CGIAR Research Initiative on
Diversification in East and Southern Africa

Annual Technical Report 2023
Acknowledgements

This work is part of the CGIAR Research Initiative on Diversification in East and Southern Africa. We would like to thank all funders who supported this research through their contributions to the CGIAR Trust Fund: https://www.cgiar.org/funders.
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.
In 2023, the CGIAR Research Initiative on Diversification in East and Southern Africa, known as Ukama Ustawi (UU), made substantial strides in agricultural transformation, food security, and sustainable development. Focused on diversifying and intensifying maize-based systems sustainably, UU integrated climate-smart solutions, digital services, and support for small and medium agrienterprises (SMEs), with a strong emphasis on gender equality and social inclusion (GESI).

UU delivered on-farm innovations and technologies to scale out diversified climate smart technologies and innovations. It also scaled up into policy processes and investment planning and scaled deep by addressing the normative barriers to inclusive scaling of diversification practices. Notably, 50,513 stakeholders, with at least 40 percent women, adopted nutrient-dense and biofortified crops, alongside climate-smart technology bundles. Seed and mechanization fairs in Zimbabwe, attended by 2,634 farmers (62 percent women), highlighted the impact of sustainable intensification and diversification practices on farmers’ lives. The groundbreaking virtual field trips (VFTs) introduced innovative ways to share knowledge on conservation agriculture, crop diversification, mechanization and nutritious agri-food systems.

Digital services reached 2 million value chain actors, with 40 percent women and 40 percent youth represented, innovating in a significant way to any of the three CGIAR climate-related strategy objectives—namely, climate mitigation, climate adaptation, and climate policy—although it is not the principal focus of the activity. The activity is principally about meeting any of the three CGIAR climate-related strategy objectives—namely, climate mitigation, climate adaptation, and climate policy—and would not have been undertaken without this objective.

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

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

In 2022, the CGIAR Research Initiative on Diversification in East and Southern Africa, known as Ukama Ustawi (UU), received financial commitments exceeding US$11M for its first cohort of UU scaling fund. This fund aims to enhance the coordination of innovations, with technical support from UU and CGIAR teams. UU’s innovation platform ballooned to 45 innovations and seven packages designed for scaling readiness and effective implementation, with a systematic approach to assess and ensure the success of each Innovation Package. UU directly supported SMEs through the CGIAR Food Systems Accelerator program (CFSA), securing financial commitments exceeding US$11M for its first cohort of 36 governments.

UU scaled up its support of strategic policy processes in ESA by collaborating with governments and organisations across Zambia, Tanzania, South Africa, and Madagascar to enhance agricultural practices and climate resilience. In Zambia, UU’s efforts with ZMD and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) supported digital agro-advisory services and sustainable farming techniques through the National Framework for Weather Water and Climate Services for Zambia (NFWWCS) and the Mechanization Strategy. In Tanzania, UU worked with the Ministry of Agriculture, USAID, and ZAGRE to kickstart the Tanzania Seed Sector Development Strategy, to improve seed system delivery. In South Africa, UU aided in revising the Climate Change Strategy for water, promoting collaborative governance. In Madagascar, UU contributed to the national Climate-Smart Agriculture Investment Plan, targeting agricultural systems transformation.

At the regional level, UU convened a policy dialogue on promoting gender and climate responsiveness in agricultural policy formulation and implementation with the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA), as well as a validation workshop for the policy practice index tool. Subsequent training of high-level policy-makers and policy analysts in East Africa served to enhance collaborative governance between the ministries of agriculture and NARS. Additionally, UU’s Learning Alliance established a knowledge management policy, strengthening agricultural knowledge sharing with partners such as the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), ASARECA, and Centre for Co-ordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa (CCARDESA), underscoring UU’s role in bolstering agricultural policy and practice across the ESA region.

Scaling deep, the GESI framework, co-implemented with Solidarity, facilitated integration of inclusivity across UU’s work.

Finally, UU is grateful to have received 100 percent designated funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), and New Zealand’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT). The partnership with MFAT has been particularly catalytic in enabling UU’s stretched End of Initiative outcomes (EOIOs) up to 2025.

The UU scaling fund was launched to elevate agrifood systems innovations across East and Southern Africa (ESA), awarding three US$125,000 grants to CGIAR Initiatives. This fund aims to enhance the coordination of innovations, with technical support from UU and CGIAR teams. UU’s innovation platform ballooned to 45 innovations and seven packages designed for scaling readiness and effective implementation, with a systematic approach to assess and ensure the success of each Innovation Package. UU directly supported SMEs through the CGIAR Food Systems Accelerator program, ensuring financial commitments exceeding US$11M for its first cohort of 36 governments.

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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.

Note: A summary of Work Package progress ratings is provided in Section 3.
In Shona, "Ukama" refers to partnerships, and in Swahili, "Ustawi" means well-being and development. True to its name, in 2019, Ukama Ustawu continued a series of strategic endeavors aimed at catalyzing agricultural transformation, improving food security and nutrition, and advancing sustainable development while fostering partnerships across ESA. Operating as a CGIAR regional integrated Initiative, UKU worked closely with the regional director for ESA, CGIAR country convenors and partners (including national agricultural research systems (NARS)) thus emphasizing a collective approach that transcended individual Centers to achieve impact at agricultural research systems (NARS).

