CGIAR Global Research Portfolio: Crops + Systems

Donor Meetings – Drop In Sessions (June 2022)

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
  - EiA
  - Plant Health
  - Nature+
  - SI MFS
  - UPU

- Q&A (All participants) – 40 to 50 min
AFRICA AND SOUTH ASIA: 2022 MEGA CHALLENGE

- Number of hungry people: now 700+ mln mainly in SA and SSA
- 2 billion more people in 2050 mainly in SA and SSA
- Climate change reducing yields, especially in SA and SSA
  - Drought
  - Heat

- +COVID
- + Ukraine war !!!
  - Food Prices
  - Fertilizer cost
  - Energy cost

Need Action: CGIAR with partners support innovations at scale
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

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, RAFS 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

- Nutrition, Health & Food Security
- Poverty Reduction, Livelihoods & Jobs
- Gender Equality, Youth & Social Inclusion
- Climate Adaptation & Mitigation
- Environmental Health & Biodiversity

Integration within regional innovation Systems

- U2 - ESA
- WCA
- F2R-CWANA
- TAFSSA
- AMD
- AgriLAC

Crop, field, farm, landscape integration

- Resilient Cities
- Mixed Farming Systems
- Nature Positive
- One Health
- Resilient Aquatic Food Systems
- SAPLING

Crops + Systems

GI varieties and seed

Resilient AgriFood Systems (RAFS)

Levels of integration

- Innovation Systems
- Landscape
- Production System
- Farm
- Field
- Crop
The RAFS area and specifically the crop/system initiative operate at the heart of current challenges facing the planet and more specifically the global south, including climate change, low productivity, declining soil health, greenhouse gas emissions, and environmental degradation and presents entry points addressing each of those, sometimes simultaneously.

Crop management + Systems are essential for the realization of the genetic potential of farmers’ existing or new varieties. Without sustainability-oriented crop management that includes agronomy, plant health, cropping systems, and landscape management, there could be limitations to achieve the return to investment in breeding efforts, or for farmers to be more competitive with existing varieties and land races.

Sustainability-oriented crop management can contribute to reduce significantly the carbon footprint coming from agriculture, by optimizing input utilization, reducing yield gaps, and increasing productivity per unit of area and input, and increasing farmer competitiveness to respond to emerging market demands.

Robust and resilient agri-food systems begin with healthy crops. Healthy crops are indeed key to ensuring food and nutritional security and livelihoods for millions of smallholder farmers in the world's poorest countries.

Sustainable crops systems relies on biodiversity for the provision of several ecosystem services, include nutrient cycles and management, pollination, pests and diseases controls. In addition, as population grows, it is important that a larger part of the land sharing has greater level of biodiversity to create small green corridors for wild species to be able to move across habitats.

This group of Initiatives wants to enable sustainable crop production within planetary boundaries and responding to changing socio-economic demand. Urbanization is the main driver of change on the demand side, determining what is grown, where, how and by whom.
COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

The CGIAR has the advantage of working with more than 15 crops that are essential components of agri-food systems in the Global South, and has an accumulated experience that can develop and mobilize crop management innovations much faster than before to contribute to the SDGs and reduce the effect of the emerging global food crisis.

CGIAR is the global leader in management of several major crops and plant health threats through its impactful R4D on pests, diseases, and weeds. The collaborative networks/alliances/consortia coordinated by OneCGIAR (e.g., the Alliance for banana bunchy top disease control in Africa; MusaNet; FAW R4D International Consortium; MLN Phytosanitary Community of Practice; mycotoxins) make crucial contributions to characterization, diagnostics, monitoring, surveillance, epidemiology, participatory experimentation, integrated management of existing and emerging pests and diseases, knowledge/technology transfer, etc.

CGIAR and innovation partners have excellent expertise and a strong track-record in developing and deploying eco-friendly plant health innovations, including host plant resistance, biological control, biopesticides, agro-ecological approaches, etc. for sustainable plant health management.

The network of CGIAR Germplasm Health Units across the tropics provides phytosanitary services for major food crops (e.g., cassava, banana, maize, wheat, rice, potato, food and feed legumes, etc.), supports production of clean seed/planting materials, and strengthens technical expertise of local institutions, including National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs).
The group of initiatives build in over ten years of testing and implementation of sustainable practices, some of which are validated and which can be upscaled in these groups of initiatives. In addition, the initiatives brought together new and innovative ways and partnerships with actors that can cover some gaps that exists in the CGIAR, e.g. with conservation groups such as WWF.

These groups show that the CGIAR is committed to produce food within planetary boundaries and that technologies and approaches exist to this end and will bring those approaches to scale, whenever relevant and based on context. The initiatives will work together to ensure that they share approaches and technologies, monitoring of certain indicators so that the total is more than the sum of the parts and that achievements are accelerated and can be implemented at larger scale.

Through this group of initiatives, the CGIAR’s core strengths are being applied to the complex global challenge of feeding a changing world within planetary boundaries. CGIAR is well positioned to design and implement a systems approach as is required here – working at multiple scales from field to landscape in key countries as well as globally, integrating biophysical and social science approaches and methodologies, and working on both supply and demand side drivers of agrifood systems. In addition, the Initiatives are strengthening science, research and institutional capacities amongst national and regional partners for pursuing systems approaches.
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
STRUCTURE OF CGIAR’S INITIATIVE PORTFOLIO

Global Thematic Initiatives (GTIs)
- Largely building on strong existing capacities
- Investigates thematic issues that by nature are not specific to a single region or country
- Strong focus on genetic innovations, management of crops, livestock, fish, foresight and policy
- Delivering broad research insights, knowledge, technologies
- Global relevance: May not always be applicable in the regional context

Regionally Integrated Initiatives (RIIs)
- Articulates demand for integrative research from the regions and national partners
- Offers ‘plug-in’ opportunities for GTIs
- Forms and sustains innovation platforms that can assist GTIs
- Tools, technologies, knowledge
- Insights from global research that can be regionally applied
- Opportunities for national researchers to engage with global programs
- Long histories of bilateral systems research
- Responsive to pressing, regionally unique and relevant agri-food systems crises
- Highly participatory, partner demand responsive
- Links innovations across CGIAR to amplify impact at scale
- Conducts research on unique topics of regional and national importance beyond the scope of the GTIs

Research support, research monitoring and evaluation

CGIAR Research Platforms
Innovation Packages and scaling readiness is monitored for the whole portfolio.
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)

CGIAR Innovation Profile (2538 on 1 Jan 2022)

CGIAR Innovation Portfolio Management and Stage-Gating

Scaling Readiness of CGIAR Innovation Packages

Filters:
- Action Area(s)
- Country/ies
- Region(s)
- SDGs focus
- Impact Area focus
- Rising STAR Innovations
- Relative CGIAR investment
- Year(s)

Countries of Implementation

Discovery (Low Readiness, Low Use)
USD 200M CGIAR investment in 2022

Pilot (Medium Readiness, Medium Use)
USD 400M CGIAR investment in 2022

Accelerate (High Readiness, Medium Use)
USD 300M CGIAR investment in 2022

Scale (High Readiness, High Use)
USD 200M CGIAR investment in 2022

Disclaimer: RTB Innovation Catalog does currently not provide all these functionalities; Figures are illustrative.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COORDINATION</th>
<th>COMMUNICATION</th>
<th>SYNERGIES</th>
<th>PARTNERSHIP</th>
<th>ACCOUNTABILITY</th>
<th>ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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)</td>
<td>Regular coordination meetings across the Science Groups and with GE&amp;I</td>
<td>Within regions and countries, cross-initiative scientific and technical coordination is addressed by Science Group Regional and Country Leads</td>
<td>Regional Directors and their country teams (a) facilitate partner engagement and operations, (b) flag risks of duplication, and (c) aid in priority setting</td>
<td>GTI and RII leads accountable for cooperative planning, implementation</td>
<td>Inception period learning, adjustments, and fine-tuning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**This assures**
- Internal and external scientific synergies
- Internal portfolio coherence: coordination between RII’s 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

Excellence in agronomy for sustainable intensification and climate adaptation

30 June 2022
(Time CEST)
EiA aims to deliver **agronomic gain** for millions of smallholder farming households (i.e., those with less than 5 ha of land) in prioritized farming systems by 2030; uptake of agronomic solutions at scale will generate measurable impacts on livelihoods, food and nutrition security, resource use, soil health, climate resilience, and climate change mitigation, particularly among women and young farmers.

