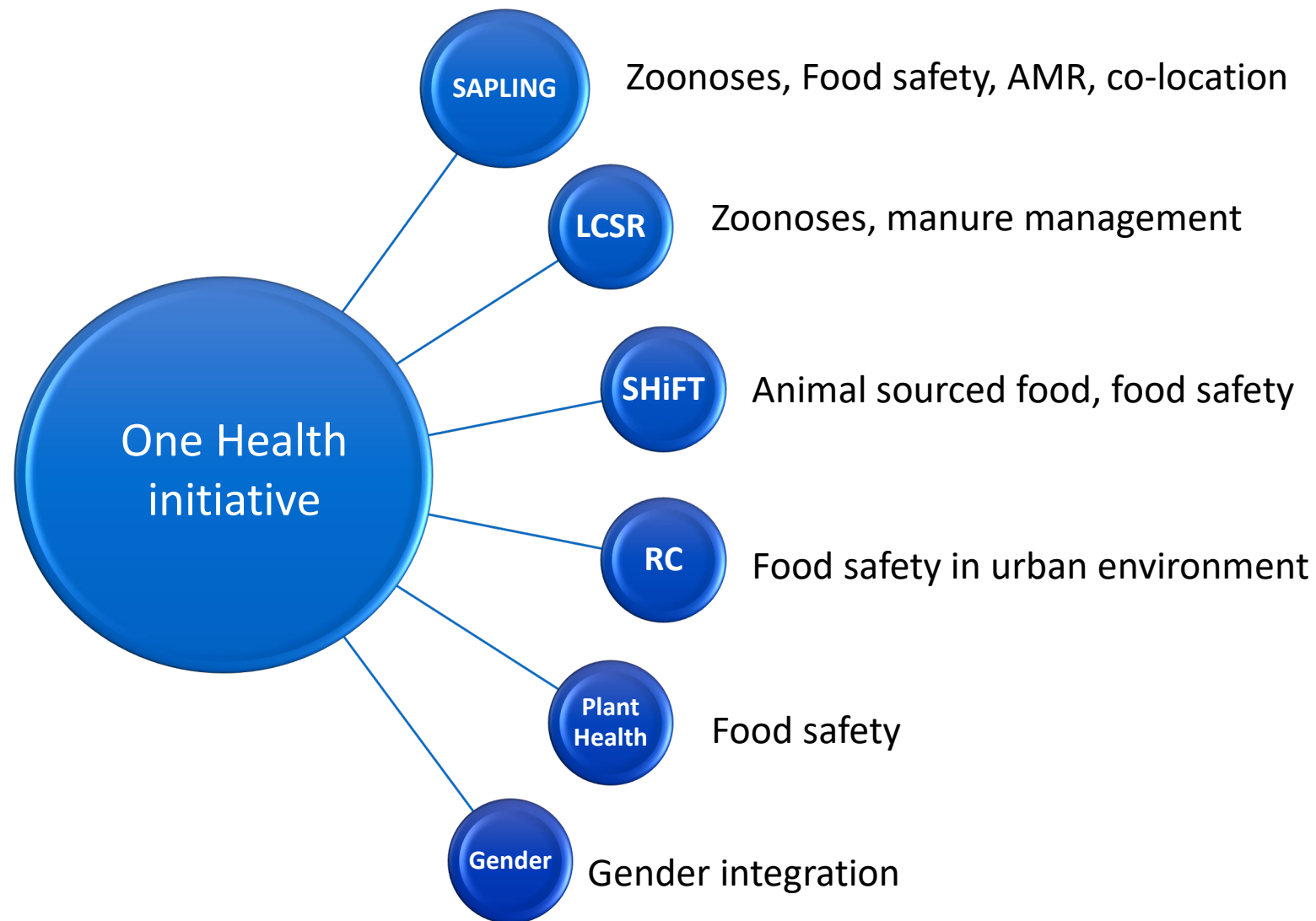


5.9 million





# Linkages with other Initiatives/ synergies





# High priority country and workpackages



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Health Through a One  
Health Approach

	Gender				
	Male		Female		Total
Initiative Leadership (Leads, Co-Leads, WP Leads)	3	60%	2	40%	5
WP1	7	50%	7	50%	14
WP2	6	50%	6	50%	12
WP3	7	78%	2	22%	9
WP4	10	91%	1	9%	11
WP5	4	67%	2	33%	6
Cross-cutting	2	18%	9	82%	11
TOTAL*	33	56%	26	44%	59

*\* Totals are less than WP-level numbers as some individuals are mapped to multiple WPs or to both a WP and Initiative Leadership.*