In collaboration with 

- **Gender Equality Initiative**
- **Mixed Farming Systems**
- **Seed Equal**
- **Bilateral projects such as**
- **Adoption of**
- **Seed and**
- **Credit: Initiative on Diversification in East and Southern Africa**

The UU Approach in a Nutshell

- **Policy Hub**
- **Learning Platform**
- **Platform Partner**
- **Scalling Hub**
- **Digital enable agro-advisory services**
- **Enschede ecological technical CETI**
- **Tanzania Seed Sector Development Strategy (TSSDS)**
- **Endline evaluation study**
- **Partnership network, collaboration and capacity building lead to an improved performance of UU partners**
- **Enhanced national and regional capacity and strengthened policies and instruments for innovations in agriculture**
- **Innovations that reach beneficiaries at scale**
- **Systemic and systematic approach of gender, youth and social inclusion to ensure sustainable implementation and outcomes**
Improvement in crop-livestock integration, improved fodder production, improved access to fodder germplasm, and connections to the livestock value chain.

Value chain actors are engaged in promoting CSA technologies and mechanization in the private sector with seed companies, participating in seed and mechanization fairs. Training sessions and awareness campaigns on CA/cSA bundles are conducted, reaching out to over 60,000 users. Over 10,000 farmers are encouraged to adopt improved varieties of sweet potatoes. Outreach activities on nutrition are taken through the PAIBA with plans to reach over 1,000 farmers and 1,000 extension agents/technicians.

Following successful “mother and baby trials,” the team is now planning for “grandchildren trials.”

Ten Small-Medium Enterprises (SMEs) were selected for the first cohort of the Science-driven CGIAR Food Systems Accelerator (CFSA) Program for Climate-Smart Agribusinesses, unlocking funds exceeding US$11 million in grants, debt, and equity in partnership with IFDC-2SCALE.

Technical assistance for the CFSA Program was scaled up in collaboration with CGIAR initiatives and partners, extending to 50 additional companies addressing various issues including Agroecology, Livestock, and Aquaculture. An endline evaluation study of the CFSA program was conducted upon the conclusion of the first cohort. A comprehensive pipeline featuring

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46 capital providers and input investors offering grants, equity, and debt was established in partnership with IFDC-2SCALE.

In partnership with Agora Microfinance, it is implementing climate credit scoring for 14,000 smallholder farmers.

If it has trained 800 extension agents and reached 240,000 farmers, Additionally, it provides agro-advisory services to 240,000 index insurance subscribers via SMS through “Acre Africa.”

In EOIO 2, agro-value chain actors regularly access reliable digital agriculture advisory and agricultural risk management (ARM) products and services that increase their climate resilience.

Agribusinesses improve their business sustainability offering scaled climate-smart solutions supporting diversification, intensification, and ARM of maize mix-based systems.

EOIO 1

Farmers, value chain actors, & consumers in maize-mixed systems are using climate-smart intensification, diversification practices with improved water & land management.

EOIO 4

Improved collaborative governance and management of multi-functional landscapes promoting climate-resilient agriculture (including biodiversity) amongst east and southern African stakeholders.

EOIO 5

Women, youth, and marginalized male smallholder farmers and agriculturalists participating in UU WP and implementing partners’ interventions benefit and reduce livelihood risks through GESI-targeted support and integration.

EOIO 6

UU partners have increased understanding and capacity to scale UU WP, products, strategies, and innovations.

Seven Innovation Packages and forty innovation profiles have been developed.

Additionally, 1855 individuals including 1121 female participants have enrolled in an e-learning course on innovation and scaling.

Within CGIAR, UU Scaling Fund was launched through New Zealand’s MIFAT Funding. Three winners each to be awarded US$125,000 in 2024.

The GenderUp scaling readiness approach is being incorporated into all scaling frameworks: training, workshops and scaling materials.

Wageningen University and CGIAR have collaborated with UU as they are investing in advancing the Science and Practice of scaling. Scientific publications on innovation portfolio management, supported with UU, are currently undergoing peer review.

Innovation Packages developed in Southern Africa (Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia) in 2023 are paving the way for a Scaling Strategy completion in 2024.
Section 3: Work Package progress

WP0: Establish and operationalize a comprehensive partnership network in the ESA region

WP0 was created in 2023 to encompass the increasing need to anchor the large partnership network in ESA (UU’s COS). Building on the work done in 2022, UU continued to host large partnership meetings, online and in-person, such as the Pause and Reflect workshop attended by 100 people. We have also been working closely with donors to increase our funding for diversification and scaling, and received a substantial amount of dedicated funding from New Zealand’s MFAT. As part of this effort, we organized a three-week field trip for MFAT and the Global Research Alliance in the region, which has served to develop close ties with the government. To improve our storytelling, we systematically reviewed and refined our monitoring, evaluation, learning, and impact strategy going forward, which also included a risk assessment and upskilling of the team.
WP1: Diversify and sustainably intensify maize-based farming systems

Work Package 1 progressed against the theory of change

Work Package (WP) 1 used participatory approaches to diversify and sustainably intensify maize-based farming systems. Starting from Kenya, Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, WP 1 worked to expand and deepen the crop-livestock integration components. A guideline to establish and manage a multistakeholder platform for coordination of integrated water resources management was completed on request from Ethiopia’s Ministry of Water and Energy.