**Agronomic gain Key Performance Indicators**

- Yield, Yield Quality, and Profitability
- Resource Use Efficiency (nutrients, water, labour)
- Climate adaptation, Yield Stability, and Reduced Risk
- Soil Health
Initiative Overview

4 interlinked Work Packages, facilitate the development and delivery of agronomic solutions at scale.

ORGANIZE – Organization, capacity development
- Organization of communication and advocacy
- Development of capacity of local partners
- Facilitation of centers to share services, exchange expertise

ORGANIZE: Hosts functions related to internal organization & external partnerships
- Tracking of demand from private & public partners
- Prioritization of demand using ex-ante analytical approaches
- Administration of partnerships under the DELIVER modules

Use Case 1

Use Case 2

Use Case n

Varying set of demand-driven projects

TRANSFORM: Hosts past, current & novel data plus analytical capacities
- Primary & secondary data on agronomy and soil health
- Advanced statistical, simulation modelling, and geospatial tools
- Farming system analytics and farmer segmentation
- Decision analytics, with risk assessment information
- Turn-key solutions for transfer of approaches to crops/geographies
- Workflows for ‘speed agronomy’

Climate change/sustainability
- Long-term observatories to assess changes in soil health
- Long-term assessment of changes in agronomy practices
- Tools to assess the climate-smart nature of agronomy interventions

‘Core’ content of Excellence in Agronomy

INNOVATE: Addresses key knowledge gaps & facilitates innovation in agronomy R&D
- Generation of data & tools required to fill key knowledge gaps identified through the use cases prioritized for the DELIVER module
- Facilitation of innovation in agronomy R&D at scale to create new demand
- Collection of key data that are required for under-research crops
- Facilitation of specific studies of common interest for which the global presence of the CGIAR presents a comparative advantage
- Facilitation of the engagement of Advanced Research Institutes to fill key gaps in skills, expertise, data, and tools

DELRIVER: Hosts the delivery of services & products to partners towards improved productivity, climate change resilience, and sustainability
- Development of workflows in response to priority Use Cases
- Deployment of existing data and tools
- Co-creation of solutions
- Facilitation of feedback loops to TRANSFORM
Initiative Overview

Cohort I Use Cases

- Cropping calendar advisories for smallholder maize farmers and extension agents in the Guinea Savannah zone
- Co-development of digital solutions to deliver fertilizer and time of planting advice for rice, maize, and cassava
- Accelerating the use of digital tools for delivering agronomic advice in potato-based cropping systems
- Co-development of targeted fertilizer advisory services to improve NUE, reduce cost and enhance productivity
- Co-development of agronomy and climate advisory tools for high yielding and high quality wheat production
- Web-based advisory for in-season yield potential & water productivity of irrigated wheat-based systems
- Optimizing productivity, profitability and environmental sustainability using mechanized and precise direct-seeded rice
- Managing time in the rice-based cropping systems of South Asia
- Testing hyperlocal digital agronomic advisory services and the delivery pathways in rice-based cropping systems
- Smart farming systems at the local level: Sustainability assessment and targeted data-driven recommendations for smallholder farmers
- Cohort I Use Cases
Global and regional functions

Global functions
- Prioritization and ex-ante analytics
- ME&L and global analysis
- Data-driven innovation & systems research
- Asset development and cultural change
- Data and analytics
- Climate change & farming system modeling
- Behavioral economics
- Gender engagement
- Science of scaling; value chain engagement

Regional functions
- Regional demand mapping
- Impact pathway design; partnerships
- Farmer-focused crop/system solutions
- Deep customer-focused engagement & feedback
- Co-innovation with NARS
- One-stop shop, advocacy, and marketing
## Initiative Overview

### Key EiA teams

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative components</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Center</th>
<th>Location</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initiative Lead</td>
<td>Bernard Vanlauwe</td>
<td>IITA</td>
<td>Nairobi, Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELIVER</td>
<td>Mandla Nkomo</td>
<td>IITA</td>
<td>Nairobi, Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANSFORM</td>
<td>Medha Devare</td>
<td>IITA</td>
<td>Montpellier, France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNOVATE</td>
<td>Siegelinde Snapp</td>
<td>CIMMYT</td>
<td>Texcoco, Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORGANIZE</td>
<td>Madonna Casimero</td>
<td>IRRI</td>
<td>Los Banos, Philippines</td>
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<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WCA</td>
<td>Fred Kizito</td>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>Accra, Ghana</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESA</td>
<td>Tesfaye Sida</td>
<td>CIMMYT</td>
<td>Addis Ababa, Ethiopia</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAC</td>
<td>Nele Verhulst</td>
<td>CIMMYT</td>
<td>Texcoco, Mexico</td>
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<tr>
<td>CWANA</td>
<td>Vinay Nangia</td>
<td>ICARDA</td>
<td>Rabat, Morocco</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-Asia; SE-Asia</td>
<td>Virender Kumar</td>
<td>IRRI</td>
<td>Los Banos, Philippines</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Center Focal Points</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AfricaRice</td>
<td>Kazuki Saito</td>
<td>Bouake, Côte d’Ivoire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>Job Kihara</td>
<td>Nairobi, Kenya</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIMMYT</td>
<td>Siegelinde Snapp</td>
<td>Texcoco, Mexico</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIP</td>
<td>Elke Vandamme</td>
<td>Kigali, Rwanda</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICARDA</td>
<td>Virender Kumar</td>
<td>Los Banos, Philippines</td>
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<tr>
<td>IRRI</td>
<td>Virender Kumar</td>
<td>Los Banos, Philippines</td>
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<tr>
<td>IWMI</td>
<td>Lisa Rebelo</td>
<td>Colombo, Sri Lanka</td>
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## Use Case facilitators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UseCase</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Center</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CARI-WA</td>
<td>Kazuki Saito</td>
<td>AfricaRice</td>
<td>Bouake, Côte d’Ivoire</td>
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<td>SNS-Rwanda</td>
<td>Elke Vandamme</td>
<td>CIP</td>
<td>Kigali, Rwanda</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fert-Ethiopia</td>
<td>Gizaw Desta</td>
<td>ICRISAT</td>
<td>Addis Ababa, Ethiopia</td>
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<tr>
<td>DigGreen-Ethiopia</td>
<td>Lulseged Desta</td>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>Addis Ababa, Ethiopia</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAA-Nigeria</td>
<td>Alpha Kamara</td>
<td>IITA</td>
<td>Kano, Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAIP-Ghana</td>
<td>Fred Kizito</td>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>Accra, Ghana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planting-S-Asia</td>
<td>Sudhanshu Singh</td>
<td>IRRI</td>
<td>Hyderabad, India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSRC-SE-Asia</td>
<td>Rica Flor</td>
<td>IRRI</td>
<td>Phnom-Penh, Cambodia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Govt-Egypt</td>
<td>Ajit Govind</td>
<td>ICARDA</td>
<td>Cairo, Egypt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Govt-LatAm</td>
<td>Nele Verhulst</td>
<td>CIMMYT</td>
<td>Texcoco, Mexico</td>
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<tr>
<td>CocoaSoils-WCA</td>
<td>Richard Asare</td>
<td>IITA</td>
<td>Accra, Ghana</td>
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<tr>
<td>RainfAlliance-WA</td>
<td>Leonard Rusinamhodz</td>
<td>IITA</td>
<td>Accra, Ghana</td>
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<tr>
<td>OneAcreFund-EA</td>
<td>Job Kihara</td>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>Nairobi, Kenya</td>
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<tr>
<td>ODLAM-DR Congo</td>
<td>Kokou Kintche</td>
<td>IITA</td>
<td>Bukavu, DR Congo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solidaridad-Malawi</td>
<td>Isaiah Nyagumbo</td>
<td>CIMMYT</td>
<td>Harare, Zimbabwe</td>
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<tr>
<td>DSRC-Vietnam</td>
<td>Hung Van Nguyen</td>
<td>IRRI</td>
<td>Los Banos, Philippines</td>
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<tr>
<td>CA-Morocco</td>
<td>Rachid Mossadek</td>
<td>ICARDA</td>
<td>Rabat, Morocco</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPROUT-EA</td>
<td>Kalpana Sharma</td>
<td>CIP</td>
<td>Nairobi, Kenya</td>
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<tr>
<td>BAYGAP-EA</td>
<td>Jorge Andrade</td>
<td>CIP</td>
<td>Lima, Peru</td>
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</table>

