



RESEARCH  
PROGRAM ON  
Policies,  
Institutions,  
and Markets

Led by IFPRI



Photo: UN Women/Ryan Brown

# Annual Report 2021

Final version, May 23, 2022

The [CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets \(PIM\)](#) is led by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and brings together [CGIAR Centers](#) and many partners. External managing partners include KIT Royal Tropical Institute, Michigan State University (MSU), University of Oxford, Wageningen University and Research (WUR), and World Vision International.

Leadership of the program's flagships is as follows:

- Flagship 1: [Technological Innovation and Sustainable Intensification](#): CIAT, IFPRI, MSU
- Flagship 2: [Economywide Factors Affecting Agricultural Growth and Rural Transformation](#): IFPRI, MSU
- Flagship 3: [Inclusive and Efficient Value Chains](#): CIMMYT, IFPRI, WUR
- Flagship 4: [Social Protection for Agriculture and Resilience](#): IFPRI
- Flagship 5: [Governance of Natural Resources](#): CIFOR, IFPRI
- Flagship 6: [Cross-cutting Gender Research and Coordination](#): IFPRI, KIT, University of Oxford



Africa Rice Center



Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)



International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)



International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)



International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)



International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)



International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)



International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)



International Potato Center (CIP)



International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)



International Water Management Institute (IWMI)

#### Alliance



The Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)



World Agroforestry (ICRAF)



WorldFish

#### External managing partners:





## Table of contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	2
Part A: NARRATIVE SECTION.....	3
1. Key results .....	3
1.1 Progress towards SDGs and SLOs .....	3
1.2 Progress towards outputs and outcomes .....	4
1.2.1 Overall CRP progress.....	4
1.2.2.a Progress by flagship .....	5
1.2.2.b Relevance to COVID-19 by flagship.....	8
1.2.3 Variance from planned program .....	11
1.3 Cross-cutting dimensions (at CRP level).....	12
1.3.1 Gender.....	12
1.3.2 Youth and other aspects of social inclusion / “Leaving no-one behind” .....	13
1.3.3 Capacity development .....	14
1.3.4 Climate change.....	14
2. Effectiveness and efficiency .....	15
2.1 Management and governance.....	15
2.2 Partnerships .....	16
2.2.1. Highlights of external partnerships (see Table 8) .....	16
2.2.2. Cross-CGIAR partnerships (see Table 9).....	16
2.3 Intellectual assets.....	17
2.4 Monitoring, evaluation, impact assessment and learning (MELIA) (see Table 10) .....	17
2.5 Efficiency .....	17
2.6 Management of risks .....	18
2.7 Use of Window 1-2 funding.....	19
3. Financial summary.....	19
Part B. TABLES .....	20
Table 1: Evidence on progress towards SRF targets .....	20
Table 2: List of policy contributions .....	21
Table 3: List of outcome/impact case reports.....	24
Table 4: List of innovations.....	26
Table 5: Summary of status of planned outcomes and milestones .....	29
Table 6: Numbers of peer-reviewed journal articles.....	49
Table 7: Participants in capacity development activities .....	49
Table 8: Key external partnerships.....	50
Table 9: Internal cross-CGIAR collaborations .....	61
Table 10: Monitoring, evaluation, learning and impact assessment (MELIA) .....	64
Table 11: Update on actions taken in response to relevant evaluations .....	66
Table 12: Examples of W1-2 use .....	78
Table 13: CRP financial report .....	79

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PIM had a productive final year centered on synthesizing findings while continuing to respond to demand on the impacts of COVID-19 and preparing the transition to the new CGIAR portfolio.

PIM findings and engagement contributed to Myanmar's [response](#) to COVID-19, South Africa's [policies](#) on resilience to climate change, Tunisia's [policies](#) for pastoral development, a [reform](#) of Nigeria's national agricultural research system, Ghana's fish seed and farm [certification system](#), [gender strategies](#) for three agricultural value chains in Honduras, and [genome editing guidelines](#) for the agricultural sector in four African countries. PIM research informed policy documents of FAO, IFAD, One CGIAR, the UK Government, the World Bank and the World Food Programme. PIM tools [enabled](#) more equitable co-management of 76 protected areas in Peru and informed World Bank [social protection projects](#).