WP1 partners initiated 180 new mother trials and 600 baby trials, now totaling 280 and 4,480 trials, respectively. These on-farm trials evaluated CSA strategies, such as conservation agriculture with maize diversification, which incorporated leguminous crops, tubers, and fodder grasses for livestock. Additionally, 22 validation demonstration plots assessed new sweet potato varieties. The initiative supported six mechanization service providers (mostly women and youth entrepreneurs) to access mechanization starter packs.

WP1 co-financed the irrigation-development quality-management platform for two districts each in Kenya, Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, an agricultural system sustainability study with a water management focus was initiated. In 2023, tool development and data collection, covering more than 500 households, was completed to comprehend the level of agricultural intensification and identify context-specific interventions for broader agricultural water management. In addition, solar pumps were installed that can irrigate high-value and climate-smart crops on about 3 ha in Zimbabwe.

WP2: De-risk and digitalize production and supply chains to build resilience and improve productivity

Work Package 2 progressed against the theory of change

WP2 has advanced substantially in its focus on the de-risking and digitalization of agriculture through risk management and agro-advisories. The development of a climate credit-scoring tool for maize-mixed systems in Zambia marks one such stride. This tool, created through a partnership with Agri Climate and AgriAid, Microfinance, employs climate risk assessments at the district level, bringing together historical and seasonal forecast data with adaptation measures pertinent to CSA practices. Building on this experience, a workshop was conducted in Ethiopia addressing the de-risking of crop commodities threatened by climate volatility within agricultural commercialization clusters. A comprehensive study on strategic agricultural partnerships in East Africa was also concluded. The findings offer critical insights into the nature and impact of such alliances in the agricultural sector. The completion of behavioral ARM analysis and a policy brief aimed at enhancing the uptake of agricultural insurance extended the UU knowledge base, providing targeted recommendations for expanding insurance mechanisms within the agricultural domain. Gender considerations were also integrated into the initiative, with a peer-reviewed article reviewing gender-inclusive approaches within agricultural insurance. Concurrently, a technical report on developing flood-risk insurance for Zambia is underway, signifying a move toward comprehensive risk management strategies.

The initiative also deployed a climate agro-meteorological platform in Zambia, which provides key actors with essential tools for anticipating and managing agricultural yields in light of climatic shocks. Dissemination efforts include the broadcasting of agro-advisories through the MMO television series in Zambia and the development of an interactive game, "Shamba Knows," to educate Kenyan farmers on risk management. A draft assessing the influence of the MMO series on Zambian viewers’ agricultural behaviors underscores the role of media in enhancing agricultural productivity.
Work Package 3: Support and accelerate value chain agribusiness enablers in maize-mixed systems

In 2023, WP3 successfully launched and executed its inaugural accelerator program across four countries: Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia. The program received 288 applications meeting high-quality prequalification standards. The first cohort consisted of 20 farmyard market-led aggregators, Agro-branding. Tanzania Nutri Ltd, East Agriculture Development Company Ltd, Farm Depot Ltd, Forest Africa Produce Ltd, Parvati Records, Orange Bales, The Inorganic Farm, and Yellow Star Produce and Food Processors Ltd. Of these agribusinesses, 60 percent were women-led or co-led, 20 percent youth-led, 70 percent early-stage, and 30 percent in their growth stages. Additionally, 20 percent of the agribusinesses were developing innovation(s) within irrigation and mechanization, while 60 percent focused on nutrition CSA, and 20 percent fell in the ARMS innovation theme. The agribusinesses were engaged in product value chains, including beans, fruits, groundnuts, horticulture, macadamia nuts, and soybeans, supporting more than 30,000 smallholder farmers in their supply chains to diversify from cultivating maize to more nutritious agricultural products. Collaborating with experts from the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT (the Alliance), International Water Management Institute (IWMI), PABRA, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), and International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), WP3 delivered technical assistance by matching research to each agribusiness based on their assistance needs. The second stream focused on creating investment-readiness technical assistance delivered by the International Development Co-financing Account (IDCA) and the International Agricultural Development Corporation (IDC). Agribusinesses were provided with support on activities to receive investments. All 10 participating entities received personalized action plans addressing financial viability, scalability, and investor appeal. In 2023, the program delivered six group workshops, six field visits, and 30 individual sessions tailored to address their CSA technical assistance needs. In addition, seven group workshops, 14 field visits, and 30 individual sessions were conducted to strengthen their investment readiness.

To mobilize additional financing for these agribusinesses from the private sector, the agriculture accelerator program, through the support of IDC, 2SCALE established a pipeline of capital providers across grantors, debt, and equity, engaging successfully with 58 percent. This effort resulted in three agribusinesses gaining more than US$11.1 million in investment.

Work Package 4: Govern and enable multifunctional landscapes to promote sustainable diversification and intensification

WP4 significantly contributed to collaborative governance and climate-resilient agriculture in ESA by supporting improvements in the enabling environment and working closely with its partners to support climate-smart solutions that increase their climate resilience. At the regional level, to help address policy and knowledge management gaps, UIU organized a regional policy dialogue and provided inputs into the ASARECA and UGISSs mainlining guidelines and a policy practice index tool to operationalize the NARS in tracking policy formulation and implementation success. As a result, the work developed a Learning Alliance concept note to lead the engagement of UIU with national research and extension services (NARES) and regional bodies to address the challenges in knowledge exchange between research organizations and farmers, with a learning event organized at the African Agricultural Science Week and an agreement signed to co-implement the African Union’s CaRIMP and WP4 Knowledge Management Framework. On a national level, WP4 has played a pivotal role in catalyzing partnerships to support climate-resilient transformations. A close relationship with the ASARECA and UGISSs promoted the ETI (ETI) and UNU UG to develop the national and regional policy to promote an enabling environment.