## Initiative leadership

| Initiative Lead       | Bernard Vanlauwe          | IITA         | Nairobi, Kenya            |
| DELIVER               | Mandla Nkomo              | IITA         | Nairobi, Kenya            |
| TRANSFORM             | Medha Devare              | IITA         | Montpellier, France       |
| INNOVATE              | Siegelinde Snapp          | CIMMYT       | Texcoco, Mexico           |
| ORGANIZE              | Madonna Casimero          | IRRI         | Los Banos, Philippines    |

## Working Group leadership

<table>
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<th>Working Group</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Location</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WG1: Climate adaptation</td>
<td>Lisa Rebelo</td>
<td>IWMl</td>
<td>Colombo, Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG2: Soil health</td>
<td>Mirjam Pulleman</td>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>Cali, Colombia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG3: Agronomic fortification</td>
<td>Job Kihara</td>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>Nairobi, Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG4: Mechanization; weed mgnt</td>
<td>Jelle Van Loon</td>
<td>CIMMYT</td>
<td>Texcoco, Mexico</td>
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<tr>
<td>WG5: Behavioral change</td>
<td>Meklit Chernet</td>
<td>IITA</td>
<td>Nairobi, Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG6: Gender and agronomy</td>
<td>Steven Cole</td>
<td>IITA</td>
<td>Arusha, Tanzania</td>
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<tr>
<td>WG7: Farming systems</td>
<td>Elke Vandamme</td>
<td>CIP</td>
<td>Kigali, Rwanda</td>
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</table>
Response to ISDC Comments

Strengths
- The conceptual basis is well supported...
- The prominence of scaling partners/
  farmers in informing the research and in facilitating
  the extension of recommendations was well
described...
- The impacts of EiA are strongly oriented towards the
critical areas of food security, gender, climate change
adaptation, and mitigation and environmental
health.

Weaknesses
- The risk assessment should be strengthened...
- In work package 2, it is not clear where the data
  needed for this activity will come from initially....
- Additional justification on how the budgets were
developed...
Response to ISDC Comments

Weakness 1: The risk assessment should be strengthened....

Response: The Use Case model and its underlying due diligence processes are expected to address many of the risks associated with partner performance and uptake of agronomic solutions.

Weakness 2: Furthermore, data to action does not occur automatically...

Response: Correct; the Use Case model is meant to contain the relevant partnerships that facilitate the application of recommendations.

Weakness 3: The word “mitigation” appears as an ornament because actual actions for mitigation are not included, even marginally.

Response: We accept that ‘mitigation’ is referred to without much detail; we have direct mitigation-related activities:

(i) An indicator related to the agronomic gain KPI framework focusses on reducing product based GHG emissions by 25% and another indicator focusses on soil health, which is directly related to soil organic carbon;

(ii) All MVPs will be made climate adaptation/mitigation explicit by ensuring that recommendations/solutions included in the MVP directly address climate change; and

(iii) The priority research theme on perennials for livelihoods and conservation will focus on increasing productivity and profitability of perennials (e.g., cocoa, coffee) aligned with zero deforestation.
Implementation to date

1. Development and agreement on Clusters of Activities (CoAs) and Activities under each Work Package → Submitted with the proposal in September 2021

2. Agreement on budget and Accountable/Responsible (RACI) status for all CoAs and Activities (Center + contact person) → September – December 2021

3. Implementation workshop in Nairobi (over 90 participants, over 95% attendance rate) → 20-22 April 2022

4. Development of Implementation Plans for all CoAs and Activities → January – June 2022

5. EiA leadership retreat in Naivasha, Kenya → 8-10 June 2022

6. Regional launching events in SSA with FARA (noting that other regional launching events will happen in coordination with the Regional Integrated Initiatives) → June - July 2022

7. EiA learning event, in preparation for the 2022 annual report → November 2022
Implementation to date

EiA implementation workshop, 20-22 April, Nairobi, Kenya
Partner engagement + Inception Meetings

1. Survey with National Agricultural Research systems on priority capacity needs; joint launching of EiA Regional programs with regional organizations (e.g., FARA in Africa)

2. Cohort I and cohort II Use case development through a due diligence process with direct engagement of public and private sector demand partners and other service providers

3. Engagement of farming communities through the Use Cases and the due diligence process

4. Active sub-agreements with Advanced Research Institutes (Rothamsted Research UK, WUR Netherlands, SLU Sweden, Cornell University USA, ETH Switzerland,
Collaboration with other Initiatives

- Respond to agronomy-related demand in the regions
- Cooperation on specific topics through the EiA Regional programs

- Common themes (M&E framework)
- Cooperation on segmentation and inclusiveness
- Strategy paper on CGIAR’s response to SI, AE, NPS, et al

- Joint activity on making Use Cases youth- and gender-responsive
- Randomized Control Trial on gender-transformation action

- Exchange of best practices
- Joint focal areas/systems
Many opportunities...

- The first **CGIAR-wide effort** on agronomy since the end of the SWNM consortium
- **Cross-learning**, complimentary expertise; sharing of data and analytical tools
- **South-South** transfer of best practices
- Putting agronomy R&D straight into the **scaling and development** processes
- ‘**One-Stop Shop**’ for agronomy R&D solutions
- Agronomy in response to global challenges, e.g., **climate change** adaptation
Challenges / risks – and mitigations of these

Challenges

- **Stability of funding**: Agronomy R&D is a multi-year venture and requires stable funding.

- **Staff FTE and reporting lines**: Effective engagement of teams given lack of direct reporting/accountability; many colleagues have 25-50% FTE mapped to EiA and a larger number of people for whom EiA is the main task is key.

- **Attitude change**: EiA is operationalized on the KASH model of behavioral change – Knowledge, Attitude, Skills, and Habits; while the focus has been on K and S, it is A and H where change endures.

- **Stage-gating**: EiA aims to be a ‘fail-fast’ Initiative and is assessing how to ensure agile lesson-learning within the initiative and with CGIAR and other partners.

- **Cross-Initiative interactions**: While the focus has been on implementation EiA, we see opportunities to cooperate with other Initiatives, currently organized on an ad-hoc basis.
CGIAR Plant Health Initiative: An Update

Prasanna Boddupalli, Monica Carvajal, Lava Kumar, Alejandro Ortega-Beltran, Nozomi Kawarazuka & Yanyan Liu
CGIAR Plant Health Initiative

- Changing climates + Human activities + Market globalization = Increasing risks to agri-food systems through existing and emerging pests and diseases
- Massive economic and environmental implications → US$26.8 billion crop losses annually

6 devastating epidemics in Africa in the last 10 years
CGIAR Plant Health Initiative

Aim
To protect agri-food systems of the LMICs in Africa, Asia and Latin America from devastating pest and disease incursions/outbreaks, by leveraging/building viable networks across an array of national, regional and global institutions.

