Partnerships for better outcomes

Annual Eurasian Food Security Conference, Dushanbe, 3-4 October 2017
• About CGIAR and CCAFS
• CCAFS partnership strategy
• Analysis of partnerships and their role for outcomes
• Partnerships in action
CGIAR

- A unique capacity to work globally from many sites, at different scale and across institutions & disciplines

- A platform of 11 CGIAR genebanks that safeguard the world’s largest and most diverse crop and forage germplasm

- A network of 15 top-class international research centers

- A huge global partner network

- A ground presence in over 70 countries
These capabilities enable CGIAR to fill a special global niche

1. Building and maintaining a global store of seeds
2. Creating new improved plant varieties
3. Creating new tools and approaches to help farmers and farming and food systems
4. Promoting gender research
5. Convening and participating in initiatives that help turn our knowledge into impacts
Agri-Food Systems Programs

- Fish
- Forests, Trees and Agroforestry
- Livestock

Cross-cutting Global Integrating Programs

- Agriculture for Nutrition and Health
- Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
- Policies, Institutions, and Markets
- Water, Land and Ecosystems

Cross-cutting Platforms

- Platform for Big Data in Agriculture
- Excellence in Breeding Platform
- Genebank Platform
CGIAR targets

In collaboration with partners, **CGIAR will make significant contributions** to the Sustainable Development Goals, and by 2030 will aim to achieve the following outcomes:

- **100 million** fewer people living in poverty
- **150 million** less people facing chronic hunger
- **500 million** fewer people suffering from micronutrient malnutrition
- **7.5 million** hectares saved from deforestation
- **190 million** hectares of degraded land restored
- **20% increase** in water and nutrient use efficiency
- **15% less** agriculture-related greenhouse gas emissions compared to business-as-usual

In particular, CGIAR will enable at least **50 million women** to escape poverty, **75 million** to overcome chronic hunger, and **250 million women** who suffer from micronutrient deficiencies to improve their nutrition.
The overall goal of CCAFS is to catalyse positive change towards climate-smart agriculture (CSA)², food systems and landscapes. CCAFS takes its mandate from the CGIAR vision: “a world free of poverty, hunger and environmental degradation”. Impacts are sought in three dimensions (CGIAR System Level Outcomes):

1. Reducing poverty
2. Improving food and nutrition security for health
3. Improving natural resource systems and ecosystem services
For **impact on poverty reduction**, CCAFS aims to have 11 million farm households adopt climate-smart agriculture (including improved varieties, breeds or trees, and/or improved management practices) by 2022. Through this action, and through policy engagement that has benefits for other groups (e.g. the urban poor), CCAFS aims to assist 9 million people, of whom 50% are women, to exit poverty. Overall, 59% of the budget is allocated to achieving this objective.

For **impact on Food and Nutrition Security**, CCAFS aims to have removed nutritional deficiencies of one or more essential micronutrients in 6 million more people, of whom 50% are women, by 2022. This work will be conducted jointly with the CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH), with CCAFS providing the climate lens on the actions and interventions and using its climate-smart village (CSV) approach to test options in an integrated manner. Overall, 28% of the budget is allocated to achieving this objective.

For **impact on environmental health** there will be both local beneficiaries and benefit for the global public good. By 2022, CCAFS will have contributed to reducing agriculture-related greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 160 Mt CO2e yr-1 compared with the ‘business-as-usual’ scenario in 2022 (≈0.16 Gt CO2e yr-1). This will involve close collaboration with the other CGIAR Research Programs where the technical development of mitigation options will take place. The collaboration with the CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry focuses on avoided deforestation, with joint work aiming to conserve 0.8 million ha of forest. The collaboration with the CGIAR Research Program on Water, Land and Ecosystems focuses on soil carbon sequestration. Overall, 13% of the budget is allocated to achieving this objective.
- Commitment to country coordination
- CSA science-policy platforms
- Climate-smart villages
Global Alliance