By facilitating collaboration and governance, WP4 improved the business sustainability offering scaled climate-smart solutions supporting diversification, intensification, and agricultural risk management (ARM) of maize mixed systems. Improving the agribusiness value chain ensured access to climate-smart agriculture through the acceleration of their business resilience and access to financing. By implementing the climate-smart solutions, the agribusinesses are using climate-smart technologies and services to increase their climate resilience. A total of 20 percent of the agribusinesses that enhance the diversity values in their agri-businesses were developed and promoted.
WP5: Empower and engage women and youth in agribusiness ecosystems

Through WP5’s activities in 2023, UU made great strides toward fully integrating GESI within the Initiative’s interventions and activities to ensure diversification. This has mainly been achieved by using the GESI framework, which has helped UU’s WPs to promote GESI in agribusiness transformation in ESA, and a meta-analysis that was conducted to uncover the social, economic, and institutional bottlenecks, barriers, and opportunities to more inclusive SMEs in the ESA region. Through a validation process at the Gender, Work, and Organization Conference, the GESI framework explored why and where change needs to happen to achieve inclusive agribusiness transformation within the Initiative’s interventions. Using the learning from this framework and analysis, the UU team incorporated gender and social inclusion across WP activities. To illustrate, in cohort one of the CFSA, GESI provided targeted incorporation of gender and social inclusion across WP activities.

Work Package 5 progress against the theory of change

Work Package 6: Scale agrifood innovations and coordinate CGIAR and partner scaling activities in ESA

WP6 is a cross-cutting effort to scale agrifood innovations and coordinate CGIAR and partner scaling activities in ESA. WP6 developed a portfolio of 20 innovation profiles in ESA (20 continued, 20 new, and 4 discontinued). The innovations are profiled using CGIP’s ISR methodology, which includes providing evidence-based processes to determine their level of maturity. This methodology provides comparable criteria to UU for selection of innovations with higher level of maturity to proceed along the scaling pathway. During this process, each innovation is assessed in a specific context, and enablers and bottlenecks are identified. The resulting Innovation Package is scored for innovation readiness and innovation use and this process provides the scaling readiness score. Key scaling bottlenecks are identified, and there is better understanding and capacity to scale the innovation in line with EIDo6. Seven innovations from WP5 through 5 and ACASA were prioritized for packaging through the support of WP6.

The highlight was the launch of the scaling fund, which solicited applications for three global science Initiative innovations as an initial scaling fund, each to be awarded $15,000 in 2024. The UU Scaling fund is meant to catalyze the scaling of innovations with a high-impact potential. This fund serves as a platform for CGIAR and scaling partners to receive support in co-creating, negotiating, and financing scaling strategies and action plans. It empowers the regional integrated Initiative to coordinate and support the scaling of CGIAR innovations through partnerships with various stakeholders, including other Initiatives active in ESA, as well as with government, public, and private sectors.

WP6 continued to lead the science of scaling research and innovation portfolio management research in collaboration with WUR. We hired a postdoctoral research fellow in scaling, who will be tasked with developing the regional scaling hub in Nairobi, Kenya. WP6 and WP5 led developments in inclusive scaling research using the GenderUp approach.

The 2nd Annual CGIAR Week of Scaling was held in Nairobi, bringing together more than 80 experts from 18 Initiatives, nine CGIAR Centers, one major bilateral project, and 20 external partners and funders working in ESA to share knowledge. This event contributes to enhancing the scaling conversation and strengthening the scaling community in CGIAR with its partners in ESA.
Work Package progress rating summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work Package</th>
<th>Progress Rating</th>
<th>Rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Progress rating</td>
<td>Despite being a new WP, the outputs planned for 2023 were achieved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Progress rating</td>
<td>To date, every aspect of the WP is executing the scheduled activities, effectively reaching the goal of engaging 50,513 stakeholders, including farmers, value chain participants, and consumers in adopting climate-smart intensification and diversification practices, focusing on maize-mixed systems, alongside implementing enhanced water and land management techniques. Among these, 40 percent are women, but less than 40 percent are youth. The WP is working with other WPs on strategies to engage more youth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Progress rating</td>
<td>This work is on track and close to reaching its targets regarding engaging value chain actors through various channels, including television and other ARM and agro-advisory products and services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Progress rating</td>
<td>Generally on track for 2023 activities, WP3 has reached and exceeded its EOIO target (US$7 million in debt, equity, or grants currently in the mobilization process by 2024) and is set to support 40 percent women entrepreneurs. However, it’s currently revising its strategy to accelerate an additional 30 agribusinesses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Progress rating</td>
<td>On track regarding EOIO 4. WP4 has already supported more than four policies or strategies developed or improved and is working toward enabling $200 million to promote climate-resilient agriculture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Progress rating</td>
<td>On track regarding activities, budget spent, and partnerships. Work completed in 2023 provides solid grounding for follow-on work planned for 2024 (GALS).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Progress rating</td>
<td>WP6 meets or exceeds the 2023 Plan of Results in most areas. The framework for scaling strategies will be developed in 2024, preventing its use in 2023 as planned.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Diversification in East and Southern Africa in 2023. These results align with the CGIAR Results Framework and Diversification in East and Southern Africa’s theory of change. Source: Data extracted from the CGIAR Results Dashboard on 29 March 2024.