Focus
High-impact and/or high-risk pests and diseases causing major food security shocks and severe economic impacts in the LMICs in Africa, Asia and Latin America.
Intensive Engagement with National Partners

PHI Concept Formulation
- Zoom meetings with partners on thematic & geographic boundaries, and objectives.
- Reviewed previous and ongoing work under CRPs/bilateral projects.
- Consulted within CG centers, partners and donors on a list of major existing/emerging P&D to be included in the Initiative.
- Jointly worked on the Pre-concept document with 5 Work Packages through Google Drive.
- Submitted the CN, along with ToC diagram, on April 16, 2021, to CGIAR System Management Office.
- Initial Feedback by IAGs, DGs; resubmission of CN on April 28, 2021.

PHI Proposal Formulation
- Prioritized innovation inventory and consolidated a short list across the 5 WPs based on: potential impact/returns on investment, scale-readiness, balance in terms of geographies and P&D, crops with high impact on the food security and livelihoods of resource-constrained smallholders.
- Interacted with other IDTs to identify PHI’s potential interface with other global and regional integrated initiatives.
- Received RAFS management team review of the DRAFT proposal, and participated in several meetings organized by RAFS support team and SO.
- Obtained 41 support letters from non-CG partners.
- Submitted the PHI Proposal on September 28, 2021, to the CGIAR System Management Office.

Partner Consultation
- Three regional consultation meetings:
  - Nov 9, 2021; LAC
  - Nov 22, 2021; Asia
  - Nov 26, 2021; Africa

ISDC Feedback & Responses
- Responded to ISDC comments on Dec 3, 2021.

PHI Inception & Implementation
- PHI team started implementing activities, including consultation with partners on work plans, and capacity building.
- PHI Inception Meeting held in Nairobi (May 12-13, 2022).
- Non-CG partner grants disbursement process for 2022 initiated in May 2022.
- Participation of PHI team in several events globally to introduce the Initiative and expand strategic partnerships.

- March 3 to April 16, 2021
- April 26-28, 2021
- May 23 to Sept 28, 2021
- Oct – Nov 2021
- Dec 2021
- January – May 2022
WP1: Establishing **Regional Diagnostic Hubs**, leveraging CGIAR Germplasm Health Units and NPPO Networks
WP1: Targeted surveillance activities through national partners in 25 target countries (Phase 1)
WP2: Risk Assessment, Data Management and Guiding Preparedness for Rapid Response

1. Develop/enhance tools and standards for pests and diseases data management, risk assessment and prediction.

2. Facilitate preparedness and response plans against emerging pests and diseases.


For example...

Banana disease occurrence data from the Tumaini mobile app mapped on the PestDisPlace platform → develop an early warning system for banana diseases, especially BBTD and BBXD.
WP3: Integrated Pest and Disease Management

Codeveloping, validating and deploying **eco-friendly, sustainable and integrated pest and disease management packages**, including resistant varieties, biological control, environmentally safer pesticides and agro-ecological approaches against major plant health threats (existing/emerging) in targeted countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Source: Prasanna et al. (2021)

**IPM = Integrating People’s Mindsets**
PHI builds on a foundation of work on plant health management by CGIAR & Partners

Fall Armyworm (FAW)

Banana Bunchy Top Virus (BBTV)

Maize Lethal Necrosis (MLN)

Potato Disease Management

Cassava Brown Streak Disease (CBSD)
# WP3: Integrated Pest and Disease Management

## Prioritized Pests and Diseases for Phase 1 (2022-2024)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Pests and Diseases</th>
<th>ESA</th>
<th>WCA</th>
<th>CWANA</th>
<th>S Asia</th>
<th>SE Asia</th>
<th>LAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rice</strong>: Brown plant hoppers, Stemborers, Thrips</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wheat</strong>: Fusarium head blight</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wheat</strong>: Wheat blast</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Maize</strong>: Maize lethal necrosis</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Maize, Sorghum &amp; Millets</strong>: Fall armyworm</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Maize</strong>: <em>Striga</em> spp. &amp; <strong>Food Legumes</strong> (Cowpea, Fababean, Lentil): <em>Alectra vogelii, Orobanche</em> sp.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Banana</strong>: Fusarium wilt TR4, Xanthomonas and other Wilts</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Banana</strong>: Bunchy top</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Potato</strong>: Late blight; Soil-borne diseases, including nematodes</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Potato</strong>: Purple top</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sweet Potato &amp; Cassava</strong>: White flies</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cassava</strong>: Cassava brown streak disease</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Yam</strong>: Yam mosaic virus</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Food legumes</strong> (Cowpea, Chickpea, Lentil): Pod borers (<em>Maruca vitrata, Helicoverpa armigera</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Vegetables</strong>: Aphids, Thrips &amp; Fruit flies</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tomato</strong>: Tomato leaf miner (<em>Tuta absoluta</em>) &amp; Fruit worm (<em>Helicoverpa armigera</em>)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
WP3: Overcoming IPDM Integration & Adoption Barriers

- **Plant Health Innovation Platforms** in targeted countries for cocreation, validation and demonstration of IPDM Innovation Packages → bringing together innovations from CGIAR, IARCs, NARES, ARIs, and Private sector

- Participatory engagement and collective actions of farming communities, with gender and social inclusion focus

- **Global Plant Health R4D Consortium**, leveraging existing networks established by CGIAR and partners to tackle different plant health threats

**Unique opportunity**
Overcoming Level 1 and Level 2 Integration Challenges

- Integrating different control tactics against a pest (e.g., FAW)
- Integrating different control tactics horizontally across different pest groups (e.g., Cassava pests)
Designing and deploying innovations for reducing mycotoxin contamination to protect health, increase food/feed safety, enhance trade, diversify end-use, and boost income.
WP5: Gender and Social Considerations in Design and Scaling of Plant Health Innovations

Technological Innovations

- Fixed
- Adjusted

System Innovations

- Relevance
- Preferences
- Time & labour
- Budget
- Decision making

www.cgiar.org
WP5: Year 1 Focus

Needs assessment
- Online survey with partners
  - Global

Equitable Scaling
- FAW-IPM + Seed
  - Ethiopia
- Veg-IPM + App
  - Vietnam
- MLN-IPM Backward
  - Kenya
- Aflasafe + Health
  - Nigeria

Communication
- A concept note for digital platform
- PHI Website

WP1&2
- Late Blight
  - Peru
- BXW, BBTD
  - Uganda

WP3 Gender-responsive scaling
- Rice
  - P&D
  - Cambodia
Inclusive Partnerships

• 9 CGIAR centers
• 3 IARCs (icipe, CABI & WorldVeg)
• 86 non-CG partners, including NARES and development partners, receiving sub-grants for 2022.

Gender and Diversity in PHI Team

• PHI has a total of 120 staff from 9 CGIAR centers; women comprise 35%.
• The Initiative Design Team comprises 26 scientists from 20 different nationalities; 80% from Asia, Africa, and Latin America.
• PHI management team: 50% women
• PHI will prioritize opportunities for women and early-career scientists from the Global South to contribute to the Initiative.
PHI Inception Meeting (May 12-13, 2022; Nairobi)

258 participants (in-person + virtual) from diverse institutions globally

- CGIAR Centers
- Representatives of Ministries of Agriculture, and NARES in Africa, Asia and Latin America
- National Plant Protection Organizations
- FAO/IPPC
- Advanced Research Institutions
- Regional organizations
- Private sector
- Funding agencies
PHI Recognition & Outreach

Aflasafe Unit Dry Spore Innovation won the “Best Innovative Research Project of the Year” at the World Bioprotection Forum in the UK (May 23, 2022)

PHI-WP4 Aflasafe PPP Team (IITA & HarvestField) explained the technology to Dr Marco Ferroni (CGIAR System Board Chair), Dr Christian Borgemeister (IITA Board Chair), and other visitors at the Aflasafe production unit in Nigeria (May 31, 2022)

Jan Kreuze (CIP) presented CGIAR Initiatives on global plant virus diagnostics, surveillance and modelling at the 15th International Symposium on Plant Virus Epidemiology (June 5-8, 2022; Madrid, Spain)