## Positions to recruit (ongoing):

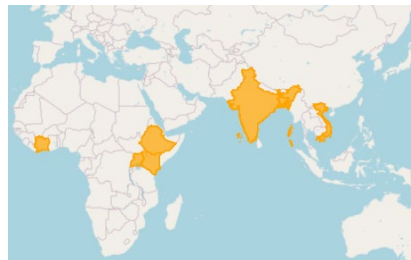
- Science, project management and M&E expert for cross-initiative
- Water Quality Modeler, Microbiologist, and Research Officers for WP3-4
- PhD students for WP2, WP3 in Ethiopia and Kenya



# Proposal development process and implementation



Protecting Human  
Health Through a One  
Health Approach





# ISDC feedbacks



Protecting Human  
Health Through a One  
Health Approach

## *Synergies with other CGIAR research:*

- **Use of common set of tools and indicators to measure common outcomes.**
- **Co-location:** One Health with SAPLING in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, and Vietnam, with LCSR in Ethiopia, India, and Uganda, and

## *External partnerships:*

- The CGIAR has conducted over 15 years of research on zoonoses, food safety, AMR, and safe use of wastewater. **We have developed strong relationships with national and other partners** during this time and will build on these partnerships to deliver research that positioned for immediate impact.
- **Partnerships with the private sector:** historically One Health has had limited engagement with the private sector – it has been focused on public sector institutions. We will strengthen this. Our initial discussion with potential private sector partners has been positive and we will work to build these links (17 Striggers, Land O'Lake Venture 37, BioSpring)

**CGIAR comparative advantage in Water and AMR in water: Built on** IWMI's 20 years of experience in the safe use of polluted water in food production and development of Resource Recovery and Reuse (RRR) of waste within the Water, Land & Ecosystem CRP and CGIAR AMR Hub

**Plan for capacity development of early career researchers in partner organizations:** PhD training and leverage from other One Health projects





**More information on the One Health initiative:**

[Protecting Human Health Through a One Health Approach](#)

[How to Stop Food Systems from Feeding Pandemics: Embrace One Health](#)



@OneHealth\_initiative





Resilient Aquatic Food  
Systems for Healthy  
People and Planet

AQUATIC FOODS

# **Resilient Aquatic Food Systems for Healthy People and Planet**

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Eddie Allison  
Marie-Charlotte Buisson



# Why an initiative in aquatic foods?



Resilient Aquatic Food  
Systems for Healthy  
People and Planet



Aquatic foods provide micronutrient-rich foods for **3.3 billion people**.



**800 million people** depend on small-scale fisheries and aquaculture for their livelihoods.



**1 in every 2 workers** in the primary and secondary sectors of fisheries and aquaculture are women—who are crucial to aquatic food systems, providing labor, innovative ideas and entrepreneurship.



**Aquaculture** is the fastest-growing food production sector in the world, with production set to increase by **32% to 109 million metric tons**.



Aquatic foods can supply essential micronutrients at a **lower carbon footprint and with far fewer biodiversity impacts** than many land-based crops and livestock.



Global demand for aquatic foods has doubled since 2000.



Aquatic foods are deeply interconnected with the rest of the food system—in **human and livestock diets, supply chains and water systems**.



Aquatic food systems are one of seven priority investments in agricultural research identified by the **Experts and Scientific Group of the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit**.



# Challenges to resilience



Overharvesting of wild aquatic food stocks



Inequities in supply chains



Inequitable aquaculture productivity growth



Vulnerabilities to climate change



Pollution, land use change, and competition for water, space and resources in the blue economy



Aquatic animal diseases and antimicrobial resistance



Supply chain disruptions from COVID-19, natural hazards and political and economic instabilities

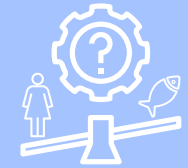
**All these challenges exacerbate existing gender and other inequalities**

# Why these challenges persist

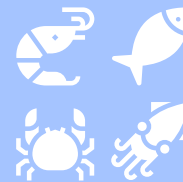
An order-of-magnitude **underinvestment** in aquatic food systems R&D has resulted in the following:



**Lack of data** to inform policy and investment decision-making leads to them being undervalued



**Power asymmetries** marginalize aquatic food system actors—particularly women—in food systems transformations and the blue economy



**Aquatic foods and associated livelihoods are being overlooked** in large-scale water resource management planning



**Underinvestment in genetic improvement** for farmed fish limits productivity, profitability and resource use efficiency gains



**Innovations and potential solutions to aquatic food system challenges remain unscaled** because national agricultural innovation systems do not extend to aquatic foods



# Work packages



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# ISDC feedback and responses