Books on food security in [Bangladesh](#) and [Malawi](#), [trade in Latin America](#), African agricultural [value chains](#) and [gender](#) were published. 42 [PIM synthesis briefs and notes](#) were issued, summarizing research results in key thematic areas. PIM contributed [181 journal articles](#), [8 journal issues](#) (on [demand driven seed systems](#), [China's response to COVID-19](#), [agriculture and food security in China under COVID-19](#), [food loss and waste](#), [landscape restoration](#), [multistakeholder fora in forestry](#) and two issues on [gender](#)), 15 book chapters and about 500 non-peer-reviewed outputs. [16 PIM webinars](#) were organized. PIM's contributions to the United Nations Food Systems Summit covered [agricultural extension](#), [food system innovations and digital technologies](#), the [future of small farms](#), the [science-policy interface](#), the [cost of ending hunger by 2030](#), [food waste and loss](#), [management of the commons](#) and [gender](#).

Building on past PIM investments in economywide modeling tools and social accounting matrices, PIM teams continued to [assess the impacts of COVID-19 and policy responses at country level](#). Lessons learned from PIM country-level analyses on COVID-19's impacts on food systems, poverty and diets are summarized in a [chapter](#) of the IFPRI 2022 [book](#) "COVID-19 and global food security: Two years later". A [paper](#) in partnership with the [CGIAR COVID-19 Hub](#) reviewed the literature on agri-food value chains for evidence of fractures and resilience in response to the pandemic. The results of coordinated studies on the [impacts of COVID-19 on value chains](#) in different countries were published.

Several cross-CGIAR outputs initiated by PIM speak to the fulfillment of PIM's convening role as an integrating program: the [CGIAR Foresight Report](#) and [CGIAR foresight website](#); [several outputs](#) produced through the [CGIAR Community of Excellence on Seed Systems Development](#), and the CGIAR [book](#) "Advancing gender equality through agricultural and environmental research: Past, present, and future" are examples.

Other examples of PIM global public goods produced in 2021 are 27 innovations at various stages of uptake, a cross-cutting effort to distill PIM lessons on [migration](#); new or updated [social accounting matrices](#) for 25 countries; and [lessons](#) and [tools](#) on stakeholder platforms for natural resource governance. Independent reviews assessed the effectiveness of PIM's [partnerships](#) and the use by partners of PIM's work on [economywide modelling](#), [agricultural insurance](#), [tenure and governance](#), and the [Ag-Incentives database](#).

## Part A: NARRATIVE SECTION

### 1. Key results

#### 1.1 Progress towards SDGs and SLOs

*a) Overall contribution of the CGIAR towards the SRF targets in the relevant area of work for the CRP, based on rigorous adoption and/or impact data*

An independent [ex post impact assessment](#) was conducted to explore the impacts of the participatory rangeland management (PRM) innovations funded by PIM and LIVESTOCK which were rolled out in Kenya and Tanzania. The study used a mixed methods approach and included surveys of more than 2,000 members of livestock keeping communities. Participatory rangeland management was found to generate multiple benefits for livestock keepers in almost all the communities where it was implemented. Over 90% of communities reported improvements of rangelands through implementation of rangeland management plans (bush clearing, seeding pastures, improvement of grasses, tree planting and conservation and water conservation measures). Improved tenure security, reduction in conflicts and increased investments were also among the outcomes reported by over 90% of communities. Over 80% of respondents reported increased incomes as a result of the enriched rangelands. PRM covers 313,000 hectares in Tanzania and 86,000 hectares in Kenya.

Other PIM studies provided evidence on how PIM research contributes to System-level nutritional outcomes, especially to reducing deficiencies in one or more essential micronutrients. An IFPRI [synthesis review](#) examined the extent to which nutrition-sensitive programming within social protection programs – a key innovation tested by PIM in Phase 2, see for instance [here](#) and [here](#) – led to nutritional benefits. For agricultural asset building, cash and in-kind transfer programs, the authors found clear evidence of positive impacts on women's and children's diet-related outcomes. In Yemen (cash transfer with nutrition training), these positive effects were sustained even during the humanitarian crisis. There was little evidence of such impacts for nutrition programming within voucher or public work programs.