Safaa Kumari (ICARDA) gave a keynote on “Legume and Cereal Viruses Epidemiology in the Arab and Mediterranean Region” at the 16th Congress of the Mediterranean Phytopathological Union at Cyprus (April 5, 2022)

B.M. Prasanna gave a keynote on “Tackling Transboundary Threats: Fall Armyworm as a Case Study” at the ONE Conference in Brussels (June 23, 2022)
PHI Capacity Building & Outreach Activities
A few more examples

- Rice Pathology Training Workshop in Burundi for training NARES Scientists and Research Assistants on Rice Viruses (May 9, 2022)
- Training Workshop on Potato Viruses and Bacterial Wilt Pathogen Diagnostics using Field-deployable LAMP Assays at TOSCI-Tanzania (May 23-27, 2022)

**Upcoming Workshop**: “Appraisal and Development of Strategies for Emergency Response and Containment of Bunchy Top Virus Threat to East African Bananas” (June 15, 2022)
Thank you
Nature-positive solutions for shifting agrifood systems to more resilient and sustainable pathways
Food System affects Nature and Humans

Impact on Nature

- 80% of deforestation
- 37% of GHG Emissions
- 86% of species extinction
- 70% of global water resources withdrawn

Impact on Humans

The homogenization of our food sources and diets has resulted in dramatically reduced
(a) nutrition outcomes
(b) farming incomes due to impoverished soil and water health, reduced crop resistance
to pests and diseases, and poor waste management, which have collectively reduced
the resilience of smallholder farming systems
Unsustainable current conditions

The Economics of Agricultural System

• Incentives to increase production and towards “Cheap Food”, less diversified and nutritious;
• Lack of accounting for biodiversity and natural resources depletion;
• True cost of food production (including environmental, social and health costs), is not visible or available;
• Business climate not always favorable to investments from the private sector along the value chains
• Current production and consumption practice is largely linear "take-make-dispose".
Nature+ addresses these challenges

Nature+ Action Research Question

How can we re-imagine, co-create and implement agri-food systems that deliver food and livelihoods on the ground, while ensuring that agriculture is a net positive contributor to staying within planetary boundaries?
What is Nature-Positive agriculture?

UN Food Systems Summit Definition

- Ag. system based on **regenerative, non-depleting and nondestructive use of natural resources**
- **Stewardship** of the environment and biodiversity
- **Protect, sustainable manage and restore** the productive system
- Ensure **food security and nutrition** for a growing population
Farms and Communities drive change

Required Transformational Change

- Ensure natural capital is conserved, used and accounted for in food systems to ensure true cost of food is captured
- Support smallholder farmers and indigenous people to be linked to the market, not through global value chains but through local and sustainable food systems
- Prevent deforestation, degradation and restore degraded land
- Manage waste by applying the principles of circular economy
- Ensure traditional knowledge is included in participatory research schemes
- Ensure useful technologies (drones, sensors) are also used to manage and monitor more complex production systems
- Reduce the carbon footprint of agricultural production systems
- Promote incentives for all of the above
Objective: this initiative will contribute to reshaping food production system in 5 countries and 10 rural communities, to meet growing food demand by working with farm- and community to tackle the root causes of environmental degradation and biodiversity loss from agricultural production and ensure that negative trends on natural assets are reversed.

Vision: NATURE+ will produce actionable science that enables the CGIAR and broader AR4D ecosystem to plan for nature-positive agricultural approaches that promote productivity in parallel with ZERO biodiversity loss, ZERO deforestation, ZERO land degradation, MINIMAL carbon and water footprint, ENHANCED water- and nutrient-cycle management, and ENHANCED equity outcomes.
Nature+: a fa(i)r-reaching initiative (II)

Nature+ Approach

• Create a multistakeholder platform with national and local stakeholders
• Investigate environmental challenges, production constraints and traditional nature-positive practices
• Co-develop an Action Plan with local communities
• Provide and monitor information on natural capital
• Identify required investment/investors supporting the changes in the communities
• Inform and build capacity of stakeholders to ensure that enabling environment and incentives for NPS are in place
• Collaborate with other initiatives to identify and co-develop nature-positive technologies.

Nature+ Structure

WP1: Conserve. Agrobiodiversity conservation in situ and ex situ
WP2: Manage. Sustainable management of natural resources
WP3: Restore. Restoration in degraded land
WP4: Recycle. Agro-waste management
WP5: Engage. Social inclusion, capacity development and policy
# Nature+: a fa(i)r-reaching initiative (IV)

## Nature-Positive Solutions per WP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WP 1</th>
<th>WP 2</th>
<th>WP 3</th>
<th>WP 4</th>
<th>WP 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Farmer and seed diversity and security  
• Ongoing evolution and self-regulation  
• Adaptive traditional environmental practices  
• Nature-based stocks  
• Provisioning and cultural ecosystem services  
• Natural infrastructure  
• In-situ vs. ex-situ complementarity | • PVS and PPB of crops and varieties  
• Development of resilient seed system  
• Intercropping/crop rotation schemes  
• Clusters for implementation at larger scale  
• Edges between farms to increase biodiversity and agroforestry  
• NUS value-chains, incl. public procurement  
• Water management | • Native tree species  
• Genetically diverse seeds  
• Climate smart seed zones  
• Models of multiple benefits  
• Rapid biodiversity assessments  
• NUS value-chains  
• NPS financing | • Compost production  
• Biochar production  
• Biogas and briquette fuel production  
• Nature-based technologies (wetlands, ponds)  
• Bioplastic production  
• Animal feed production  
• Plastic recycling | • Decision support tools  
• True cost accounting  
• System and enabling environment analysis tool |
Nature+: a fa(i)r-reaching initiative (V)

Projected 10-year Impact

- **Direct Beneficiaries**
  - Poverty reduction, livelihoods & jobs (people benefiting from relevant CGIAR Innovations): 33,316,617
  - Nutrition, health & food security (people benefiting from relevant CGIAR Innovations): 69,022,653
  - Gender equality, youth & social inclusion (women benefiting from relevant CGIAR Innovations): 11,560,655

- **Indirect Beneficiaries**
  - Poverty reduction, livelihoods & jobs (people benefiting from relevant CGIAR Innovations): 69,022,654
  - Nutrition, health & food security (people benefiting from relevant CGIAR Innovations): 69,022,653

**Direct + Indirect Impact**
- 83M tonnes of CO2 averted
- 1.8M ha under improved management
- 900k ha of deforestation averted

**Partners**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partners</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National institutions</td>
<td>Ministries of agriculture, environment, social inclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs and CBOs</td>
<td>Farmer-based associations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universities</td>
<td>e.g. Scuola S. Anna, Wageningen University, KLU, UCLA, national universities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private actors</td>
<td>Banks, Global Alliance for Future of Food, Nestle India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International organizations and partnerships</td>
<td>ICRAF, IFAD, FAO, ITPGRFA, Crop Trust, World Economic Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation organizations</td>
<td>WWF, IUCN, WRI, CI, UNEP, FOLU, TNC</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ISDC Review

NATURE+ Response

- **Industrial Agriculture Narrative:**
  - Industrial agriculture is root cause because public incentives and policies continue to encourage industrial agricultural systems over sustainable, nature-positive types of farming. Only one system of incentives is in place, which encourages even smallholder farmers to adopt unsustainable practice. In other words, we refer to industrial agricultural not based on the size of the farm but the political economy system that led to the negative impact of agriculture and which is still in place.

- **Specific Country Analysis:**
  - Challenge analysis will be refined in target countries during start up, as we started already in Kenya and Burkina Faso.

- **Structure of the WPs**
  - Perceived overlaps in WP design are explicitly designed feedback loops and synergies designed to support NATIRE+ that are multidisciplinary and multi-thematic, including conservation, restoration and production and recycle.

- **Conservation and Use**
  - Yes, conservation without utilization is ineffective; hence the IDT designed WP1 to focus on conservation and WP2 to focus on using the outputs of conservation (seeds) in production and value chains.

