CGIAR Research Initiative on
Fragility, Conflict, and Migration

Annual Technical Report 2023

Disclaimers

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CGIAR Technical Reporting 2023

CGIAR Technical Reporting has been developed in alignment with the CGIAR Technical Reporting Arrangement. This Initiative report ("Type 1" report) constitutes part of the broader CGIAR Technical Report. Each CGIAR Research Initiative submits an annual "Type 1" report, which provides assurance on Initiative-level progress towards End of Initiative outcomes.

The CGIAR Technical Report comprises:

- Type 1 Initiative, Impact Platform, and Science Group Project (SGP) reports, with quality assured results reported by Initiatives, Platforms and SGPs available on the CGIAR Results Dashboard.
- The Type 3 Portfolio Performance and Project Coordination Practice Change report, which focuses on internal practice change.
- The Portfolio Narrative, which draws on the Type 1 and Type 3 reports, and the CGIAR Results Dashboard, to provide a broader view on Portfolio coherence, including results, partnerships, country and regional engagement, and synergies among the Portfolio's constituent parts.

The CGIAR Annual Report is a comprehensive overview of CGIAR's collective achievements, impact, and strategic outlook, which draws significantly from the Technical Report products above. For 2023, the Annual Report and Technical Report will be presented online as an integrated product.
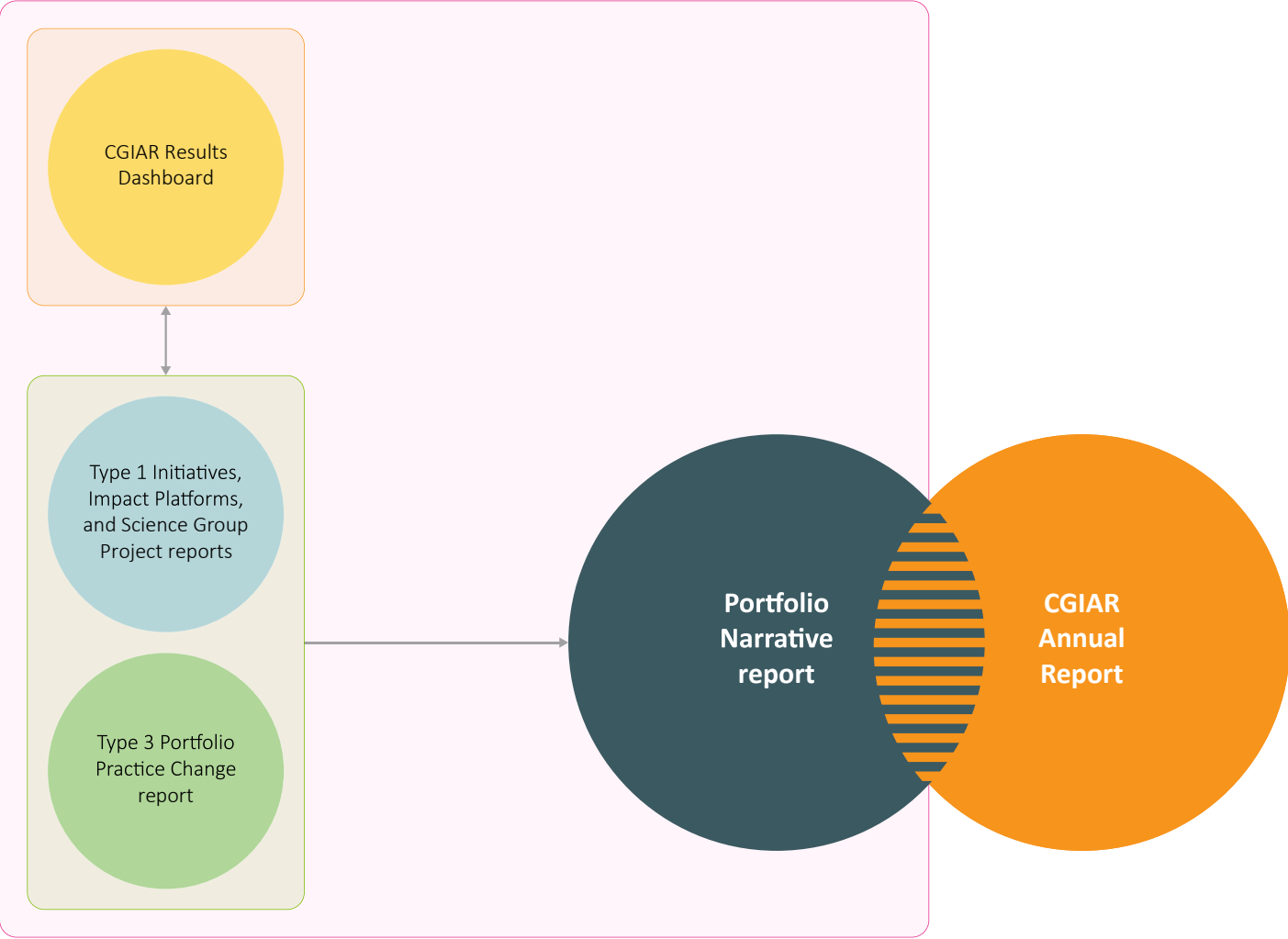
Section 1: **Fact sheet and budget**

Initiative name	Fragility, Conflict, and Migration
Initiative short name	Fragility, Conflict, and Migration
Initiative Lead	Katrina Kosec (k.kosec@cgiar.org)
Initiative Co-lead	Peter Laderach (p.laderach@cgiar.org); Sandra Ruckstuhl (s.ruckstuhl@cgiar.org)
Science Group	Systems Transformation
Start – end date	01/04/2023 – 31/12/2024
Geographic scope	**Regions targeted:** Central and West Asia and North Africa · East and Southern Africa · Latin America and the Caribbean · Southeast Asia and the Pacific · South Asia · West and Central Africa **Countries targeted:** Bangladesh · Burkina Faso · Egypt · Ethiopia · Guatemala · Honduras · Iraq · Jordan · Kenya · Madagascar · Malawi · Mali · Mozambique · Nepal · Niger · Nigeria · Pakistan · Senegal · Somalia · Syrian Arab Republic · Sudan · Uganda · Yemen · Zambia
OECD DAC Climate marker adaptation score[1]	**Score 1: Significant** The activity contributes in a significant way to any of the three CGIAR climate-related strategy objectives – namely, climate mitigation, climate adaptation and climate policy, even though it is not the principal focus of the activity.
OECD DAC Climate marker mitigation score[1]	**Score 0: Not targeted** The activity does not target the climate mitigation, adaptation, and climate policy objectives of CGIAR as put forward in its strategy.
OECD DAC Gender equity marker score[2]	**Score 1B: Gender responsive** On the top of the minimum requirements for 1A, the Initiative/project includes at least one explicit gender equality outcome, and the Initiative/project team has resident gender expertise or capacity. The Initiative/project includes indicators and monitors participation and differential benefits of diverse men and women.
Website link	CGIAR Initiative on Fragility, Conflict, and Migration

[1] The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) markers refer to the OECD DAC Rio Markers for Climate and the gender equality policy marker. For climate adaptation and mitigation, scores are: 0 = Not targeted; 1 = Significant; and 2 = Principal.

[2] The CGIAR Gender Impact Platform has adapted the OECD gender marker, splitting the 1 score into 1A and 1B. For gender equality, scores are: 0 = Not targeted; 1A = Gender accommodative/aware; 1B = Gender responsive; and 2 = Principal.

These scores are derived from Initiative proposals, and refer to the score given to the Initiative overall based on their proposal.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Hunger and severe malnutrition are surging in fragile and conflict-affected settings (FCASs), which often struggle to sustain resilient food, land, and water systems in the face of the climate crisis. Some 1.5 billion people live in FCASs; they face significant livelihood challenges, compounded by conflict, climate change, unsustainable resource consumption, poor governance, weak social cohesion, and limited access to basic services. By 2030, an estimated two-thirds of the world's extremely poor will live in FCASs. Ensuring that CGIAR remains agile and relevant amid increasingly frequent crises afflicting FCASs that inhibit applied science-as-usual requires strong partnerships and deep understanding of the unique features of FCASs that require novel solutions. The CGIAR Research Initiative on Fragility, Conflict, and Migration (FCM) answers this call.

Launched in April 2023, FCM has made substantial progress in science during its first nine months. FCM works closely with partners to generate evidence on effective policies, programming, and financial mechanisms before, during, and after shocks and crises to reduce poverty, build climate resilience, promote gender equity, and foster social inclusion for the most vulnerable populations worldwide. The Initiative has assembled a cadre of CGIAR scientists and a strong network of partners delivering evidence in FCASs.

FCM has emerged as a thought leader in CGIAR for work in FCASs and on displacement, positioning CGIAR globally and coordinating discourses amongst partners. For example, in 2023, FCM:

- Worked closely with governments and humanitarian and development partners in Guatemala, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Zambia to generate evidence and inform strategies for crisis prevention and recovery; this has included local- and national-level authorities, including ministries of agriculture, gender, water, and environment, as well as disaster management centers and those providing refugee services and urban services—among others.

- Presented at partner-convened and co-convened dialogues with key players including the UN Security Council (UNSC); the World Food Programme (WFP); the International Organisation for Migration (IOM); the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); the World Bank; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC); the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); the Asian Development Bank (ADB); the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD); and the Institute for Peace and Development (IPD); AGNES Africa; among others;

- Led in-person launch events (May 2023) in Abuja, Nigeria and Amman, Jordan; co-convened a high-level dialogue with partners from Yemen and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region on promoting food security in Yemen; co-organized (with the CGIAR Research Initiative on National Policies and Strategies [NPS]) an eight-Initiative research dialogue on fragility; and co-convened (with the CGIAR Research Initiatives on Gender Equality and Climate Resilience) a three-part webinar and podcast series on the multiple benefits of climate adaptation.

- Participated at major global conferences including COP28, Tropentag 2023, the CGIAR GENDER Impact Platform Annual Conference, Anticipation Hub's 11th Global Dialogue Platform, Africa Climate Week, the Global Refugee Forum, Cairo Water Week, and Pakistan Water Week; and

- Submitted a CGIAR pledge to enhance climate resilience of and humanitarian responses to refugees, host communities, and other displaced peoples in FCASs, in support of UNCHR's Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) framework.

These efforts have informed and bolstered a robust FCM research agenda and delivery on FCM's End of Initiative outcomes (EOIOs), detailed below.