A [randomized control trial](#) tested the effectiveness of an intervention to reduce intimate partner violence in Ethiopia. A key finding was that the intervention had spillover effects beyond participating households into the wider community, suggesting a positive shift in behaviors. A related [study](#) found that the intervention was cost-effective. These results are linked to women's empowerment outcomes, which are important in their own right and feed into the gender dimensions of other System-level outcome targets.

*b) Any areas of learning from impact assessments which have influenced the direction of the program*

N/A

## 1.2 Progress towards outputs and outcomes

### 1.2.1 Overall CRP progress

PIM had a productive final year centered on synthesizing and packaging findings to consolidate the program's legacy while continuing to respond to demand related to the impacts of COVID-19 and preparing the transition to the new CGIAR portfolio.

Nearly all of PIM's 2021 milestones were achieved (see [Table 5](#)). Technical assistance from the PIM-supported Program for Biosafety Systems [facilitated](#) the development of scientifically sound genome editing oversight guidelines for improved applications in the agricultural sector in Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi and Nigeria. PIM research [contributed](#) to strengthening the national agricultural research system in Nigeria and [informed](#) the Government of Myanmar's response to COVID-19, [South Africa's policies on resilience to climate change](#) and [Tunisia's policies for pastoral development and restoration of rangelands](#). Findings from the PIM-supported Cash Transfer and Intimate Partner Violence Research [Collaborative contributed](#) to World Bank social protection operations. PIM research [facilitated](#) the development of gender strategies in agricultural value chains in southern Honduras and [contributed](#) to the national fish seed and farm certification system in Ghana. PIM tools [enabled](#) more equitable co-management of 76 protected areas in Peru. The number of outcome/impact cases reported this year (see [Table 3](#)) is lower than in previous annual reports (10, compared with 22 for both 2020 and 2019), which is likely due to reduced in-person engagement with stakeholders in 2020-2021 owing to the pandemic.

Books on food security in [Bangladesh](#) and [Malawi](#), [trade in Latin America](#), African agricultural [value chains](#) and [gender](#) were published. The book on gender was downloaded over 600 times between October 2021 (publication date) and March 2022. A total of 42 [PIM synthesis briefs and notes](#) were issued, summarizing PIM's research results in key thematic areas at program and flagship level. PIM contributed [181 journal articles](#) (of which 90% are in ISI journals, see [Table 6](#)), [8 journal issues](#) (on [demand driven seed systems](#), [China's response to COVID-19](#), [agriculture and food security in China under COVID-19](#), [food loss and waste](#), [landscape restoration](#), [multistakeholder fora in forestry](#) and two issues on [gender](#)), 15 book chapters and about 500 non-peer-reviewed outputs ranging from working papers to policy briefs, datasets, training materials and blog posts. [16 PIM webinars](#) were organized. PIM's contributions to the United Nations Food Systems Summit covered [agricultural extension](#), [food system innovations and digital technologies](#), the [future of small farms](#), the [science-policy interface](#), the [cost of ending hunger by 2030](#), [food waste and loss](#), [management of the commons](#) and [gender](#).

Building on past PIM investments in economywide tools and social accounting matrices, PIM teams continued to [assess the impacts of COVID-19 and policy responses at country level](#) in over 20 countries and engaged closely with the Governments of [Egypt](#), [Myanmar](#), [Nigeria](#), [Rwanda](#) and [South Africa](#) to identify policy priorities to support recovery. The lessons learned from the PIM country-level analyses on COVID-19's impacts on food systems, poverty and diets are summarized in a [chapter](#) of the IFPRI 2022 [book](#) "[COVID-19 and global food security: Two years later](#)". A [synthesis paper](#) jointly funded with the [CGIAR COVID-19 Hub](#) reviewed the literature on agri-food value chains for evidence of fractures and resilience in response to the pandemic, and the results of a series of studies on the [impacts of COVID-19 on value chains](#) in different countries were published.