> 700 other partners globally

http://ccafs.cgiar.org
SDG goals

- Enable adaptation to deal with long-term change and extreme events
- Improve human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, early warning
- Embed climate change in national policies and planning
- Secure effective finance
### System level outcomes (SLOs)  
### Intermediate development outcomes (IDOs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLO: Reduced poverty</th>
<th>SLO: Improved food and nutrition security for health</th>
<th>SLO: Improved natural resource systems and ecosystem services</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 million farm households have adopted improved varieties, breeds or trees, and/or improved management practices</td>
<td>6 million more people, of which 50% are women, without deficiencies of one or more essential micronutrients</td>
<td>160 Mt CO₂e yr⁻¹ reduction of agriculture-related GHG emissions (4%) compared with the BAU scenario in 2022</td>
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<td>9 million people, of which 50% are women, assisted to exit poverty</td>
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<td>IDO: Increased resilience of the poor to climate change and other shocks</td>
<td>IDO: Enhanced smallholder market access</td>
<td>IDO: Increased incomes and employment</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDO: Mitigation and adaptation achieved</td>
<td>IDO: Improved diets for poor and vulnerable people</td>
<td>IDO: Natural capital enhanced and protected, especially from climate change</td>
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<td>IDO: National partners and beneficiaries enabled</td>
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<td>IDO: Equity &amp; inclusion achieved</td>
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Lessons from Phase I for partnerships and capacity enhancement

• Strong partnerships with diverse stakeholders, including policy-makers.
• Partnership strategy is broad, need to focus on strategic partnerships.
• Different approaches to partnership across projects, regions, flagships, to meet context-specific needs.
• Incentives for effectiveness.
• Increase cross-CRP learning.

Source: CGIAR-IEA (2016)
What is different in Phase II?

- Greater focus on integration: across flagships, regions, Centres and CRPs.
- Prioritise work with list of strategic partners.
- Stronger emphasis on capacity development.
CCAFS approach to cross CRP collaboration and site integration

5 mechanisms:
• Impact pathways
• Learning Platforms
• Climate Change Contact Points
• Project Activity Planning
• Internal Learning
Types of partners:
- Research partners
- Public sector, inter-governmental and policy partners
- Non-governmental development partners
- Private sector partners

Roles of partners:
- research and implementation
- Represented in ISC, CCAFS PAC

Partnership modalities:
- Joint calls
- Co-leadership of initiatives
- Co-hosting staff
- Joint research agendas and questions
CCAFS Partnership Strategy (continued)

- Joint policy agendas
- Shared methodology development and application
- Direct support to partners’ needs
- Shared strategy, planning and reviews
- Data sharing agreements
- Shared studentships and degree courses
- Monitoring and evaluation

**Strategic partnership activities**
- Ongoing engagement, dialogue and review
- Regional initiatives

**Sustaining partnerships**

**Partnering capacity**
- Learning platform
Learning Platform on Partnerships and Capacity for Scaling CSA

- Central mechanism for cohesion across FPs at national, regional and global levels.
- Will position CGIAR as the leading global research organization for developing country food systems and climate change.
- Manage global and continental-wide partnerships and impact pathways for climate change policy.
- Provide common impact pathways for all CGIAR climate change research.
- Provide synthetic learning functions and pathways to impact at scale.
- Coordinate program level communications.
CCAFS partners in Phase II

15 CGIAR Centers

12 non-CGIAR research partners

Private sector partners

6 non-governmental development partners

7 intergovernmental development & policy partners

Private sector partners include:

- World Vision

Non-governmental development partners include:

- Care
- GIZ
- PAFO
- IIRR

Intergovernmental development & policy partners include:

- UNESCO
- UNFAO
- IFAD
- IICA
- NEPAD
- SEARCA
- UNESCO
- GIZ
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- IIRR

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Effective use of climate information enables CSA
- Better climate information response systems manage risk & build resilience
- Overcoming climate information gaps improves women’s roles in decision-making

Decision tools lead to better CSA policies & governance
- Policies & mechanisms lead to large-scale low emissions development
- Large-scale LED can increase decision making & control of productive assets by women

Partnerships and capacity for scaling CSA

Theory of Change

CSA, gender and social inclusion

Policy & institutional change

SLOs

CSA implementation

Monitoring, learning & evaluation

Site Integration

Knowledge management including open access

Communications

Overcoming barriers to investment & adoption delivers CSA at scale
- Scaling CSA enables women’s control of productive assets, food and nutrition security

HOW: Working with partners to understand what works for policy & governance

HOW: Working with partners to understand how information strengthens institutions and services

Effective use of climate information ensures CSA

HOW: Working with partners to understand what works for investment

Policy and finance deliver CSA and food & nutrition security at scale

Context-specific knowledge leads to local CSA adoption
- LED practices can deliver significant GHG reductions & other CSA outcomes
- Context-specific knowledge increases women’s control of productive assets