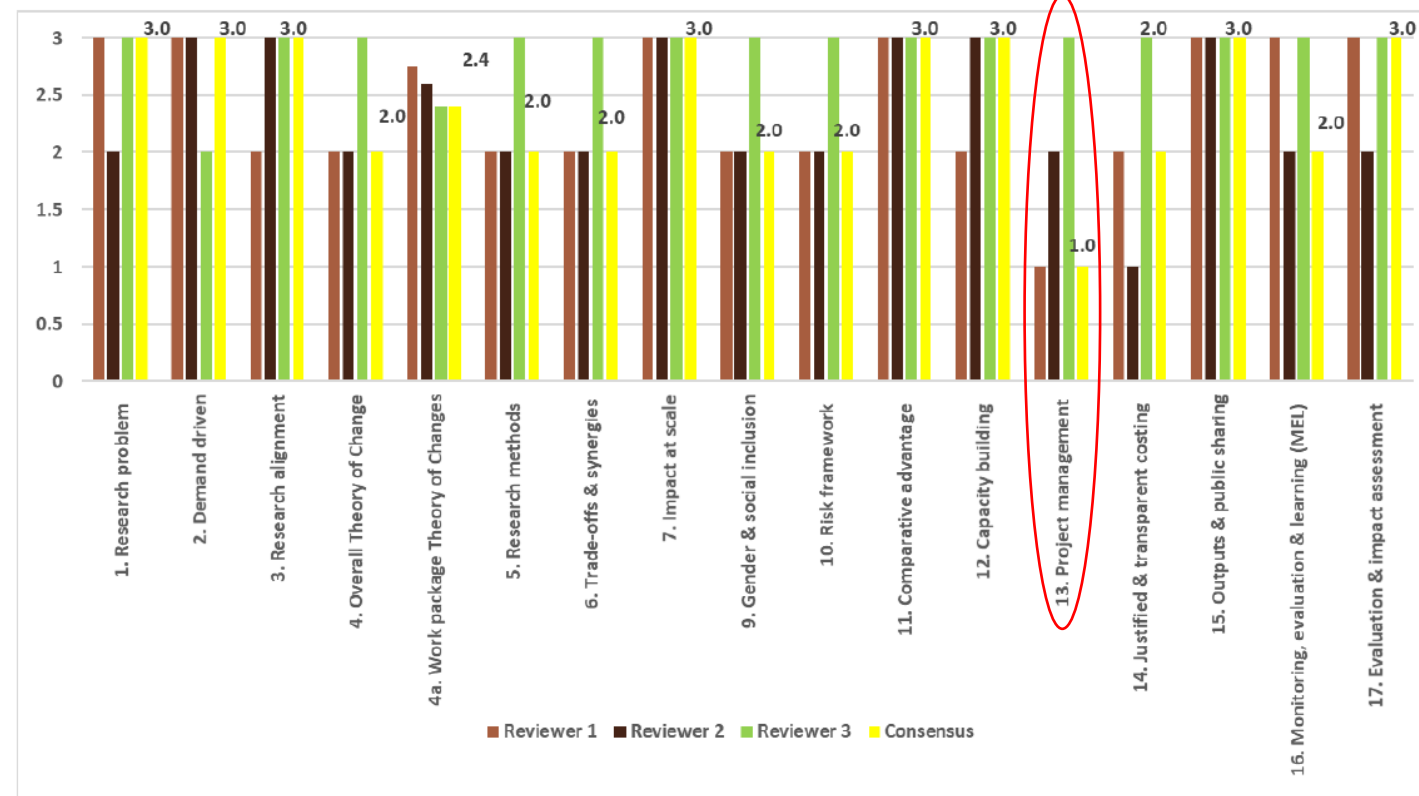


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*“The Resilient Aquatic Food Systems for Healthy People and Planet (RAqFS) Initiative is highly relevant with potential to make significant contributions to CGIAR Impact Areas and more broadly to the 2030 Strategy.... [It] addresses fundamental problems and challenges ... places emphasis on development and scaling of innovations and on creating the ecosystems necessary for research results to become innovations that ... create value ... in an integrated and inclusive way.”*

*“Overall, this is a strong proposal.”*

*– ISDC Review, February 2022*





# ISDC feedback and responses



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## 1. *Strengthen project management mechanisms.*

- Involve all of WorldFish's senior scientists and several of the IWMI's senior scientists in the management of the Initiative.
- IDT led by the WorldFish Director of Science and Research.
- Hold quarterly meetings of the **leadership team**, consisting of the Initiative's leader and deputy leader, WP leaders, country leads, MELIA leads and three cross-cutting thematic leads for nutrition and health, gender and social inclusion, and climate and environment, respectively.
- **Create a matrix management structure** so that country-program leads play a crucial role in ensuring that countries implementing multiple work packages (including from other initiatives) work with inputs from various WP leads and leverage synergies.
- **Form a science advisory board** that includes senior scientists and leaders from CGIAR entities as well as from the broader community of stakeholders within aquatic food systems (academic scientists, policymakers, representatives from international organizations and the private sector).