	2023 ▽	**2024** ▾	2025 ▽
PROPOSAL BUDGET ▷	$8.00M	**$9.00M**	$13.00M
APPROVED BUDGET [1] ▷	$7.58M [2]	**$7.32M [3]**	

[1] The approved budget amounts correspond to the figures available for public access through the Financing dashboard.
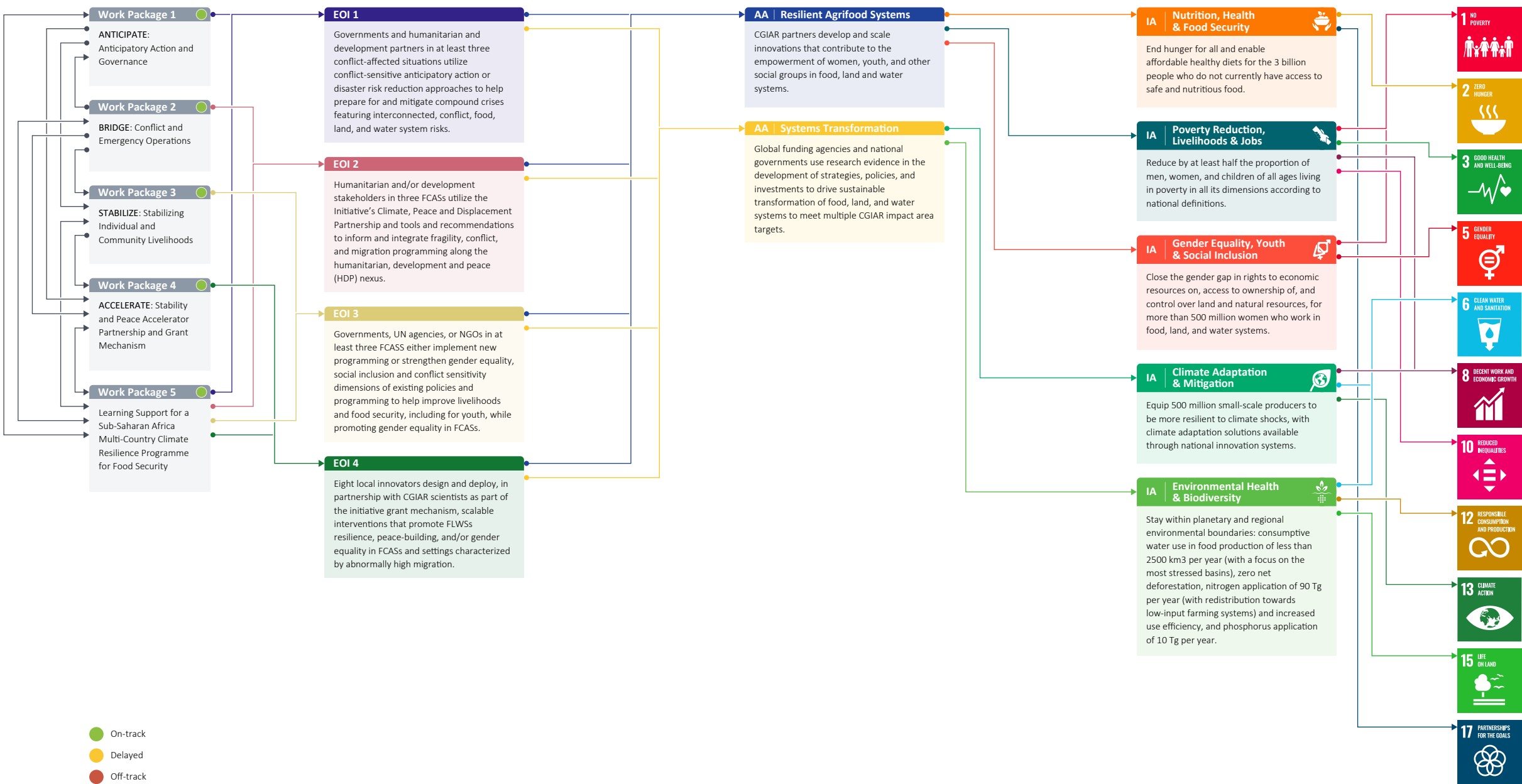[2] This amount includes carry-over and commitments.
[3] This amount is an estimation of the 2024 annual budget allocation, as of the end of March 2024.

Libyan-Tunisia border. Credit: EU Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid

Section 2: **Progress on science and towards End of Initiative outcomes**

Initiative-level theory of change diagram

This is a simple, linear, and static representation of a complex, non-linear, and dynamic reality. Feedback loops and connections between this Initiative and other Initiatives' theories of change are excluded for clarity.

EOI	End of Initiative outcome
AA	Action Area
IA	Impact Area
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal

Note: A summary of Work Package progress ratings is provided in Section 3.

Work Package 1
ANTICIPATE: Anticipatory Action and Governance

Work Package 2
BRIDGE: Conflict and Emergency Operations

Work Package 3
STABILIZE: Stabilizing Individual and Community Livelihoods

Work Package 4
ACCELERATE: Stability and Peace Accelerator Partnership and Grant Mechanism

Work Package 5
Learning Support for a Sub-Saharan Africa Multi-Country Climate Resilience Programme for Food Security

EOI 1
Governments and humanitarian and development partners in at least three conflict-affected situations utilize conflict-sensitive anticipatory action or disaster risk reduction approaches to help prepare for and mitigate compound crises featuring interconnected, conflict, food, land, and water system risks.

EOI 2
Humanitarian and/or development stakeholders in three FCASs utilize the Initiative's Climate, Peace and Displacement Partnership and tools and recommendations to inform and integrate fragility, conflict, and migration programming along the humanitarian, development and peace (HDP) nexus.

EOI 3
Governments, UN agencies, or NGOs in at least three FCASS either implement new programming or strengthen gender equality, social inclusion 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.

EOI 4
Eight local innovators design and deploy, in partnership 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.

AA | Resilient Agrifood Systems
CGIAR partners develop and scale innovations that contribute to the empowerment of women, youth, and other social groups in food, land and water systems.

AA | Systems Transformation
Global funding agencies and national governments use research evidence in the development of strategies, policies, and investments to drive sustainable transformation of food, land, and water systems to meet multiple CGIAR impact area targets.

IA | Nutrition, Health & Food Security
End hunger for all and enable affordable healthy diets for the 3 billion people who do not currently have access to safe and nutritious food.

IA | Poverty Reduction, Livelihoods & Jobs
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.

IA | Gender Equality, Youth & Social Inclusion
Close the gender gap in rights to economic resources on, access to ownership of, and control over land and natural resources, for more than 500 million women who work in food, land, and water systems.

IA | Climate Adaptation & Mitigation
Equip 500 million small-scale producers to be more resilient to climate shocks, with climate adaptation solutions available through national innovation systems.

IA | Environmental Health & Biodiversity
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 redistribution towards low-input farming systems) and increased use efficiency, and phosphorus application of 10 Tg per year.

Legend:
- ● On-track
- ● Delayed
- ● Off-track

SDGs:
- 1 NO POVERTY
- 2 ZERO HUNGER
- 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
- 5 GENDER EQUALITY
- 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
- 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
- 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
- 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
- 13 CLIMATE ACTION
- 15 LIFE ON LAND
- 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Syrians and Iraq refugees arrive at Skala Sykamias Lesvos Greece. Credit: Georgios Giannopoulos

Summary of progress against the theory of change

The CGIAR Research Initiative on Fragility, Conflict and Migration's (FCM's) theory of change holds that CGIAR's science-based solutions are needed **before**, **during**, and **after** shocks and crises affecting fragile and conflict-affected settings (FCASs). The Initiative thus focuses on: **Prevention and Preparedness** (Work Package 1), **Response and Transformation** (Work Package 2), and **Recovery and Resilience** (Work Package 3). Cutting across all three, FCM is **accelerating local innovations** addressing humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus priorities (Work Package 4) and providing comprehensive **learning and partner decision-support** to the World Food Programme (WFP) and other partners (Work Package 5). The FCM Initiative team operates flexibly across many countries given the trans-boundary nature of conflict, migration, and displacement and in response to partner demand amid unpredictable crises. FCM's efforts are primarily supported by five CGIAR centers: ABC, IFPRI, IITA, ILRI, and IWMI. However, a larger number of Centers are involved via cross-Initiative collaborations. All Work Packages (WPs) are on track to achieve their outputs, outcomes, and End of Initiative outcomes (EOIOs).

Prevention and Preparedness

In 2023, WP1 co-produced evidence supporting crisis prevention, disaster risk reduction, and effective governance alongside stakeholders. The result was practical guidance and tools for informed decision-making by humanitarian and development agencies, governments, and local organizations.

Through high-level partnerships with); the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC), FCM researchers informed UNHCR's Global and Regional Climate Strategies. WP1 further developed, with partners (governments, WFP, UNHCR, RCCC), an Integrated Host Community Vulnerability Framework and conducted forensic analysis of disaster response initiatives to guide preventive initiatives and

climate resilience programming in communities hosting displaced persons in Ethiopia, Jordan, Pakistan, and Zambia.

WP1 also focused on institution-building, food security, and social cohesion as means to prevent crises and mitigate crisis effects. Collaborative efforts with International Rescue Committee (IRC) in Nigeria and WFP in Mali highlighted the role of effective governance and policy in crisis prevention. Research underscored women's unique vulnerabilities and the importance of women's leadership and empowerment in effective crisis mitigation. Additionally, development of the Internal Migration Propensity Index toolkit furthered partner understanding of push factors driving migration and potential policy solutions to stem it.

Response and Transformation

WP2 explores effective immediate responses to conflict and displacement through a Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus approach that promotes institutions and partnerships supporting long-term sustainability and resilience. This includes analysis of *where* vulnerabilities are greatest, and *what* are effective solutions.

In 2023, FCM and the CGIAR Research Initiative on Climate Resilience jointly launched the Climate Security Observatory (CSO) to improve understanding of conflict hotspots and migration corridors. The CSO informs policies and programming of governments in Kenya, Mali, and Guatemala, as well as AGNES. FCM researchers presented the CSO in a UN Security Council (UNSC) session. Offering tailored

guidance for specific projects, FCM further launched the Climate Security Programming Dashboard (CSPD).

Considering solutions to crises and conflicts, FCM analyzed Yemen's food crisis and convened an event with 30+ partners from Yemen and the MENA region, which influenced private sector policy and informed public and NGO solutions to strengthen food system resilience. Additionally, substantial research analyzed how to improve

beneficiary targeting and program effectiveness and integration in the Sahel (jointly with WFP) and in Jordan, Yemen, Iraq, and Somalia (for the SDG Climate Facility).

Finally, current and upcoming secondments to our next users (UNHCR, WFP, the International Organisation for Migration [IOM], and ACCORD) are allowing agile and demand-driven delivery of evidence for outcomes and impact at scale.

Recovery and Resilience

WP3 focuses on demand-driven, rigorous, casual impact evaluations (IEs) of policies and programs to stabilize livelihoods and promote resilience during recovery from conflict. The IEs were developed with local and international partners including, among others, World Vision in Ethiopia and Somalia, HarvestPlus in Nigeria, ActionAid in Nigeria, UNHCR in Mozambique, and the Pakistani government. These strong partnerships have already allowed for interim lessons learned from the research to be applied to operations and form a network for the dissemination and uptake of results.

The IEs consider a variety of programs and interventions for which analysis of impacts is poised to inform future scaling plans. We analyze the effects of cash transfers combined with group therapy, bundles of biofortified seeds and other inputs for IDPs and in host

communities, a multi-dimensional graduation program for ultra-poor internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities; and climate-resilient shelters in IDP and refugee areas. We further analyze the effects of cash transfers on social cohesion, and how gender-sensitive climate information services promote disaster prevention and recovery.

Gender-responsive programming amid recovery is central to FCM; other IEs address gender inequality by analyzing engagement of women in sustainable land management and evaluating a training to increase women's engagement with and influence over local leaders. This research reveals how livelihoods programming can be optimized in FCASs for poverty reduction and promotion of gender equity.

Cross-Cutting Collaboration and Partner Support

Supporting all three WPs, WP4 focuses on **accelerating local innovations** addressing HDP nexus priorities via a new Stability-and-Peace Innovation Accelerator. We are sourcing and nurturing sustainable and scalable innovative solutions with the potential for lasting positive change in some of the world's most challenging environments, providing innovators with tailor-made financial, technical, and business support, including scientific advisory services. In 2023, WP4 systematically surveyed the innovation landscape in the report, "Ecosystem on Food, Land, and Water Systems Actors in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Settings"—the first-ever attempt to classify and categorize private sector actors providing humanitarian solutions in FCASs. The first call was launched, prioritizing innovations such as water and resilience in refugee and host communities in Jordan; digital solutions for climate security and migration in Kenya; and resilient food systems and nutrition in Nigeria.

Horn of Africa: After the drought and the floods, the humanitarian crisis caused by El Nino is plaguing the region. Credit: rawpixel.com/The African Union Mission in Somalia

Meanwhile, WP5 focuses on comprehensive **learning and partner decision-support**—initiating in mid-2023 (and continuing through 2024, as planned) a close partnership with WFP. FCM has convened end-to-end partner engagement with WFP headquarters, regional bureaus, and country offices on priority topics and countries—with particularly strong partnerships in Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia and the Sahel, among others, and secondments of CGIAR staff to WFP offices in Africa. CGIAR and

WFP jointly identified evidence gaps, assembled a comprehensive portfolio of 32 projects across 13 countries, and co-developed an action plan. The partnership is generating evidence on the effectiveness of different interventions and investments to improve household and community livelihoods and resilience in FCASs. The collaboration is addressing important data gaps while informing WFP resilience and climate programs.

Progress by End of Initiative outcome

EOIO 1: Prevention and Preparedness.

Governments and humanitarian and development partners in at least three fragile and conflict-affected systems (FCASs) adopt conflict-sensitive disaster risk reduction and anticipatory action approaches to help prepare for and mitigate compound crises featuring interconnected conflict-food, land, and water system risks.

