CGIAR
Science for a food-secure future

# Fragility, Conflict, and Migration Initiative

Lead: Katrina Kosec (K.Kosec@cgiar.org)
Co-leads: Peter Laderach (P.Laderach@cgiar.org)
Sandra Ruckstuhl (S.Ruckstuhl@cgiar.org)

Proposal

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|---|---|
| **Initiative name** | **Fragility, Conflict, and Migration (FCM)** |
| **Primary Action Area** | **Systems Transformation** |
| **Geographic scope** | **Primary countries**: Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia, Yemen<br><br>**Additional possible countries**: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jordan, Mali, Myanmar, Nepal, Palestine, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Yemen, Zimbabwe |
| **Budget** | **US$30 million** |

# 1. General information

- Initiative name: *Fragility, Conflict, and Migration (FCM)*
- Primary CGIAR Action Area: *Systems Transformation*
- Proposal lead and deputies: *Katrina Kosec (lead), Peter Laderach and Sandra Ruckstuhl (co-leads)*
- IDT members and affiliations: *Katrina Kosec (IFPRI), Peter Laderach (ABC), Sandra Ruckstuhl (IWMI), Kate Ambler (IFPRI), Fiona Flintan (ILRI), Daniel Gilligan (IFPRI), Tanaya Dutta Gupta (ABC), Sikandra Kurdi (IFPRI), Silwal Prakash Kant (IITA), Grazia Pacillo (ABC), Alan Nicol (IWMI), Ngowenani Nohayi (IWMI), Azeem Shah (IWMI), and Alessandro Craparo (ABC)*

# 2. Context

## 2.1 Challenge statement

Hunger and severe malnutrition are surging in fragile and conflict-affected settings (FCASs), which often struggle to sustain resilient food, land, and water systems (FLWSs). For the 1.5 billion people living in FCASs (1), livelihood challenges and rising food, fertilizer, and input prices (2) are compounded by climate change, unsustainable resource consumption, poor governance, and weak social cohesion (3,4,5). Conflict and forced migration often result from, and further escalate, these challenges, economic disruptions, such as those caused by COVID-19 and the Ukraine-Russia War, are sparking the risk of food and nutrition crises and poverty and conflict traps. Nearly 670 million people are projected to face hunger in 2030 — 8 % of the world population, and the same as in 2015 when the 2030 Agenda and UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were launched (6).

By mid-2021, 84 million people were forcibly displaced worldwide; 80% of them experience acute food insecurity and high levels of malnutrition (7,8). Migration is an important development tool; it can support livelihoods, build resilience, and protect against fragility and conflict — particularly for youth (9,10). However, migration can strain FLWSs and create challenges for those left behind — especially women facing increased work burdens alongside insufficient decision-making authority and limited access to key assets and services (11,12). Currently, low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) host 83% of the world's refugees (9). Host communities struggle to provide livelihood opportunities for all; new arrivals often strain local infrastructure and services, put pressure on natural resources and the environment, and increase competition for jobs.

By 2021, most food crises were due to conflict and insecurity (5). On average, 30% of the population in countries facing protracted crises lives in extreme poverty (<$1.90/day), compared to ~6% in LMICs overall (13). Climate change and social inequalities exacerbate conflict. Climate change is rapidly intensifying, increasing pressure on livelihoods and ecosystems (14). In 2020, about 25% of internally displaced people were displaced by conflict and violence, and the remainder by disasters, mostly weather-related (15). Social inequalities further increase risks of hunger and reduce access to benefits from FLWSs, while serving as structural constraints to stability and peace (16,17, 18). Women are disproportionately negatively affected by shocks and crises and have less access to channels of power and influence that could help them benefit from programming addressing these issues. Failure to address interactions between climate stress and human-made crises will escalate both problems.

Governments and development organizations demand evidence to address these complex global crises. Poor governance and weak access to basic services, common features of FCASs, severely limit policy effectiveness and require novel solutions. The recent "Global Food Crisis Report 2022" highlighted the need to fill data gaps so that research and evidence guide proposed policy solutions *as well as* contextually appropriate implementation (5). And the Committee on World Food Security High Level Panel of Experts has called for a globally coordinated response to both address the humanitarian crisis and build more resilient FLWSs (19).

A systems approach in partnership with those working in FCASs — incorporating women's and youth's voices — is needed to devise practical solutions that promote gender equity and social inclusion (GESI). CGIAR is uniquely positioned to generate evidence to support more effective and transformative policies and programming to enhance FLWS resilience in FCASs facing migration-related challenges, and to promote social equity, conflict mitigation, and peacebuilding (20).

## 2.2 Measurable 3-year (end-of-Initiative) outcomes

The Fragility, Conflict, and Migration (FCM) Initiative has a four-pronged approach: (1) strengthen anticipatory action and governance to mitigate the impact of compound crises (WP1–ANTICIPATE); (2) bridge emergency operations with long-term sustainability principles (WP2–BRIDGE); (3) generate evidence to guide effective policies and programming to promote stability and women's empowerment (WP3–STABILIZE); and (4) accelerate innovations that address humanitarian-peace-development (HDP) priorities alongside local innovators, including women (WP4–ACCELERATE). Collaboration across Work Packages will support integrated action among demand, innovation, and scaling partners to produce innovations aimed at guiding timely and efficient interventions before, during, and after crises.

By 2025, the Initiative expects to achieve four End-of-Initiative (EOI) outcomes:

**WP1 (ANTICIPATE – Anticipatory Action and Governance):** Government, humanitarian and development partners in at least five FCASs adopt conflict-sensitive anticipatory action approaches to help prepare for and mitigate volatile scenarios featuring compound conflict–FLWS risks to reduce costs, inclusively promote climate adaptation, alleviate poverty, prevent conflict escalation, and build social cohesion.

**WP2 (BRIDGE – Conflict and Emergency Operations):** Humanitarian or development stakeholders in at least five FCASs utilize the Initiative's Migration Decision-Making Assessment Partnership tools and recommendations to inform and integrate conflict, fragility, and migration programming along the HDP nexus.

**WP3 (STABILIZE – Stabilizing Individual and Community Livelihoods):** Governments, UN agencies, or nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in at least five FCASs either implement new programming or strengthen gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) and conflict sensitivity dimensions of existing policies and programming to help improve livelihoods and food security, including for youth, while promoting gender equality in FCASs.

**WP4 (ACCELERATE – Stability and Peace Accelerator Partnership and Grant Mechanism):** Twelve local innovators design and deploy (in partnership with CGIAR scientists as part of the Initiative's grant mechanism) scalable interventions that promote FLWSs resilience, peacebuilding, youth opportunities, and/or gender equality in FCASs and settings characterized by abnormally high migration.

Indicators to measure how we achieve these outcomes are included in the monitoring, evaluation, learning and impact assessment (MELIA) Plan (section 6.2). We anticipate achieving these four outcomes will provide a foundation for rapid scaling-out of innovations on the HDP nexus.

## 2.3 Learning from prior evaluations and impact assessments (IA)

The Fragility, Conflict, and Migration (FCM) Initiative is unique within CGIAR's research portfolio in directly addressing the challenges faced by some of the most vulnerable populations across the globe. Notably:

- By 2030, two-thirds of the world's extremely poor are projected to live in FCASs (21, 22). A recent synthesis of the last 10 years of CGIAR systems transformation research emphasizes the need for a renewed focus on the poorest and most vulnerable (23).
- Since 2017, CGIAR has been a co-lead agency in semi-annual assessments of food insecure populations through the Global Report on Food Crises, coordinated by the Food Security Information Network (FSIN) and informing the Global Network Against Food Crises. These assessments consistently identify conflict, weather shocks, and economic collapses as major drivers of protracted food crises and famine.
- The 2019 CGIAR Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) assessment emphasized the value of mainstreaming gender research (24). This Initiative advances that goal by considering the roles of the most vulnerable women in FLWSs — those living in FCASs.
- There is comparatively little evidence on the value and optimal design of social assistance programs in FCASs (2-5). Emerging evidence suggests that increased economic opportunities, often combined with specialized services, improve income generation and livelihood stability and contribute to peacebuilding, motivating additional research on scalable solutions (26, 27).
- CGIAR Focus Climate Security recently synthesized CGIAR's past contributions to peace and security, highlighting the importance of FLWSs for peace (2-8, 29).

- The Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM) CRP extensively studied migration and synthesized evidence in late 2021 to define a forward-looking research agenda on migration in FLWSs. This Initiative picks up that research agenda, focusing on FCASs (30).

## 2.4 Priority-setting

The 2021 UN Food Systems Summit underscored that, "most hungry people are in fragile and conflict-affected places … [where] it is especially difficult to transform food systems and to meet the needs of the most vulnerable and marginalized people." The International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC) called on UN Climate Change Conference in Glasgow (COP26) to strengthen climate action in conflict settings, noting "countries enduring conflict are highly vulnerable to climate risks" (i.e., the likelihood of serious climate-induced shocks) (31). Thus, undertaking systems transformation in a climate crisis requires building resilience in fragile and conflict-affected settings (FCASs). Resilience is, "… the capacity that ensures adverse shocks and stressors do not have long-lasting adverse development consequences" (32) and is a central goal of the FCM Initiative.

Events including the COVID-19 pandemic, the Russia-Ukraine War, and historically high food and input prices have intensified fragility, conflict, and forced migration in FCASs (Section 2.1). The cascading social, economic, and environmental sustainability risks these events pose to food, land, and water systems (FLWSs) provide a call to action for CGIAR researchers and their partners. In the Horn of Africa, the Sahel, and Yemen, already wracked by severe conflict, there are stark warnings of famine. Other fragile areas, such as parts of Southern Africa, Central America, and CWANA, have high levels of conflict and hunger, often drastically increasing migration (frequently forced) and stressing both sending and host communities. Women are often disproportionately affected. A shortage of youth employment opportunities often drives conflict and migration (33). These factors illustrate the enormous complexity of addressing humanitarian and development needs and building resilience.

Despite this urgent call to action, the current CGIAR portfolio does not give sufficient attention to FCASs, where some 1.5 billion people reside. Further, most Initiatives have not linked directly with humanitarian institutions in partnerships that enable mutual learning about what works to protect FLWSs against increasingly frequent, multidimensional shocks. Relief aid without sufficient attention to sustainability concerns (and how local institutions and governance are likely to mediate its effectiveness) fails to address the root problems of conflict and fragility. Further, the current portfolio gives little attention to migration, displacement, and refugees despite their growing importance to development programming and humanitarian interventions. Finally, the One CGIAR Research Strategy underscores the importance of risk management; evidence is needed on ways to safeguard development in FCASs and ensure CGIAR investments support the specific needs of FCASs (34).

FCM leads and other CGIAR partners have held detailed discussions with demand organizations including national governments, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) Climate Centre, International Organization for Migration (IOM), World Food Programme (WFP), UNICEF, the World Bank, World Vision, ActionAid, and others (Section 2.6). All parties recognize that evidence on innovative programming enhancing FLWS resilience can mitigate conflict, increase productivity and employment, build social cohesion

and gender equity, and address problems due to forced migration and displacement. Improving effectiveness of interventions by integrating short-term support for people in crisis with strategies that restore and improve FLWS resilience and productivity (including sustainable governance) is thus a key global priority. FCM will support effective governance and evidence-based decision-making to promote anticipatory action for "compound crisis" situations (WP1), promote ways to integrate long-term FLWS actions into emergency operations (WP2), evaluate scalable programming to stabilize livelihoods in FCASs (WP3), and promote innovation through partnerships providing strategic grants (WP4). It is also an integral component of the CGIAR's Response to the Global Food Crisis.

CGIAR commissioned SEEK to review the investments of Official Development Assistance (ODA) countries in the themes FCM proposes to address to confirm relevance and funding opportunities. The key take-aways include the following (full review here) Nearly a third of all ODA ($60-70 billion annually) is spent in FCAS. ii) FLWS are key funding areas receiving plus 30% of development focused funding ($15-20 billion annually). iii) Nearly two-thirds of funding flows targets the 16 initiative countries proposed. iv) Nine of the 10 largest donors to FCAS are on the CGIAR System Council. v) Funding demands for FCAS are expected to grow as new conflicts emerge, coupled with the accelerated impacts of climate change.

## 2.5 Comparative advantage

FCM leverages a large cadre of experienced researchers working on FLWS-specific dimensions of fragility, conflict, and migration — many of these researchers are physically present in FCASs and in close proximity to key decision-makers, including government partners. CGIAR has vast experience monitoring and analyzing food crisis risks, including through its contributions to the Food Security Information Network (FSIN), the Global Report on Food Crises (see Section 2.3), and the food crisis risk dashboards of the Food Security Portal (FSP).

CGIAR has worked at the HDP nexus since 2012: Climate Change, Agriculture, and Food Security (CCAFS) developed expertise on climate security issues; Policies, Institutions and Markets (PIM) developed expertise on the drivers and impacts of migration and their implications for FLWSs; the GENDER Platform built a gender research team with expertise in measuring women's empowerment and improving women's resilience to shocks and stressors; and Water, Land and Ecosystems (WLE) developed expertise on improving the productivity and resilience of FLWSs. No other global consortium has this breadth and depth of expertise on FLWSs in FCASs.

FCM also leverages strong partnerships with governments (at different levels) and local organizations (e.g., NGOs, universities, and the private sector), as well as international and regional organizations. We will deepen these partnerships through secondment schemes and learning exchanges, whereby, CGIAR staff work alongside partners. Application of local knowledge will be strengthened through partnerships providing competitive grants pairing local innovators with CGIAR scientists — emphasizing capacity strengthening and South–South learning. We are not aware of other organizations leading this form of scientific exchange to address FLWS-related fragility, conflict, and migration challenges in FCASs. Finally, FCM will collaborate with other CGIAR Initiatives that share common goals in FCASs.

## 2.6 Participatory design process

We held structured consultations to design a research agenda addressing FLWS-relevant aspects of challenges facing FCASs. These included bilateral meetings between FCM leaders and various influential organizations working in complex crisis situations and engagement with demand, innovation, and scaling partners through international conferences and panel discussions. Numerous stakeholders expressed strong demand for FCM innovations and outputs (see Support Letters here).

*Engagements through meetings:*

- FCM leaders met with the following: UNICEF Senior Advisor for Strategic Partnerships; the World Bank's Global Lead for Fragile & Conflict States, its Global Lead for Environment, Natural Resources, and Blue Economy, and its Program Manager for Transboundary Waters; United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP's) Chief of Environment and Security Unit and its Climate-related Security Risk Coordinator; United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP's) Team Leader for Climate and Security Risk, Policy, and Programme Support Division; the African Development Bank; WFP (through a secondment of one of the FCM co-leads to WFP); United Nations University (UNU-WIDER); and the Households in Conflict Network.
- We also consulted IOM regional offices on prospective areas of collaboration, including leveraging IOM and CGIAR data and expertise to study migration in FCASs.
- The FCM team held meetings with the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre to identify priority areas in countries where research could be co-produced with the Climate Centre, ICRC, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), National Societies, and local partners. This will support their efforts to develop and operationalize anticipatory action initiatives in FCASs (35). We also agreed to leverage the Anticipation Hub as a global learning platform.
- The team consulted NASA on alignment with its work on anticipatory action, disaster management, humanitarian programming, and the Anticipation Hub.
- We discussed collaboration with FAO and the World Bank on Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plans and the Joint Monitoring Framework for Yemen and 28 other potential countries.
- FCM had extensive consultations with CGIAR Initiatives, especially ClimBeR, HER+, National Policies and Strategies for Food, Land, and Water Systems Transformation Initiative (NPS), Rethinking Food Markets, NEXUS Gains, Digital Innovation and Transformation Initiative (DX1) and the Regional Integrated Initiatives (RIIs).
- Finally, in 2022, FCM leaders discussed the Initiative with the following: three ministries in the Nigerian government; representatives from the Government of Pakistan; ministries of Agriculture in Mozambique and Mali; a delegation from Norway, including the Minster of International Development and the Director General of the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation; United States Agency for International Development (USAID) representatives; World Vision; ActionAid; the Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and several local universities and NGOs in FCASs.