In 2023, UU reported 216 results, which included 19 capacity-sharing outputs, 45 innovations developed, 110 knowledge products and 21 other outputs. At the outcome level, the Initiative ensured that nine innovations were used, six policy change outcomes were reported, and six other outcomes were reported.

**Table: Contributions to the CGIAR Results Framework: Number of Results by Type**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Outputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge products</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovation development</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other outputs</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity sharing for development</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcomes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovation use</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy change</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other outcome</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table: Number of Knowledge Products by Type**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Report</th>
<th>Journal Article</th>
<th>Presentation</th>
<th>Brief</th>
<th>Video</th>
<th>Blog Post</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table: Percentage of Results Tagged to CGIAR's Impact Areas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact Area</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2023</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition, health and food security</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty reduction, livelihoods and jobs</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality, youth and social inclusion</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate adaptation and mitigation</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental health and biodiversity</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UUU forged strong collaboration with various CGIAR Initiatives including Seed Equal; Gender Equality; Low-Emission Food Systems; Fragility, Conflict, and Migration; Excellence in Agronomy; Climate Resilience; Digital Innovation; National Policies and Strategies; and Aquatic Foods, as well as the Gender Impact Platform, the Climate Impact Platform, and the Environment and Biodiversity Impact Platform in 2023 to produce the above results. These collaborations and effort successfully resulted in inclusive scaling of CGIAR innovations.

This year, UU reported various types of knowledge products, including 12 peer-reviewed journal articles and 46 research reports and technical documents covering a range of related topics on agricultural diversification, GESI, strengthening policy and governance frameworks, food security, and improving nutrition and climate resilience.

UUU’s work centers around assessing and applying agricultural diversification practices that are scaled up by women and men, as well as youth. The above graph shows that all the CGIAR Impact Areas are significant or principal in the results reported, particularly climate change, GESI, and poverty reduction, with nearly all the reported results reflecting work toward them.

UUU contributed significantly to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, keeping the main aim of the Initiative to help smallholder farmers transition toward sustainably intensified, diversified, and de-risked agrifood systems. More than 200 results were reported toward achieving SDG 1: No Poverty and SDG 2: Zero Hunger, followed by SDG 13: Climate Action with an impressive 183 reported results in 2023. Just as important are SDG 5: Gender Equality, SDG 15: Life on Land, SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, and SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation, with more than 100 results reported to reach these global goals.
In its initial phase spanning 2022 to 2024, UU strategically prioritized Zambia, Kenya, Zimbabwe, and Ethiopia. Following the receipt of funding from MFAT, the Initiative’s duration has been extended through 2025, enabling a significant expansion of its scope. This extension has allowed for an ambitious doubling of targeted outcomes across the EOIs. As a result, 2023 witnessed UU achieving notable successes, particularly in Kenya, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Ethiopia.

Seven Innovation Packages across four countries were designed through the IPSR pathway. These packages spanned a diverse array of themes, including conservation agriculture, digital agro-advisories via the engaging edutainment platform of the MMO farm makeover show, mechanization starter packs, enhanced intercropping techniques, and economical livestock management strategies. To develop and refine these packages, a collaborative network of 79 experts from varied disciplines and institutions was assembled. This multidisciplinary team has been instrumental in advancing the Innovation Packages toward scalability, ensuring their effectiveness and impact in the targeted countries.
UU has been at the forefront of innovation development, reporting 40 of its own groundbreaking developments as outputs. In addition, it has contributed to the advancement of five innovations led by other CGIAR Initiatives. Impressively, half of these innovations have reached the highest maturity levels—readiness levels 8 and 9—signifying their tested and proven capacity for impactful outcomes. This year also marked an important milestone as five ongoing innovations from 2022 advanced their readiness levels while four were discontinued, underscoring a continuous journey toward innovation scaling excellence. The collective effort of a broad spectrum of stakeholders, including researchers, farmers, various value chain participants, policymakers, and agricultural extension officers, has been crucial. Their equal and vital roles have significantly propelled the implementation and success of these innovations, showcasing the collaborative spirit of the UU Initiative.

### Innovation Users by Institution Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution Type</th>
<th>Youth</th>
<th>Non-youth</th>
<th>Unspecified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research organizations and universities</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private company (other than financial)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public-Private Partnership</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Institution</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisation (other than financial or research)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Innovation Development Results for Specific Target Groups/Actors

- Researchers
- Policy actors (public or private)
- Other
- Farmers/agro-pastoralist/herders/fishers
- Agricultural extension agents

- Youth
- Non-youth
- Unspecified

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Youth</th>
<th>Non-youth</th>
<th>Unspecified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Researchers</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy actors (public or private)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers/agro-pastoralist/herders/fishers</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural extension agents</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Number of Policies by Stage and by Type

- Legal Instrument
- Policy or Strategy
- Program, Budget, or Investment

### Organizations Whose Policy Has Changed

- Association for strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
- African Union
- Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa
- Department of Water and Sanitation (South Africa)
- Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network
- Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
- Ministère de l’Agriculture, de l’Élevage et de la Pêche
- Ministry of Agriculture, Food security and Cooperatives (United Republic of Tanzania)
- Ministry of Green Economy and Environment, Zambia