A research agenda to promote disaster preparedness and prevention in FCASs yielded significant progress. With humanitarian and government partners, we developed, tested, and expanded the Integrated Host Community Vulnerability Framework for disaster risk reduction and climate resilience strategies in Ethiopia, Jordan, and Pakistan. Analysis of disaster responses in Pakistan and Zambia, with national authorities, is enhancing future decision-making. FCM provided vital support to UNHCR, contributing to their Global and Regional Climate Strategies, and outlined a five-year vision for climate resilience. An internal Migration Propensity Index (i-MPI) toolkit was designed and tested in Guatemala and Honduras, aiding partners in predicting internal migration and informing programming. With WFP and governments, we co-designed and began implementing analysis of the cost-effectiveness and optimal design of anticipatory action initiatives in Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, and Nepal, with considerations to gender-responsiveness.

EOIO 2: Response and Transformation.

Humanitarian and/or development stakeholders in three FCASs utilize the Initiative's Climate, Peace and Displacement Partnership and tools and recommendations to inform and integrate fragility, conflict, and migration programming along the HDP nexus.

Substantial progress was achieved through strong partnerships with UN agencies and open collaborations with several national partners. The Climate, Peace, and Displacement Partnership co-created actionable evidence for more than 12 countries and fragile contexts through four CGIAR secondments to WFP and IOM and close collaboration with UNHCR and others. This includes the launch of the Climate Security Observatory (CSO) and the Climate Security Programing Dashboard (CSDP), in collaboration with the Climate Resilience Initiative, to inform climate- and conflict-sensitive programming. The CSO is informing programming for WFP and partners in Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, and Kenya. We assessed climate resilient shelters in Mozambique alongside UNHCR; drivers of displacement in the Tongogara Refugee Camp in Zimbabwe, through refugees' voices; lived experiences of refugees and host communities in Jordan alongside WFP; causes and impact of herder farmer conflicts in Mali, Sudan, and Nigeria; and social cohesion interventions in Burkina Faso and Niger. Overall, we trained 780 practitioners and decision makers.

EOIO 3: Recovering and Resilience.

Governments, UN agencies, or NGOs in at least three 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.

Progress was achieved through in-country collaboration with government and NGO partners including seven programs in five countries: World Vision, UNHCR, ActionAid, private-sector input companies, and government actors in Pakistan, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Mozambique. Some collaborations used mixed methods impact evaluations of livelihood programming; others aimed to generate actionable research on efficient program targeting. All aim to address the livelihoods constraints of conflict, with two projects addressing women's livelihoods and empowerment amid fragility. Partners are already incorporating lessons learned through implementation, such as ActionAid Nigeria's take-up of co-designed training materials. A growing set of knowledge products generated further evidence to inform partners' decision-making.

EOIO 4: Stability and Peace Accelerator.

Partnership and Grant Mechanism: Eight local innovators design and deploy, in partnership with CGIAR scientists as part of the Initiative's grant mechanism, scalable interventions that promote food, land, and water system resilience, peacebuilding, and/or gender equality in FCASs and settings characterized by abnormally high migration.

Progress was achieved through a comprehensive market assessment of food, land, and water system actors, and establishment of a partnership with WFP Innovation Accelerator to launch the Peace-and-Stability Accelerator at COP28. This was followed by a global call for applications which identified 214 innovators with food, land, and water system solutions in FCASs in three priority areas: water and resilience in Jordan, nutrition in Nigeria, and digital tools for displacement in Kenya. The program comprises a six-month sprint acceleration combining business-oriented training, mentoring, and science-based technical assistance; access to the research network of CGIAR; an in-country strategy workshop to kick off implementation; USD $30,000 equity-free grants for each winning innovation; exposure to national and international funders; and post-acceleration support.
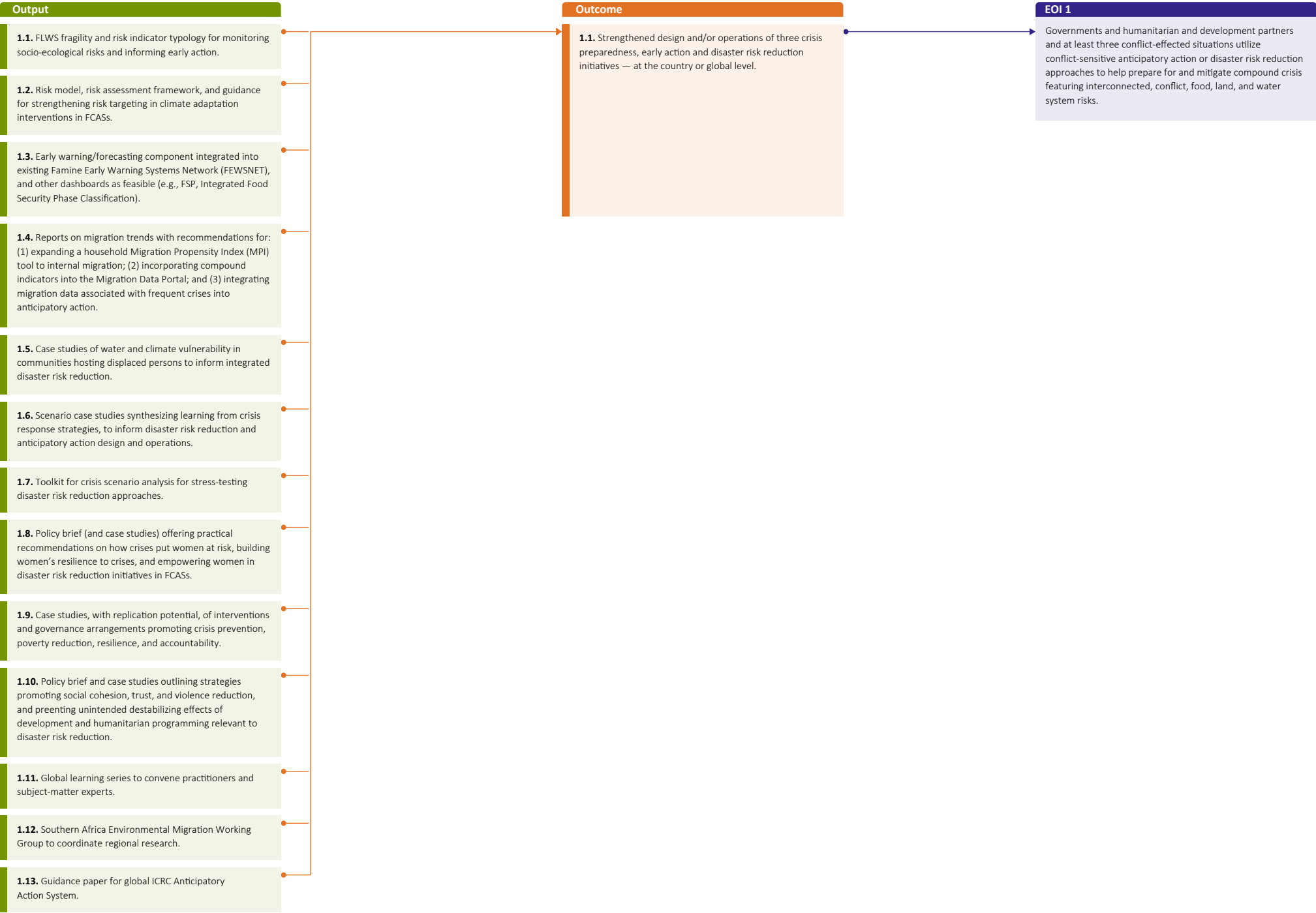
A stop at the local market during a transect walk with internally displaced women, Corane Internally Displaced Persons Camp, Nampula. Credit: Thea Synnestvedt

Section 3: **Work Package progress**

W1 Prevention and Preparedness

🟢 On track

Output
1.1. FLWS fragility and risk indicator typology for monitoring socio-ecological risks and informing early action.
1.2. Risk model, risk assessment framework, and guidance for strengthening risk targeting in climate adaptation interventions in FCASs.
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).
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.
1.5. Case studies of water and climate vulnerability in communities hosting displaced persons to inform integrated disaster risk reduction.
1.6. Scenario case studies synthesizing learning from crisis response strategies, to inform disaster risk reduction and anticipatory action design and operations.
1.7. Toolkit for crisis scenario analysis for stress-testing disaster risk reduction approaches.
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 disaster risk reduction initiatives in FCASs.
1.9. Case studies, with replication potential, of interventions and governance arrangements promoting crisis prevention, poverty reduction, resilience, and accountability.
1.10. Policy brief and case studies outlining strategies promoting social cohesion, trust, and violence reduction, and preenting unintended destabilizing effects of development and humanitarian programming relevant to disaster risk reduction.
1.11. Global learning series to convene practitioners and subject-matter experts.
1.12. Southern Africa Environmental Migration Working Group to coordinate regional research.
1.13. Guidance paper for global ICRC Anticipatory Action System.

Outcome
1.1. Strengthened design and/or operations of three crisis preparedness, early action and disaster risk reduction initiatives — at the country or global level.

EOI 1
Governments and humanitarian and development partners and at least three conflict-effected situations utilize conflict-sensitive anticipatory action or disaster risk reduction approaches to help prepare for and mitigate compound crisis featuring interconnected, conflict, food, land, and water system risks.

Work Package 1 progress against the theory of change

WP1 made progress along four impact pathways, forging strategic partnerships to bolster crisis **preparedness and prevention** in complex FCM situations.

WP1 developed strategies for integrating improved compound risk data into emergency preparedness and response programming. The team provided climate analysis for UNHCR's Strategic Plan for Climate Action (2024-2030) and Regional Climate Strategies, informing the design of future climate-sensitive operations. Collaborating with the Anticipation Hub and RCCC, WP1 developed enhanced fragility and risk triggers and identified displacement and conflict tipping points, establishing global standards for effective anticipatory action strategies. An internal Migration Propensity Index (i-MPI) toolkit was crafted for Guatemala and Honduras, predicting internal migration patterns and informing programming decisions. The team analyzed migration data management gaps to strengthen migration-responsive policy in Pakistan, and scoped climate, peace, and security dimensions in Africa for COP28 negotiations.

WP1 also provided evidence and guidance to improve social inclusion of Anticipatory Action initiatives. Conducting a global literature review laid the foundation for a Host Community Vulnerability Framework, guiding assessments in Ethiopia (1 & 2), Pakistan, and Jordan to inform disaster risk reduction efforts with governments, WFP, and UNHCR. Forensic analysis of disaster responses in hosting areas, in collaboration with the Zambian and Pakistani governments and RCCC, will enhance flood and drought preparedness and response in those countries.

WP1 examined how governance can mitigate conflict and fragility during crises, fostering social cohesion, support for peace, government accountability, resilience, and food security. Examples include collaboration with WFP in Mali and International Rescue Committee in Nigeria, demonstrating how effective governance can avert crises. Econometric evidence revealed how women's leadership, and involvement in climate policy formation mitigate the disempowering effects of shocks and crises within AA.

Maintaining local and international partnerships ensures WP1's work remains demand-driven, with research and capacity building efforts scaling according to partner needs in 2024.

WP2: Response and Transformation

Output

2.1. Synthesis of evidence on drivers and contexts in migration and fragility hotspots and corridors.

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.

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.

2.4. Triangulation of methods to assess near real-time household vulnerabilities for gender- and age-sensitive targeting, tested in contrasting contexts.

2.5. Institutional and policy-level analysis of migration, migrant communities' key concerns, and how they influence decision-making of migrants.

2.6. Country and subnational level analysis of drivers and root causes, including causal pathways, to inform programming and policies.

2.7. Case studies on scenarios, impacts, and good practices for addressing herder-farmer conflicts.

2.8. Policy engagement, including roundtables, briefs, and videos.

2.9. Guidance for use of remittances for enhancing households' and communities' resilience.

2.10. A toolkit to rapidly assess the potential/likely contributions of agricultural and climate investments to achieving peace and security.

2.11. Policy recommendations on the efficiency of alternative humanitarian aid delivery modalities.

Outcome

2.1. Three institutions and partnerships support long-term, sustainability and resilience, and generate evidence, including rigorous evaluations, on effective immediate responses to contact and displacement, bridging the humanitarian, development and peace (HDP) nexus by supporting transitions from food insecurity to resilience.