Delivery of sub-IDS & IDOs

FP1 hypothesis
FP2 hypothesis
FP3 hypothesis
FP4 hypothesis
GSI hypothesis

LED practices can deliver significant GHG reductions & other CSA outcomes

RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
CGIAR CCAFS
Effective use of climate information enables CSA
Better climate information response systems manage risk & build resilience
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Decision tools lead to better CSA policies & governance
Policies & mechanisms lead to large-scale low emissions development
Large-scale LED can increase decision making & control of productive assets by women

Theory of Change

HOW: Working with partners to build field-based evidence
Knowledge leads to local CSA adoption
LED practices can deliver significant GHG reductions & other CSA outcomes
Context-specific knowledge increases women’s control of productive assets

HOW: Working with partners to understand what works for investment
Overcoming barriers to investment & adoption delivers CSA at scale
Scaling CSA enables women’s control of productive assets, food and nutrition security

Partnerships and capacity for scaling CSA

Policy & institutional change

Monitoring, learning & evaluation
Communications
Knowledge management including open
Site Integration

SLOs
CSA implementation

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Effective use of climate information enables CSA
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Policy & institutional change
CSA implementation

Context-specific knowledge increases women’s control of productive assets
Being an Integrated CRP?

1. Integrated impact pathway focus
2. Learning Platforms (LPs)
3. Climate Change Contact Points
4. Project Activity Planning
5. Internal Learning
Analysis of partnership outcomes

2014 Outcome Partners

- Government: 21%
- NARES: 20%
- Advanced Research Institutions: 19%
- NGOs: 13%
- Private Research Institutions: 10%
- Academic Institutions: 5%
- Other: 12%

128 UNIQUE PARTNERS
Hypothesis: CCAFS projects with strong outcomes tend to have more partners.
Number partners & quality of outcomes

Projects with less or equal than 10 partners.

Axis X: Outcome evaluation ranking
Axis Y: Number of Partners
Points: Projects

Hypothesis: CCAFS projects with strong outcomes tend to have more partners.
Hypothesis: CCAFS projects with strong outcomes tend to have a greater proportion of local partners than international partners.
Research vs research-user partners

**Hypothesis:** CCAFS projects with strong outcomes tend to have a greater proportion of research-user partners (e.g. government and private sector) than research partners.
Research vs research-user partners

**Graph**

- **Axis X**: Outcome evaluation ranking
- **Axis Y**: Number of Partners
- **Points**: Projects
  - Blue: Research partners
  - Orange: Research-user partners
  - Grey: Other type of partners

**Hypothesis**: CCAFS projects with strong outcomes tend to have a greater proportion of research-user partners (e.g., government and private sector) than research partners.

**Result**: Indeed, it seems that projects with strong outcomes tend to have more greater proportion of research partners. However, the tendency is not very "solid".
Scaling CSA in Vietnam

Policy

Institutions

Finance

Mitigation

Adaptation

Productivity
Drought tolerant maize

CGIAR + 13 National systems + 91 local seed companies

> 40 million people benefiting

✓ Yields up to 35% more grain
✓ Resilience to drought
✓ Reduces need to use more land
Digital agriculture

- Index-Insurance
- Bulking the outputs
- Partnerships
- Weather forecasts
- Links to input suppliers
- Agricultural advisories

Partnerships
Kenya’s First TV Makeover Show Returns

SHAMBA SHAPE-UP!

GROW FOOD, MAKE MORE MONEY, BUILD A BETTER LIFE

Series 2

Starting on:
16th & 17th March

Hosted by:
Tonny Njuguna
Naomi Kamau

Time:
Every Saturday@1:30pm (English)
Every Sunday@1:30pm (Kiswahili)

Supported by:

Sponsored by:
NAP support for the Central Asian Republics

• A program to help the five Central Asian Republics (C5) develop and implement their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)
  ▪ A multi-sectoral approach to identifying climate risks that will undermine development goals
  ▪ Stakeholder driven and should build on existing plans and policies
  ▪ Lead to tractable, fundable plans for investing in actions that will reduce vulnerability in key sectors and lead to greater resilience
  ▪ Promote collaboration among C5 countries

• USAID/Central Asia
• CIAT
• Abt Associates (subcontractor)
Thank you

www.ccafs.cgiar.org