PIM's longstanding partnerships with multilateral and donor agencies continued. PIM research informed policy documents of FAO, IFAD, One CGIAR, the UK Government's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, the World Bank and the World Food Programme among others. Work went on with private sector partners on extension, agricultural risk management, value chains and gender. Increased virtual dissemination efforts took place to partially compensate for the reduction in in-person interactions. PIM's CGIAR partnerships

expanded, with about 20% of journal articles published in partnership with at least one other CGIAR Research Program or Platform. Several cross-CGIAR outputs initiated by PIM speak to the fulfillment of PIM's convening role as an integrating program: the [CGIAR Foresight Report](#), the [CGIAR foresight website](#) and a [series of foresight notes](#) on topics relevant for the future of food, land, and water systems; [several outputs](#) produced through the [CGIAR Community of Excellence on Seed Systems Development](#) towards a seed systems development strategy for One CGIAR, and the CGIAR [book](#) "*Advancing gender equality through agricultural and environmental research: Past, present, and future*" (are examples).

Other examples of global public goods produced in 2021 are:

- 27 innovations at various stages of uptake (see [Table 4](#)), including a country-level version of the IMPACT model, a new platform for evidence-based science and technology governance in India, a method to quantify multi-dimensional benefits of social protection programs, a conceptual framework on women's tenure security on collective lands and a board game to simulate the impacts of commercialization on land governance;
- a cross-cutting effort to distill PIM lessons on characteristics, causes, and consequences of [migration](#) and suggest directions for migration research under One CGIAR;
- dissemination of findings from PIM's longstanding priority on research on agricultural extension through a [webinar](#) and [brief](#), with a focus on the role of ICTs in extension ([note](#), [article](#) and [brief](#));
- syntheses on [agricultural development](#) and [transformation](#) in South and [Southeast Asia](#) and in [Africa](#);
- [social accounting matrices](#) for 25 countries;
- the [Africa agriculture trade monitor](#);
- a compendium of resources from the work of the PIM-supported [Cash Transfer and Intimate Partner Violence Research Collaborative](#);
- [lessons](#) and [tools](#) on stakeholder platforms for natural resource governance.

Independent reviews assessed the effectiveness of PIM's [partnerships](#) and the use by decision makers and implementing partners of PIM's work on [economywide modelling](#), [agricultural insurance](#), [tenure and governance](#), and the [Ag-Incentives database](#), enriching the collection of PIM's [impact assessment studies](#).

Finally, PIM management and teams proactively engaged in developing the One CGIAR portfolio to ensure that the new portfolio would build on PIM's achievements and lessons. For example, the importance of updating the data and modeling tools required to address both long-term research needs and short-term responses to crises was conveyed to the One CGIAR initiative design teams.

#### 1.2.2.a Progress by flagship

##### **Flagship 1 "Technological Innovation and Sustainable Intensification"**

The [CGIAR Foresight Report](#) came out (as a set of working papers), as well as a [PIM Brief](#) on strategic foresight in One CGIAR. PIM contributed to *ex ante* evaluation of the impacts of the One CGIAR research portfolio and to [prioritizing](#) the Millennium Challenge Corporation's investment portfolio. PIM research on the impacts of climate change in South Africa [informed](#) South Africa's policies for climate change resilience.

The [Community of Excellence](#) on seed systems generated [several outputs](#) towards a seed systems development strategy for One CGIAR, including a [special issue](#) of *Outlook on Agriculture* on demand-driven seed systems. [Regulatory options](#) were proposed to improve seed systems for vegetatively propagated crops. The political economy of seed systems was explored in a [brief](#) and in a [working paper](#) on Kenya.



Findings from PIM's longstanding priority on research on agricultural extension were disseminated through a PIM [webinar](#) and [brief](#). The role of ICTs in extension was reviewed in a PIM [note](#) and [article](#) and in a [brief](#) jointly produced with FAO.