*Engagements through conferences and panel discussions:*

- The CGIAR Focus Climate Security expert panel discussion series (2020–2021) hosted 17 discussions with key actors on emerging issues at the intersections of climate change with migration, peace, and conflict.
- FCM leaders participated in a PIM-hosted panel discussion with the World Bank, African Development Bank, and Arizona State University in December 2021; it outlined a shared research agenda on policy responses to migration affecting food systems.
- In February 2022, FCM leaders participated in the Africa Climate Mobility Initiative; priority research areas identified included understanding types of mobility and their drivers and unpacking links between climate vulnerability, migration, and conflict.
- FCM leaders participated in MENA Climate Week 2022 and the WMO Multi-Hazard Early Warning Conference: Scaling Up Action, a preparatory event for the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.
- Finally, at the International Migration Review Forum 2022, FCM leaders co-hosted an event on climate-related mobility and conflict, engaging key actors from CGIAR, FAO, IOM, and Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

## 2.7 Projection of benefits

The projections below transparently estimate reasonable orders of magnitude for impacts that could arise as a result of the impact pathways set out in the Initiative's theories of change. Initiatives contribute to these impact pathways, along with other partners and stakeholders.

For each Impact Area, projections consider breadth (numbers reached), depth (expected intensity of effect per unit) and probability (a qualitative judgement reflecting the overall degree of certainty or uncertainty that the impact pathway will lead to the projected order of magnitude of impact).

Projections will be updated during delivery to help inform iterative, evidence-driven, dynamic management by Initiatives as they maximize their potential contribution to impact. Projected benefits are not delivery targets, as impact lies beyond CGIAR's sphere of control or influence.

For all projections, we consider populations in the countries in which one or more of WP1 – WP3 has a stated interest in this country as one of its primary countries, or in which at least two WPs have indicated interest in this country as one of its secondary countries (i.e., countries in which the WP lead may operate depending on funding availability). We do not include other countries; e.g., we excluded those countries listed as a secondary country by a single WP. These included countries are hereafter referred to as FCM countries. These comprise Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Iraq, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan, and Yemen.

| Impact Area | Indicator | Breadth | Depth** | Probability |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **(1) Nutrition, health & food security** | # of people benefiting from CGIAR innovations | 4.0 million | Transformative: 15%<br>Substantial: 45%<br>Significant: 40% | Medium |
| **(2) Poverty reduction, livelihoods & jobs** | # of people benefiting from CGIAR innovations | 6.6 million | Transformative: 10%<br>Substantial: 40%<br>Significant: 50% | Medium |
| **(3) Gender equality, youth & social inclusion** | # of women benefiting from CGIAR innovations | 4.3 million | Transformative: 20%<br>Substantial: 50%<br>Significant:30% | Medium |
| **(3) Gender equality, youth & social inclusion** | # of youth benefiting from CGIAR innovations | 1.7 million | Transformative: 20%<br>Substantial: 50%<br>Significant: 30% | Medium |
| **(4) Climate adaptation and mitigation** | # of people benefiting from climate-adapted innovations | 4.6 million | Transformative: 20%<br>Substantial: 65%<br>Significant: 15% | Medium |
| **(5) Environmental health & biodiversity** | # of hectares under improved management | 457,250 hectares | Transformative: 10%<br>Substantial: 30%<br>Significant: 60% | Low |
| **Total number of people benefiting** | | 10.6 million* | | |

*Some people benefit in more than one Impact Area, so the total number benefiting is less than the sum of the Impact Area totals. We estimate that there is a 30% overlap in beneficiaries between Impact Areas 1, 2, and 4, and that the beneficiaries of Impact Area 3 (both the indicator for # women as well as for # youth) are included in those Impact Areas. This results in a total number of beneficiaries of 10.6 million.

**Depth estimates reflect the best knowledge available following consultations and were influenced by the particular country and demographic context.

**Nutrition, health, and food security**

We use country-level data on the number of stunted children under age 5 (using 2020 data on the population under age 5 and the most recently-available data from each country on the share of children under 5 who are stunted) (36,37) as well as the number of undernourished people from 2018–2020 (4,38) as the basis for our projections (see POB Projections Calculations Annex Excel File) of the number of people who will benefit from CGIAR innovations. The former goes beyond having enough calories to capturing nutrition but has the limitation of only capturing children; the latter only captures some dimensions of food security (not nutrition or health), but helpfully captures adults as well. Considering the number of stunted children in FCM countries allows us to estimate the total number of *potential* beneficiaries under age 5, which is 43.9 million. Considering the number of moderately or severely food insecure people living in FCM countries allows us to estimate *potential* beneficiaries of all ages, which is 157.3 million. We conservatively estimate that 2% of potential beneficiaries can be reached, totaling 0.9 million children under age 5 in addition to 3.1 million people overall — or 4.0 million total — people benefiting from CGIAR

innovations that improve nutrition, health, and food security. These projections were informed by our dialogues with IOM, WFP, and RCRC Climate Centre.

**Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs**

The number of people benefiting from CGIAR innovations also serves as the indicator for this Impact Area. The population living on less than US$1.90/day (2011 purchasing power parity) in FCM countries for this Impact Area gives the total number of *potential* beneficiaries. Specifically, this number is 218.4 million people (39). We conservatively estimate that 3% of potential beneficiaries will benefit from CGIAR innovations through FCM promoting poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs, totaling 6.6 million people.

**Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion**

This Impact Area is central to much of the work being carried out across the Work Packages; here, we consider two indicators: number of women and number of youths benefiting from CGIAR innovations. FCM is especially interested in generating evidence on how women and youth — two groups who are disproportionately negatively affected by fragility and conflict — can be supported and empowered. FCM will emphasize programming and policies that give greater voice to these two groups and thus increase their inclusion.

Considering the population living on less than US$1.90 /day (2011 PPP) and multiplying it by the share of the population that is female in FCM countries gives the total number of *potential* women beneficiaries (i.e., women living in poverty): 108.7 million women (39, 40). We conservatively estimate that 4% of potential beneficiaries can be reached, totaling 4.3 million women benefiting from CGIAR innovations promoting gender equality and inclusion.

For youth, we multiply the share of the population living on less than US$1.90/day (2011 PPP) by the share of the population we consider youth (we use a United Nations definition of ages 15–24) in FCM countries. Specifically, this number is 43.7 million *potential* youth beneficiaries (i.e., poor youth) (41, 42). We conservatively estimate that 4% of potential beneficiaries can be reached, totaling 1.7 million youth benefiting from CGIAR innovations. We note that the percentages used for this Impact Area are larger than those used for other Impact Areas, given that we will explicitly target women and youth with many of our activities and interventions.

**Climate adaptation and mitigation**

We use Läderach et al. (2021b) (43 [Appendix pp 1–7]) as the basis of our projections; the authors identify country-level adaptation potential (specifically, millions of households in need of climate adaptation — and who thus would benefit from climate-adapted innovations). Overlaying adaptation potential and the Global Peace Index (GPI) reveals a correlation between peacebuilding challenges (vulnerability to insecurity and conflict) and vulnerability to climate change (and thus need for adaptation) across LMICs. Globally, about 1.3 billion people are exposed to climate hazards and must adapt; 40% (527 million people) are in conflict- and fragility-prone areas. Furthermore, the number of households exposed to climate hazards is about six times greater in conflict-prone areas compared to more peaceful areas. FCM countries are nearly all among the GPI groups with very low, low, or medium levels of peace, and have very high, high, or medium climate adaptation potential. In FCM countries, we estimate the total number of *potential* beneficiary households to be 41.2 million. Combining this estimate with data on average household size in each county (44), we estimate a total

of 230.1 million *potential* beneficiaries (individuals). We conservatively estimate that 2% of potential beneficiaries will benefit from climate-adapted innovations, totaling 4.6 million individuals.

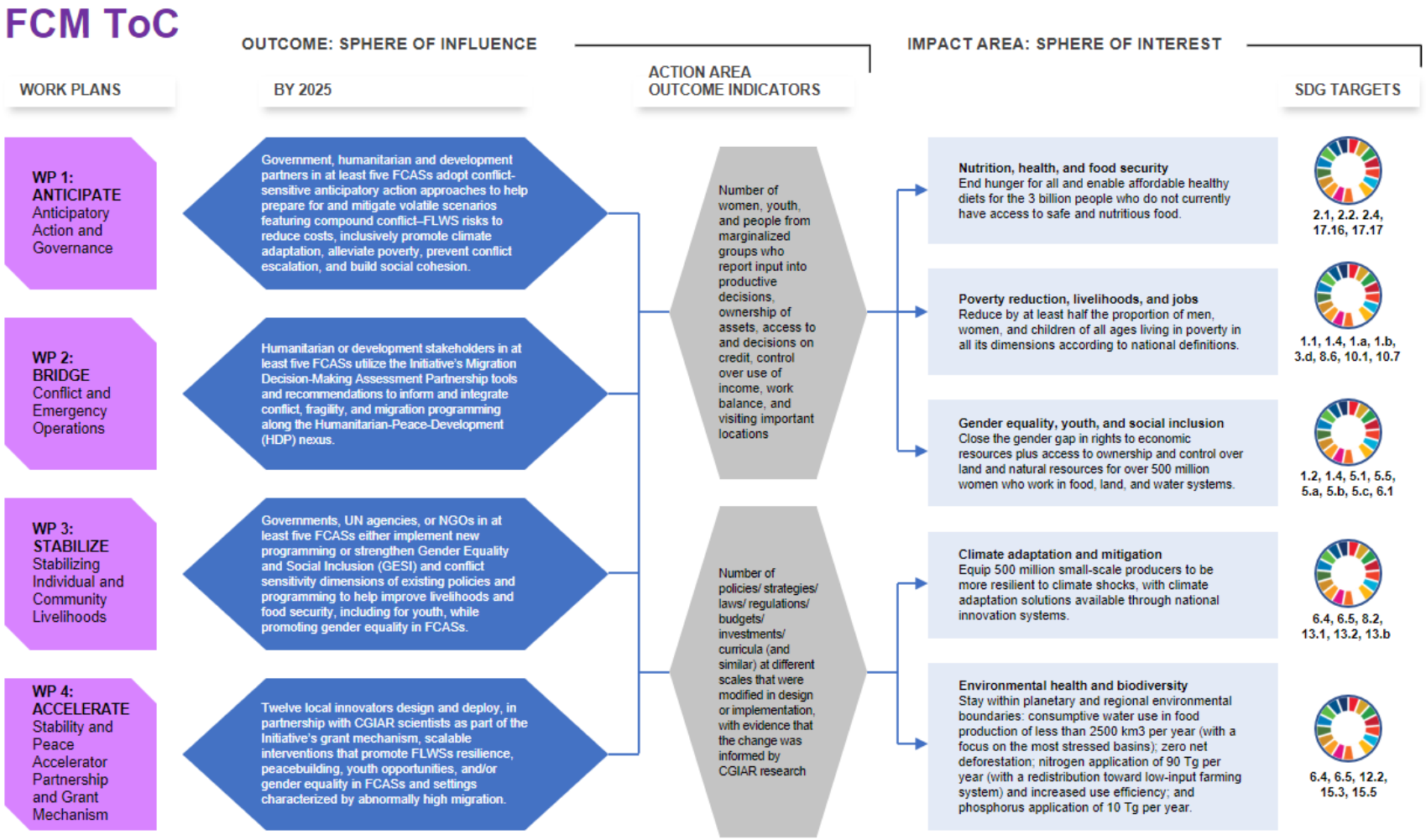
**Environmental health and biodiversity**

We again use Läderach et al. (2021b) (43 [Appendix pp 1–7]) as the basis of projections. The indicator here is the number of hectares under improved management. We take the millions of households in need of climate adaptation in FCM countries and multiply this by the 25th percentile farm size in that same country to determine the *potential* number of hectares for which management might be improved. We use country-level data on the distribution of farm sizes to identify the approximate size of a farm at the 25th percentile of farm size in each country (45,46,47). While considering the median farm size might be appropriate if households in FCM countries were targeted at random, FCM will target those facing particularly great challenges, which likely have below-median farm sizes — motivating our choice of the 25th percentile. By this measure, we calculate 22.9 million hectares of land could *potentially* benefit from improved management. We conservatively estimate that 2% of potential hectares of land can be reached, totaling 457,250 hectares under improved management. This is likely to be an under-estimate, as more fragile areas are often drier, with lower population densities and larger farm sizes.

# 3. Research plans and associated theories of change (TOC)

## 3.1 Full Initiative

### *3.1.1 Full Initiative TOC diagram*



### *3.1.2 Full Initiative TOC narrative*

This Initiative will promote resilience in fragile and conflict-affected settings (FCASs) and areas where in- or out-migration pose development challenges. Demand-driven research will inform partners' efforts to promote food and nutrition security, climate adaptation, resilience to shocks, and inclusive benefits from food, land, and water systems (FLWSs), including support for women and youth. In FCASs, poverty rates are high, governance is weak, and communities are more exposed to climate risks; collectively, these stressors create risks of food and nutrition crises. Women and other vulnerable groups, including youth, are especially at risk, having less influence over formal and informal power structures and minimal access to assets and services. The Initiative will provide support and rapid responses to fragility, conflicts, and crises — thus strengthening capacity to meet compound challenges to human security and resilience within and across borders. It will also contribute to CGIAR's risk management goal by providing evidence on ways to safeguard development in FCASs, where food insecurity is most manifest (33).

FCM has a four-pronged approach: (1) strengthen anticipatory action and governance to mitigate the impact of compound crises (WP1–ANTICIPATE); (2) bridge emergency operations with long-term sustainability principles (WP2–BRIDGE); (3) generate evidence to guide effective policies and programming to promote stability and women's empowerment (WP3–STABILIZE); and (4) accelerate innovations that address humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) priorities alongside local innovators, including women (WP4–ACCELERATE). Collaboration across Work Packages will support integrated action among demand, innovation, and scaling partners to produce innovations aimed at guiding timely and efficient interventions before, during, and after crises.

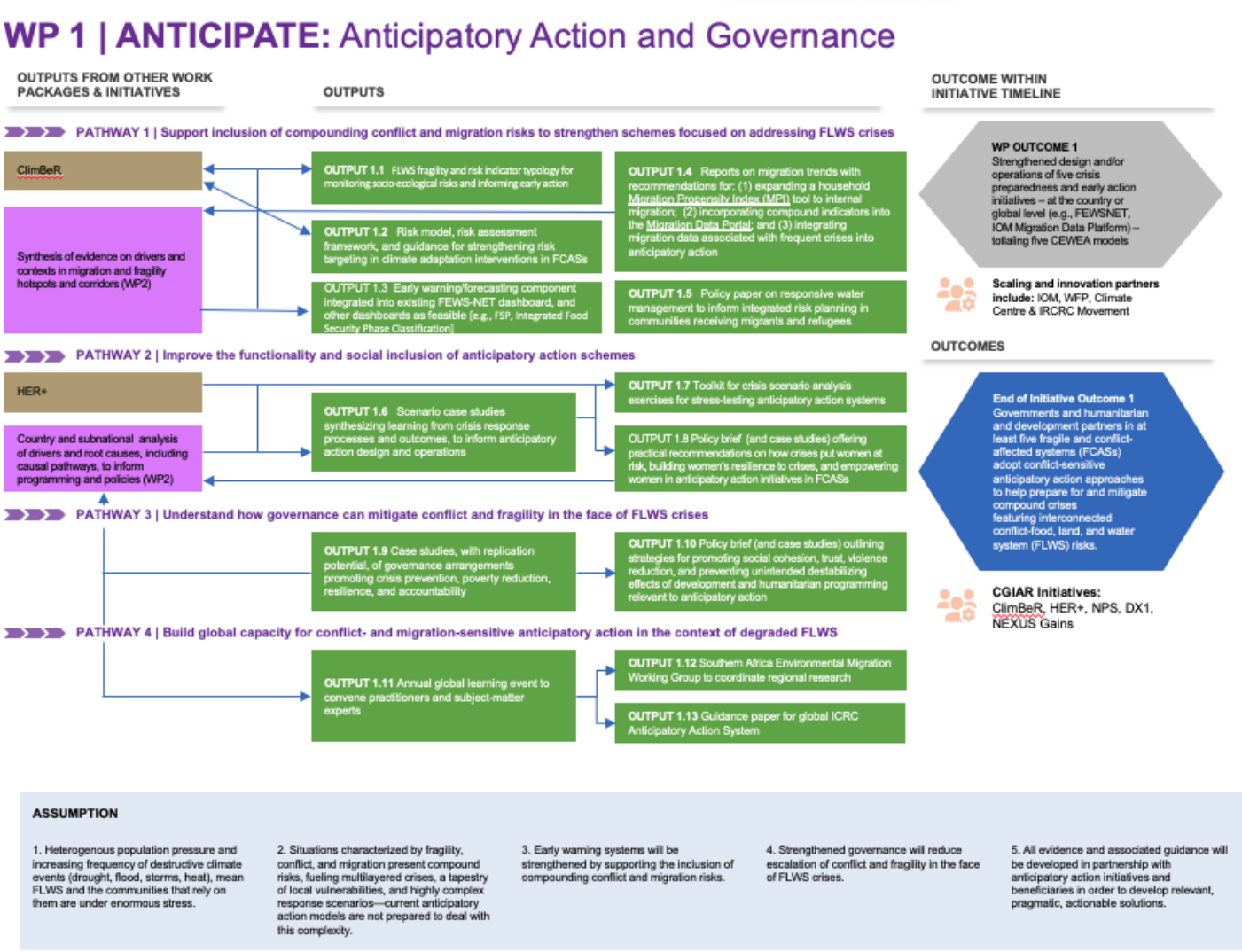
The Initiative focuses on regions where CGIAR can leverage its scientific expertise and partnerships to demonstrate impact pathways promoting food security, social equity and youth opportunities, and FLWS sustainability alongside conflict mitigation and peacebuilding. By working with strong in-country partners, local innovators, and international and transboundary organizations at the HDP nexus, we will co-generate contextually appropriate, scalable evidence for impact in FCASs. FCM will also strengthen local and global capacity to prevent and respond to crises affecting FLWSs, protecting livelihood opportunities for the most vulnerable women and men.