EOI 2

Humanitarian and/or development stakeholders in three FCASS utilize the Initiative's Climate, Peace and Displacement Partnership and tools and recommendations to inform and integrate fragility, conflict, and migration programming along the humanitarian, development and peace (HDP) nexus.

Work Package 2 progress against the theory of change

WP2 progressed significantly along its four impact pathways, promoting effective emergency **response**. To improve understanding of conflict hotspots and migration corridors, FCM and the Climate Resilience Initiative jointly launched the Climate Security Observatory (CSO) for 13 countries in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. The CSO informs policies and programming processes of WFP in Mali, the Government of Mozambique, the government and IOM in Guatemala, and partners in the Horn of Africa. FCM researchers presented the CSO in a UNSC session convened by the Swiss representation.

To support increased efficiency through tailored identification and targeting of beneficiaries, we assessed WFP's climate resilience programs in the Sahel and their social cohesion impacts. We studied climate and gendered migration patterns in Southern Africa; and refugees, IDPs, and host communities' concerns in Jordan with WFP, and in Zimbabwe and Mozambique with UNHCR.
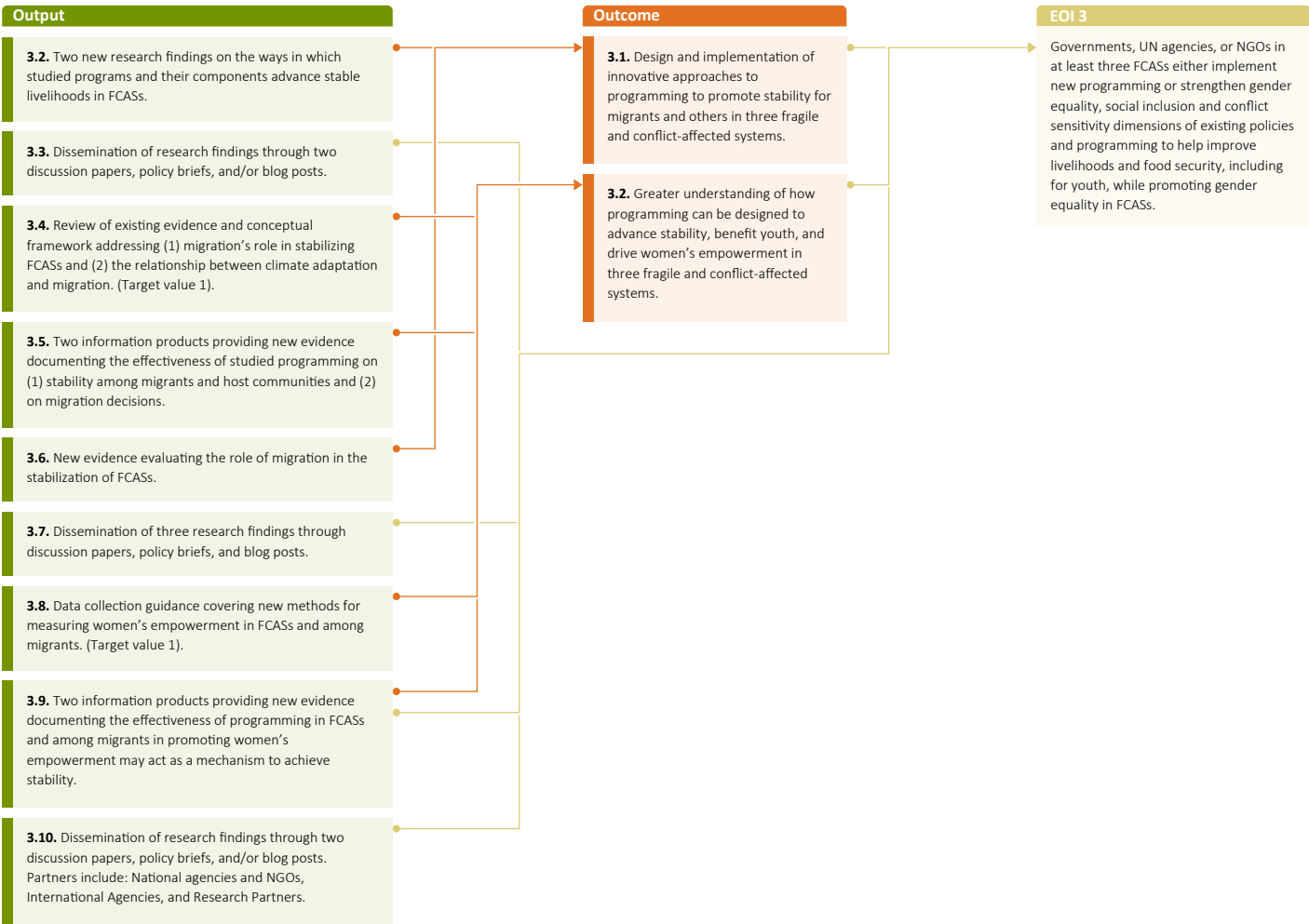
To improve understanding of migration and conflict dynamics for effective, context-specific programming, we mapped public debates about the climate security-human mobility nexus in Jordan

and Mozambique using social media analysis. Alongside WFP and UNDP, we analyzed climate, peace, and security considerations for integrated programming in Jordan, Yemen, Iraq, and Somalia for the SDG Climate Facility. In collaboration with the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO)-funded Supporting Pastoralism and Agriculture in Recurrent and Protracted Crises (SPARC), we are researching causes and impacts of farmer-herder conflicts in Sudan, Nigeria, and Mali through a political economy and food systems lens.

To leverage sustainability principles in emergency contexts, we launched the Climate Security Programming Dashboard (CSPD), an all-in-one solution for preliminary conflict-sensitive assessments and tailored guidance, in collaboration with the Climate Resilience Initiative. CSPD targets projects funded by international financial institutions and climate funds. For the Green Climate Fund, we published eight guidance notes for peace-informed programming. We also studied and discussed at high level policy fora the power of partnership to address Yemen's food crisis and strengthen food system resilience.

WP3: Recovery and Resilience

Output

3.2. Two new research findings on the ways in which studied programs and their components advance stable livelihoods in FCASs.

3.3. Dissemination of research findings through two discussion papers, policy briefs, and/or blog posts.

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. (Target value 1).

3.5. Two information products providing new evidence documenting the effectiveness of studied programming on (1) stability among migrants and host communities and (2) on migration decisions.

3.6. New evidence evaluating the role of migration in the stabilization of FCASs.

3.7. Dissemination of three research findings through discussion papers, policy briefs, and blog posts.

3.8. Data collection guidance covering new methods for measuring women's empowerment in FCASs and among migrants. (Target value 1).

3.9. Two information products providing 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.

3.10. Dissemination of research findings through two discussion papers, policy briefs, and/or blog posts. Partners include: National agencies and NGOs, International Agencies, and Research Partners.

Outcome

3.1. Design and implementation of innovative approaches to programming to promote stability for migrants and others in three fragile and conflict-affected systems.

3.2. Greater understanding of how programming can be designed to advance stability, benefit youth, and drive women's empowerment in three fragile and conflict-affected systems.

EOI 3

Governments, UN agencies, or NGOs in at least three FCASs either implement new programming or strengthen gender equality, social inclusion 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.

Work Package 3 progress against the theory of change

WP3 is generating evidence around three impact pathways, studying programming and policies that promote **recovery and resilience**. In 2023, researchers focused on developing partnerships, building the research agenda [1,2,3], and launching causal impact evaluations.

First, to improve livelihoods in FCASs, in partnership with World Vision, researchers are studying a cash transfer program combined with group therapy in Ethiopia to address mental health concerns in fragile settings. In Northern Nigeria, a partnership of FCM researchers, HarvestPlus, and the private and public sectors is studying demand for a bundle of biofortified seeds, other inputs, insurance, and technical advice among conflict-affected communities. Results from both programs will inform government-led scaling.

Second, to understand how to improve livelihoods among migrants and host communities, alongside World Vision, a multi-dimensional graduation program for ultra-poor IDPs and their communities in Baidoa, Somalia is being assessed. In Mozambique, a UNHCR collaboration evaluates climate-resilient shelters in IDP and refugee
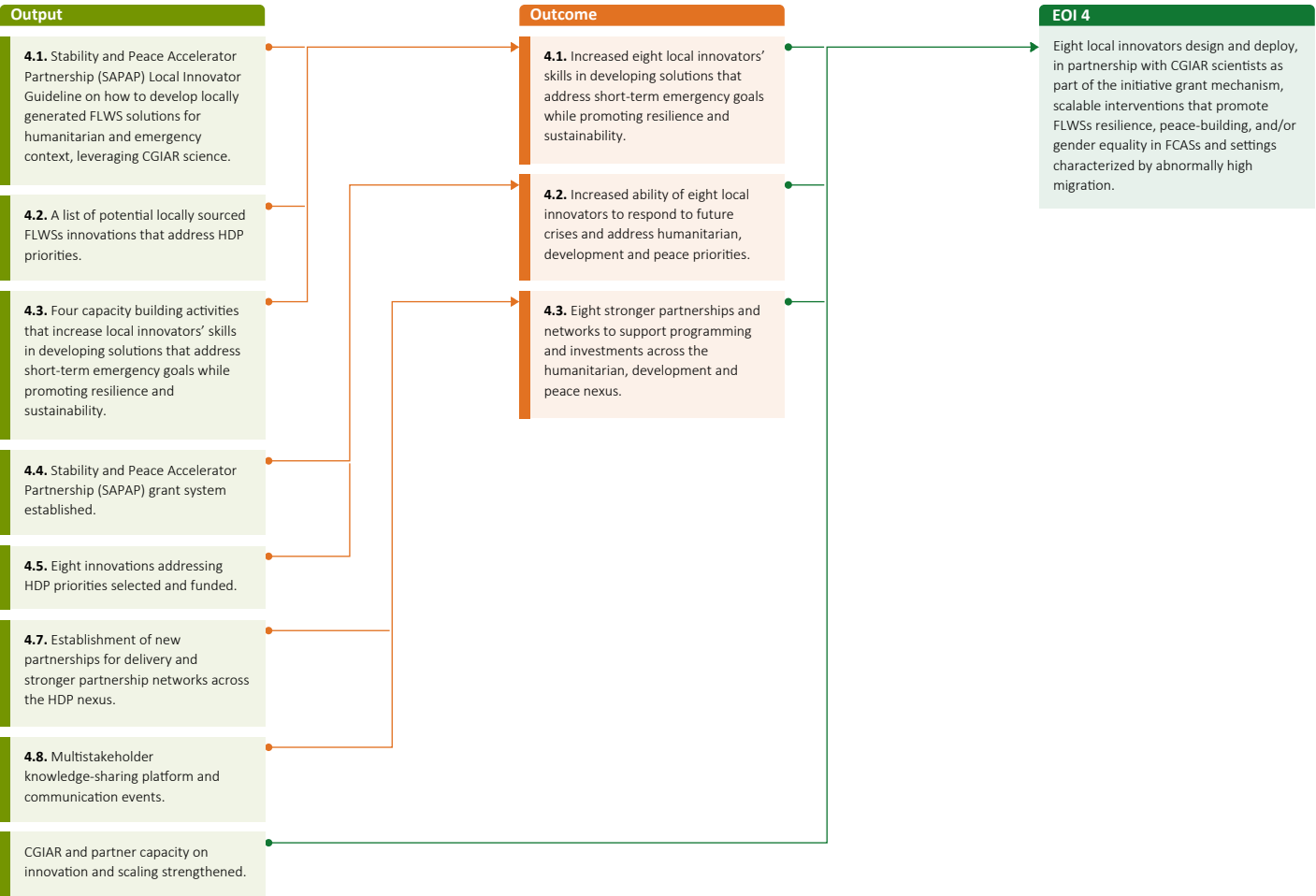
areas. And in Pakistan, research with the Government of Punjab and the federal Flood Commission focuses on policy responses to disaster-related migration in resource-stressed areas, and research supported by the BISP Secretariat considers how social protection can stabilize livelihoods.