In 2023, UU significantly contributed to policy development in the region, reporting six major policies or strategies. These include the Pretoria Declaration on Water Use in Agriculture, revising South Africa’s Climate Change Strategy for the water sector, and assisting in the development of Zambia’s National Framework for Weather, Water, and Climate Services. Additionally, UU’s efforts were instrumental in formulating the TSSDS, set to launch in 2024, and supporting the now-enacted Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Plan by the government of Madagascar.
In 2023, the Initiative trained 6,937 individuals, more than doubling the count from the previous year and leading to significant shifts in knowledge and practices. Notably, the training sessions saw a higher participation of women (3,386) compared to men (3,096), highlighting a positive stride toward gender inclusivity. Further emphasizing its commitment to gender equality, UU partnered with the Gender Equality Initiative to support a graduate research fellowship (MSc) focused on investigating the impact of sociotechnical innovation bundles on the economic resilience and empowerment of smallholder farmers in selected Kenyan counties.

This collaboration underscores UU’s dedication to fostering inclusive development and empowerment through education and innovation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>1,045</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>3,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>3,386</td>
<td>3,096</td>
<td>6,482</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Graph:**
- Female
- Male

**Legend:**
- Long-term
- Short-term

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Section 5: Partnerships

Partnerships and Diversification in East and Southern Africa’s impact pathways

The partnership strategy across the various activities focuses on collaborating with a diverse range of organizations to achieve specific goals in agricultural development and innovation. Key partners include NARES, local and regional NGOs, government bodies, and private-sector companies.

In its second year, UU maintained strong partnerships with all NARES, national and county governments in its focus countries, and local and regional non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The NARES partnered in facilitating training of farmers and other stakeholders, management of trials, data taking, development, and rolling out of innovations at scale.

Additional public partners aimed at strengthening the enabling environment regionally and nationally for diversified agriculture systems. UU continued partnering with FAMAPAN, a policy advocacy network, and concluded new agreements with regional NARES networks, AKADEMIYA2063, as well as AKADEMIYA2063, contributing to policy-making around water and climate services. National responses to climate change, food sector development, gender and social inclusion, and knowledge management, among others. While doing so, the Initiative also worked closely with government and intergovernmental organizations, including the African Union, the Zambian Ministry of Green Economy and Environment, the Ethiopian and Tanzanian ministries of agriculture, and the OVS in South Africa.

Moreover, with AKADEMIYA2063, a regional policy analysis and capacity-strengthening organization, UU produced research datasets and papers around climate impact forecasting and institutional bottlenecks in food value chain development, providing policy recommendations. The Initiative also began discussions with Mercy Corps’ Sprout program for work which we will jointly execute in the future, co-designed with UU.

As part of UU’s accelerator work, we teamed up with the African accelerator experts, FANRPAN, for strategic support in the call for applications (supported by USAID), selection of agribusinesses, assistance in investment readiness, and engagement with various private-sector and philanthropic funders. The Busara Center worked with the first cohort to provide tailored, demand-driven technical assistance on market needs. They provided the accelerators with skills that allow their businesses to be responsive and inclusive of gender and youth, while linking them to the financial market.

UU’s work is underpinned by Briter Bridges’ identification of the scaling landscape within ESA, alongside NGO, forming a critical knowledge partnership for business acceleration. This is underpinned by Solidaridad’s knowledge on youth and women’s dynamics in smallholder agriculture and their contribution to climate resilience.

Finally, strong partnerships with local, national, and regional media enabled wider dissemination of knowledge and information, which is critical for scaling innovations and raising awareness.

In Zambia, and Busara Center for Behavioral Economics, an understanding of the scaling landscape within ESA, alongside NGO, forming a critical knowledge partnership for business acceleration. This is underpinned by Solidaridad’s knowledge on youth and women’s dynamics in smallholder agriculture and their contribution to climate resilience.

Finally, strong partnerships with local, national, and regional media enabled wider dissemination of knowledge and information, which is critical for scaling innovations and raising awareness.

In Ethiopia, work has begun in partnership with AGA, an enabling organization, and the Agriculture Transformation Institute, a knowledge partnership for business acceleration. This is underpinned by Solidaridad’s knowledge on youth and women’s dynamics in smallholder agriculture and their contribution to climate resilience.

Finally, strong partnerships with local, national, and regional media enabled wider dissemination of knowledge and information, which is critical for scaling innovations and raising awareness.

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Section 6: CGIAR Portfolio linkages

UU’s internal network of collaborations

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 Diversification in East and Southern Africa’s impact pathways

UU stands out within CGIAR as a regional integrated Initiative dedicated to climate adaptation and mitigation, intertwining its efforts with a host of other Initiatives under the same Impact Area, such as Food Systems, West and Central Africa Food Systems Transformation, Livestock and Climate, Fragility, Conflict, and Migration, Climate Resilience, Asian Mega-Deltas, and Low Emission Food Systems. These collaborations enhance UU’s implementation of its assess-apply-scale impact pathway, enriching its approach to mechanization, agribusiness, climate change, adaptation, mitigation, and notably, gender equality and innovation scaling.