After three years, the generated evidence and knowledge sharing will support five partners to adopt conflict-sensitive anticipatory action approaches (WP1); humanitarian or development agencies will use Initiative tools in five FCASs to bridge programming along the HDP nexus (WP2); five governments, UN agencies, or NGOs will implement programming to promote livelihoods in FCASs (WP3); and 12 local innovators will design and deploy interventions promoting FLWS resilience in FCAS and situations with abnormally high migration (WP4).

FCM Initiative outcomes will promote positive change in all five CGIAR Impact Areas, as well as associated targets under SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, and 17. Contributions to SDG 16 targets will be complementary, cutting across all outcomes and Impact Areas where government partners can be engaged and supported. As indicated in the EOIs, FCM research will aim to support governments in applying data to decision-making at multiple scales, thus contributing to Action Area ST/RAFS 2 and Indicator 2.1. It will also empower women and youth to be more active in decision-making, contributing to Action Area ST/RAFS/GI 1 and Indicator 1.2 (see Section 6.1).

## 3.2 Work Package Research Plans and TOCs

### *3.2.1 Work Package 1 TOC diagram*



### *3.2.2 Work Package 1 research plans*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Work Package* | **ANTICIPATE: Anticipatory Action and Governance** |
| *Main focus and prioritization* | ANTICIPATE will conduct research to strengthen evidence-based decision-making and improve governance to support anticipatory action initiatives in "compound crisis" situations — which are characterized by a convergence of factors, including biophysical disruption, conflict and fragility, and migration. International and local stakeholders require robust mechanisms to track and respond to cascading social, economic, and environmental risks emerging from shocks to FLWSs in FCASs and situations of abnormally high migration. We will co-produce system-level and case study evidence in collaboration with implementers and beneficiaries of early warning/early action initiatives (e.g., humanitarian and development agencies, governments, local organizations) to generate practical guidance and purpose-built tools to inform crisis preparedness, prevention, response and climate adaptation. |
| *Geographic scope* | **Primary**: Iraq, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan (in additional to Global)<br>**Additional possible countries**: Bangladesh, Guatemala, Mali, Nepal, Palestine, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Yemen |

***The Science***

| Research questions | Scientific methods | Outputs |
|---|---|---|
| **Pathway 1: Support inclusion of compounding conflict and migration risks to strengthen schemes focused on addressing FLWS crises** | | |
| HOW can compound risks of conflict, fragility, and migration be included in anticipatory action schemes and | Meta-analysis and dynamic modelling of FLWS-related risks to refine a global FLWS–conflict compound risk assessment framework. | 1.1 FLWS fragility and risk indicator typology for monitoring socio-ecological risks and informing early action.<br>1.2 Risk model, risk assessment framework, and guidance for strengthening risk targeting in climate adaptation interventions in FCASs. |

| Research questions | Scientific methods | Outputs |
|---|---|---|
| strengthen the resilience of FLWS? | Quantitative methods and machine learning to identify FLWS-related fragility, conflict, and mobility drivers/indicators at national and subnational levels. | 1.3 Early warning/forecasting component integrated into existing Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET), and other dashboards as feasible (e.g., FSP, Integrated Food Security Phase Classification). |
| | Statistical modelling and analysis of migration trends, predictors of migration, and impacts of frequent compound crisis events (e.g., flood, drought, or storms). | 1.4 Reports on migration trends with recommendations for: (1) expanding a household Migration Propensity Index (MPI) tool to internal migration; (2) incorporating compound indicators into the Migration Data Portal; and (3) integrating migration data associated with frequent crises into anticipatory action. |
| | Land and water risk analysis in climate-stressed migrant/host community contexts. | 1.5 Policy paper on adaptive water and land management to inform integrated risk planning in communities receiving migrants and refugees. |
| **Pathway 2: Improve the functionality and social inclusion of anticipatory action schemes** | | |
| WHAT actions are needed to enable resilience-building efforts through gender- and conflict-sensitive interventions? How can these be incorporated into anticipatory action? | Exploratory scenario building and back-casting to assess decision-making and outcomes during climate-related crisis events in FCASs. | 1.6 Scenario case studies synthesizing learning from crisis response processes and outcomes, to inform anticipatory action design and operations.<br>1.7 Toolkit for crisis scenario analysis for stress-testing anticipatory action systems. |
| | Econometric analysis of gendered impacts of FLWS shocks/crises and women's roles in crisis response, conflict prevention, and peacebuilding. | 1.8 Policy brief (and case studies) offering practical recommendations on how crises put women at risk, building women's resilience to crises, and empowering women in anticipatory action initiatives in FCASs. |

| Research questions | Scientific methods | Outputs |
|---|---|---|
| **Pathway 3: Understand how governance can mitigate conflict and fragility in the face of FLWS crises** | | |
| HOW can governance arrangements at different levels mitigate fragility and conflict, promote social cohesion, and lay the groundwork for anticipatory action? | Mixed methods evaluation of governance arrangements that can promote crisis preparedness/mitigation or reduce conflict and fragility. | 1.9 Case studies, with replication potential, of governance arrangements promoting crisis prevention, poverty reduction, resilience, and accountability. |
| | Econometric analysis assessing how development and humanitarian programming affects social cohesion and attitudes toward citizens/groups, governments, and extremism/violence. | 1.10 Policy brief and case studies outlining strategies promoting social cohesion, trust, and violence reduction, and preventing unintended destabilizing effects of development and humanitarian programming relevant to anticipatory action. |
| **Pathway 4: Build global capacity for conflict- and migration-sensitive anticipatory action in the context of degraded FLWS** | | |
| WHAT tools, materials, and events promote learning and capacity development for anticipatory action practitioners in FCASs? | Coordination of practitioner working group to share new research/findings. | 1.11 Annual global learning event to convene practitioners and subject-matter experts, leveraged through Anticipation Hub.<br>1.12 Southern Africa Environmental Migration Working Group to coordinate regional research. |
| | Participatory organizational assessment of ICRC's needs and entry points for global anticipatory action decision support system. | 1.13 Guidance paper for global ICRC Anticipatory Action System. |

***Theory of change***

*End-of-Initiative Outcome*: Governments and humanitarian and development partners in at least five fragile and conflict-affected states (FCASs) adopt conflict-sensitive anticipatory action approaches to help prepare for and mitigate compound crises featuring interconnected conflict-food, land, and water system (FLWS) risks.

WP1's theory of change is that to effectively promote recovery and resilience of FLWSs in FCASs research is required to build robust and efficient anticipatory action initiatives that can respond to cascading risks, and that pave a path for climate adaptation, resilience, and poverty reduction in complex humanitarian and development situations (47, 48). Further, governance and decision-making at various levels must support conflict prevention, peacebuilding, gender equity, and social inclusion and allow for anticipatory action to support sustainable development outcomes (49,50,61).

All research evidence and associated guidance will be co-developed in partnership with anticipatory action plan implementers and beneficiaries (governments, international NGOs, UN agencies, donors, and local stakeholders) to develop pragmatic, actionable solutions for early warning and short- and long-term investment. Globally and locally focused analysis will be co-produced and applied to strengthen existing decision-support schemes and procedures, which can be incorporated into national disaster risk management, and food security, poverty reduction strategies, and gender strategies. Anticipatory action tools that result will be models of Innovation 1: Conflict-Aware Early Warning/Early Action (CEWEA).

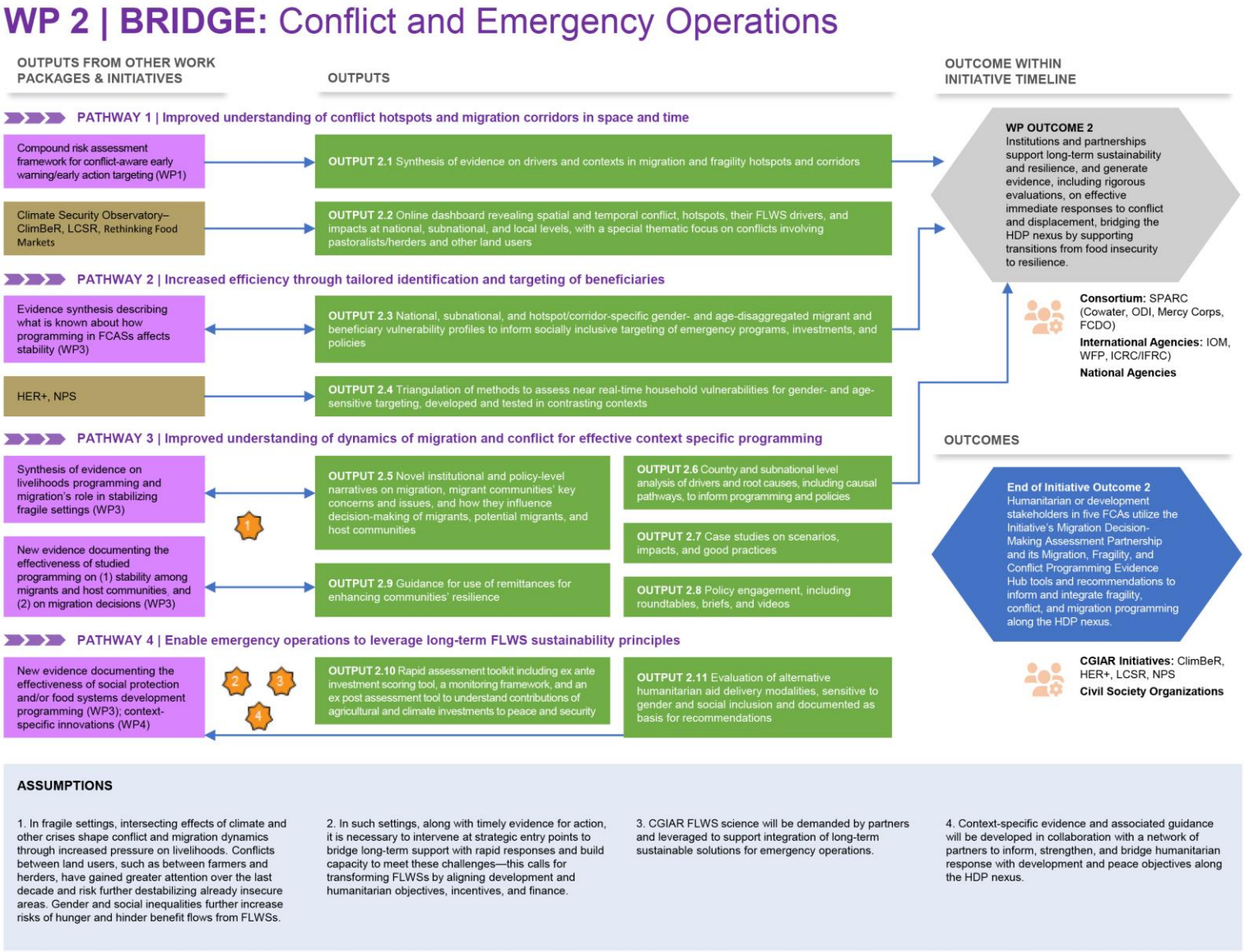
ANTICIPATE will work with demand and scaling partners to capitalize on their operational knowledge and experience, supporting ongoing initiatives to promote crisis prevention, anticipatory action, and governance for effective development and humanitarian programming. These include the WFP, FAO, FSIN, the Global Network Against Food Crises, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, IOM, country humanitarian task forces, national disaster management centers, national governments, and local universities. Activities will target these institutions' strategic priorities and operating contexts. CGIAR staff will collaborate with the Climate Centre, including through secondments facilitating in-person knowledge exchange and innovation between scientists and field partners and to develop and apply research to ongoing anticipatory action efforts. ANTICIPATE will engage in knowledge development, exchange, and capacity building with the Anticipation Hub and Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus Coalition (52).

Alongside WP2, ANTICIPATE will work with IOM and/or United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) on migration data innovation and monitoring, development of global data tools, and applying evidence from research on reducing vulnerability. Success and progress assume that early warning systems will be more effective and integrative; models of coordinated governance across multiple levels will be promoted; and partnerships will facilitate co-development and uptake of research outputs. Section 7.3 explains plans to address risks in these areas.

ANTICIPATE is fully aligned with ClimBeR and will collaborate with HER+ and the Community of Policy Practice and Strategic Policy Responses for Crisis under the NPS Initiative.

ANTICIPATE will coordinate with Nexus Gains and Digital Innovation and Transformation, which are working on early warning in common countries (e.g., Mozambique). ANTICIPATE will also explore collaboration with the Food Security Portal (CGIAR) and the team leading CGIAR's Response to the Global Food Crisis and will leverage CEWEA as a "core innovation" in collaboration with Initiatives named above.

### *3.2.3 Work Package 2 TOC*



### *3.2.4 Work Package 2 research plans*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Work Package* | **BRIDGE: Conflict and Emergency Operations** |
| *Main focus and prioritization* | WP2 studies emergency operations serving FCASs. It will promote institutions and partnerships supporting long-term sustainability and resilience. It will generate evidence, including rigorous evaluations, on effective immediate responses to conflict and displacement, bridging the HDP nexus by supporting transitions to food security. Specifically, it will contribute to the following: (1) improved understanding of conflict hotspots and migration corridors in space and time; (2) increased efficiency through tailored, gender- and age-sensitive, identification and targeting of beneficiaries; (3) improved understanding of the dynamics of migration and conflict for effective context-specific programming; and (4) leveraging sustainability principles to better align humanitarian, development, and peace interventions. |
| *Geographic scope* | **Primary:** Burkina Faso, Niger, Somalia, Mozambique, Yemen<br>**Additional possible countries:** Afghanistan, Bangladesh, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Iraq, Jordan, Mali, Myanmar, Sudan, Syria, Yemen, Zimbabwe |

***The science***

| Research questions | Scientific methods | Outputs |
|---|---|---|
| **Pathway 1: Improved understanding of conflict hotspots and migration corridors in space and time** | | |
| WHERE are the areas that experience conflicts and migration resulting from climate-induced failings in FLWSs? | Literature review and local expert knowledge elicitation.<br>Mixed methods (network analysis, machine learning, spatial analysis, climate security pathway analysis) pairing CGIAR's FLWS data and expertise with partners' resources along the HDP nexus. | 2.1 Synthesis of evidence on drivers and contexts in migration and fragility hotspots and corridors.<br>2.2 Online dashboard revealing spatial and temporal conflict hotspots, their FLWS drivers, and impacts at national, subnational, and local levels, with a special focus on conflicts among pastoralists and other land users. |

| Research questions | Scientific methods | Outputs |
|---|---|---|
| **Pathway 2: Increased efficiency through tailored identification and targeting of beneficiaries** | | |
| WHO are the groups most vulnerable to conflicts and migration resulting from climate-induced failings in FLWS? | Econometric analysis and clustering-based typologies leveraging existing programming and survey data combined with CGIAR data to understand who is most affected in FLWS contexts.<br>Analysis of household surveys and remote sensing to measure real-time household and community vulnerability in crisis situations for better targeting. | 2.3 National, subnational, and hotspot/corridor-specific gender-and age-disaggregated migrant and beneficiary vulnerability profiles to inform socially inclusive targeting of emergency programs, investments, and policies.<br>2.4 Triangulation of methods to assess near real-time household vulnerabilities for gender- and age-sensitive targeting, tested in contrasting contexts. |
| **Pathway 3: Improved understanding of dynamics of migration and conflict for effective context specific programming** | | |
| HOW do climate impacts amplify root causes of migration and insecurity in FCASs, and how do affected groups and institutions cope? | Social media analysis covering both institutional/policy and individual level communication; text mining to assess social media content for topic prevalence, topic associations, and sentiment.<br>Network and econometric analysis and machine learning to identify the FLWS drivers that best explain peoples' decision-making in fragile settings.<br>Analysis of root causes and impacts of farmer — herder conflicts through household surveys, key informant interviews, and conflict analysis tools.<br>Remittances flow analysis. | 2.5 Institutional and policy-level analysis of migration, migrant communities' key concerns, and how they influence decision-making of migrants.<br>2.6 Country and subnational level analysis of drivers and root causes, including causal pathways, to inform programming and policies.<br>2.7 Case studies on scenarios, impacts, and good practices for addressing herder-farmer conflicts.<br>2.8 Policy engagement, including roundtables, briefs, and videos.<br>2.9 Guidance for use of remittances for enhancing households' and communities' resilience. |

| Research questions | Scientific methods | Outputs |
|---|---|---|
| **Pathway 4: Leverage sustainability principles in emergency contexts** | | |
| HOW can humanitarian and emergency FLWS interventions be better aligned with development (e.g., climate action) and peace investments to increase short- and long-term resilience? | Quantitative indicator-based methods to define the extent to which climate action investments address local security and migration drivers.<br>Social network analysis to assess the dynamics of social networks during crises.<br>Randomized controlled trials (RCTs), using gender-disaggregated data, on the relative cost-effectiveness, inclusiveness, sustainability, and impacts on dietary quality of different humanitarian aid delivery modalities, such as school feeding, food distribution, cash, and cash plus programs. | 2.10 A toolkit to rapidly assess the potential/likely contributions of agricultural and climate investments to achieving peace and security.<br>2.11 Policy recommendations on the efficiency of alternative humanitarian aid delivery modalities. |

***Theory of change***

*End-of-Initiative Outcome:* Humanitarian and development stakeholders in five fragile and conflict-affected systems (FCASs) use the Initiative's Migration Decision-Making Assessment Partnership and tools and recommendations to inform and integrate conflict, fragility, and migration programming along the HDP nexus.