- **Seed Systems**
  - Novel aspect of seeds system intervention is focus on role of informal seed system actors (e.g., grain traders, small community seed businesses) in NPS and CGIAR technology outscaling.
Initiative implementation activities

Updates and Progress

Kick-off meetings
Kenya (May 2022), Burkina Faso (May 2022); India (planned July), Vietnam (planned August), Colombia (planned September)

Staff
TORs designed and 80% of required staff for implementation hired

Sites selected in Kenya and Burkina
Kenya: Kisumu, Vihiga, Turkana, Kajiado
Burkina Faso: Ouagadougou, Oubritenga, Bazèg, Boulkiemdé, Kouritenga
Multi stakeholder platform initiated

MELIA
Drafted baseline surveys for qualitative and quantitative data collection. Definition of required secondary data for each country and site ongoing

Partnership
Key partners for implementation identified in Kenya, Burkina Faso and India, ongoing in other countries
Update on Initiative Team

- 61 scientists: 51% women and 49% men
- 7 centers involved: The Alliance Bioversity International CIAT, IWMI, IFPRI, CIP, ICARDA, CIMMYT and IITA.
- Staff from 29 countries
- 15 positions advertised
- 5 National focal points identified (one per target country)
- 3 thematic focal points (MELIA, Gender, Comms) identified

Resource identification based on the required roles and expertise. TORs available for Initiative Team responsibilities (>20% FTE).

Assignments considered gender, geographical location, different centers.

Positions not identified, have been advertised internally in April 2022.
Resilient Agri-food Systems/ Regionally Integrated Initiates

Resilient Cities Through Sustainable Urban and Peri-urban Agrifood Systems

30 June 2022
(13:00 – 15:00 CEST)
**Initiative Overview: Research objectives**

**Goal:**

*Research and innovation* that enable urban food systems to provide *healthy diets and decent jobs* for the urban poor, whilst helping to *reduce the environmental footprint* of rapid planetary urbanization.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work Packages</th>
<th>Assessments, tools, metrics</th>
<th>Technology adaptation</th>
<th>Planning and management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WP1: Efficient and safe food production</strong> in urban and peri-urban zones</td>
<td>Risk assessments in urban &amp; peri-urban vegetable production. Kenya, Bangladesh</td>
<td>Biofertilizers and biocontrol technologies to reduce agrochemical use. Peru</td>
<td>GIS tools for land and water use planning in city catchments. Philippines</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WP2: Inclusive, profitable informal urban food markets &amp; supply chains</strong></td>
<td>Supply chain mapping of vegetables &amp; animal source foods. Bangladesh, Peru</td>
<td>Low-cost adaptation of solar-powered storage and CEA technologies. Kenya</td>
<td>Guidelines for inclusive market upgrading (‘model markets’). Bangladesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WP5: Strengthening capacity for research &amp; innovation</strong></td>
<td>Food sector monitoring tools in informal urban sector. Global</td>
<td>New GIS and AI urban food research technologies. Global</td>
<td>Lean Launchpads for young urban food entrepreneurs. Peru</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Initiative overview: Expected outcomes

CGIAR Impact Areas

- Nutrition, Health, and Food Security
- Poverty Reduction, Livelihoods, and Jobs
- Environmental Health and Biodiversity
- Gender Equality, Youth, and Social Inclusion
- Climate Adaptation and Greenhouse Gas Reduction

Initiative Outcomes by 2030

- 2M urban poor reduce risk of NCDs and CDs
- 1.5M urban poor increase micronutrient intake
- 4M jobs and enterprise opportunities in the food sector
- 6M ha under improved management for food production and ecosystem services
- 3.6M women and youth with greater opportunities
- $100M invested in better urban [food] waste management
Initiative Overview: Initiative team and locations

**6 Centers:** CIP, ILRI, IITA, IWMI, IFPRI; and WorldVeg
- Each Work Package Lead from a different Center
- 51% female, 49% male
- 20 nationalities, 80% staff from Global South
- 89% work-based in Global South
- 49% early career, 37% midcareer, 14% senior level

**Focus countries:** Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Peru, Philippines
## Response to ISDC Comments

<table>
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<tr>
<th>ISDC recommendations</th>
<th>Response and follow-up</th>
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</table>
| Flesh out major directions ..... and how the most promising areas from previous       | • Completed CoSAI [review of recent CGIAR and non-CGIAR research and innovations in urban and peri-urban agriculture](http://www.cgiar.org) and identified fast-track starting points for the Initiative.  
  research will be fast tracked.....                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                |
| research will be fast tracked.....                                                                 | • Have facilitated co-design of research and scaling plans for each Work Package and in most priority countries.                                                                                                      |
| Strengthen the components ..... concerned with implementation and scaling.....          | • Implementation plans have been developed over past 6 months, jointly with local and national partners from different levels of government, civil society, and private sector as well as with research and scaling partners. |
| ensuring strong co-design with the range of partners.....                             |                                                                                                                                                                |
| Consider strengthening trade aspects, including elements such as transport,          | • We do address technologies (storage, retail, digital logistics, food safety, waste reduction, resource recovery) as well as related business models and supportive policy options.  
  storage and marketing innovations.                                                     | • Focus on ‘food catchment’ of cities; detailed research on regional and international trade is outside the scope of this Initiative but will link with Markets and Value Chains initiative in this regard. |
| Include radically new approaches ..... such as vertical farming, cellular and plant-    | • We will examine advanced technology innovations with the objective to better understand their potential contribution to CGIAR impact areas.  
  based animal food substitutes.                                                        | • Recently completed with CoSAI a [review of Controlled Environment Agriculture (CEA)](http://www.cgiar.org) in this context.                                                                                         |
Implementation to date

Research

WP1 (Production)
- Research protocols co-developed with local/national partners, scoping missions, and field evaluations (Nairobi, Addis Ababa, Manila and Dhaka): Studies on vegetable seed and seedling systems; Impact evaluation of urban agriculture programs; Youth involvement in urban agriculture

WP2 (Informal markets)
- Assignments/recruitments of new researchers and detailed work planning with local and national partners in the Philippines, Peru, Bangladesh and Kenya
- Publications under development on food safety in informal markets in Dhaka, and urban food markets in West Africa.

WP3 (Circular bioeconomy)
- Publication: Review of food waste recovery for peri-urban livestock farms in Sri Lanka.
- Guidelines for Risk Assessment and Risk Mitigation related to Water Quality: Collaboration with FAO.

WP4 (Food environment):
- Urban nutrition situation analysis in progress (Kenya, Ghana, Ethiopia, Philippines, Peru and Bangladesh)
- Development/testing of new programming tools: Food Recognition Algorithm + Nudging Insights (FRANI) in Ghana; food environment assessment tools underway in Sri Lanka

WP5 (evidence base and research & innovation capacities):
- Bangladesh Urban Food System Profile under development (for launch in November)
- World Bank – CGIAR Urban Food Systems Webinar series launched with events on informal markets (March) and governance (June).
- Lean Launchpad (agri-food innovation platform) design and partnership model agreed with Universidad Nacional Agraria, Peru and Lima 2035 private sector alliance.
Implementation to date

External engagements

**World Bank – CGIAR Community of Practice on Urban Food Systems**
- Launched Nov 2021; CGIAR scientists contributing to webinar series
- Initiative commissioned to produce ‘Food for an Urban Planet’ publication (Future of Food series)

**FAO – Green Cities Initiative**
- Joined Advisory Committee for developing a Regional Action Plan for Africa targeting 300 cities

**Food Forward Consortium** (led by EAT Foundation with C40 City Network)
- Discussing participation under the ‘Cities’ priority area; to be launched at COP27 (Nov 2022)
- Joint funding proposal to Green Climate Fund under discussion

**Nairobi City Government Food System Strategy**
- Joined the Food Liaison Advisory Group to provide evidence and raise researchable issues

**Rockefeller Foundation Food 2050**
- Collaboration with Award Winners (India, Kenya) building on Lima 2035 Food Vision
- Contributing to Good Food Strategy with a view of additional funding