Finally, to understand how to build women's empowerment in fragile settings and migrant communities, two studies are partnering with the CGIAR Research Initiative on Gender Equality and focus on the role of women: a World Vision partnership studies engagement of women in sustainable land management practices among government safety net recipients in Ethiopia and a study with ActionAid Nigeria is analyzing the effect of a training program designed to increase women's engagement with local leaders and aspirations and men's support for women's engagement.

This research illuminates how livelihoods programming can be designed for maximum impact in FCASs, with particular emphasis on gender equality. Results from several evaluations are forthcoming in 2024 and will be disseminated for uptake among stakeholders.

WP4: Accelerate
🟢 On track

Output	Outcome	EOI 4
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.	**4.1.** Increased eight local innovators' skills in developing solutions that address short-term emergency goals while promoting resilience and sustainability.	Eight local innovators design and deploy, in partnership 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.
4.2. A list of potential locally sourced FLWSs innovations that address HDP priorities.	**4.2.** Increased ability of eight local innovators to respond to future crises and address humanitarian, development and peace priorities.	
4.3. Four capacity building activities that increase local innovators' skills in developing solutions that address short-term emergency goals while promoting resilience and sustainability.	**4.3.** Eight stronger partnerships and networks to support programming and investments across the humanitarian, development and peace nexus.	
4.4. Stability and Peace Accelerator Partnership (SAPAP) grant system established.		
4.5. Eight innovations addressing HDP priorities selected and funded.		
4.7. Establishment of new partnerships for delivery and stronger partnership networks across the HDP nexus.		
4.8. Multistakeholder knowledge-sharing platform and communication events.		
CGIAR and partner capacity on innovation and scaling strengthened.		

Work Package 4 progress against the theory of change

Supporting local innovators is core to FCM. WP4 pursues an adaptive work program that responds to immediate crises and addresses long-term systemic causes of conflict, fragility, and forced migration through demand-driven support of private and public sector innovation.

Three main activities were conducted in 2023: 1) Innovation Packages and Scaling Readiness (IPSR) profiling to identify CGIAR resilience-building innovations in FCASs across all FCM WPs; 2) ecosystem assessment for food, land, and water systems actors in the HDP context; and 3) development of a plan to implement the Stability-and-Peace Accelerator in 2024 and 2025. This includes a six-month sprint acceleration combining business-oriented training, mentoring, and science-based technical assistance; access to the research network of CGIAR; an in-country strategy workshop to kick off implementation; USD $30,000 equity-free grants for each winning innovation; exposure to national and international funders; and post-acceleration support. Together, these laid the groundwork for a Call for Applications that attracted 214 applications.

Through the IPSR method, WP4 coordinated profiling of 15 CGIAR innovations across all FCM WPs (now included in CGIAR's Performance and Results Management System [PRMS]) covering a range of innovations captured in other FCM WPs: analytical frameworks, digital tools, and policy advisory instruments. These CGIAR innovations, along with an Ecosystem report, informed the priority areas for the first call for applications in three target areas: (i) water and resilience in refugee and host communities in Jordan; (ii) digital solutions for climate security and migration in Kenya; and (iii) resilient food systems and nutrition in Nigeria.

The strategic partnership with the WFP Innovation Accelerator has been a key success factor in ensuring that innovations supporting the transformation of agrifood systems in FCASs reach scale. Officially announced at COP28 in Dubai, the program will support four private sector innovators in 2024—two in Jordan; one in Kenya; and one in Nigeria.

WP5: Learning and Partner Decision Support
🟢 On track

Output	Outcome	EOI
5.1. Priority Setting Consultations and Dialogues.	**5.1.** World Food Programme (WFP) programme designs informed by strategies support of CGIAR.	**EOI 1** Governments and humanitarian and development partners in at least three conflict-affected situations utilize conflict-sensitive anticipatory action or disaster risk reduction approaches to help prepare for and mitigate compound crises featuring interconnected, conflict, food, land, and water system risks.
5.2. Evidence Synthesis and reviews on priority themes.	**5.2.** Expand the evidence base on priority themes using complementary analyses.	**EOI 2** Humanitarian and/or development stakeholders in three FCAs utilize the Initiative's Climate, Peace and Displacement Partnership and tools and recommendations to inform and integrate fragility, conflict, and migration programming along the humanitarian, development and peace (HDP) nexus.
5.3. Complementary analyses and research papers on key themes in SSA countries: working papers and journal articles on relevant themes.	**5.3.** Generate new evidence on the causal impact of WFP programmes.	
5.4. Series of evidence briefs : Materials designed for rapid sharing of analysis outcomes with WFP and relevant stakeholders.	**5.4.** Expand the technical and scientific capacity of WFP country program staff through knowledge exchanges.	**EOI 3** Governments, UN agencies, or NGOs in at least three FCASS either implement new programming or strengthen gender equality, social inclusion 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.
5.5. Events for disseminating complementary analyses and findings: Organized webinars and dissemination sessions for effectively sharing results from complementary analyses with a wider audience.		
5.6. Initial Program Assessment Report: A comprehensive document presenting the baseline findings of the impact evaluation for the WFP program.		**EOI 4** Eight local innovators design and deploy, in partnership 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.
5.7. Impact Results Report: Documents highlighting impact results derived from the ongoing impact evaluation of the WFP program.		
5.8. Knowledge Sharing Events for disseminating impact evaluation results: Organized dissemination events such as webinars, workshops, and presentations aimed at effectively sharing the impactful findings of the WFP program's impact evaluation.		
5.9. Technical Collaborations and Dialogues: Structured meetings, consultations, and dialogues to facilitate technical cooperation and idea sharing.		
5.10. CGIAR Staff On-Site Engagements: Physical visits and secondments by CGIAR personnel to WEP country offices for collaborative work and knowledge exchange.		
5.11. Hands-On Impact Evaluation Workshops: Short-term training workshops focusing on the design of impact evaluations tailored for humanitarian contexts.		

Work Package 5 progress against the theory of change

Mid-year, WP5 launched a program of research activities in collaboration with WFP, promoting learning and decision support to WFP with specially allocated W1 funding from the Norwegian government. CGIAR and WFP jointly identified evidence gaps, assembled a comprehensive portfolio of 32 projects across 13 countries, and co-developed an action plan. The team designed the program by targeting high priority evidence gaps for WFP through continuous consultation and nurturing strong partnerships with WFP headquarters, regional bureaus, and country offices in several African countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and Somalia). WP5 made significant progress across its four impact pathways in 2023.

WP5 and WFP launched a series of activities and projects to inform: (i) anticipatory initiatives being implemented by WFP, (ii) targeting and delivery of social protection and humanitarian assistance in fragile settings, (iii) the design and sustainability of school feeding programs, and (iv) integration of climate and resilience lenses in

humanitarian programming. For example, in the Sahel region, WFP's monitoring and evaluation data are being utilized to examine households' coping strategies to multiple shocks. In Kenya and Mali, climate security and vulnerability analyses are being conducted to inform WFP's humanitarian and resilience programing. In Malawi and Nigeria, WP5 is working to enhance Home-Grown School Meal Programs (HGSMP) by introducing nutritious, locally available, and climate-smart foods. In Ethiopia, WP5 is evaluating alternative targeting of social assistance while another activity assesses prevailing water and climate vulnerabilities in the Somali region and strategies for building resilience.

Finally, FCM and WFP are sharing technical capacity and knowledge, through which CGIAR scientists are offering technical backstopping for WFP regional and country offices. Thus far, CGIAR has made two secondments to WFP country offices, with prospects for more in 2024.

Work Package progress rating summary

WORK PACKAGE	PROGRESS RATING & RATIONALE
1	**Progress rating** ● Significant progress to achieve the EOIO has been made in 2023 and is in line with the Plan of Results and Budget (PORB) and theory of change (TOC) goals. Demand, innovation and scaling partnerships are in place at all levels (local to international), activities are underway, and completion of outputs has begun.
2	**Progress rating** ● Work in 2023 was as planned under the PORB and TOC. Strong partnerships with governments, local, regional and UN organizations are in place to meet the planned EOIO.
3	**Progress rating** ● Progress in 2023 aligns with PORB and TOC goals. All work needed to achieve the WP3 EOIO has begun. Completion of outputs has begun and field work for impact evaluations that will conclude in 2024 and 2025 is underway and on schedule.
4	**Progress rating** ● Significant progress to achieve the EOIO has been made in 2023 and is in line with PORB and TOC goals despite contracting delays with key partners.
5	**Progress rating** ● The deliverables achieved during the six-month implementation period of WP5 largely aligns with PORB and TOC.

Definitions

● On track

☑ Annual progress largely aligns with Plan of Results and Budget and Work Package theory of change.

☑ Can include small deviations/issues/ delays/risks that do not jeopardize success of Work Package.

● Delayed

⚠ Annual progress slightly falls behind Plan of Results and Budget and Work Package theory of change in key areas.

⚠ Deviations/issues/delays/risks could jeopardize success of Work Package if not managed appropriately.

● Off track

✖ Annual progress clearly falls behind Plan of Results and Budget and Work Package theory of change in most/all areas.

✖ Deviations/issues/delays/risks do jeopardize success of Work Package.

Section 4: **Key results**

This section provides an overview of results reported by the CGIAR Research Initiative on Fragility, Conflict, and Migration (FCM) in 2023. These results align with the CGIAR Results Framework and FCM's theory of change. Source: *Data extracted from the* CGIAR Results Dashboard *on 29 March 2024*.

OVERVIEW OF REPORTED RESULTS

Outputs

Knowledge products	193
Capacity sharing for development	50
Other output	29
Innovation development	28

Outcomes

Policy change	9
Other outcome	6
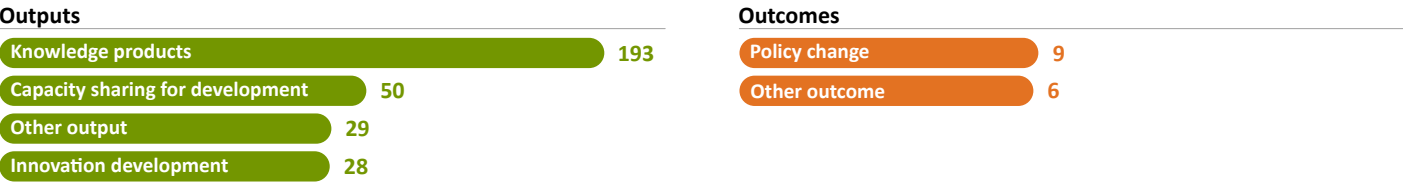
In only nine months, FCM produced a total of 315 results, including 193 knowledge products, 50 capacity sharing results, 29 "other" outputs, 28 innovation development profiles, and 15 outcome results, of which nine were policy change—six at stage one (research taken up by next user, policy change not yet enacted) and three at stage two (policy enacted).

PERCENTAGE OF REPORTED RESULTS TAGGED TO CGIAR IMPACT AREAS

Nutrition, health and food security — 60%, 7%, 33%

Poverty reduction, livelihoods and Jobs — 30%, 14%, 57%

Gender equality, youth and social inclusion — 41%, 13%, 46%

Climate adaptation and mitigation — 30%, 14%, 56%

Environmental health and biodiversity — 57%, 4%, 38%

● **Principal:** The result is principally about meeting any of the Impact Area objectives, and this is fundamental in its design and expected results. The result would not have been undertaken without this objective.

● **Significant:** The result has made a significant contribution to any of the Impact Area objectives, even though the objective(s) is not the principal focus of the result.