WP2's theory of change is that to enable emergency operations to leverage long-term food, land, and water systems (FLWS) sustainability principles (Pathway 4), we need the following: (1) improved understanding of conflict areas and migration corridors (Pathway 1); (2) increased efficiency through gender-responsive and age-sensitive identification and targeting of beneficiaries (Pathway 2); and (3) improved understanding of the dynamics of migration and conflict for effective gender- and age-sensitive programming (Pathway 3). WP2 will collaborate with actors involved in emergency operations to generate context-specific evidence and identify how programming can be modified to achieve long-term sustainability.

To achieve these goals, BRIDGE will assign CGIAR staff to IOM to work jointly with IOM and its demand and scaling partners (including UNOCHA, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR], governments, IDMC, UN Systems cluster, and NGOs) and leverage CGIAR FLWS science to support sustainable solutions for emergency contexts. This will be complemented by an advisory role of the ANTICIPATE WP lead with the RCRC Climate Centre and secondments from the ClimBeR Initiative to WFP. Joint priorities have been identified and included in BRIDGE. The scientists will work on the proposed activities while embedded in IOM, assuring seamless co-creation and uptake of the research for outcomes and impact at scale. BRIDGE is also part of a consortium (Cowater, ODI, Mercy Corps, and FCDO) — Supporting Pastoralism and Agriculture in Recurrent and Protracted Crises (SPARC).

BRIDGE will generate rigorous evidence through impact evaluations and targeting analyses developed in collaboration with demand and scaling partners to identify the most effective approaches for humanitarian actors to increase food security and support long-term sustainability. BRIDGE researchers will share the evidence and policy advice generated with the humanitarian community through close collaboration with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Nutrition and Social Protection clusters.

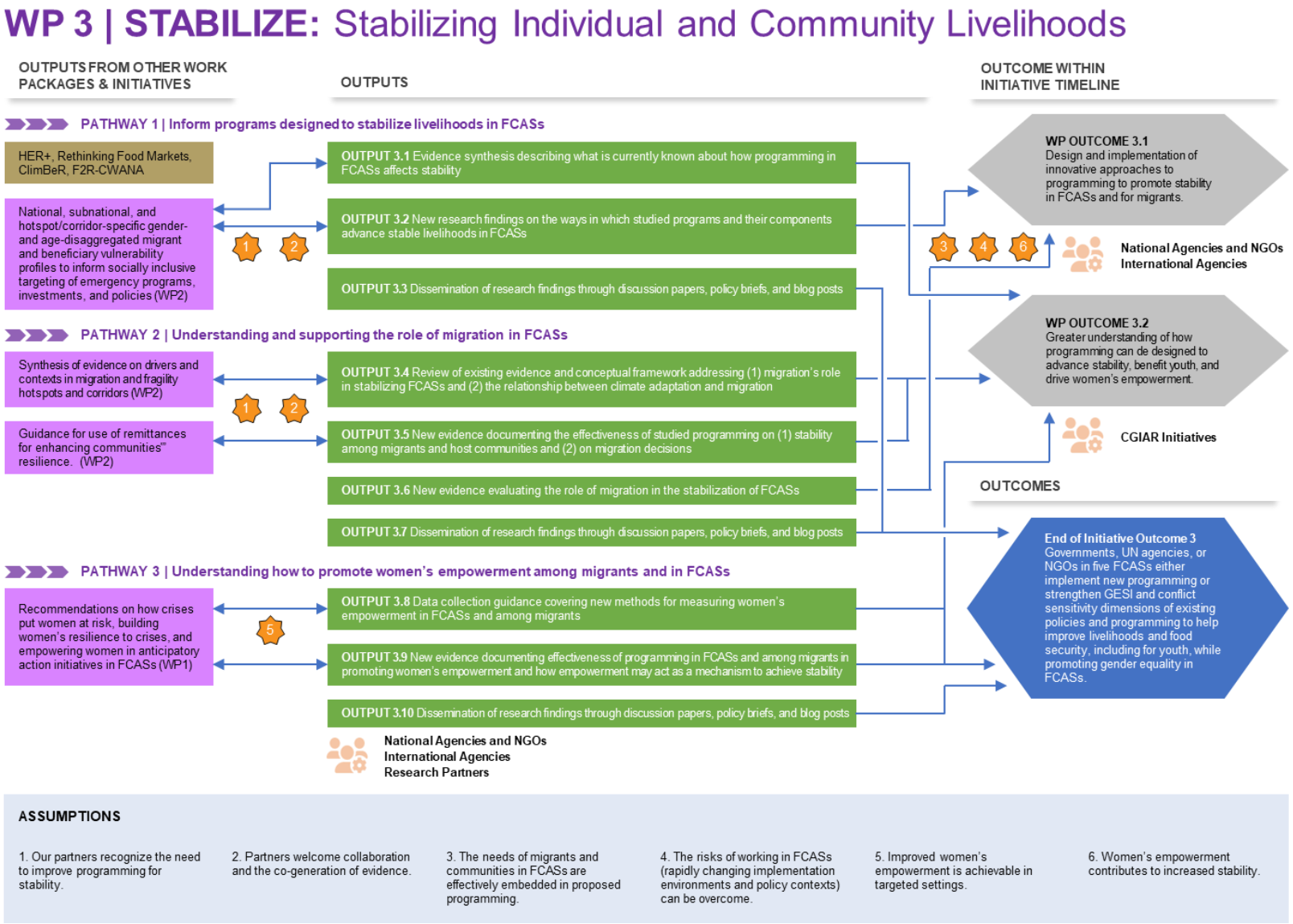
BRIDGE prioritizes capacity building using a three-pronged approach. It will (1) support additional students through the CGIAR Climate Security PhD program; (2) develop a Climate Security MSc curriculum with interested universities (Wageningen University & Research [WUR], National University of Ireland Galway, and Université du Québec à Montréal); and (3) train IOM experts on a continuous basis.

BRIDGE's principal innovation is the Migration Decision-Making Assessment Partnership (M-DAP). This CGIAR–IOM partnership will develop a suite of quantitative and qualitative tools to guide analysis of migrant decision-making in key corridors.

Activities were selected based on partner countries' demand, targeting national and local priorities; therefore, not all the activities will be implemented in all the countries.

Through coordinated country level activities, BRIDGE is closely linked to other Work Packages, which will leverage each other's networks of partners and complementary staff skills. BRIDGE is fully aligned with ClimBeR and its leadership on climate security in the UNFSS HDP Nexus Coalition, supports the Livestock, Climate and System Resilience (LCSR) Initiative and its attention to improved governance in pastoral and mixed crop-livestock landscapes, as well as the Regional Integrated Initiatives. BRIDGE will also coordinate with the NPS and HER+ Initiatives to provide evidence on how humanitarian responses can be better designed to support future development of humanitarian programming.

### *3.2.3 Work Package 3 TOC diagram*



### *3.2.4 Work Package 3 research plans*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Work Package* | **STABILIZE: Stabilizing Individual and Community Livelihoods** |
| *Main focus and prioritization* | WP3 will identify and evaluate scalable interventions to stabilize community and individual livelihoods in FCASs, thus promoting food and nutrition security, poverty reduction, and resilience; social cohesion and government accountability; and gender equity and inclusive benefits from FLWSs. It will analyze migration's role in livelihoods and income generation and study policies supporting migrants and host communities. In fragile settings, including migrant communities, this will include rigorous evaluations (such as randomized control trials [RCTs]) of innovative social protection, food system development, and climate adaptation programs. Women's empowerment as both an end goal and a conduit to these outcomes will be a central focus. |
| *Geographic scope* | **Primary**: Ethiopia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia<br>**Additional possible countries**: Bangladesh, Northern Triangle (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras), Mali |

***The Science:***

| Research questions | Scientific methods | Outputs |
|---|---|---|
| **Pathway 1: Inform programs designed to stabilize livelihoods in FCASs** | | |
| How can social protection, FLWS development, and climate adaptation programs promote food and nutrition security, gender equity, opportunities for youth, resilience, poverty reduction, and inclusive benefits from FLWSs in FCASs?<br>What combination of program components (for example, cash or | Review existing evidence on the role of programming to support livelihoods in FCASs.<br>Analyze existing household survey data combined with other sources, such as conflict databases and program implementation data to study program impacts on stability, and how programs interact with conflict. | 3.1 Evidence synthesis describing what is known about how programming in FCASs affects stability and documenting directions for future research.<br>3.2 New research findings on the ways in which programs and their components can advance stable livelihoods in FCASs. |

| Research questions | Scientific methods | Outputs |
|---|---|---|
| assets, with or without training) best achieve these goals?<br>How can these programs influence outcomes that are important conduits of food security and poverty reduction, including social cohesion and government accountability, and environmental sustainability and natural resource management? | RCTs and other rigorous evaluation techniques.<br>Qualitative data collection including participatory assessments. | 3.3 Dissemination of research findings through discussion papers, policy briefs, and blog posts. |
| **Pathway 2: Understanding and supporting the role of migration in FCASs** | | |
| What is the role of migration in promoting stability in FCASs?<br>How can social protection, FLWS development, and climate adaptation programming better support stability among migrants and in host communities, particularly among youth?<br>What is the impact of social protection and/or climate adaptation programs on migration decisions? | Review of existing literature on migration in FCASs.<br>RCTs and other methods to evaluate programming targeted at migrants and host communities.<br>Ethnographic and political economy research on the role of migration in FCASs. | 3.4 Review of existing evidence and conceptual framework addressing (1) migration's role in stabilizing FCASs, and (2) the relationship between climate adaptation and migration.<br>3.5 New evidence documenting the effectiveness of studied programming on (1) stability among migrants and host communities, and (2) on migration decisions.<br>3.6 New evidence evaluating the role of migration in the stabilization of FCASs.<br>3.7 Dissemination of research findings through discussion papers, policy briefs, blog posts, and by informing government and subnational migration policy. |

| Research questions | Scientific methods | Outputs |
|---|---|---|
| **Pathway 3: Understanding how to promote women's empowerment among migrants and in FCASs** | | |
| How can women's empowerment be best measured among migrants and in FCASs?<br>What interventions work best to support women's empowerment in FCASs and among migrants?<br>Can empowerment be a conduit for increasing overall well-being in these populations? | Piloting and validating survey measures.<br>RCTs and other rigorous evaluation techniques of programming. | 3.8 Data collection guidance covering new methods for measuring women's empowerment in FCASs and among migrants.<br>3.9 New evidence documenting the effectiveness of programming in FCASs and among migrants in promoting women's empowerment and how empowerment may act as a mechanism to achieve stability.<br>3.10 Dissemination of research findings through discussion papers, policy briefs, and blog posts. |

***Theory of change***

*End-of-Initiative Outcome:* Governments, UN agencies, or NGOs in at least five FCASs either implement new programming or strengthen gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) and conflict-sensitivity dimensions of existing policies and programming to help improve livelihoods and food security, including for youth, and promote gender equality.

WP3's theory of change assumes that contextually appropriate, solutions-oriented programming can address unique constraints facing FCASs, including migrant and host communities. Whether impacted by conflict, institutional instability, or climate change, households in FCASs need support to achieve stability (24,53). Stability is supported by food security, gender equality, poverty reduction, opportunities for youth, and resilience; and it is undergirded by institutional factors, including social cohesion and government accountability, as well as sustainable resource management.

Forced migration is a major response to fragility. Stabilization is supported by both the movement of people and programming to support migrants and host communities, including youth. Programming both in FCASs and for migrants must consider gender dynamics. Men often leave, women may not have access to their networks or to key services and assets, and their opportunities may be limited.

There is little robust evidence on the type of social protection, FLWS, and climate adaption programming that could contribute to stability in FCASs (Pathway 1); the role migration plays in stabilization and effective programming to support migrants and host communities (Pathway 2), and gender-transformative, youth-oriented solutions in FCASs and for migrants (Pathway 3).

STABILIZE will work closely with organizations present in FCASs, including NGOs, governments, and international organizations, to co-design and co-evaluate contextually appropriate programming. Partnerships will be established with organizations that have deep experience in these challenging environments to ensure the research focuses on solutions driven by these partners, while building capacity for future evaluations through research mentorship and training. These partners will then be prepared to incorporate the results into their programming and become champions in their networks.

STABILIZE will co-produce state-of-the-art evidence on the design of social programming to stable livelihoods in FCASs (Innovation 3). Working with our partners, research findings will be used to inform the scaling of such programs, with a focus on income (including opportunities for youth) and assets, combined with other key components of food security, poverty, resilience, women's empowerment, and overall livelihood and institutional stability. This includes identifying cost-effective gender-sensitive and youth-oriented programming that can be scaled.