In a synergistic effort with the Gender Equality Initiative (with which UU shares 19 results), UU has enriched dialogues on diversification and nutrition in Kenya’s Nakuru, Makueni, and Embu counties. This engagement is pivotal for advancing resilient agrifood systems, contributing to UU’s goals of realizing climate-smart intensification, diversification, and inclusive practices among value chain actors, especially consumers. Also in collaboration with the Gender Equality and Accelerated Breeding Initiatives, UU has championed diversified, inclusive, and resilient agrifood systems in Kenya, utilizing bundled sociotechnical innovations for impactful agribusiness engagements.

UU also worked with other Initiatives, including Livestock and Climate with shared 14 results, Climate Resilience with 11 shared results, Excellence in Agronomy with 10 results, and Low Emission Food Systems and Fragility, Conflict, and Migration with 7 shared results each.

Furthering its mission, UU has leveraged partnerships with bilateral projects like AICCRA to enhance and scale digital agro-advisory services, reaching millions through programs like Shamba Shape Up in Kenya and the MM TV show in Zambia.

Similar to the achievements of other CGIAR Initiatives, the level of inter-CGIAR Center collaboration achieved by the UU Initiative set a new standard for pooled funding partnerships within CGIAR’s history. This is best exemplified through UU’s agribusiness acceleration portfolio, which leveraged the unique scientific prowess of CGIAR Centers such as the Alliance, IWMI, IITA, and WorldFish to provide targeted technical assistance to CFSA partners. The creation of a Scaling Hub post-FARA Agribusiness and Science Week in Durban exemplifies UU’s commitment to fostering innovation and scaling readiness across the ESA region. At this event, 11 global science and regional Initiatives gathered for one day to discuss innovation portfolio and scaling readiness (IPSR) in the ESA region. Additional CGIAR attendees included representatives from IITA’s TAAT program, CGIAR’s sustainable finance team, CGIAR’s representative for ESA, and the IITA Commercialization and Agribusiness program. This hub spearheaded the establishment of a scaling fund, unveiled during the Annual Week of Scaling in Nairobi, marking a significant step toward incentivizing innovation development and scaling within the CGIAR framework. This is an opportunity for any global science Initiative to further develop an innovation for ESA, with one to be chosen from each Science Group. Additionally, the Week of Scaling event brought together 18 CGIAR Initiatives to build connections for scaling innovations. This three-day event allowed deep conversations on how to make scaling inclusive, sustainable, and effective.

This concerted effort among CGIAR Initiatives, bilateral projects, and regional stakeholders illustrates a comprehensive approach to tackling climate change, gender equality, and sustainable development challenges, underscoring the importance of collaboration and shared expertise in achieving scalable, impactful solutions.
### Section 7: Adaptive management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECOMMENDATION</th>
<th>SUPPORTING RATIONALE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Development of a scaling fund for ESA innovations</td>
<td><strong>Recommendation:</strong> Establish a scaling fund specifically dedicated to supporting ESA innovations outside of the direct purview of UU. This fund will be overseen by WP6. <strong>Rationale:</strong> The primary objective of creating the scaling fund is twofold. First, it aims to broker collaboration on scaling between regional integrated and global science initiatives operating within the ESA region. This effort seeks to foster a more collaborative and cohesive environment for research and development. Second, the fund is designed to promote and expand the practice of evidence-based scaling within the CGIAR framework. By doing so, we anticipate a broader and more effective dissemination of agricultural innovations, leading to enhanced food security and sustainable development in the region. This provides a concrete scaling mechanism that can be replicated in other regions as CGIAR transitions to Mega Programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continued funding from MFAT until end of 2025</td>
<td><strong>Recommendation:</strong> CGIAR’s agreement with MFAT has been signed through 2025, ensuring sustained funding and support. <strong>Rationale:</strong> This extension is crucial for maintaining the momentum of our current activities, including the scaling fund, project activities in Ethiopia, the internship program, GALS, and numerous partnerships. By securing funding until 2025, we provide a stable financial foundation that allows for the continuation and expansion of these essential projects, which are pivotal in achieving our stretched EOIOs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget rescoping</td>
<td><strong>Recommendation:</strong> Conduct a comprehensive rescoping of the budget to address financial limitations impacting key/required “close-out activities.” <strong>Rationale:</strong> A focused reassessment of our budgetary allocations is necessary to identify and prioritize expenditures. This process will ensure that critical activities, especially those nearing completion, receive the required financial support for successful closure. The rescoping will involve consulting the list of prioritized activities to determine which activities are imperative and allocating resources accordingly. <strong>Rationale:</strong> A focused reassessment of our budgetary allocations is necessary to identify and prioritize expenditures. This process will ensure that critical activities, especially those nearing completion, receive the required financial support for successful closure. The rescoping will involve consulting the WP teams to determine which activities are imperative and allocating resources accordingly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prioritizing partnerships to reach EOIOs</td>
<td><strong>Recommendation:</strong> Emphasize the management of partner delivery and performance, with a specific focus on those partnerships critical to reaching our EOIOs. <strong>Rationale:</strong> Strengthening and prioritizing our partnerships is essential for the successful delivery of our projects. By closely managing partner performance, we can ensure that our collaborative efforts are aligned with our strategic objectives and are effectively contributing to our overarching goals. Specific changes for CIP, WorldFish, and ICRISAT include reassessment of budget allocations and performance targets to enhance their contributions to the EOIOs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UU is driving the co-creation and scaling of SET innovations through its cross-cutting platforms: the scaling hub, ESA Learning Alliance, policy hub, and agribusiness network and accelerator. As a climate hotspot, the ESA region is racing to strengthen its food and nutrition security amid the multiple threats posed by climate change. Low productivity among smallholder farmers and insufficient private investment in the food system require focused interventions to drive sustainable and inclusive agriculture in the region. CGIAR’s agricultural innovations, technical expertise with a team of more than 9,000 scientists, researchers, and technicians; and a global network of partners offer agribusinesses the support they need to overcome climate change risks and focus on sustainable, efficient food production.