Technical assistance from the PIM-supported Program for Biosafety Systems [facilitated](#) the development of scientifically sound genome editing oversight guidelines for improved applications in the agricultural sector in Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi and Nigeria.

## **Flagship 2 “Economywide Factors Affecting Agricultural Growth and Rural Transformation”**

Efforts continued to develop and update a comprehensive suite of modeling tools, including [CGE models](#), [social accounting matrices](#) for 25 countries and a [tool](#) for policy analysis on livestock management. The new approach developed by IFPRI with PIM support for measuring agri-food system GDP and employment was [disseminated](#) through a PIM webinar. IFPRI and IFAD [launched](#) the Agricultural Investment Data Analyzer ([AIDA](#)) tool.

Analyses of policies and institutions were conducted in many countries, including [Bangladesh](#), [Ghana](#), Nigeria (see [here](#) and [here](#)), Pakistan (see [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)) and [Sudan](#).

Syntheses on [agricultural development](#) and [transformation](#) in South and [Southeast Asia](#) and in [Africa](#) were published, as well as books on “[Securing food for all in Bangladesh](#)” and “[Disentangling food security from subsistence agriculture in Malawi](#)”.

Lessons learned from PIM's work on political economy were [synthesized](#) to help inform the One CGIAR processes. [Findings](#) on the consequences of Ghana's devolution of agriculture to the local level indicate that devolution may increase accountability but result in sectoral trade-offs in service provision, which may undermine national policy objectives. A [brief](#) on the future of small farms was produced for the United Nations Food Systems Summit.

## **Flagship 3 “Inclusive and Efficient Value Chains”**

The trade team issued two landmark publications: the [book](#) “*The road to the WTO twelfth Ministerial Conference: A Latin American and Caribbean perspective*” and the [Africa agriculture trade monitor](#). An [outcome note](#) assessed how the [Ag-incentives](#) database is used by policy stakeholders.

Insights from CGIAR research on value chain interventions were [summarized](#). A [webinar](#) highlighted findings of the PIM-supported [book](#) “*African farmers, value chains, and agricultural development*”. Another [webinar](#) presented findings on the use of value chains for scaling CGIAR solutions and interactions between research and practice for value chain development.

A [report](#) presented recommendations to improve livestock marketing in Ethiopia, and findings on policy and investment directions for the cattle and beef value chains in West Africa were [summarized](#). A series of studies gauged consumers' demand for differentiated products (e.g. [packaged rice in Asia](#), [animal-source foods in Côte d'Ivoire](#), [cooking bananas in Uganda](#)).

A [review](#) of the PIM research on risk management found that PIM innovations in insurance were taken up by several partners, including a flexible insurance scheme for horticultural farmers [adopted](#) at scale by the Government of Uruguay. Past achievements of PIM's research on insurance and future research priorities were summarized through a [brief](#), [blog](#) and [webinar](#).



#### **Flagship 4 “Social Protection for Agriculture and Resilience”**

The PIM-supported [Cash Transfer and Intimate Partner Violence Research Collaborative contributed](#) to World Bank guidelines on safety nets operations.

PIM [research](#) showed that [Ethiopia’s Productive Safety Net Program \(PSNP\) is associated with improved household resilience](#). [Differences in targeting and transfer values](#) between the PSNP and humanitarian food assistance were found to be in line with their respective mandates.

Using economywide tools to [assess social protection modalities in Egypt](#) showed that combining subsidy reforms with cash transfers leads to the largest welfare gains for the poor.

[Results](#) from the Transfer Modality Research Initiative in Bangladesh demonstrated that combining social safety net transfers with nutrition behavior change communication led to positive household food security and child nutrition impacts which were sustained over time.

The [Transition Readiness Index](#) was piloted to measure the likelihood of a successful transition of households from emergency cash transfers to longer-term safety nets in Somalia. A [method](#) to quantify multi-dimensional benefits of social protection programs was applied to school meals in Ghana.

The stream of work on fragile settings generated new evidence on social protection in Yemen (see [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)) and on the impacts of the conflict in Mali on [food security](#) and [child mortality](#).