Our main assumptions are the following: (1) partners recognize the need to improve programming for stability; (2) partners welcome collaboration and co-generation of evidence; (3) the needs of migrants and communities in FCASs are effectively embedded; (4) the risks of working in FCASs (rapidly changing implementation environments and policy contexts) can

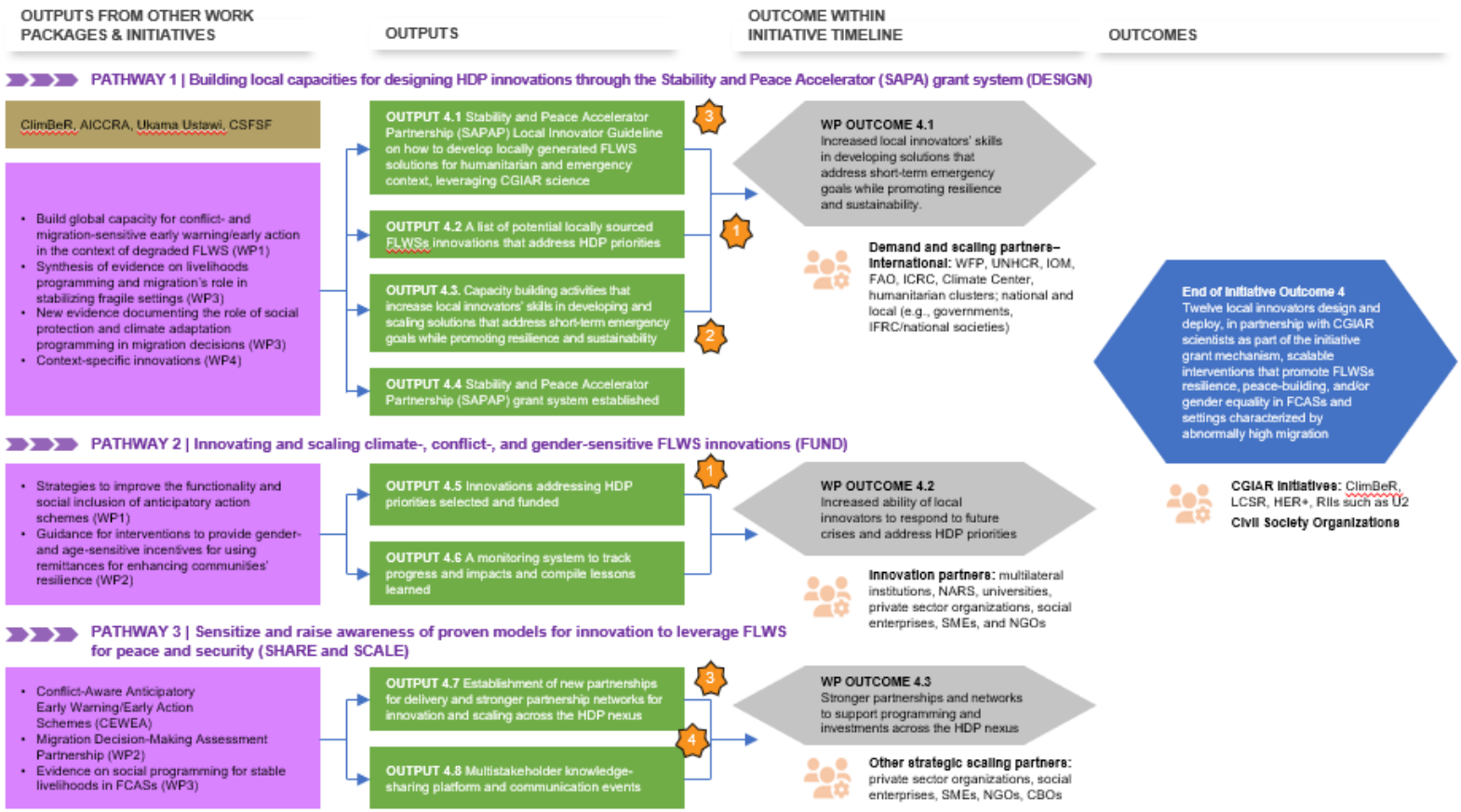
be overcome: (5) improved women's empowerment is achievable in targeted settings; and (6) women's empowerment contributes to stability.

STABILIZE will have strong links to other Initiatives, including work in HER+ on social protection and measurement, NPS on crisis response, Rethinking Food Markets on agrifood value chain development and program evaluation, and ClimBeR on climate security. Synergies exist with ANTICIPATE and BRIDGE, including at the intersection of early warning systems and social protection.

Our work will maintain a strong focus on scaling readiness by prioritizing programming with potential for lessons, implementation, and scaling across contexts. In addition to integration with FCM's performance management plan, STABILIZE has a strong evaluation component, incorporating program evaluation across pathways.

### *3.2.5 Work Package 4 TOC diagram*

# WP 4 | ACCELERATE: Stability and Peace Accelerator Grant Mechanism



### *3.2.6 Work Package 4 research plans*

| *Work Package* | **ACCELERATE: Stability and Peace Accelerator Partnership and Grant Mechanism** |
|---|---|
| *Main focus and prioritization* | Investments in food, land, and water system (FLWSs) and in humanitarian, development, and peace programs are often siloed. WP4 pursues an adaptive work program that responds to immediate crises and addresses longer-term systemic causes of conflict, fragility, and forced migration. The Stability and Peace Accelerator Partnership (SAPAP) and grant system will harness knowledge of local innovators and support it with CGIAR science (e.g., to refine targeting and implementation or evaluate impacts on CGIAR outcome areas) to flexibly respond to FLWS stress in fragile conflict-affected settings (FCASs). Selected innovations will promote FLWS resilience, conflict mitigation, stable livelihoods, and opportunities for women and youth — including among migrants and in host communities. |
| *Geographic scope* | Countries within core regions prioritized by the Initiative will be determined based on applications and a competitive selection process. |

***The science***

**ACCELERATE is structured along three main pathways:**

**Pathway 1 (P1): Building local capacities to design HDP innovations by establishing the Stability and Peace Accelerator Partnership (SAPAP) and grant system (DESIGN).** The main objective of P1 is to design and establish SAPAP and small-grant system. This will fund local innovative ideas to promote FLWS resilience in FCASs and in migrant and host communities — supporting poverty reduction, food and nutrition security, climate resilience, social equality, and sustainability in emergency and humanitarian settings. In tandem with grant making, SAPAP will promote capacity building for local innovators through partnerships with CGIAR scientists, who will work with local innovators to co-design and co-assess scalable, locally generated FLWS solutions. In collaboration with an Advisory Committee, composed of key demand and scaling partners, ACCELERATE will launch a competitive process to which local innovators can apply for support (either to request matchmaking with a CGIAR scientist or with a team of CGIAR scientists already identified).

**Pathway 2 (P2): Innovating and scaling climate-, conflict-, gender-, and youth-sensitive FLWS innovations (FUND).** P2 will competitively select and fund the most robust, innovative, and scalable solutions that are relevant to the HDP nexus and that can deliver on the five CGIAR Impact Areas. This will include locally generated technologies, programming, and policy solutions from both the public sector (e.g., social support programming, potentially with novel complementary programming to increase effectiveness/ uptake) and the private sector. Each year, 4–5 innovations will be launched, with 1–3 of the most successful innovations from the past year receiving support for an additional year for further development and/or scaling.

Grant sizes will be flexible within prescribed scales to best support innovations at different phases of development (e.g., proof of concept, or testing) and different plans for documentation of impacts. Overall, funding decisions will be driven by value for money, as evidenced by delivering on the CGIAR Impact Areas and FCM indicators (see Section 6.1), while also accounting for project risk. Evidence and learning generated through these projects will be rigorously documented by CGIAR scientists paired with the innovators using mixed methodologies. The process of documenting impact will be detailed by proposal applications and considered by the selection committee. This may range from a policy brief on the innovation and insights from CGIAR science to an impact evaluation (for the latter, this would likely be done only for the first wave of grants, such that they have three years for evaluation).

**Pathway 3 (P3): Sensitize and raise awareness of proven models for innovation that leverage FLWS for peace and security (SHARE and SCALE).** P3 will build awareness of the role of FLWS transformation in promoting peacebuilding and conflict prevention, while advancing CGIAR Impact Areas in FCASs by: (1) organizing science events (e.g., conferences, webinars, and podcasts); (2) sharing knowledge on innovations that reduce poverty, food and nutrition insecurity, and inequality, and increase climate resilience; and (3) strengthening in-country partnerships to support scaling. This objective will be facilitated through wide online dissemination of project reports documenting impact, profiles of innovators, and a blog series featuring lessons and stories from the field. A library of replicable and transferable models for application and learning in novel locations will be critical to inform prospective innovators in other locations and designs for potential future grants.

***Theory of change***

*End-of-Initiative Outcome:* In partnership with CGIAR scientists as part of the Initiative's grant mechanism, 12 local innovators design and deploy scalable interventions that promote FLWS resilience, peacebuilding, youth opportunities, and/or gender equality in FCASs and among migrants and in their host communities *(drawing on WP1, WP2, and WP3 outputs)*.

Since the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016, there has been increased acknowledgment of the need to coherently address emergency, development, and peace challenges, especially in locations where climate impacts are predicted to be most severe. To date, programming and investments across the HDP nexus have largely been siloed and inadequate.

ACCELERATE assumes that systemic transformation harnessing local knowledge and traditional systems is needed to mitigate conflict and contribute to peacebuilding and stability, while preventing crises (WP1), bridging long- and short-term development goals (WP2), and stabilizing FCASs (WP3). ACCELERATE will build on WPs1–3 to establish locally driven processes to address the CGIAR Impact Area indicators targeted by FCM. Therefore, ACCELERATE will:

(1) Pair local innovators (that is, organizations operating on the ground in FCASs and designing solutions to HDP challenges) with CGIAR scientists, or support existing innovator-CGIAR partnerships, to design novel, potentially transformative solutions that advance CGIAR Impact Areas in FCASs and strengthen innovators' capacity to leverage FLWS science to address HDP

priorities. CGIAR scientists will provide mentoring, training, technical support, and documentation of impact to the local partners.

(2) Facilitate multistakeholder engagement to support FLWS resilience in FCASs.

(3) Promote knowledge-sharing forums to raise awareness and develop a common understanding of HDP nexus priorities and opportunities by linking existing multistakeholder platforms operating in FCASs and by designing tools and events where proven HDP innovation models can be disseminated.

Our main assumptions are the following: (1) local knowledge and innovations are an underutilized asset for crisis response and development interventions in FCASs, which may be due in part to limited local capacity and undocumented potential impact; (2) CGIAR FLWS science can be leveraged to strengthen the efficacy of local innovations in addressing HDP nexus priorities and contributing to CGIAR Impact Areas; (3) innovators and stakeholders are seeking more coherent, integrated HDP interventions, and applying local knowledge to FLWS solutions can achieve this; and (4) local innovators in FCASs can benefit from lessons learned from other locally generated innovations and their CGIAR partners in FCASs, allowing for a diffusion of ideas and South–South learning.

ACCELERATE is fully aligned with ClimBeR, LCSR, and Regional Integrated Initiatives, such as Ukama Ustawi (U2). To coordinate the work on gender inclusion and inequality, ACCELERATE will liaise with, and seek grant design advice from, HER+. To support the development of effective multistakeholder networks to make use of the FLWSs in humanitarian and emergency contexts, ACCELERATE will work with other initiatives, such as the AICCRA Zambia–Accelerator Grant Mechanism and the Climate-smart Food Systems Fund (CSFSF), and will actively coordinate with the NPS Initiative for policy impacts.

# 4. Innovation Packages and Scaling Readiness Plan

## 4.1 Innovation Packages and Scaling Readiness Plan

FCM plans to co-design and co-test four Innovation Packages using the Scaling Readiness approach (41):

1) Conflict-Aware Early Warning/Early Action Scheme (CEWEA) (WP1).
2) Migration Decision-Making Assessment Partnership (M-DAP) (WP2).
3) Evidence on social programming for stable livelihoods in FCASs (WP3).
4) Stability and Peace Accelerator Partnership (SAPAP) (WP4).

Work on these innovations is built into the Work Packages. FCM expects that additional innovations may emerge, as the Initiative is breaking into “new” areas for CGIAR work. We will identify opportunities for cross-initiative collaboration and co-investment, especially with such Initiatives as ClimBeR, Digital Innovation and Transformation Initiative (DX1), HER+, LCSR, NPS, NEXUS Gains, and Regional Integrated Initiatives. We will assess the Scaling Readiness of Innovation Packages twice during 2024–2025. We propose to start the Light Track from Q3-2024 onward. FCM aims to apply the approach to 51–75% of the Initiative innovation portfolio by the

end of 2025. We will design and assess Innovation Packages using the Scaling Readiness approach (53).

FCM has allocated US$120,000 to implement the Innovation Packages and Scaling Readiness plan (2023: US$0; 2024: US$40,000; 2025: US$80,000). Dedicated activities, deliverables, indicators, and line-item costs are included in Section 6 (Results Framework and MELIA), Section 7 (Management Plan), and Section 10 (Budget).

# 5. Impact statements

## 5.1 Nutrition, health, and food security

Widespread food and nutrition insecurity is one of the most common and intractable problems in FCASs. At the end of 2020, 80% of acutely food insecure people lived in FCAS (54). Increases in malnutrition often characterize humanitarian crises (55), making securing access to high-quality diets a top priority. Food price increases and other proximate determinants of food insecurity contribute to conflict (56); however, migration can reduce negative effects on nutrition (57). Informing strategies to anticipate food crises and strengthen how humanitarian responses address malnutrition and lack of access and unaffordability of healthy diets in FCASs — and for migrants and their host communities — will be a focus across the Initiative. FCM examines and tests approaches to stabilizing food security in the transition from humanitarian to development programming.

**Research questions include the following:**

- WP1: How can anticipatory action initiatives consider compound risks associated with food crises in FCAS? How can governance arrangements at different levels reduce food insecurity in FCASs?
- WP2: What approaches to humanitarian and emergency interventions promote food security and nutrition in FCAS? How can food aid targeting (including quality of foods) and delivery be improved to reach those in need?
- WP3: How can social protection, FLWS development, and climate adaptation programs promote food and nutrition security in FCASs?
- WP4: How can local innovation investments that promote FLWS resilience in FCAS help to reduce food and nutrition insecurity?

**Components of Work Packages:**

- WP1: Strengthened anticipatory action schemes and evidence on effective governance arrangements to reduce effects of shocks and climate-related stressors on food security in FCASs.
- WP2: Evidence on the ways in which school feeding, transfer programs, and complementary interventions advance access to, affordability, and consumption of healthy diets amid crises affecting FCASs.
- WP3: Evidence on impacts of stabilization programming on food security and nutrition outcomes.

- WP4: Capacity building activities that increase local innovators' skills in developing and scaling solutions that address short-term emergency goals, while promoting resilience and sustainability — including food security and healthy diets.

**Measuring performance and results:** The metric for this Impact Area is the number of people benefiting from relevant CGIAR innovations targeting nutrition, health, and food security (see Section 6.1). The sum of these efforts is projected to result in 4 million people benefiting.

**Partners:** *Demand partners*: donors, development banks, farmer organizations, the private sector, national governments, humanitarian and development NGOs, and UN agencies (WFP). *Innovation partners*: governments, NGOs, the private sector, and global and national research institutions. *Scaling partners*: multilateral organizations (IOM and WFP), INGOs (ICRC, World Vision, and ActionAid), governments (USAID, FEWSNET, NASA, and ministries of agriculture), private actors, and UN agencies (FAO and WFP).

**Human resources and capacity development of Initiative team:** The Initiative will employ economists, sociologists, agronomists, political scientists, nutritionists, geographers, demographers, and climate scientists with qualitative, quantitative, and mixed-methods expertise. FCM will work in close cooperation with NPS and ClimBeR to identify evidence related to promoting food security.

## 5.2 Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs

Poverty is inextricably linked to fragility and migration. In 2022, more than half of those classified as extremely poor are living in fragile states, a number that is expected to grow to two-thirds by 2030. Most non-fragile states (78%) are expected to eliminate extreme poverty by 2030, compared to only 19% of fragile states (21). Migration can be a response to fragility and a tool for income generation, but without proper support, migrants and their host communities may remain poor and vulnerable (58). Poverty and other livelihood-related outcomes are thus key Initiative targets. Anticipatory action initiatives, governance, humanitarian responses, and stabilization policies must be centered on the livelihoods of the poor, including women and youth. These must identify solutions that both provide short-term relief and open up livelihood and income generation opportunities. Similarly, because of the connection between fragility and poverty, reducing institutional fragility can also drive poverty reduction.

**Research questions include:**

- WP1: How do food, land, and water system (FLWS) crises, poverty, and forced migration hinder resilience? How can effective anticipatory action and inclusive governance reduce poverty and prevent and/or mitigate crises?
- WP2: How can humanitarian and emergency interventions be better aligned with development investments to increase long-term resilience, promote improved livelihoods, and reduce poverty?
- WP3: How can programming in fragile and conflict-affected settings (FCASs) promote poverty reduction and stable livelihoods? What components of these programs are most effective? How can programming for migrants and in host communities reduce poverty? How can migration contribute to poverty reduction?

- WP4: What innovations addressing emerging situations in FCASs are effective in addressing poverty and sustainable livelihoods?

**Components of Work Packages:** In addition to the specific contributions listed below, all four WPs will contribute to evidence generation and dissemination in this Impact Area through the research questions.

- WP1: Recommendations for strengthening anticipatory action and underlying governance systems to build resilience and reduce poverty.
- WP2: Toolkit to assess contributions of investments; evidence on efficacy of different humanitarian aid delivery modalities.
- WP3: Evidence on impact of stabilization programming on poverty-related outcomes.
- WP4: Evidence on effectiveness of specific innovations to improve livelihoods.

**Measuring performance and results:** The metric for this Impact Area is the number of people benefiting from relevant CGIAR innovations (see Section 6.1). We project that 6.6 million people will benefit.

**Partners:** *Demand partners:* donors, development banks, multilateral organizations, governments at all levels. *Innovation partners:* private sector and global and national research institutions. *Scaling partners:* multilateral organizations (IOM, WFP), INGOs (ICRC, World Vision), governments (USAID FEWSNET, NASA, ministries of agriculture), private actors, UN agencies (FAO, WFP), and NGOs.