● **Not targeted:** The result did not target any of the Impact Area objectives.
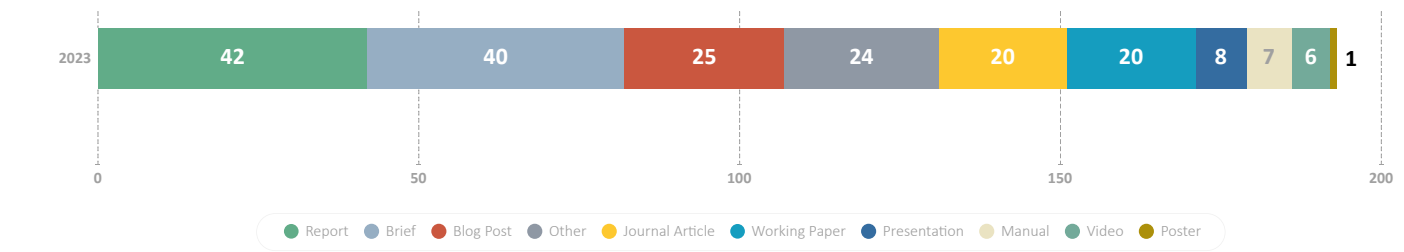
NUMBER OF RESULTS BY COUNTRY

Data here represents an overview of reported results in 2022 and 2023. One result can impact multiple countries and can therefore be represented multiple times.
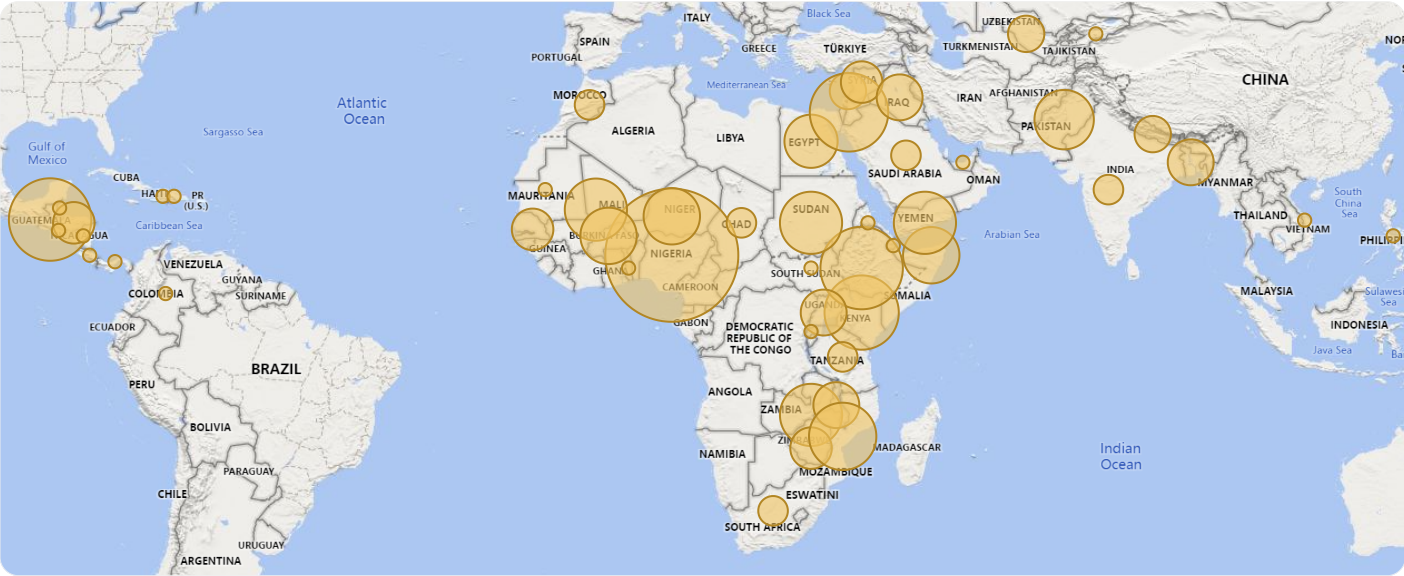
Notes: Results with a global focus: 100. Countries targeted: Bangladesh; Burkina Faso; Egypt; Ethiopia; Guatemala; Honduras; Iraq; Jordan; Kenya; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mozambique; Nepal; Niger; Nigeria; Pakistan; Senegal; Somalia; Syrian Arab Republic; Sudan; Uganda; Yemen; Zambia.

FCM works across all the CGIAR regions focusing on fragile and conflict-affected settings. Most of the work in 2023 was focused on Western and Central Africa, East and Southern Africa, and Central and West Asia and North Africa.

NUMBER OF KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS BY TYPE

Legend: Report | Brief | Blog Post | Other | Journal Article | Working Paper | Presentation | Manual | Video | Poster

FCM produced 193 knowledge products in 2023. Most efforts went into reports (42), followed by briefs (40), blogs (25) and working papers (20). We also published 20 journal articles.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS TRAINED BY THE INITIATIVE

2023	Female	1,041	3,900
	Male	1,059	1,950
	Unspecified	5,682	

Legend: Long-term | Short-term
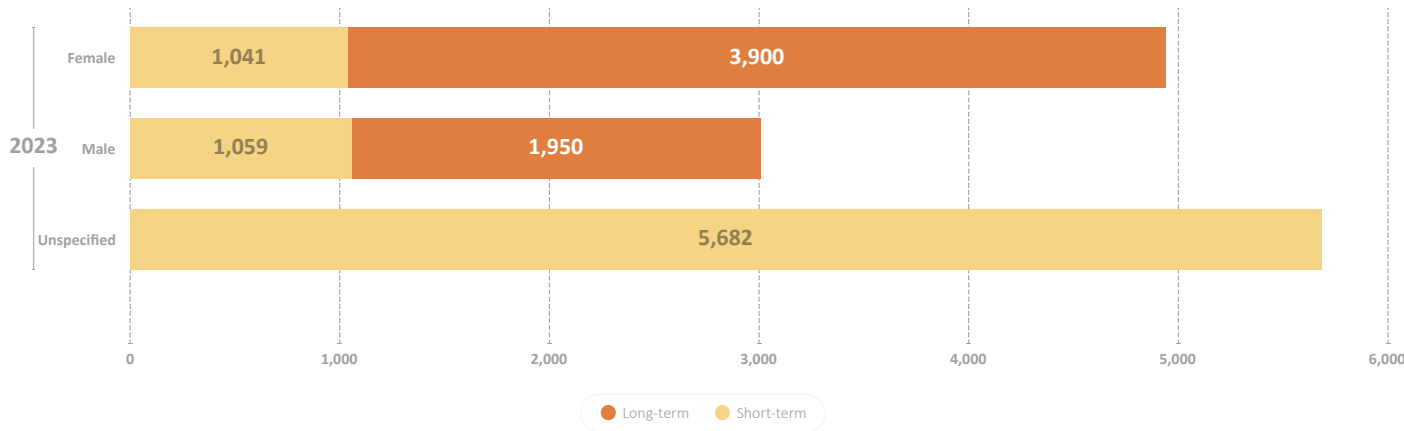
FCM had 50 capacity building results in 2023, collaborated with 68 partners across 5 centers, and trained over 13,000 people.

NUMBER OF INNOVATIONS BY READINESS LEVEL

Level		Description	#
9	PROVEN INNOVATION	The innovation is validated for its ability to achieve a specific impact under uncontrolled conditions	1
8	UNCONTROLLED TESTING	The innovation is being tested for its ability to achieve a specific impact under uncontrolled conditions	1
7	PROTOTYPE	The innovation is validated for its ability to achieve a specific impact under semi-controlled conditions	2
6	SEMI-CONTROLLED TESTING	The innovation is being tested for its ability to achieve a specific impact under semi-controlled conditions	0
5	MODEL/EARLY PROTOTYPE	The innovation is validated for its ability to achieve a specific impact under fully-controlled conditions	1
4	CONTROLLED TESTING	The innovation is being tested for its ability to achieve a specific impact under fully-controlled conditions	3
3	PROOF OF CONCEPT	The innovation's key concepts have been validated for their ability to achieve a specific impact	2
2	FORMULATION	The innovation's key concepts are being formulated or designed	5
1	BASIC RESEARCH	The innovation's basic principles are being researched for their ability to achieve a specific impact	7
0	IDEA	The innovation is at idea stage	6

NUMBER OF REPORTED INNOVATIONS BY TYPE AND NATURE

Innovation Type: Technological (9) | Capacity Development (8) | Policy/Organizational/Institutional (6) | Other (5)

Innovation Nature: Incremental (13) | Radical (8) | Disruptive (5) | Other (2)
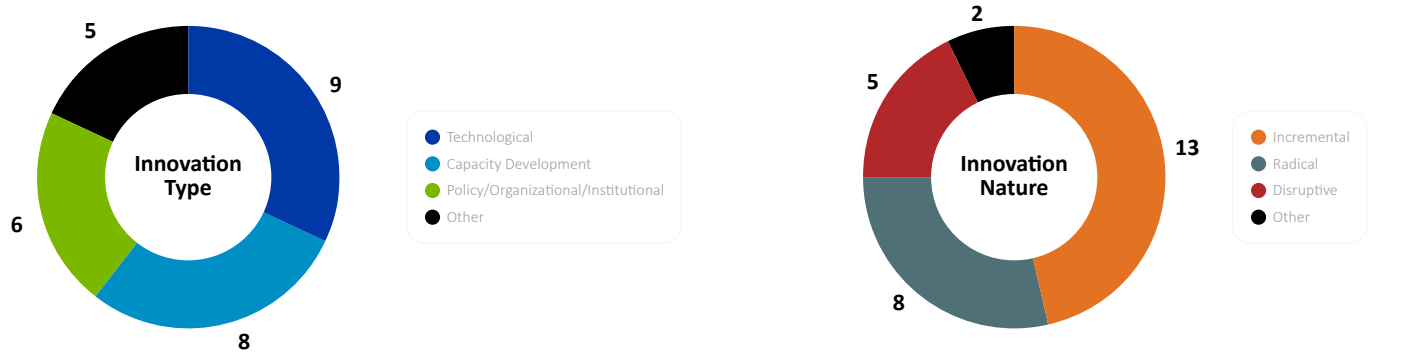
FCM advanced on its 28 innovations, most of which are at the idea, basic research, and formulation stage, with some are already at the proof-of-concept stage, controlled testing and prototyping stage, and one each at the uncontrolled testing and proven innovation stage.

RESULT TITLE	STAGE	CONTRIBUTING INITIATIVES	EVIDENCE
CGIAR climate science informs United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR's) Strategic Framework on Climate Action, which may benefit up to 110 million displaced people.	Stage 2	Fragility, Conflict, and Migration	🔗🔗🔗🔗🔗🔗
Demand-driven partnership between the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and the World Food Programme (WFP) informing the design and delivery of WFP programing in several African countries	Stage 1	Fragility, Conflict, and Migration	🔗🔗🔗🔗🔗
CGIAR's data and analysis informs the programming of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to potentially benefit millions of people on the move	Stage 1	Fragility, Conflict, and Migration	🔗🔗🔗
CGIAR climate security research informs the African Union's Climate Security Risk Assessment to enhance climate adaptation plans and actions in conflict-affected areas in Africa.	Stage 1	Climate Resilience; Fragility, Conflict, and Migration	🔗
Kenya Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change integrates climate security in the National Climate Change Action Plan III.	Stage 2	Climate Resilience; Fragility, Conflict, and Migration	🔗
Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) adopts climate security research describing how climate change can exacerbate root causes of conflict in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Sudan.	Stage 1	Climate Resilience; Fragility, Conflict, and Migration	🔗🔗🔗🔗🔗🔗
CGIAR climate security science informs the Intergovernmental Authority on Development in Eastern Africa' s Climate Adaptation Strategy (2023-2030).	Stage 2	Climate Resilience; Fragility, Conflict, and Migration	🔗
CGIAR scientists brief UN Security Council on climate security and raise awareness of the value of the Climate Security Observatory to the climate and peace agenda.	Stage 1	Climate Resilience; Fragility, Conflict, and Migration	🔗
The Central American Integration System (SICA) engages CGIAR/Alliance scientists to inform the Regional Climate Change Strategy.	Stage 1	Climate Resilience; AgriLAC Resiliente; Fragility, Conflict, and Migration	🔗🔗