## 2. *Implement actions to guarantee the future sustainability of the project's outputs and outcomes, including notably at the smallholder level.*

- We see our role in CGIAR as catalyzing existing or potential partnerships and supporting policy design.
- We partner with many networks of researchers, civil society organizations, and intergovernmental and regional bodies that support ongoing mechanisms for upscaling and adoption of innovations.



# ISDC feedback and responses



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*3. Strengthen the explanation of the role and engagement of partners and stakeholders, and ensure that the related assumptions that underpin impact pathways are addressed in a continuous and proactive manner.*

- In the ongoing inception phase, deeper engagement with partners is taking place, consultation and definition of their role are needed in the implementation and the impact pathways. Partnership with Royal Rhoads Univ, Canada in this initiative, on ToC development, will pioneer improved use of ToC in project management across oneCGIAR. Five country-level workshops planned in 2022.
- Synergies with other initiatives and bilateral projects are now more apparent as in-country workplans solidify. -e.g. ACIAR projects in Solomon Islands and Timor Leste, USAID and BMGF projects in Bangladesh.

*4. Ensure integration of the work package on new varieties (WP4) with other work packages.*

- Innovations developed in WP4, both in terms of varieties and scaling mechanisms (PPPs), are considered in WP2, 3 and 5 when and where contextually appropriate.
- Synergies have also been developed through co-investment outside the Initiative: Fish for Africa Innovation Hub, Namno Initiative Eol.
- Choice of combinations of the work packages in the countries are based on the diagnosis of the state of the research and innovation system for aquatic food systems in each country and what value our work can add under the constraint of financial and time resources. Assuming three phases of the RAqFS initiatives (2022–2025, 2025–2028, 2028–2031), most focal countries would benefit from the synergies between the five work packages by the end of the program cycle.



## Resilient Aquatic Food Systems for Healthy People and Planet

Attended by Prof Martin Kropff, RAFS Director, OneCGIAR





# Implementation activities and progress



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## Country meetings and launch events: May–September 2022

### Aquatic Foods initiative events

June 14: Ghana

June 22: Bangladesh

June 28: India

July 12: Zambia

September 15: Timor-Leste

September 16: Solomon Islands

- Consultation with partners
- Technical meetings for activity planning
- Lined up with communication (country briefs, blogs, videos) and field visits for sites selection

### Engagement in other One CGIAR initiative events

May 17: Kenya – NPS

June 14: Zambia – Consultation and introduction of the One CGIAR Portfolio

June 22: Cambodia – Introduction of the One CGIAR Portfolio

June 23: Nigeria – NPS





# Implementation activities and progress

## Early activities and deliverables



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- MEL and IA plans under development
- Workplans finalized through the country meetings (June-September).
- Selection of sites and field visits completed (Ghana), underway (Bangladesh, India), upcoming (Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Nigeria, Zambia, Cambodia, Myanmar).
- Cornerstone **deliverables** under development (selection):
  - Rural food system actor mapping (Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste)
  - Data base and review of small reservoirs for multiple use purposes (Ghana)
  - Fisheries policy review (Ghana, Egypt, Kenya, with NPS) and blue economy review (India)
  - Case studies to identify institutional pathways to strengthen community fish refugees (Cambodia)
  - Cookbook and video focusing on traditional practices and Indigenous foods (Solomon Islands, Zambia); Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) bulletin paper accepted, highlighting Indigenous freshwater foods (forthcoming in June 2022)
  - Two publications on equity and justice in aquatic resource management/blue economy published in "Conservation Letters" (May 2022) and "npj Ocean Sustainability" (June 2022).
  - Paper on Gender, aquatic foods and climate change nexus for COP27, with CGIAR Gender platform (for Nov 2022).



# Partnerships



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Partner engagement and contracting continues, with in-country partners a priority, including the following:

**Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste:** Kastom Gaden Association and the CFHD (Centru Feto Haburas Dezenvolvimento), two Indigenous-group partners focusing on traditional agriculture, community education and training

**Ghana:** Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and the Fisheries Commission

**Cambodia:** Cambodia Development Resource Institute and the Department of Agricultural Extension in Cambodia



The objective is to create a network of civil society, government and private sector partners around a portfolio of innovations that scale through the most locally viable pathways.



# Synergies with other initiatives



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# Thank you



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