**Human resources and capacity development of Initiative team:** The Initiative will employ economists, sociologists, agronomists, political scientists, nutritionists, geographers, demographers, and climate scientists with qualitative, quantitative, and mixed-methods expertise. Given that poverty-related outcomes are a central goal of the Initiative and of CGIAR work overall, it is expected that most, if not all, staff will have expertise in research related to poverty.

## 5.3 Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion

**Challenges and prioritization:** Women are disproportionately negatively affected by shocks and crises, while having less access to channels of power and influence that could help them benefit from programming that addresses shocks and crises (17,59). Youth comprise a growing demographic in LMICs, are most likely to migrate, and are critically important in combatting extremism and violence and avoiding state fragility (60,61). In deploying anticipatory action, supporting effective governance, bridging crisis response with long-term sustainability principles, and stabilizing livelihoods, thoughtful design is critical to ensure the most vulnerable are not left behind. FLWS-relevant policies and programming in FCASs accordingly must empower women and youth and protect their livelihood opportunities (62).

**Research questions:**

- WP1: What are the gendered impacts of shocks and crises? How can anticipatory action and its resilience-building efforts, as well as the governance environment in FCASs, be made gender-sensitive?
- WP2: How can emergency operations in FCASs be made gender-responsive? Which aid delivery modalities most benefit women and youth? What access do women have to social networks and support systems amid crises? How do changing priorities of youth impact local-level conflict?
- WP3: How can social protection in FCASs promote gender equity and increase opportunities for youth? What interventions best support women's empowerment in FCASs, and among migrants?
- WP4: What innovations in FCASs are effective in addressing root causes of gender inequality and youth exclusion, and in promoting youth engagement and greater gender equality in FLWSs?

**Components of Work Packages:** In addition to the specific contributions listed below, all four Work Packages will contribute to evidence generation and dissemination on the above research questions.

- WP1: Recommendations on how crises affect women and how anticipatory action, and effective governance can strengthen their resilience.
- WP2: Gendered vulnerability profiles; guidance to make interventions gender sensitive and supportive of youth.
- WP3: Guidance on methods for measuring empowerment among women and youth in FCASs.
- WP4: Evidence on effectiveness of innovations to empower women and youth in FCASs.

**Measuring performance and results:** We utilize two metrics: the number of women and the number of youths benefiting from relevant CGIAR innovations (see Section 6.1). We project those 4.3 million women, and 1.8 million youths will benefit from CGIAR innovations targeting gender equality, youth, and social inclusion.

**Partners:** *Demand partners:* donors, development banks, multilateral organizations, and government. *Innovation partners:* private sector and global and national research institutions. *Scaling partners:* multilateral organizations (IOM and WFP), international NGOs (ICRC and World Vision), governments (USAID FEWSNET, NASA, ministries of agriculture and/or women's affairs), private actors, and UN agencies (FAO and UN Women).

**Human resources and capacity development of Initiative team:** The Initiative will employ gender specialists, economists, sociologists, agronomists, political scientists, nutritionists, geographers, demographers, and climate scientists with qualitative, quantitative, and mixed-methods expertise. FCM will embed a gender expert within each team to ensure adherence to best practices. The Initiative will also work in close cooperation with HER+ and the GENDER Platform to ensure we use cutting-edge gender research methods and connect with partners similarly working to move the needle on gender equality in FLWSs.

## 5.4 Climate adaptation and mitigation

**Challenges and prioritization:** Conflicts are increasingly complex (62), and their triggers and consequences are intricately linked to climate (64,65,66,67). Climate change can escalate conflict and migration and increase pressure on livelihoods (14). In 2020, 24% of internally displaced people were displaced by conflict and violence, and 76% by disasters, nearly all weather-related (15). Recently, the number of people unable to afford a healthy diet has skyrocketed to almost 3.1 billion — an effect of the triple crises of climate, conflict, and COVID-19 (6). Conflict-affected contexts that are also climate vulnerable can be hotspots for fragility and forced migration. With the worldwide increase in hunger occurring primarily in FCASs, addressing issues of livelihood and food security in FLWSs remains foundational for avoiding conflict and poverty traps.

**Research questions:**

- WP1: How can anticipatory action contribute to reducing compound risks of climate, conflict, fragility, and migration by improving FLWS resilience?
- WP2: How can humanitarian interventions be better aligned with development and peace outcomes to strengthen climate action and resilience in FCASs?
- WP3: How can climate adaptation programming better support communities in FCASs and among migrants and in host communities?
- WP4: How can local knowledge and capacities be effectively paired with CGIAR science to co-design and deploy climate-adaptive FLWS solutions for humanitarian and emergency contexts?

**Components of Work Packages:** In addition to the specific contributions listed below, all four Work Packages will contribute to evidence generation and dissemination on the above research questions.

- WP1: Risk assessment framework for near- and long-term climate adaptation.
- WP2: Toolkit to support conflict- and climate-sensitive programming.
- WP3: Review of evidence addressing the relationship between climate adaptation and migration.
- WP4: Stability and Peace Accelerator Partnership (SAPAP) to support local climate innovations.

**Measuring performance and results:** The work is tackling the root causes that undermine resilience. Through such system level changes, we are building more structural resilience for communities, thereby increasing their adaptive capacity to climate shocks and climate change in the long term. The metric we use is the number of individuals benefiting from CGIAR innovations (see Section 6.1). We project that 4.6 million individuals will benefit from CGIAR innovations that improve climate adaptation and mitigation potential.

**Partners:** *Demand partners:* donors, development banks, multilateral organizations, government, UNFSS HDP Nexus Coalition, and humanitarian and development NGOs. *Innovation partners:* local NGOs, the private sector, global and national research institutions, and research consortiums. *Scaling partners:* multilateral organizations (IOM and WFP), INGOs (ICRC and World Vision),

governments (USAID FEWSNET, and ministries of agriculture), private actors, and UN agencies (UNHCR and UN Systems cluster).

**Human resources and capacity development of Initiative team:** The Initiative will involve a pool of climate scientists with long track-records of climate adaptation work under CCAFS in addition to climate security specialists.

## 5.5 Environmental health and biodiversity

**Challenges and prioritization:** Healthy ecosystems and land, soil, and water systems are interdependent, underpin sustainable and productive food systems, and are intricately linked to climate security, conflict, fragility, and migration. Over the past 60 years, approximately 40% of all intrastate conflicts were related to natural resource competition or exploitation (63). Water and land disputes are becoming more frequent under climate change and with the increasing occurrence of extreme events (3). However, most natural resource management (NRM) programs and interventions fail to incorporate conflict sensitivity (55, 65). Furthermore, NRM is bound by complex compound factors, such as ethnic, regional, and religious identities, highlighting the need for inclusive governance of water, land, and ecosystems. Environmental change and resource overuse can result in forced migration, making natural resource governance critically important for planning in host communities (66). Mainstreaming natural resource governance into peacebuilding interventions requires social and institutional change, so that policies can promote equity, participation, knowledge, and positive incentives (65).

**Research questions**

- WP1: How can compound risks of conflict, fragility, and migration be included in land, water, and ecosystem governance interventions to strengthen the resilience of FLWS?
- WP2: Which groups are vulnerable to conflicts and migration from failed governance of land, soil, water and ecosystems?
- WP3: How can improved land, water, and ecosystem governance contribute to livelihood stabilization?
- WP4: How can local governance innovations be scaled and incorporated into management of ecosystems and water and land systems in FCASs?

**Components of Work Packages:** In addition to the specific contributions listed below, all four Work Packages will contribute to evidence generation and dissemination on the above research questions.

- WP1: Policy entry points for anticipatory action interventions to improve governance of ecosystems and land and water systems.
- WP2: Prioritized investments and ex ante analyses of impacts of the investments on poverty reduction and job creation, including a focus on climate resilient FLWSs.
- WP3: Political economy and impact evaluation analyses of climate-related investments and barriers and challenges to resilience-building in climate-vulnerable communities.
- WP4: Proofs of concept of how local innovations promoting sustainable natural resource use and conservation can promote HDP nexus objectives.

**Measuring performance and results:** The metric of this Impact Area is the number of hectares of land under improved management (see Section 6.1). The sum of these efforts is projected to result in 457,250 hectares under improved management.

**Partners:** *Demand partners*: humanitarian and development NGOs (RCRC Climate Centre, ICRC, IOM, WFP, and humanitarian clusters), donors, and government ministries*. Innovation partners:* intergovernmental organizations, local institutions, research institutions, and private actors. *Scaling partners:* humanitarian and development NGOs (Climate Centre, ICRC, IOM, WFP, and humanitarian clusters), USAID, FEWSNET, national institutions (crisis centers), and community-based agencies.

**Human resources and capacity development of Initiative team:** FCM Work Packages have been purposefully developed by interdisciplinary teams from multiple CGIAR centers to ensure expertise for all Impact Areas, including environmental health and biodiversity. We will continue to engage multidisciplinary expertise from all types of partners to guide implementation.

# 6. Monitoring, evaluation, learning, and impact assessment (MELIA)

## 6.1 Result Framework

| CGIAR Impact Areas | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Nutrition, health, and food security** | **Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs** | **Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion** | **Climate adaptation and mitigation** | **Environmental health and biodiversity** |
| **Collective global 2030 targets** | | | | |
| End hunger for all and enable affordable healthy diets for the 3 billion people who currently do not have access to safe and nutritious food. | Reduce by at least half the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions. | Close the gender gap in rights to economic resources, access to ownership, and control over land and natural resources for more than 500 million women who work in food, land, and water systems. | Equip 500 million small-scale producers to be more resilient to climate shocks, with climate adaptation solutions available through national innovation systems. | Stay within planetary and regional environmental boundaries: consumptive water use in food production of less than 2500 km3 per year (with a focus on the most stressed basins), zero net deforestation, nitrogen application of 90 Tg per year (with a redistribution toward low-input farming system) and increased use efficiency; and phosphorus application of 10 Tg per year. |
| **Common impact indicators that FCM will contribute to and will be able to provide data toward** | | | | |
| # of people benefiting from CGIAR innovations | # of people benefiting from CGIAR innovations | # of women benefiting from CGIAR innovations | # of people benefiting from climate-adapted innovations | # of ha under improved management |
| **SDG Targets** | | | | |
| 2.1, 2.2. 2.4, 17.16, 17.17 | 1.1, 1.4, 1.a, 1.b, 3.d, 8.6, 10.1, 10.7 | 1.2, 1.4, 5.1, 5.5, 5.a, 5.b, 5.c, 6.1 | 6.4, 6.5, 8.2, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b | 6.4, 6.5, 12.2, 15.3, 15.5 |
| **Action Area: Systems Transformation** | | | | |

| **Action Area outcomes** | **Action Area outcome indicators** |
|---|---|
| ST & RAFS & GI 1 Women and youth are empowered to be more active in decision-making in food, land, and water systems. | STRAFSGIi 1.2 Number of women, youth and people from marginalized groups who report input into productive decisions, ownership of assets, access to and decisions on credit, control over use of income, work balance, and visiting important locations. |
| ST & RAFS 2 National and local governments utilize enhanced capacity (skills, systems, and culture) to assess and apply research evidence and data in policymaking process. | STRAFSi 2.1 Number of policies/ strategies/ laws/ regulations/ budgets/ investments/ curricula (and similar) at different scales that were modified in design or implementation, with evidence that the change was informed by CGIAR research. |

| Initiative and Work Package outcomes, outputs, and indicators | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Result type (outcome or output)** | **Result** | **Indicator** | **Unit of measurement** | **Geographic scope** | **Data source** | **Data collection method** | **Frequency of data collection** | **Baseline value (outcome only)** | **Baseline year (outcome only)** | **Target value** | **Target year** |
| Work Package 1 – ANTICIPATE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| End-of-Initiative Outcome 1 | Governments and humanitarian and development partners in at least five fragile and conflict-affected systems (FCASs) adopt conflict-sensitive anticipatory action approaches to help prepare for and mitigate compound crises featuring interconnected conflict-food, land, and water system (FLWS) risks. | # operating strategies or policies informed by CGIAR research. | Generic number | Global | Primary data | Stakeholder consultation.<br>Key informant interviews.<br>Policy analysis. | Annual | 0 | 2022 | 5 | 2025 |
| WP1 Outcome 1 | Strengthened design and/or operations of five crisis preparedness and early action initiatives — at the country or global level (e.g., FEWSNET, IO | # strengthened crisis preparedness and early action initiatives. | Generic number | Global | Primary data | Stakeholder consultation.<br>Key informant interviews.<br>Policy analysis. | Annual | 0 | 2022 | 5 | 2025 |

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| | M Migration Data Platform) — totaling five CEWEA models. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.1 | FLWS fragility and risk indicator typology for monitoring socio-ecological risks and informing early action. | # other information products. | Generic number | Global | Primary and secondary data. | Literature review, focus group discussions, key informant interviews. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 1 | 2025 |
| Output 1.2 | Risk model, risk assessment framework, and guidance for strengthening risk targeting in climate adaptation interventions in FCASs. | # other information products. | Generic number | Global | Primary and secondary data. | Literature review, focus group discussions, key informant interviews. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 1 | 2025 |
| Output 1.3 | Early warning/forecasting component integrated into existing FEWS-NET dashboard, and other dashboards as feasible [e.g., FSP, Integrated Food Security Phase Classification ]. | # other information products. | Generic number | Mali, Mozambique, Guatemala, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Afghanistan. | Secondary data | Engagement with partners. Data mining of FEWS NET documentation, news, and social media. | Quarterly | N/A | N/A | 1 | 2025 |

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| Output 1.4 | Reports on migration trends with recommendations for: (1) expanding a household Migration Propensity Index (MPI) tool to internal migration; (2) incorporating compound indicators into the Migration Data Portal; and (3) integrating migration data associated with frequent crises into anticipatory action. | # other information products. | Generic number | Global | Primary data | Literature review, focus group discussions, database extraction, stakeholder consultation, household survey. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 3 | 2025 |
| Output 1.5 | Policy paper on adaptive water and land management to inform integrated risk planning in communities receiving migrants and refugees. | # other information products. | Generic number | Global | Primary and secondary data | Literature review, focus group discussions, key informant interviews. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 1 | 2025 |
| Output 1.6 | Scenario case studies synthesizing learning from crisis response processes | # other information products. | Generic number | Mali, Mozambique, Pakistan, Somalia, Syria, Yemen | Primary and secondary data | Literature review, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, | Annual | N/A | N/A | 4 | 2025 |

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| | and outcomes, to inform anticipatory action design and operations. | | | | | stakeholder consultation and scenario-building workshops. | | | | | |
| Output 1.7 | Toolkit for crisis scenario analysis exercises for stress-testing anticipatory action systems. | # innovations. | Generic number | Global | Primary and secondary data | Desk review of scenario analysis tools and curated workshop documents from event back-casting analysis. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 1 | 2025 |
| Output 1.8 | Policy brief (and case studies) offering practical recommendations on how crises put women at risk, building women's resilience to crises, and empowering women in anticipatory action initiatives in FCASs. | # other information products. | Generic number | Nigeria, Mali, Nepal | Primary and secondary data | Literature review, focus group discussions, household interviews. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 3 | 2025 |
| Output 1.9 | Case studies, with replication potential, of governance arrangements promoting crisis prevention, poverty reduction, resilience, and | # other information products. | Generic number | Mali, Nigeria, Nepal | Primary and secondary data | Literature review, focus group discussions, household interviews. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 3 | 2025 |

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| | accountability | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.10 | Policy brief, case studies outlining strategies promoting social cohesion, trust, and violence reduction, and preventing unintended destabilizing effects of development and humanitarian programming relevant to anticipatory action. | # other information products. | Generic number | Mali, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan | Primary and secondary data | Literature review, focus group discussions, household interviews. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 4 | 2025 |
| Output 1.11 | Annual global learning event to convene practitioners and subject-matter experts. | # annual events. | Generic number | Global | Primary data | Document review, key informant interviews, stakeholder consultation. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 3 | 2025 |
| Output 1.12 | Southern Africa Environmental Migration Working Group to coordinate regional research | # other information products. | Generic number | Southern Africa | Primary and secondary data | Focus group discussion and key informant interviews. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 1 | 2025 |