Definitions for Policy stages

Stage 1: Researc taken up by next user, policy change not yet enacted

Stage 2: Policy enacted

Stage 3: Evidence of impact of policy

Section 5: **Partnerships**

EXTERNAL PARTNERS CONTRIBUTING TO RESULTS, PER COUNTRY

Number of results

1   37

61 partners with a global focus
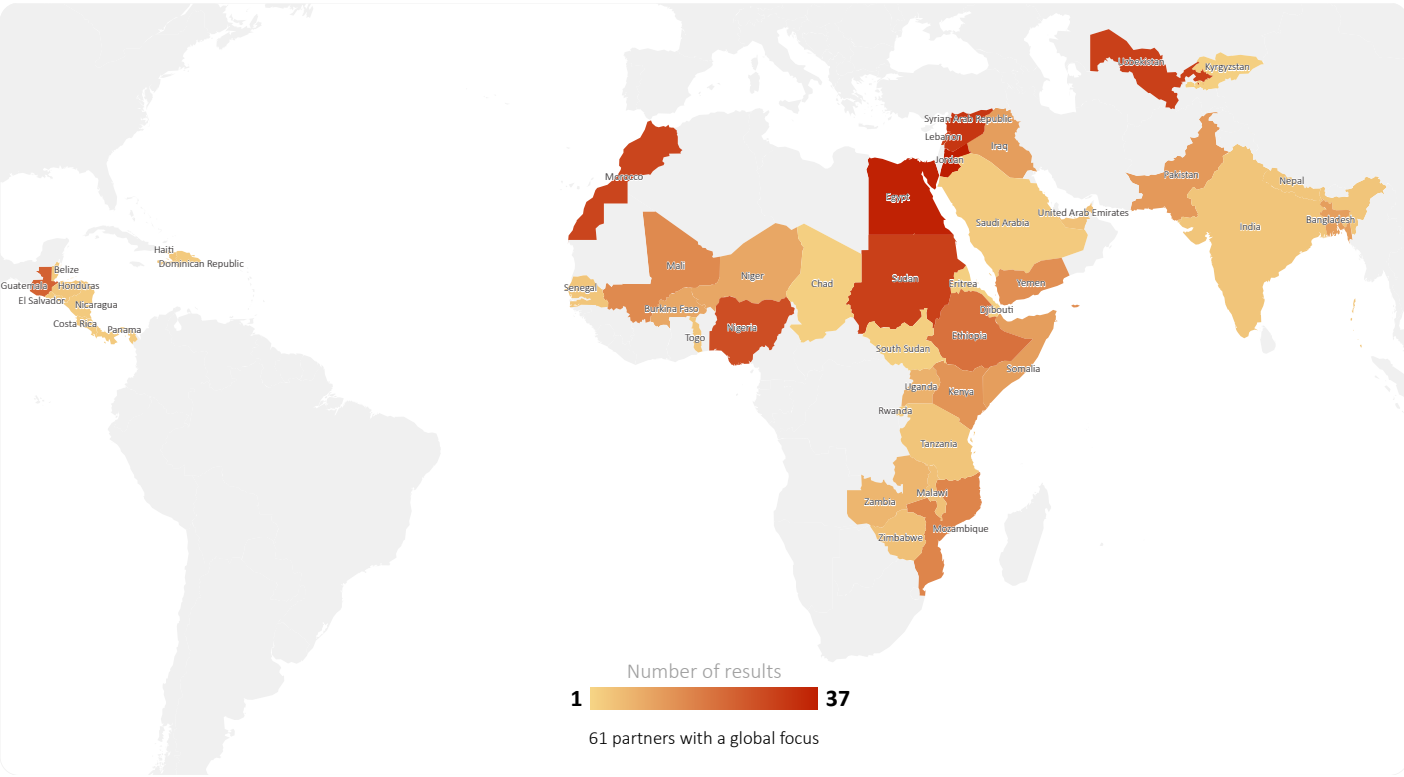
Colors represent the number of different partners which collaborated on results achieved in a specific country. One result can impact different countries and therefore the same partner can be associated with more than one country. Source: Data extracted from the Results Dashboard on 29 March 2024.
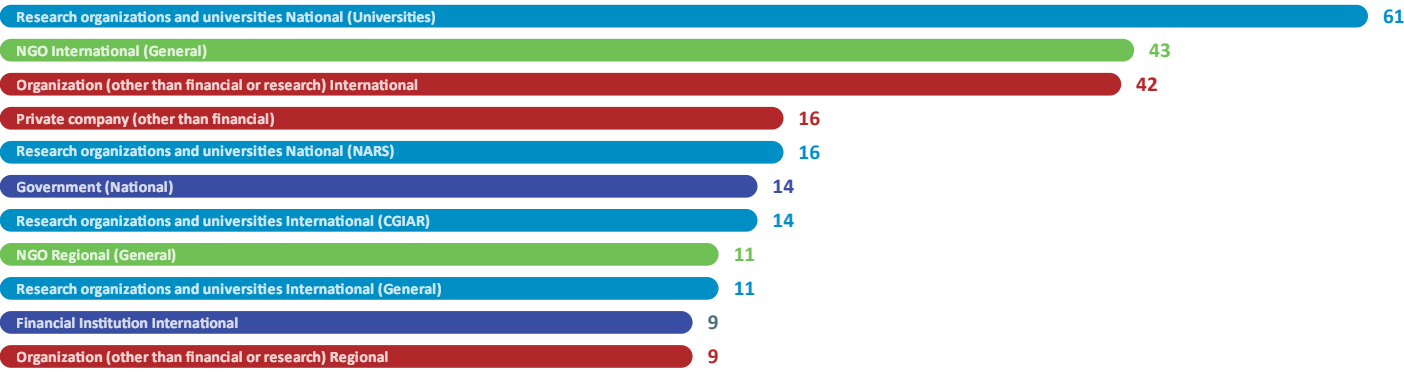
FCM has forged impactful partnerships on the ground to achieve co-defined objectives and enhance national government capacity in addressing crises. Collaborations with entities such as the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Mozambique's Ministry of Land and Environment, Nepal's Federal Ministry of Home Affairs, and Pakistan's Federal Flood Commission showcase our dedication to partnership. Working alongside government partners, we have organized multistakeholder workshops to co-identify priority areas of analysis, covering topics ranging from combating food insecurity and gender inequality to strengthening disaster risk reduction and anticipatory action strategies.

International partnerships also play a pivotal role and amplify FCM's impact, particularly in addressing trans-boundary issues like conflict and migration. By facilitating collaborations between CGIAR and UNHCR, we support research that informs UNHCR's Global Strategic Plan for Climate Action and optimizes humanitarian assistance delivery. Additionally, through secondments to the IOM, CGIAR experts apply their expertise in food, land, and water systems science to enhance IOM data systems. These improvements bolster tools like the Displacement Tracking Matrix and Emergency Tracking data for more targeted humanitarian programming. Moreover, these partnerships provide empirical analyses to identify climate- and conflict-related mobility trends, offering insights to inform global advocacy efforts. RCCC's contribution to forensic analysis of disaster response, particularly in countries like Pakistan and Zambia, further underscores the importance of knowledge partnerships in advocating for preventive action. FCM's collaboration with RCCC and the Anticipation Hub's network fosters learning, exchange, and collective resilience-building efforts within the AA community.

One of FCM's core partnerships is with WFP, supported by dedicated funding from the Government of Norway. Through this partnership, "Learning Support for a Sub-Saharan Africa Multi-Country Climate Resilience Programme for Food Security", FCM conducts research
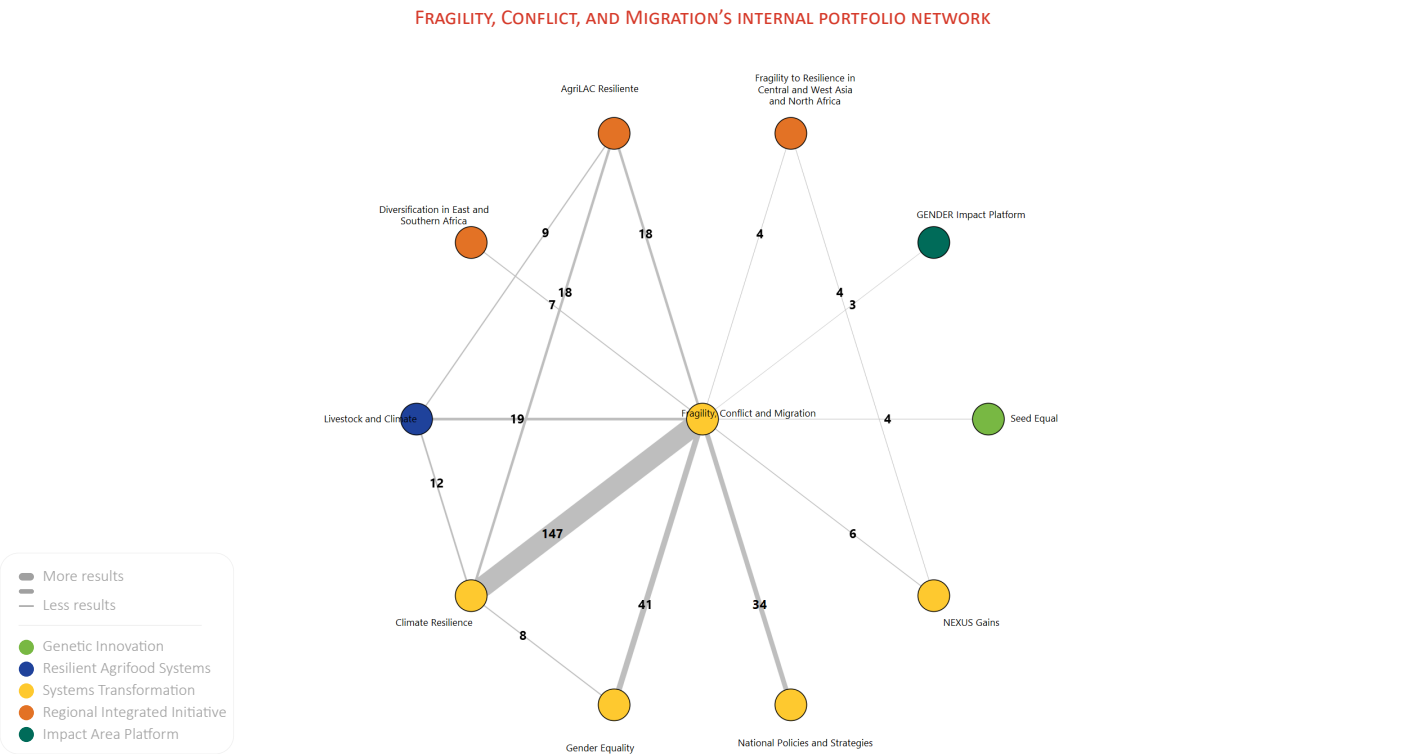
on various aspects of resilience-building, including disaster risk financing, sustainable school meals, and support for smallholder farmers. This partnership is yielding demand-driven research supporting WFP headquarters, regional bureaus, and country offices. It facilitates knowledge exchange and capacity building to enhance resilience within vulnerable communities by:

- Using WFP monitoring and evaluation data to examine households' coping strategies to multiple shocks in the Sahel.
- Mapping climate security and vulnerability to inform WFP's resilience and humanitarian programming in Kenya and Mali.
- Assessing prevailing vulnerabilities and existing strategies and policies to build resilience and strengthen the effectiveness and impact of humanitarian actions in Ethiopia's Somali region; and
- Speaking to and working with over 500 local leaders across Mali to understand the role of local governance in resilience and AA initiatives.

WP4 has partnered with the WFP Innovation Accelerator to identify and capacitate local innovators through a blend of demand-driven investment readiness services and scientific advisory based on CGIAR research to scale innovations and increase resilience in FCASs.

Additionally, partnerships with NGOs like World Vision, ActionAid, and HarvestPlus play crucial roles across the spectrum of FCM's operations – from disaster prevention to livelihood stabilization. FCM collaborates with these entities, for example, on evaluations of cash transfers, mental health services, sustainable land management, and empowerment programs for women amidst conflicts, which will inform similar initiatives across numerous countries.

TOP 10 PARTNER TYPOLOGIES THAT CONTRIBUTED TO DELIVERING 2023 RESULTS

Typology	Value
Research organizations and universities National (Universities)	61
NGO International (General)	43
Organization (other than financial or research) International	42
Private company (other than financial)	16
Research organizations and universities National (NARS)	16
Government (National)	14
Research organizations and universities International (CGIAR)	14
NGO Regional (General)	11
Research organizations and universities International (General)	11
Financial Institution International	9
Organization (other than financial or research) Regional	9

FRAGILITY, CONFLICT, AND MIGRATION'S INTERNAL PORTFOLIO NETWORK

Connections are sized by the number of reported results. Collaborations where only one result was reported with a linkage between two Initiatives are excluded.