**ETH Zürich – Singapore Future Cities Laboratory**
- Discussing research collaboration with their new Agropolitan Territories program in Asia

**Swiss Development Cooperation**
- Invited to join evaluation team of SDC rural-urban program with a view of future funding (August)
## Partner engagement + Inception Meetings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Engagement</th>
<th>Purpose/outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>During proposal development to</td>
<td>18 meetings with 20 stakeholder groups (&gt;400 individuals) in 8 countries</td>
<td>• To capture their priorities for Initiative design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 2021</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Initiative work packages reflect broad stakeholder priorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February – June 2022</td>
<td>Stakeholder meetings in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Peru</td>
<td>• To capture country-specific stakeholder research priorities under each work package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• To develop joint work plans for each work package, including CGIAR and partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 2022</td>
<td>Initiative Management Meeting</td>
<td>• To integrate work plans across work packages and countries, incorporating stakeholder priorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• To agree on adaptive management mechanisms for continued co-creation with partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 2022 (planned)</td>
<td>Global Inception Meeting</td>
<td>• Partners to present results and lessons from Inception Phase and initial Year 1 research</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Collaboration with other Initiatives/synergies

Resilient Cities

- One Health
- FRESH
- Nature +
- Shift
Challenges / risks – and mitigations of these

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CGIAR-internal</th>
<th>Mitigating action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not all Centers and Initiatives open to collaborative approach</td>
<td>Work with those most like-minded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slow pace of staffing, fragmentation and overload of staff FTEs (assigned to many projects, Initiatives)</td>
<td>Design core team roles with larger FTE allocations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Assigned’ focal points for operations areas are very hands-off – need to deal with the actual tasks ourselves (finance, P&amp;C, communications)</td>
<td>In key cases, recruit full-time operations personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bringing in new scientists from additional centers faces institutional hurdles</td>
<td>For Year 2 budget, update team composition to include these new competencies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**External**

| Funding – several donors interested, but hesitant to commit                  | Intensify direct dialogue with funders                                           |
| Local/national partner roles and budget shares quite limited at this stage  | Increased roles and budgets for national and local partners from Year 2         |
| New international research and development partners in ‘urban’ space need to see value-added from CGIAR | Involve new partners in technical support group; co-develop key research activities |
https://www.cgiar.org
Overview: Sustainable Intensification of Mixed Farming Systems Initiative

Fred Kizito\textsuperscript{1} and Santiago Lopez Ridaura\textsuperscript{2}
\textsuperscript{1}International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and \textsuperscript{2}International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)
One CGIAR Resilient Agrifood Systems Science Group meeting with the Independent Science for Development Council (ISDC)
30 July 2022
Research challenge

Most agricultural production in the global south happens in Mixed Farming Systems (MFS)

- Mixed crop-livestock systems are considered to cover 2.5 billion Ha of land globally and, in the Tropics, they supply around 75% of the milk, 60% of the meat and between 40 and 86% of the maize, rice, sorghum and millet consumed (Thornton et al 2017).

- However, most agricultural R&D has been “component-focused” which often limits scaling and the potential for impact at scale and amplifies trade-offs between livelihood objectives of MFS actors.

(Thornton et al 2017).
The approach

The Sustainable Intensification (i.e., production of more food on the same piece of land while reducing the negative environmental impacts) of Mixed Farming Systems can deliver critical outcomes that result in multiple impacts at scale, minimize sectoral trade-offs and leverage/maximize synergies in MFS.

‘Livelihood lens’ considers technical, socio-economic, cultural conditions and all the different objectives of rural families (income, food, risk, cultural values)

Sustainable Intensification of MFS
- Integrates genetic, ecological, and socio-economic innovations & information
- Increases productivity per unit land, labor, capital, etc.
- Considers whole-farm & household issues
- Ensures efficient, prudent use of inputs
- Conserves or enhances natural resources
- Increases resilience, equity & reduces risks
The ‘Systems approach’ considers all components of farming systems and their interactions and can be applied at different levels of analysis and adapted to context.
Pictorial: mixed crop-livestock systems
## Geographic prioritization
### Selection of MFS / countries for SI-MFS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cereal-root crops</td>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Important system across West African Savannahs, many entry points, high child mortality, Ghana: good data base, government support, good working environment, partners, donor interest, opportunities with EiA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland mixed</td>
<td>East Africa</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Highly divers system, representative for other East African highlands, many entry points, high child stunting, Ethiopia: huge population, good data base, support from government, partners, donor interest, opportunities with SAPLING, EiA, NPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize mixed</td>
<td>Southern Asia</td>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Widespread system in ESA, highly at risk due to CC, many entry points, Malawi: high rural population, need for intensification due to low land/capita, high poverty level, opportunities with RII, good data available, partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland mixed</td>
<td>South Asia</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Diverse system, high CC risk, many entry points, Nepal: high rural population, need for intensification due to low land/capita, good data base, good working environment, partners, opportunities with SAPLING, RII, NPS, donor interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice mixed</td>
<td>South Asia</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Also relevant in India, high rural population, high poverty levels, need for intensification, good data base, partners, donor interest, opportunities with RII, EiA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland extensive mixed</td>
<td>Southeast Asia</td>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>Representative system for the region, many entry points, Laos: high poverty levels, good working environment, partners, opportunities with NPS, Agroecology, both systems connected in same province/district, rapid changes from one to the other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upland intensive mixed</td>
<td>Southeast Asia</td>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>Representative system for the region, high CC risk, Laos: good working environment, partners, opportunities with Agroecology, NPS, both systems connected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Focal farming systems

Highland mixed (Ethiopia)

Maize-mixed (Malawi)

Rice-mixed (Bangladesh)

Highland mixed (Nepal)

Upland intensive mixed and Highland extensive mixed (Laos)

Cereal-root mixed (Ghana)
5 work packages

- 5 work packages
  - 3 WPs implementing SI options at different levels (from local to global),
  - 2 WPs for methodological and capacity development support, and
- 4 Cross Cutting themes: Scaling Readiness, Gender, MELIA, Communication support.

WP 1: Regional and global status, trends and dynamics of MFS

This WP analyses status, trends, required adaptations and entry points in MFS in CGIAR regions to improve livelihoods.

Global / Regional/National

WP 2: Building methods and tools (M&T) for SI of MFS

This WP develops, adapts, and applies new and existing M&T for the analysis of current MFS and the design of more intensified and equitable systems.

WP 3: Co-design MFS with validated and evidence-based SI innovation bundles

This work package focuses on the participatory design, implementation, reflection and monitoring of approaches and interventions for SI of MFS in specific contexts.

National/Sub-national/Community

WP 4: Advancing and supporting scaling of innovations

This WP seeks to enhance the necessary enabling environment for the scaling of technical and institutional arrangements for SI of MFS.

WP 5: Capacity building for systems design and analyses

This WP builds capacity of MFS actors in socio-technical, inclusive, participatory, and gender-transformative approaches for systems design and analyses.

Community/Farm Household/field/herd

Actor-centered Capacity Development and Methods and tools for systems analysis at different levels and scales
Work package inter-linkages

WP1. REGIONAL/GLOBAL
- Analyses and documents status, demand, current trends and future adaptations of MFSs and foresight assessment about options for SI at global and regional levels
- Identifies common and typical entry points for SI of MFS at global and regional levels
- Seeks synergies with other initiatives and global actors to strengthen an agenda towards inclusive and demand-driven SI of MFS (R&D programs, donors, etc.)