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| Output 1.13 | Guidance paper for global ICRC Anticipatory Action System. | # other information products. | Generic number | Global | Primary and secondary data | Literature review, focus group discussions, key informant interviews. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 1 | 2025 |
| Work Package 2 – BRIDGE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome 2 (WP-level and EOI) | Humanitarian and/or development stakeholders in five FCASs utilize the Initiative's Migration Decision-Making Assessment Partnership and Migration, Fragility, and Conflict Programming Evidence Hub tools and recommendations to inform and integrate fragility, conflict, and migration programming along the HDP nexus. | # other information products. | Generic number | Global | Primary | Stakeholder consultation.<br>Key informant interviews. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 5 | 2025 |
| WP 2 Outcome 2 | Institutions and partnerships support long-term sustainability and resilience, | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | and generate evidence, including rigorous evaluations, on effective immediate responses to conflict and displacement, bridging the HDP nexus by supporting transitions from food insecurity to resilience. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 2.1 | Synthesis of evidence on drivers and contexts in migration and fragility hotspots and corridors. | # other information products. | Generic number | Global | Primary data | Stakeholder consultation.<br>Key informant interview. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 1 | 2025 |
| Output 2.2 | Online dashboard unveiling spatial and temporal conflict, hotspots, their FLWS drivers, and impacts at national, subnational, and local levels, with a special thematic focus on conflicts involving pastoralists/herders and | # innovations. | Generic number | Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger,<br>Somalia, Sudan | Primary data | Stakeholder consultation.<br>Key informant interview. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 1 | 2025 |

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| | other land users. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 2.3 | National, subnational, and hotspot/corridor-specific gender- and age-disaggregated migrant and beneficiary vulnerability profiles to inform socially inclusive targeting of emergency programs, investments, and policies. | # other information products. | Generic number | Global | Primary data | Stakeholder consultation.<br>Key informant interview. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 5 | 2025 |

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| Output 2.4 | Triangulation of methods framework to assess near real time household vulnerabilities for gender- and age-sensitive targeting, developed and tested in contrasting contexts. | # other information products. | Generic number | Global, Somalia, Mali/ Burkina Faso/ Niger | Primary data | Stakeholder consultation.<br>Key informant interview.<br>Administrative data.<br>Household surveys. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 3 | 2025 |
| Output 2.5 | Institutional and policy-level narratives on migration, migrant communities' key concerns and issues, and how they influence decision-making of migrants, potential migrants, and host communities. | # other information products. | Generic number | Global | Primary data | Stakeholder consultation.<br>Key informant interview. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 2 | 2025 |
| Output 2.6 | Country and subnational analysis of drivers and root causes, including causal pathways, to inform programming and policies. | # other information products. | Generic number | Global | Primary data | Stakeholder consultation.<br>Key informant interview. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 5 | 2025 |

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| Output 2.7 | Case studies on scenarios, impacts, and good practices. | # other information products. | Generic number | Global | Primary data | Stakeholder consultation.<br>Key informant interview. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 3 | 2025 |
| Output 2.8 | Policy engagement, including roundtables, briefs, and videos. | # other information products. | Generic number | Global | Primary data | Stakeholder consultation.<br>Key informant interview. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 3 | 2025 |
| Output 2.9 | Guidance for using remittances to enhance communities' resilience. | # other information products. | Generic number | Global | Primary data | Stakeholder consultation.<br>Key informant interview. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 1 | 2025 |
| Output 2.10 | A toolkit to rapidly assess the contributions of agricultural and climate investments to achieving peace and security; tools will include an ex ante investment scoring tool, a monitoring framework, and an ex post assessment tool. | # innovations. | Generic number | Global | Primary data | Stakeholder consultation.<br>Key informant interview. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 1 | 2025 |

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| Output 2.11 | Policy recommendations on the efficiency of alternative delivery modalities. | # other information products. | Generic number | Yemen, Sudan, Jordan/ Syria | Primary data | RCT and household survey data collection. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 3 | 2025 |
| Work Package 3 – STABILIZE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| End-of-Initiative Outcome 3 | Governments, UN agencies, or NGOs in at least five FCASs either implement new programming or strengthen GESI and conflict sensitivity dimensions of existing policies and programming to help improve livelihoods and food security, including for youth, while promoting gender equality in FCASs. | # policies modified in design or implementation, informed by CGIAR research. | generic number | Global | Primary data | Stakeholder consultations<br>Key informant interviews. | Annual | 0 | 2022 | 5 | 2025 |
| WP3 Outcome 3.1 | Design and implementation of innovative approaches to programming to promote stability in | # policies modified in design or implementation, informed by CGIAR research. | generic number | Global | Primary data | Stakeholder consultations<br>Key informant interviews. | Annual | 0 | 2022 | 5 | 2025 |

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| | FCASs and for migrants. | | | | | | | | | | |
| WP3 Outcome 3.2 | Greater understanding of how programming can de designed to advance stability, benefit youth, and drive women's empowerment. | # policies modified in design or implementation, informed by CGIAR research. | generic number | Global | Primary data | Stakeholder consultations<br>Key informant interviews. | Annual | 0 | 2022 | 5 | 2025 |
| Output 3.1 | Evidence synthesis describing what is currently known about how programming in FCASs affects stability and documenting directions for future research. | # other information products. | generic number | Global | Secondary data | Literature review. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 1 | 2023 |
| Output 3.2 | New research findings on the ways in which studied programs and their components advance stable livelihoods in FCASs. | # other information products. | generic number | Somalia, Nigeria, Ethiopia | Primary and secondary data | Household surveys.<br>Administrative data. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 3 | 2025 |
| Output 3.3 | Dissemination of research findings through discussion | # other information products. | generic number | Somalia, Nigeria, Ethiopia | Primary and secondary data | Household surveys.<br>Administrative data. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 5 | 2025 |

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| | papers, policy briefs, and blog posts. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 3.4 | Review of existing evidence and conceptual framework addressing (1) migration's role in stabilizing FCASs and (2) the relationship between climate adaptation and migration. | # other information products. | generic number | Global | Secondary data | Literature review. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 1 | 2023 |
| Output 3.5 | New evidence documenting the effectiveness of studied programming on (1) stability among migrants and host communities and (2) on migration decisions. | # other information products. | generic number | Pakistan, Nigeria, Northern Triangle, Global | Primary and secondary data | Household surveys<br>Administrative data. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 3 | 2025 |
| Output 3.6 | New evidence evaluating the role of migration in the stabilization of FCASs. | # other information products. | generic number | Pakistan, Northern Triangle, Global | Secondary data | Household surveys.<br>Administrative data. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 2 | 2025 |
| Output 3.7 | Dissemination of research findings | # other information products. | generic number | Global | Primary and secondary data | Household surveys. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 5 | 2025 |

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| | through discussion papers, policy briefs, and blog posts. | | | | | Administrative data. | | | | | |
| Output 3.8 | Data collection guidance covering new methods for measuring women's empowerment in FCASs and among migrants. | # other information products. | generic number | Global | Primary data | Household surveys. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 1 | 2025 |
| Output 3.9 | New evidence documenting the effectiveness of programming in FCASs and among migrants in promoting women's empowerment may act as a mechanism to achieve stability. | # other information products. | generic number | Global | Primary and secondary data | Household surveys.<br>Administrative data. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 2 | 2025 |
| Output 3.10 | Dissemination of research findings through discussion papers, policy briefs, and blog posts. | # other information products | generic number | Global | Primary and secondary data | Household surveys.<br>Administrative data. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 3 | 2025 |
| Work Package 4 - ACCELERATE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| End-of-Initiative Outcome 4 | 12 local innovators design and deploy, in partnership | # operating strategies or policies informed by | Generic number | Global | Primary data | Stakeholder consultation. | Annual | 0 | 2023 | 12 | 2025 |

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| | with CGIAR scientists as part of the initiative grant mechanism, scalable interventions that promote FLWSs resilience, peace-building, and/or gender equality in FCASs and settings characterized by abnormally high migration. | CGIAR research. | | | | Key informant interview. | | | | | |
| WP 4 Outcome 4.1 | Increased local innovators' skills in developing solutions that address short-term emergency goals while promoting resilience and sustainability . | # operating strategies or policies informed by CGIAR research. | Generic number | Global | Primary data | Stakeholder consultation.<br>Key informant interview. | Annual | 0 | 2023 | 12 | 2025 |

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| WP 4 Outcome 4.2 | Increased ability of local innovators to respond to future crises and address HDP priorities. | # operating strategies or policies informed by CGIAR research. | Generic number | Global | Primary data | Stakeholder consultation. Key informant interview. | Annual | 0 | 2023 | 12 | 2025 |
| WP 4 Outcome 4.3 | Stronger partnerships and networks to support programming and investments across the HDP nexus. | # operating strategies or policies informed by CGIAR research. | Generic number | Global | Primary data | Stakeholder consultation. Key informant interview. | Annual | 0 | 2023 | 12 | 2025 |
| Output 4.1 | Stability and Peace Accelerator Partnership (SAPAP) Local Innovator Guideline on how to develop locally generated FLWS solutions for humanitarian and emergency context, leveraging CGIAR science. | # other information products. | Generic number | Global | Primary data | Stakeholder consultation. Key informant interview. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 1 | 2025 |

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| Output 4.2 | A list of potential locally sourced FLWS innovations that address HDP priorities. | # other information products. | Generic number | Global | Primary data | Stakeholder consultation.<br>Key informant interview. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 1 | 2025 |
| Output 4.3 | Capacity building activities that increase local innovators' skills in developing solutions that address short-term emergency goals while promoting resilience and sustainability. | # people trained. | Generic number | Global | Primary data | Stakeholder consultation.<br>Key informant interview. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 12 | 2025 |
| Output 4.4 | SAPAP grant system established. | # innovations. | Generic number | Global | Primary data | Stakeholder consultation.<br>Key informant interview. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 1 | 2025 |
| Output 4.5 | Innovations addressing HDP priorities selected and funded. | # innovations | Generic number | Global | Primary data | Stakeholder consultation<br>Key informant interview | Annual | N/A | N/A | 12 | 2025 |
| Output 4.6 | A monitoring system to track progress and compile. | # other information products. | Generic number | Global | Primary data | Stakeholder consultation.<br>Key informant interview. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 1 | 2025 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | lessons learned | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 4.7 | Establishment of new partnerships for delivery and stronger partnership networks across the HDP nexus. | # innovations. | Generic number | Global | Primary data | Stakeholder consultation.<br>Key informant interview. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 5 | 2025 |
| Output 4.8 | Multistakeholder knowledge-sharing platform and communication events. | # innovations. | Generic number | Global | Primary data | Stakeholder consultation.<br>Key informant interview. | Annual | N/A | N/A | 1 | 2025 |
| **Innovation Packages and Scaling Readiness** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output | CGIAR and partner capacity on innovation and scaling strengthened. | # selected Core Innovations for which scaling ambition, vision of success, and roadmap have been co-created, agreed-upon and documented. | Generic number | Global/TBD | Primary and secondary data sources | Focus group discussion, key stakeholder interviews, desk review. | Once in the 2023–2025 period | N/A | N/A | 4 | 2025 |

## 6.2 Monitoring, evaluation, learning, and impact assessment (MELIA) plan

FCM is fully aligned with and supports the *CGIAR Performance and Results Management Framework* (PRMF). This Initiative will use CGIAR's management information system (MIS) for reporting and evaluation. In addition, FCM will use Initiative and WP theories of change (TOCs) to guide baseline assessments, define partnerships, track achievements, and adjust implementation strategies.

Data and information for monitoring, evaluation, learning, and impact assessment (MELIA) will be collected continuously by activity leads and reported once annually by Work Package (WP) and Initiative leadership. Data for output indicators will be collected and entered in MIS twice per year, and outcome indicator data will be collected annually. Details will be collected in the MIS and processed for quality assurance, synthesis, aggregation, and presentation. MELIA backstopping will be provided through FCM's designated MELIA expert and the MIS Team in the form of webinars. To ensure that the system will reflect how FCM is narrowing gender gaps, data in all MELIA activities will be disaggregated by sex. FCM will use the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI), or key domains of empowerment within it (where a full WEAI cannot be computed) to measure men's and women's empowerment. WP4 will support a rigorous M&E system with a dedicated MELIA staff person; M&E results will inform annual funding priorities and strategies.

WP Leaders will report on FCM's progress toward outcomes, including providing evidence through reporting on deliverables and any other commonly reported indicators adopted by CGIAR in alignment with the PRMF. An annual Initiative report will be prepared in conjunction with at least one Initiative-level annual learning event. This will facilitate reflection, work planning, and TOC validation and adjustment (WP and Initiative-level) for the following year.

Learning questions to guide TOC review will include the following:

- Is FCM helping stakeholders to understand and respond to FLWS-related risks in situations of fragility, conflict, and migration?
- How are FCM and its WPs collaborating with other initiatives to achieve end-of-Initiative (EOI) outcomes and to scale innovations?
- Are we responding to our partners' needs? Are we capturing opportunities to build on their knowledge?
- Have contexts changed in the locations we are targeting? What does this mean for the TOC?

FCM sees MELIA as integral to partnership development and vice versa. We will plan four regional workshops (inception and/or EOI) to promote buy-in, support uptake of evidence generated, and share results. These higher-level meetings will be augmented by stakeholder and beneficiary consultations during the course of implementation to collect stories of impact, which will be archived by the Project Management Unit (PMU) MELIA staff person. We will promote continuous internal and external communication throughout the project to support activity alignment among opportunities for impact, learning, and scaling.

FCM will commission a mid-term (2024) and end-term (2025) review synthesizing lessons learned, outcomes, and directions for future phases. This will help assess the Initiative's credibility, legitimacy, relevance, efficiency, efficacy, and sustainability at multiple points. The assessment will be carried out by an externally recruited entity. These reviews will investigate components of FCM's TOC, such as types of partnerships, the level and depth of inter- and transdisciplinary activities promoted by the Initiative, uptake of policies informed by Initiative research, and promotion of interorganizational programs and learning.

## 6.3 Planned monitoring, evaluation, learning, and impact assessment (MELIA) studies and activities

| **Type of MELIA study or activity** | **Result or indicator title that the MELIA study or activity will contribute to** | **Anticipated year of completion (based on 2023–2025 Initiative timeline)** | **Co-delivery of planned MELIA study with other Initiatives** | **How the MELIA study or activity will inform management decisions and contribute to internal learning** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Project reviews | All EOI outcomes and outputs. | Midpoint & 2025 | None | Reviews will track progress toward achievement of outcome indicators and inform adjustments to the work plan and management plan for the next stage. |
| Scaling Readiness Assessment Study | Number of Initiative Innovation Packages that have undergone evidence-based and quality controlled/ validated Scaling Readiness assessments informing innovation and scaling strategies. | 2025 | TBD | The study will inform the design, implementation and monitoring of an innovation and scaling strategy; scaling readiness metrics will be used in an optional innovation portfolio management system. |
| Other MELIA activity (baseline policy analysis) | Outcome 1<br>Outcome 2<br>Outcome 3 | 2025 (ongoing) | HER+, NPS, ClimBeR, RIIs, others TBD | Baseline policy analyses will inform benchmarks and strategies to achieve EOI outcomes. |
| Other MELIA activity (monitoring) | Outcome 4<br>Output 4.2<br>Output 4.3<br>Output 4.4<br>Output 4.6<br>Output 4.7 | 2025 (annual) | None | Monitoring under WP4 will inform grant making decisions and capacity building plans. It will also inform scaling strategies and partnership development efforts that may be extended to other WPs and Initiatives. |
| Other MELIA activity (outcome impact case studies) | Output 1.8<br>Output 1.10<br>Output 2.10<br>Output 3.2<br>Output 3.5<br>Output 3.9 | 2025 | HER+, NPS, Rethinking Food Markets | Impact evaluations will provide precise evaluations of the benefits of studied projects/programming. This will influence budgetary decisions to support scaling or pivoting in cases where assumptions in the TOC are not met and inform |

| Type of MELIA study or activity | Result or indicator title that the MELIA study or activity will contribute to | Anticipated year of completion (based on 2023–2025 Initiative timeline) | Co-delivery of planned MELIA study with other Initiatives | How the MELIA study or activity will inform management decisions and contribute to internal learning |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | re-evaluation of the TOC where needed. |
| Other MELIA activity (end-of-year learning webinars) | Output 1.11<br>Output 4.8 | At least one per year | | Each webinar will support a review of the TOC and will inform decisions for adjustments and realignments to achieve EOI outcomes. |

# 7. Management plan and risk assessment

## 7.1 Management plan

FCM's PMU will consist of the lead and two co-leads, with support on GESI, MELIA, communications, knowledge management and learning, scaling, and administration. The lead will be responsible for scientific leadership and synergies across the Initiative, linking with the Systems Transformation leadership. The co-leads will support the WPs in implementation and reporting, and link with other Initiatives and impact platforms. The leads, co-leads, and WP leaders will be jointly responsible for maintaining close collaboration with all partners. Quality control and adherence to research ethics will be a joint responsibility of the lead and co-leads. The PMU will oversee budget allocation and monitor budget execution and completion of deliverables.