Portfolio linkages and Fragility, Conflict, and Migration's impact pathways

FCM is the thought leader in CGIAR for work in FCASs and displacement contexts, positioning CGIAR on the agenda globally and coordinating discourses among partners and other CGIAR Initiatives. In 2023, for example, FCM co-convened (with the CGIAR Research Initiative on National Policies and Strategies [NPS]) an eight CGIAR Initiative workshop on fragility with key public and private sector stakeholders on fragility research in the CGIAR; co-convened (with the Gender Equality and Climate Resilience Initiatives) a three-part webinar and podcast series on the benefits of climate adaptation for peace and security, social protection, and disaster related displacement; and submitted a CGIAR pledge to enhance climate resilience of humanitarian responses to refugees, host communities, and other displaced peoples in FCASs, in support of UNCHR's Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) framework.

FCM and the **Climate Resilience** Initiative work complementarily; Climate Resilience focuses on countries in less-fragile settings and FCM in FCASs, and FCM additionally contributes expertise on migration and displacement. In 2023, the Initiatives jointly launched the Climate Security Observatory (CSO) for 12 countries and the Climate Security Programming Dashboard (CSPD), which inform policies, programs, and finance in FCASs.

Collaboration with the **Gender Equality** Initiative strengthened our gender, youth, and intersectional research. We co-developed training manuals (and evaluated these trainings) with ActionAid Nigeria for women and their husbands, and ActionAid subsequently used the manuals to train women and men in areas facing farmer-herder conflicts. Partnering with the Gender Equality Initiative and World Vision, we are evaluating a program encouraging women to engage in sustainable land management practices in Ethiopia. A jointly-published series on adaptive social protection in the Sahel, Jordan, and India informed partners on its ability to support climate adaptation and reduce poverty.

NPS and FCM generated actionable evidence to inform rehabilitation and rebuilding of livelihoods in conflict-affected communities in Ethiopia, yielding a joint conflict analysis and data collection effort to evaluate the impact of cash transfer and targeting interventions in FCASs. These post-conflict data are being used to estimate the impact of the recent armed conflict in Ethiopia and evaluate whether cash transfers and other interventions can cushion the adverse impacts of conflict.

FCM and the CGIAR Research Initiative on **Livestock and Climate** Initiative collaborated on evidence and solutions to farmer-herder conflict. Working with the FCDO-funded SPARC project, researchers are applying a political economy and food production lens in Sudan, Mali, and Nigeria.

CGIAR's approach to scaling innovations through accelerator programs reflects a strategic effort to transform food systems. The FCM Peace-and-Stability Accelerator builds on the end-to-end methodology for science-based technical support of agribusiness acceleration developed in other CG accelerator programs and applies it beyond the agribusiness ecosystem and in FCASs.

The CGIAR Research Initiative on **AgriLAC Resiliente** and FCM are working closely with the Human Mobility and Climate Change working group on the nexus between climate change and human security, and co-hosted the II Climate Change and Human Mobility Forum. Both Initiatives and the Climate Resilience Initiative supported the update of the Climate Change Regional Strategy (ERCC) of the Central American Integration System (SICA). The ERCC update was discussed at a side event co-organized during COP28.

The NEXUS Gains Initiative carried out hydrological modelling in Rahim Yar Khan, Pakistan to understand water availability and a baseline assessment for socio-economic development, informing FCM's assessment of the impacts of disasters on communities**.**

RECOMMENDATION	SUPPORTING RATIONALE
Better align FCM work with the focus of the Independent Science for Development Council (ISDC) "Responding to Evolving Megatrends" document and the upcoming Mega Programs—particularly MP#8 on Future Frontiers—to better support continuity of science in the next phase.	The ISDC Megatrends document puts forward several topics that are already part of FCM and for which our work on them can be expanded and better highlighted (if funding remains as anticipated) in 2024: improving responses to an increasing array and severity of global shocks, strengthening governance, building resilience, and fostering social inclusion (including among youth).
Convert WP5 into a broader learning and partner decision support mechanism that goes beyond WFP to additionally take up other partners' needs—taking on two possible forms of engagement: (1) response to urgent, emerging crises; and (2) longer-term decision support to additional partners operating in fragile settings.	We have had an excellent experience with this Norway-funded WP supporting WFP; it has allowed us to survey WFP's needs from different levels (headquarters, regional bureaus, and country offices) and across thematic areas. The secondment of CGIAR staff to WFP has helped us understand their needs and priorities and design a demand-driven portfolio of research with lessons and learning across countries. Replicating this model to serve other donors and partners appears to be crucial to inform responses to emerging as well as recurrent crises globally. This can help FCM and CGIAR contribute to addressing emerging and protracted crises with context-appropriate solutions.
Increase visibility of our work through an increasing number of webinars, policy events, and think pieces on cross-WP, high priority topics.	There is increasing demand for CGIAR to respond to crises with relevant policy advice; as CGIAR continues to work on many topics that are new terrain, it is critical to increase visibility around our expertise and partnerships as well as to articulate innovative research and findings to key stakeholders.
Increasing geographic flexibility.	Owing to the unpredictable nature of crises and conflicts and emerging partner and donor demands, FCM has mindfully taken on a geographically flexible approach—adapting its science to the needs of partners in crises rather than a desire for all work to be necessarily geographically concentrated. This led to an expansion of the set of countries in which FCM operates. Recognizing the benefits of having a critical mass of partners and work in a few countries, we will narrow our focus slightly as our budget stabilizes.
Increase focus on protocols of operation and safety of staff.	We have security concerns about some of our work that could put the wellbeing of us or our partners at risk. More standardized security protocols are needed to ensure employee safety, compliance with ethical standards, and success of our work.

Section 8: **Key result story**

Enhancing protection and climate resilience for millions

A new CGIAR-UNHCR partnership is enhancing protection, resilience, and long-term climate solutions for millions of refugees, displaced people, and host communities.

Climate shocks are making life harder for the millions of refugees displaced by conflicts, disasters, or political or civil unrest, who now reside in some of the most climate-vulnerable areas of the world. Depicted here is Dorotea, 35, a Burundian refugee and abandoned mother of seven, who prepares to return home after watering her potato field near Maratane refugee settlement in Nampula Province, Mozambique. Her home was destroyed by Cyclone Gombe in 2022, and she lost her crop. Roughly 80 percent of shelters at the settlement, which hosts some 9,300 refugees, were damaged in the storm.
Credit: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

CGIAR/FCM has forged a new partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). CGIAR/FCM researchers provide evidence, data, and insights to support UNHCR's work to mitigate the vulnerability of 110 million refugees, displaced people, and their hosts **and to potentially influence policies in 135 countries. Notably, CGIAR/FCM helped inform UNHCR's new** Strategic Plan for Climate Action**, provided evidence to optimize ongoing humanitarian assistance, developed analyses needed to build enabling policies and secure funding, and raised awareness internally and externally.**

Some 70 percent of people internally displaced by conflict, 60 percent of stateless people, and 30 percent of refugees live in fragile or conflict-affected countries that are among the most vulnerable to climate change. The double burden of climate and conflict risks means that refugees, and their hosts, urgently need adequate protection, services, resources, and solutions to support their long-term livelihoods and build Climate Resilience. It is in this context that CGIAR, through its Fragility, Conflict, and Migration (FCM) Initiative, has forged a new partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

In 2023, CGIAR/FCM's research helped inform UNHCR's new Focus Area Strategic Plan for Climate Action to guide the agency's efforts to enhance protection, resilience, and long-term climate solutions for displaced communities and their hosts. CGIAR/FCM provided displacement-specific climate information, including maps showing where forcibly displaced and stateless persons are exposed to climate risks. The maps reveal that a majority of displaced persons are residing in the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world, and CGIAR/FCM's projections toward 2030 indicate that climate hazards will increase, highlighting the critical need for effective governance.

Challenges vary widely between regions, and compound events add complexity. UNHCR's Regional Climate Action Plan for the East and Horn of Africa and Great Lakes (EHAGL), one of the seven regional plans that CGIAR/FCM evidence has helped develop, identifies the region as one of the most vulnerable to climate change globally. The urgency of the EHAGL action plan is underscored by CGIAR analyses predicting that the frequent co-occurrence of resource conflicts and climate hazards are likely to lead to more inter-communal conflicts.

CGIAR/FCM is providing data and evidence to inform UNHCR's ongoing humanitarian assistance. CGIAR/FCM researchers are, for example:

- Evaluating the agency's climate-resilient shelters initiative in Mozambique, looking to answer whether and how it can better contribute to residents' long-term resilience, livelihoods, and security.

- Developing research-based recommendations for what type of policy and finance support can improve refugee and host community resilience in Jordan.

- Proposing long-term water, sanitation, and hygiene solutions for communities that host refugees and displaced people in Ethiopia and Nigeria. This includes analysis on water security and water management issues in the Somali Region of Ethiopia to provide direct support to the implementation of the Melkadida Refugee Compact and the integration of water issues into the regional anticipatory action strategy.

CGIAR/FCM is also sharing the evidence and insights needed to build enabling policies and secure funding for the climate action agenda of UNHCR and its country partners. For example, in Guatemala, where national policies largely fail to consider the interlinked issues of displacement, conflict, and climate, a forthcoming, joint CGIAR-UNHCR policy brief is set to recommend that national climate policies are designed to alleviate risks and vulnerabilities linked with displacement, and that climate finance mechanisms are set up to work for displaced persons.

Raising awareness of the challenges facing refugees and displaced people has been a priority for UNHCR. CGIAR/FCM researchers have hosted brown-bag-lunch events for more than 180 agency staffers, presenting evidence on the links between climate change, human security, and displacement. CGIAR/FCM and UNHCR have collaborated on events, including at the Africa Climate Week, the 28th UN Climate Change Conference (COP28), and the Global Refugee Forum.

Cementing its commitment to advancing climate solutions for refugees and displaced people, CGIAR/FCM joined the 2023 Global Refugee Forum multi-stakeholder pledge on climate action and finance under the Global Compact on Refugees. In this pledge, UNHCR, CGIAR/FCM, and other partners commit to strengthening the protection, preparedness, and resilience of refugees, other forcibly displaced and stateless people, and their host communities to climate impacts now and in the future. CGIAR and UNHCR are set to sign a Memorandum of Understanding, formalizing the working partnership between the two institutions, in 2024.

Primary Impact Area

Other relevant Impact Areas targeted

Contributing Initiative

Fragility, Conflict, and Migration

Contributing Centers

CIAT (Alliance) · Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT · Regional Hub (International Center for Tropical Agriculture/Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical) · IWMI – International Water Management Institute

Contributing external partner

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Geographic scope
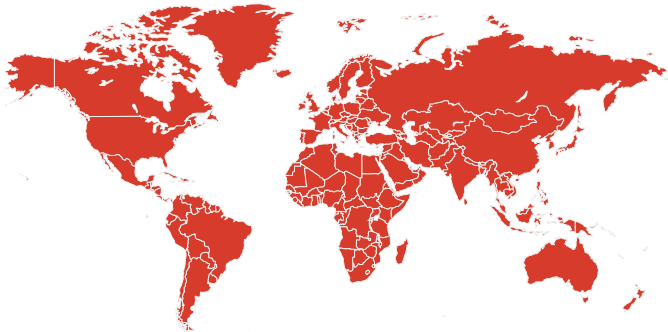
Global

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> ## Our partnership with CGIAR, and the data and analysis it generates, is an essential element for ensuring better protection of displaced people. Rather than waiting for disaster to strike, we are better positioned than ever to enable anticipatory approaches, climate-smart programming, enhancing preparedness, and ensuring the efficient allocation of resources.
>
> Andrew Harper, Special Advisor to the High Commissioner for Refugees on Climate Action.

See FCM's 2023 key result story number 2 here: Informing WFP programming in African countries.

Front cover photo

Chadian Returnees from Libya.
Credit: EC/ECHO/Bea Spadacini

Back cover photo

Mali Refugees in Mauritania.
Credit: EU Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid.

INITIATIVE ON
Fragility, Conflict,
and Migration

CGIAR