#### **Flagship 5 “Governance of Natural Resources”**

The flagship contributed to the [Rangelands Atlas](#), an innovative inventory aimed at making rangelands more prominent in policy discussions. A [paper](#) analyzed factors of success of community-based natural resource management in pastoral rangelands. A [brief](#) provided guidance on empowering women through participatory rangeland management. Joint PIM-LIVESTOCK work [contributed](#) to the reform of Tunisia's policies for pastoral development and restoration of rangelands.

Lessons from PIM research on [tenure security](#) and on [gender in tenure and governance research](#) were published. A [series of prospective notes](#) spanning the flagship's work and its linkages to the five impact areas of One CGIAR was published and translated into French and Spanish, with key findings presented in a [webinar](#). The [“Promise of the Commons”](#) initiative was presented during a [UNFSS side event](#).

Lessons on multistakeholder platforms were published based on case studies in [Brazil](#), [India](#), [Indonesia](#), [Peru](#) and the [Horn of Africa](#), including a [special issue](#) of the *International Forestry Review*. An [approach](#) was piloted to assess equity in multistakeholder fora using the concepts of intensity and embeddedness. The PIM-FTA "How are we doing?" tool was [adopted](#) by the Peruvian Service for Natural Protected Areas to enable more equitable co-management of 76 protected areas.

#### **Flagship 6 “Cross-cutting Gender Research and Coordination”**

The CGIAR collaborative publication [“Advancing gender equality through agricultural and environmental research”](#) was released and [promoted](#). Findings from a set of studies on gender dynamics in value chains were synthesized in a [brief](#) and [webinars](#). [Three webinars](#) were organized to present findings from a set of studies on the “feminization of agriculture”. A [review](#) of evidence on gender equality, women’s empowerment and food systems was produced for the UNFSS.

12 blog posts were published on the PIM [EnGendering Data blog](#). A [dyadic interview guide](#) was piloted in Tanzania to assess the contributions of each spouse to the household's decision-making process.

[Joint work with CCAFS](#) based on case studies in Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya and Tanzania identified factors that promote women's success in seed businesses. A comparative [analysis](#) of gender, institution and landownership found that the indicators that proxy for more gender equality in the labor force, educational attainment and legal and social norms are all associated with a lower gender gap in landownership. Several studies were published on gender and migration, in [Kenya and Burkina Faso](#), [Morocco](#), [Nepal](#) and [Vietnam](#).

Several articles (see [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)) and a [brief](#) were produced on the topic of intimate partner violence prevention.

#### 1.2.2.b Relevance to COVID-19 by flagship

##### Flagship 1 “Technological Innovation and Sustainable Intensification”

- (i) Major incorporation of COVID-19 analyses into existing studies

N/A

- (ii) New COVID-19 studies

Using panel phone survey data from India and Nepal, a PIM team studied how women's access to agricultural extension was impacted by the COVID-19-related lockdowns. Women's already low access to formal extension was found to be reduced further, leading to an increased reliance on informal social networks. In both countries, nearly 50% of farmers reported negative impacts on productivity due to inaccessibility of information during lockdowns. The [article](#) discusses ways in which extension systems in India and Nepal can be made more inclusive and resilient to future crises, including by adapting group and community-based approaches to post-pandemic best practices.

On a similar topic, a [study](#) in Tunisia assessed the effectiveness of a gender-responsive digital extension approach which provided women with mobile phones and delivered agricultural information to farmers using gender-sensitive language. Multiple benefits of this approach were observed, from increased social connectivity of women to increased adoption of agricultural practices.

##### Flagship 2 “Economywide Factors Affecting Agricultural Growth and Rural Transformation”

- (i) Major incorporation of COVID-19 analyses into existing studies

Building on past PIM investments in economywide tools and social accounting matrices, PIM teams continued to use multiplier models to [assess the short-term impacts of COVID-19 and policy responses at country level](#) in over 20 countries and engaged closely with the Governments of [Egypt](#), [Myanmar](#), [Nigeria](#), [Rwanda](#) and [South Africa](#) to identify policy priorities to support recovery. The lessons learned from the PIM country-level analyses on COVID-19's impacts on food systems, poverty and diets are summarized in a [chapter](#) of the IFPRI 2022 [book](#) “COVID-19 and global food security: Two years later”.