The GESI specialist will support WP leaders to ensure they address equity and youth issues.

The MELIA expert will ensure the MELIA plan (Section 6) is implemented as planned, lessons learned are incorporated into work plans, and TOC assumptions are adjusted as circumstances change.

The communications and knowledge/learning specialists will develop and implement tools and approaches that contribute to FCM's outcomes and One CGIAR's PRMF. Research assistants will support the production of research outputs.

WP4 will engage experts with experience administering, tracking projects, and documenting evidence emerging from small-grant programs.

The scaling and partnerships specialist will work closely with WP and Initiative leadership to implement the Scaling Readiness Plan (Section 4). They will also develop and implement a partnership strategy to guide Initiative co-generation of knowledge for implementation.

## 7.2 Summary management plan Gantt table

| Initiative Start Date: January 1, 2023 | 2023 | | | | 2024 | | | | 2025 | | | | Key deliverables |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Work Packages** | **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3** | **Q4** | **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3** | **Q4** | **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3** | **Q4** | |
| **WP 1: ANTICIPATE** | | | | 1<br>2<br>3 | | | | 1<br>2<br>3 | | | | 1<br>3 | 1.Scenario analysis detailing system pathways, 2. Modelling and meta-synthesis activities on migration and FLWS-related risks, 3. Annual global learning event. |
| **WP 2: BRIDGE** | | | | 1<br>2<br>3 | | | | 1<br>2<br>3 | | | | 1<br>2<br>3 | 1.Online dashboard synthesizing evidence on fragility hotspots and migration corridors, 2. Beneficiary vulnerability profiles to inform socially inclusive targeting of emergency programs in FCASs, 3. Toolkit, guidance documents, and partnerships to leverage climate adaptation for peacebuilding and for bridge actions across HDP nexus. |
| **WP 3: STABILIZE** | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 2<br>3 | | | | 3 | 1. Evidence syntheses on stabilization programming in FCASs and among migrants, 2. Analysis of program impacts using existing data, 3. Results of new evaluations of stabilization programming. |
| **WP 4: ACCELERATE** | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1. Stability and Peace Accelerator (SAPA) Local Innovator Guideline, 2. SAPA grant system, 3. Multistakeholder knowledge-sharing platform. |
| **Innovation Packages & Scaling Readiness** | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1. Four documented scaling ambitions, vision of success and roadmap for use of Scaling Readiness for selected Core Innovations (Light Track). |
| **MELIA** | | | | 2<br>3 | | 1 | | 2<br>3 | | | | 1<br>2<br>3 | 1. Program reviews, 2.WP4 monitoring, 3. End-of-year learning webinars. |
| **Project Management** | | 1<br>2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | | | 2 | | | | 2<br>3 | 1. Finalize Initiative team and develop implementation plan, 2. Science program meeting for internal assessment, reflection and learning and planning, 3. Four total regional workshops (inception and/or EOI) for buy-in, results sharing, and uptake promotion. |

## 7.3 Risk assessment

| Top 5 risks to achieving impact | Description of risk | Likelihood (1-5) | Impact (1-5) | Risk score | Mitigation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Scaling partners unable or unwilling to integrate FCM innovations into their programs (WPs1-3). | Successful FLWS interventions require specialized skills that may not be readily available in scaling partners; such solutions take time to show results, which may lead partners to focus on immediate support; funding may be insufficient, forcing partners to make choices. | 3 | 5 | 15 | Embed FCM staff with scaling partners; provide substantial training to partner staff; focus initially on quick-win solutions; communicate results quickly and effectively to donors and other partners. |
| 2. Use of grant mechanism fails to produce innovative solutions with scaling potential (WP4). | Our call for proposals could fail to generate promising innovative solutions; the amounts available for this WP may be insufficient to be attractive. | 3 | 4 | 12 | Use our network, including other Initiatives, to identify potential organizations and ideas; if funds are limited, reduce the number of grants |
| 3. Stakeholders do not embrace the concept and reality of gender and social equity and disruption to balances of power (Initiative level TOC). | Achieving real social equity involves major changes in institutions including power relationships. While people pay lip service to the need for equity, vested interests can undermine implementation. | 4 | 5 | 20 | Identify strategically placed champions within the partner institutions; conduct experiential workshops to help change mindsets. |
| 4. Funding from donors is lower than required to implement the Initiative as planned (all WPs). | Past experience demonstrates that despite good intentions, actual funding can fall short of what is expected. This tendency may be exacerbated by the rising demands on donors' budgets. However, we hope it will be mitigated by the broadly perceived urgency of FLWS research in FCASs, in particular amid ongoing crises. | 4 | 5 | 20 | Engage with partners, communicate results, demonstrate demand from scaling partners, highlight ramifications of ongoing crises for FCASs, and reduce Initiative countries, outputs, or staffing. |
| 5. Rigorous evaluations do not substantiate the assumption that the focus on stabilizing and strengthening FLWSs promotes food security, poverty reduction, resilience, and gender equity and inclusive benefits (WP3). | There are examples of development interventions that appear to be very effective but fail to show results in RCTs; FLWS interventions require time to show substantial and sustainable benefits — if the evaluation is done too early, the results may not be as positive as expected. | 2 | 4 | 8 | Carefully design and implement innovative FLWS interventions building on CGIAR experience; avoid doing evaluations too early in the process; rely on local partnerships to mitigate challenges of operating in FCASs. |

# 8. Policy compliance, and oversight

## 8.1 Research governance

Researchers involved in the implementation of this Initiative will comply with the procedures and policies determined by the System Board to be applicable to the delivery of research undertaken in furtherance of CGIAR's 2030 Research and Innovation Strategy, thereby ensuring that all research meets the following: applicable legal, regulatory and institutional requirements; appropriate ethical and scientific standards; and standards of quality, safety, privacy, risk management and financial management. This includes CGIAR's CGIAR Research Ethics Code and to the values, norms and behaviors in CGIAR's Ethics Framework and in the Framework for Gender, Diversity and Inclusion in CGIAR's workplaces.

## 8.2 Open and findability, accessibility, interoperability, and reuse (FAIR) data assets

Researchers involved in the implementation of this Initiative shall adhere to the terms of the Open and FAIR Data Assets Policy.

FCM will align with the Open and Fair Data Assets Policy ensuring:

- Rich metadata conforming to the CGIAR Core Schema to maximize findability, including geolocation information where relevant.
- Accessibility by utilizing unrestrictive, standard licenses (e.g., Creative Commons for non-software assets and General Public License/Massachusetts Institute of Technology for software), and depositing assets in open repositories.
- Wider access through deposition in open repositories of translations and requiring minimal data download to assist with limited internet connectivity.
- Interoperability by annotating dataset variables with ontologies where possible (controlled vocabularies where not possible).
- Adherence to Research Ethics Code (Section 4) relating to responsible data (through human subject consent, avoiding personally identifiable information in data assets and other data-related risks to communities).

FCM will also require, as CGIAR already does, that each researcher obtain a certificate in human research ethics training at least every three years and will encourage all partners to make data open and FAIR.

# 9. Human resources

## 9.1 Initiative team

| Category | Area of Expertise | Short description of key accountabilities |
|---|---|---|
| Research | Gender, youth, social equity, and inclusion | FCM will require serious attention to gender and social equity issues in all four of its WPs. Each WP will have at least one senior research staff member with expertise in gender to ensure effective mainstreaming of gender. Through this setup, we will be able to:<br>1) Identify and address the structural constraints that lead to gender inequality, rather than merely addressing the challenges it poses.<br>2) Provide concrete lessons to ensure that programming at all stages (anticipatory action and governance, crisis response, and stabilization) is gender-sensitive and meets the unique challenges of women and other vulnerable groups, including youth. |
| Research | Political economy and governance | FCM will address political economy and governance issues in all four of its WPs, hiring experts in political economy and governance to:<br>1) Identify and address the human-made causes of social fragility.<br>2) Understand policy implementation challenges posed by governance and institutions, and ways to make programming context specific.<br>4) Perform policy, institutional, and governance analysis to ensure effective and cooperative solutions to building systemic resilience. |
| Research | Scaling and innovation | The scaling and innovation team will have the experience and capabilities to:<br>1) Strengthen the linkages between evidence, policy, and practice to support scaling up and out of research products from all four WPs.<br>2) Build interdisciplinary teams and transnational partnerships in the spheres of control, influence, and interest.<br>3) Locate FCM at the center of emerging scaling and innovation theory and practice (e.g., by working with IOM, ICRC, NASA, and World Vision).<br>4) Promote wider multiscale cooperation among humanitarian aid partners for scaling of solutions to fragility, conflict, and forced migration. |
| Research | Rigorous impact evaluation | FCM will rely on rigorous impact evaluations of a variety of policies and programming addressing conflict, fragility, and challenges associated with migration, including large-scale humanitarian programming. CFF will utilize a broad range of social scientists with expertise in econometrics, machine learning, and other rigorous quantitative techniques that draw lessons from large datasets. |
| Research | Qualitative analysis | FCM will employ qualitative researchers with ample experience working with quantitative researchers to inform the design of quantitative survey instruments and selection of study populations and to improve understanding of quantitative findings. |
| Research | Conflict-sensitive development | FCM will have a multi-disciplinary team, including senior and junior economists, qualitative data and big data analysts, spatial analysts, peace and conflict experts and analysts, senior and junior policy experts and data analysts, and financial experts and data analysts. |
| Research application | Capacity development and experience with grant administration | FCM will engage experts with experience administering, tracking projects, and documenting evidence emerging from small-grant programs. They will have skills to match local innovators with CGIAR scientists in the types of partnerships that can deliver — thus ensuring that the capacity of local innovators is built, and grants generate important lessons for building resilience of FLWSs in FCASs. |
| Research support | Communications and outreach, and support on production of research outputs | FCM's research support team will have the experience and capabilities to:<br>1) Support the translation from research to policy practice and outreach for wider stakeholders.<br>2) Document success stories and evidence of investment, scaling, and impact.<br>3) Develop and implement communication tools and approaches that contribute to FCM's outcomes and One CGIAR's PRMF, which generate positive change and at the same time, promote science, inform major policies and programs, make knowledge open access, and encourage learning and sharing of information across the Initiative and with partners. |

## 9.2 Gender, diversity, and inclusion in the workplace

Women and other underrepresented groups will hold leadership roles in the Initiative team. This will be reflected in the composition of our senior team and will extend to the fair allocation of leadership activities and accountabilities. Specifically, the lead and one of the two co-leads of FCM are women, making it the only One CGIAR Initiative with a majority-women leadership team. Furthermore, leaders of three of the four WPs are women. The Initiative development team is composed of almost 57% women.

Despite time constraints and COVID-19 travel restrictions, FCM achieved considerable diversity and inclusion in its design phase. FCM helps to ensure genuine gender diversity through its emphasis on (1) building transdisciplinary partnerships, (2) operationalizing gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) principles within the management team, and (3) engagement of key stakeholders, including women and those from the global South. Further, WP4 focuses on supporting local innovators (either by pairing them with CGIAR scientists through facilitated matchmaking or by supporting existing partnerships with CGIAR scientists) to critically ensure that solutions to problems of conflict, fragility, and forced migration harness local knowledge and promote South–South learning (including on research evaluating the innovations). Indeed, this support is the Initiative's centerpiece.

Every attempt will be made in future recruitment to ensure diverse voices are heard. For example, future recruitment will emphasize women and men from underrepresented groups. Early-career scientists from CGIAR and partner institutions, particularly individuals from underrepresented groups, will work with senior scientists to develop research and innovations, thereby strengthening their skills, professional experience, and visibility. Communications and outreach will also help ensure a diversity of voices is heard.

## 9.3 Capacity development

Capacity development is central to FCM's TOC and impact pathways, addressing the full TOC cycle. FCM will work at individual, organizational, and institutional levels of capacity development, with both researchers and research users such as our demand partners (including UN agencies, NGOs, and governments).

FCM's team leaders and managers will complete training on inclusive leadership within three months of launch. Within six months of launch, staff and selected external partners will complete training on gender, equality, diversity, and inclusion. The Initiative kick-off will include an awareness session on CGIAR's values, code of conduct, and range of available CGIAR learning opportunities, including the use of the Global Social Economy Forum. This will allow for the mentoring and career development of junior-level Initiative team members, partners, and stakeholders.

During implementation, professional development opportunities will be made available for junior-level Initiative team members, partners, and stakeholders, including, mentorship, internships/scholarships with representation of emerging professionals from underrepresented groups, conference attendance, and training. Embedding FCM staff in our partners' teams will also provide an opportunity to strengthen capacity to interpret and use research-based recommendations in agency programs.

# 10. Financial resources

## 10.1 Budget

### *10.1.1: Activity breakdown—in thousands of USD*

| | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Crosscutting across Work Packages* | 1,000 | 1,085 | 1,545 | 3,630 |
| *Work Package 1* | 1,900 | 2,138 | 3,088 | 7,125 |
| *Work Package 2* | 1,900 | 2,138 | 3,088 | 7,125 |
| *Work Package 3* | 1,900 | 2,138 | 3,088 | 7,125 |
| *Work Package 4* | 1,300 | 1,463 | 2,113 | 4,875 |
| | | | | |
| *Innovation Packages & Scaling Readiness* | 0 | 40 | 80 | 120 |
| Total | 8,000 | 9,000 | 13,000 | 30000 |

### *10.1.2: Geographic breakdown—USD*

| | 2022/2023 | 2023/2024 | 2024/2025 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Global (not specific country)* | 2,400 | 2,700 | 3,900 | 9,000 |
| *LAC: Dry Corridor (El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala)* | 605 | 681 | 983 | 2,269 |
| *WCA: Sahel (Nigeria, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali)* | 1,685 | 2,109 | 2,738 | 6,533 |
| *ESA: Horn of Africa (Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia); and Southern Africa (Mozambique)* | 1,685 | 1,682 | 2,738 | 6,105 |
| *CWANA: Syria, Yemen* | 925 | 1,041 | 1,503 | 3,469 |
| *SA: Pakistan, Bangladesh* | 540 | 608 | 878 | 2,025 |
| *SEA: Myanmar* | 160 | 180 | 260 | 600 |
| Total | 8,000 | 9,000 | 13,000 | 30,000 |

# Annexes

## Acronyms

| | |
|---|---|
| ABC | Alliance of Bioversity and CIAT |
| AICCRA | Accelerating the Impact of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa |
| CCAFS | CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture, and Food Security |
| CEWEA | Conflict-Aware Early Warning/Early Action |
| ClimBeR | Building Systemic Resilience Against Climate Variability and Extremes Initiative |
| CWANA | Central and West Asia and North Africa |
| DX1 | Digital Innovation and Transformation Initiative |
| EOI | end-of-Initiative |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| FCAS | fragile and conflict-affected setting |
| FCDO | Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (United Kingdom) |
| FLWS | food, land, and water systems |
| FCM | Fragility, Conflict and Migration Initiative |
| FSP | Food Security Portal |
| GESI | gender equality and social inclusion |
| HDP | Humanitarian-Development-Peace |
| HER+ | Harnessing Gender and Social Equality for Resilience in Agrifood Systems Initiative |
| IA | impact evaluation |
| IASC | Inter-Agency Standing Committee |
| ICRC | International Committee for the Red Cross |
| IDP | internally displaced people |
| IDMC | Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre |
| IFPRI | International Food Policy Research Institute |
| IFRC | International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies |
| IITA | International Institute of Tropical Agriculture |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| IWMI | International Water Management Institute |
| LCSR | Livestock, Climate, and System Resilience Initiative |
| M-DAP | Migration Decision-Making Assessment Partnership |

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|---|---|
| NASA | National Aeronautics and Space Administration (USA) |
| NPS | National Policies and Strategies for Food, Land, and Water Systems Transformation Initiative |
| NRM | natural resource management |
| ODI | Overseas Development Institute |
| PRMF | CGIAR Performance and Results Management Framework |
| PIM | CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets |
| RCRC | Red Cross and Red Crescent |
| RII | Regional Integrated Initiative |
| SAPAP | Stability and Peace Accelerator Partnership |
| TOC | theory of change |
| Ukama Ustawi (U2) | Diversification for Resilient Agrifood Systems in East and Southern Africa Regional Integrated Initiative |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNOCHA | United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| UNSOM | United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WLE | CGIAR Research Program on Water, Land and Ecosystems |
| WMO | World Meteorological Organization |
| WUR | Wageningen University & Research |

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