De-risking business models via the CFSA

Reaching the SDGs and spreading climate-friendly solutions that leave no one behind requires considering the needs of everyone involved and ensuring that plans lead to concrete improvements. The CFSA program offers agribusinesses with the potential to innovate personalized solutions that promote CSA practices. CFSA’s tailored approach empowers agribusinesses to grow in a sustainable and environmentally conscious way. In this context, CFSA facilitates the co-designing and scaling of strategies to overcome strategic bottlenecks, and helps develop targeted monitoring and evaluation tools and skills for project and stakeholder management, adaptive management, and communication.

In 2023, CFSA leveraged more than US$31 million to strengthen 10 agribusinesses from Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia by providing technical assistance through CGIAR and external partners and conducting a total of 73 group workshops, field visits, and individual and peer network sessions. The first cohort of CFSA kicked off in Rwanda in February 2023. The CFSA call for applications yielded a staggering 849 applications, of which 288 met the high-quality standards for prequalification. Fifty-nine percent of the applicants featured at least one woman on the founding team. The selected agribusinesses came from Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia. Out of those, 60 percent were led by or co-led by women, and 30 percent by youth, with 50 percent in early stage and 50 percent in growth stages.

CFSA’s efforts resulted in a pipeline of 46 potential funding partners offering grants, debt, and equity in ESA and 41 percent engaged in matchmaking with the agribusinesses for financing to scale CSA solutions. Together with four CGIAR and two external partners, CFSA also supported tailored technical assistance through 13 group workshops, 35 field visits, and five peer network sessions to help 10 agribusinesses scale and grow their CSA practices and de-risk their business models. UU trained more than 3,000 women, along with approximately 2,800 men, and reached more than 1,150,000 innovation users.

The innovations focused on improving farming efficiency and water usage for increased yields while simultaneously reducing the need for manual labor; achieved by mechanization, irrigation solutions, and other means.

Scaling up of CGIAR innovations for food systems transformation through the scaling fund

Scaling plays an integral part of UU efforts to transform the socioeconomic landscape and grow the economy in the 12 ESA countries. To this end, ensuring that new ideas in agriculture reach more people is critical for improving agricultural research for development (AR4D).

In February 2024, the scaling fund announced the winners of a first round of funding to take agricultural innovations to scale in Africa. Following a rigorous evaluation process by a committee composed of UU staff and external scaling experts, three applications out of a total of 28 submissions from within CGIAR were selected to take agricultural innovations to scale in ESA.

Highlights of the UU scaling fund include the development of the first framework for scaling, strengthening capacity in the science and practice of scaling, Gender inclusion for scaling in the APS, Innovation portfolio management (with two peer-reviewed scientific publications), an e-learning course in innovation and scaling (with 1,855 enrollments), and 39 innovation developments with seven Innovation Packages. The scaling fund trained 12 PhDs and three postdoctoral scientists, analyzed five agricultural innovation curriculums, and upskilled 3,000 experts from the research, government, development, and private sectors.

Creating an enabling environment

UU provides governments with policy support to drive climate-resilient agricultural transformation. In 2023, UU directly impacted six policy changes through the TSSDS with USAID and ASPIRES to strengthen the seed delivery system, institutional coordination, and private sector involvement; the NEFWWS in collaboration with AICRRA; South Africa’s revised Climate Change Strategy for the water sector with the DWS; the Harare Declaration on ‘Climate Resilience in Agriculture and its Linkages to Nutrition’ presented at the UN Water Conference in March 2023 in New York; and Madagascar’s National Climate-Smart Agriculture Investment Plan in collaboration with the World Bank.

We are excited to be part of the program, as it offers us the opportunity to acquire extensive knowledge on modern and improved technological strategies for climate-smart agriculture and resilience to climate change. This knowledge will empower us to enhance our training programs on good climate-smart agronomic practices, reaching an additional 2,000 small-scale farmers. Our goal is to promote sustainable agriculture, increase productivity, and ensure guaranteed market access in cereal and other grain value chains. In addition, participating in the accelerator program allows us to establish valuable partnerships through networking avenues. These partnerships will enable us to champion access to healthy nutrition and food security, working toward a better future for all.

Florence Okot, Yellow Star Produce and Food Processors founder and CFSA beneficiary
Front cover photo
Grace Saizi and her two daughters in a Conservation Agriculture Mother trial with maize-groundnut/pigeonpea doubled-up legume system. Grace worked with us since 2007 in Lemu Village, Balaka District, Southern Malawi and has now handed over the button to her daughters to continue with UU.
Credit: Christian Thierfelder/ CIMMYT

Back cover photo
Farmers sowing seeds using a locally led community solar water system.
Credit: Initiative on Diversification in East and Southern Africa