WP2. METHODS AND TOOLS
- Co-develops and pilots methods and tools with various MFS actors/partners for systems analysis in different settings and at different scales
- Provides methodological support for inclusion of MFS actors/leaders in SI assessment based on local and regional needs
- Provides empirical evidence and data for drafting/adapt and apply MIF

WP3. CO-DESIGN
- WP3-1: Identifies knowledge gaps/priorities set by global and regional actors to guide co-design and piloting into MFS initiative coordination
- WP3-2: Provides methodological support for co-design process with MFS actors/leaders to identify SI options at global and regional levels
- WP3-3: SupportsCapDev for MIF development
- WP3-4: Provides empirical evidence and data for drafting/adapt and apply MIF

WP4. SCALING
- WP4-1: Provides empirical evidence and data for drafting/adapt and apply MIF
- WP4-2: Provides methodological support for co-design process with MFS actors/leaders to identify SI options at global and regional levels
- WP4-3: Supports CapDev for MIF development
- WP4-4: Provides empirical evidence and data for drafting/adapt and apply MIF

WP5. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT
- WP5-1: Identifies knowledge gaps/priorities set by global and regional actors to guide co-design and piloting into MFS initiative coordination
- WP5-2: Provides methodological support for co-design process with MFS actors/leaders to identify SI options at global and regional levels
- WP5-3: Supports CapDev for MIF development
- WP5-4: Provides empirical evidence and data for drafting/adapt and apply MIF
On-going efforts within SI-MFS

- WP Planning, staffing and budgeting.
- Branding and reaching out to various partners.
- Inception workshop, 31 May – 2 June in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- In 2022, rollout WP activities in 6 countries within 7 farming systems. Preliminary stakeholder assessments indicate that these have expressed interest and enthusiasm to work with us.
- Phase 4 positions: 7 lead positions on gender, multi-criteria assessments and scaling.
- Interim MT with WP leaders continuing up to June 2022 to be replaced by Phase 4 positions.
Summary of proposal development process

• Pre-concept note submitted (16 April 2021)
• Feedback from experts on Pre-concept notes (28 April 2021)
• Stakeholder survey and engagements in 6 Countries (June 2022)
• IDT input, design and finalization of full proposal (April-Nov. 2022)
• Submission of Initiative full proposal (23 November 2021)
• Submission of Final Initiative Budget and POR & Budget (18 February 2022)
• Feedback from ISDC (22 February 2022)
• Responses to ISDC (1 March 2022)
• Incorporation of ISDC Comments to Proposal (March –June: Ongoing)
• Official start date (1 April 2022)
• Inception and planning meeting (31 May -2 June 2022)
Summary of ISDC feedback and initiative responses

• Described as a comprehensive and well-written proposal with notable strengths including the Work Packages and their integrated program logic and the MEL plan and the integration of both the biophysical and social dimensions of SI of MFS.

• Some weaknesses that could affect the potential of SI-MFS to achieve the impacts that it aspires to.
  o **Rethinking the impact statements** especially with regard to more appropriate performance indicators
  o **Improving the impact assessment plans**; further justification for the measurable three-year outcomes;
  o Need for a **more detailed budget breakdown and realistic budget for scaling readiness activities** due to the complexity inherent in scaling innovation packages.
  o Explicit **recognition of the risks posed by the COVID pandemic** and political instability in some of the target countries is also needed.
Summary of ISDC feedback and initiative responses

- Feedback compiled by team and submitted to RAFS Directorate on 1 March 2022
- Leadership team started to make some changes to the submitted proposal structure—specifically on MELIA and TOC (3 internal meetings by MELIA)
- SI-MFS team attended Webinar for Projected benefits as a means to address any ISDC needed changes on 08/03/2022. Presentation by Gil Yaron was on “Learning from the CGIAR Projected Benefits Work: A rapid after-action review”
- A thought piece has been developed for the Initiative and can be accessed here: SI-MFS_thought piece draft.docx
- Current Proposal can be accessed HERE as SI MFS Proposal
Updates: Initiative implementation activities and progress

- Pre-inception meetings by WPs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MELIA, COMMS and Gender as well as the 8 Centers held in the months of April through May
- A total of 30 meetings held (on average each time met about two times) for the pre-inception working groups.
- Field excursion visits by Co-lead for Asia for site co-identification and Partnership engagements (Nepal, Bangladesh) as well as Malawi April/May 2022

- **Inception and planning meeting** (31 May - 2 June 2022).
- Pictorial presentation for the Inception meeting: SI-MFS Inception Meeting
- Ethiopia In-Country Partnership Meetings 13-14 June 2022 in Addis
- TAFSSA Nepal- Co-lead made a presentation on 10 June
- Ghana Cluster in-country pre-launch meetings: 15 June
- Launch in Ghana- mid-July
- Several other countries launch discussions in June/July
- TAFSSA Bangladesh will give a presentation on 4 July
Update on initiative team, opportunities, and outreach

**Implementation Leadership Team**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative lead</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CGIAR entity/organisation</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Country of residence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>Fred Kato (lead)</td>
<td>CIAT</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Work package leads**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WP</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CGIAR entity/organisation</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Country of residence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WP 1</td>
<td>Fred Muturi (lead)</td>
<td>IITA</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP 2</td>
<td>Santiago Lopez (lead)</td>
<td>CIAT</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP 3</td>
<td>Aman Prj (lead)</td>
<td>ICARDA</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP 4</td>
<td>Fred Kato (lead)</td>
<td>CIAT</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP 5</td>
<td>An (notebook) (lead)</td>
<td>CIAT</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**Country leads**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CGIAR entity/organisation</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Country of residence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Other assignments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work package</th>
<th>Assignment</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CGIAR entity/organisation</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Country of residence</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>WP 1</td>
<td>Future dynamics assessments</td>
<td>Bao Quang</td>
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<tr>
<td>WP 2</td>
<td>Methods and tools manual</td>
<td>Dia Najjar</td>
<td>ICARDA</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP 3</td>
<td>Compendium of strategies</td>
<td>Martin Cecilia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>WP 4</td>
<td>Facilitation of scaling enabling environment</td>
<td>Sam Samoe</td>
<td>CIAT</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP 5</td>
<td>Launching of virtual institute</td>
<td>An Jutabaa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Outreach across Initiatives and Centers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CGIAR entity / external partner</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EIA</td>
<td>Various dates (Feb 10; Mar 16)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Health</td>
<td>Feb. 9</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature Positive</td>
<td>Various dates (Dec 2021; Jan 20)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESA (LUU) RII</td>
<td>Feb 23</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>WCA RII</td>
<td>Mar 9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAFSSA</td>
<td>Apr-May</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**External partners**

| GIZ                             | Nov 23, 2021       | 03 |
| FAO                             | Jan 18             | 04 |
| Africa RISING, EIA, Plant Health | 25 April          | 12 |
| USAID Innovation Labs           | 14 April           | 6  |

**People and Culture**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WP</th>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>Expertise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WP 1</td>
<td>IITA (2 Staff)</td>
<td>Geospatial analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP 2</td>
<td>Biovity</td>
<td>Agrobiodevity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP 3</td>
<td>Biovity</td>
<td>Agrobiodevity</td>
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<td>WP 5</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>IITA (2 Staff)</th>
<th>Gender</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WP</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WP 1</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP 2</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP 3</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP 4</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP 5</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>31%</td>
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<table>
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<td>11%</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| MELIA | 82% | 18% |
| Comms | 88% | 13% |
Update on initiative team, opportunities and outreach

- One CGIAR in practice: Ideas for cooperation between NPS, AE, SI-MFS, and EiA
  - Common **assessment of key performance indicators** across the Initiatives
  - **Co-location of activities**, including cooperation on a global frameworks being used
  - Development of a **concept paper presenting a common vision** of popular paradigms
  - Joint **engagement in global events** including the COP27
Main challenges and opportunities

• Entity level independence, Planning and implementation of activities has proved challenging to derive a coherent portfolio especially given the fact that each entity has the liberty to decide on how best they allocate their investments

• Opportunities exist in the context of:
  o Developed a **common planning template** that allows us to see a clear roadmap for each partner contribution
  o **Cross entity collaborations**
  o **Cross Initiative synergies** and complementarities
  o **Conduct Systems-related work** given the diversity of the portfolio
  o **Country cross learnings** for SI in MFS across agro-ecologies
Thank you

Contacts:
F.Kizito@cgiar.org
S.L.Ridaura@cgiar.org