(ii) New COVID-19 studies

Global impacts of COVID-19 were [examined](#) using IFPRI's global general equilibrium model linked to epidemiological and household models, suggesting that the global recession caused by COVID-19 will be much deeper than that of the 2008-2009 financial crisis. Almost 150 million people are estimated to have fallen into extreme poverty, with harder impacts in urban areas.

Along with its impacts on health systems, economies and schooling, one of the lasting effects of COVID-19 is on the civic and political sphere. An IFPRI team working on political economy drew on the [COVID-19 Policy Response Portal](#) to examine [various governance restrictions](#) that were prominent during the first 12 months of the pandemic, focusing on three main policy responses: postponing elections and restricting political rallies; censorship justified as a means to discourage misinformation; and imposing states of emergency.

A [study](#) showed the acute vulnerability to the pandemic of people in rice-importing countries such as Papua New Guinea (PNG) and demonstrated that PNG may face continuing challenges in maintaining food security in both urban and rural areas if international rice prices remain high.

A [special issue](#) of *China and World Economy* focused on China's response to the pandemic. A PIM researcher continued to lead the Asia node of the [World Pandemic Research Network](#).

### **Flagship 3 “Inclusive and Efficient Value Chains”**

(i) Major incorporation of COVID-19 analyses into existing studies

[PIM-supported research](#) under the Feed the Future Initiative in Nigeria highlighted that emergency measures taken to contain the COVID-19 pandemic are rooted in persistent myths about African food systems, which do not reflect the current reality of recently transformed food systems in many parts of the continent. The authors provided policy recommendations for keeping African food systems functional during and beyond COVID-19.

(ii) New COVID-19 studies

Multiple studies launched in 2020-2021 to analyze [the impacts of COVID-19 on value chains](#) started to produce outputs, including on [coffee in Guatemala](#) and [Ethiopia, vegetables and dairy](#) in Ethiopia, [fruits and vegetables in Kenya](#), fish in [Ghana, India and Nigeria](#), [maize in Uganda](#), [potato in Bangladesh](#), [cassava in Vietnam and Cambodia](#), [grape in India](#) and [dairy and artichoke in Egypt](#).

A [synthesis paper](#) jointly funded with the CGIAR COVID-19 Hub reviewed the literature on agri-food value chains for evidence of fractures and resilience in response to the pandemic. Key findings about the impact of the pandemic and pandemic responses on agricultural value chains are synthesized in a [chapter](#) of the IFPRI 2022 [book](#) “COVID-19 and global food security: Two years later”.

### **Flagship 4 “Social Protection for Agriculture and Resilience”**

(i) Major incorporation of COVID-19 analyses into existing studies

The Transfer Modality Research Initiative (TMRI) was a pilot transfer program implemented in rural Bangladesh from 2012-2014. TMRI provided either cash transfers or food transfers, with or without nutrition behavior change communication (BCC), to ultra-poor women and their family members. A PIM [study](#) showed that households which received a combination of cash transfers and nutrition BCC from 2012-2014 fared significantly better in November 2021 than those in the control group or in the other arms of the randomized control trial. These findings



suggest that providing poor rural households with sizable cash transfers of long duration coupled with nutrition BCC may help them cope with future shocks.

In Nigeria, COVID-19-induced disruptions in school feeding services were [found](#) to have exacerbated households' food insecurity.

(ii) New COVID-19 studies

A [review](#) of the delivery of social protection programs in the context of COVID-19 in Africa revealed that, in spite of swift adjustments to the existing social protection programs and of the launch of many new initiatives, many poor Africans did not receive sufficient assistance during the pandemic. In some countries, the available resources could have been targeted better. Among other strategies, the authors advocate for the development of shock-responsive social protection systems that can be quickly scaled up following a shock and scaled down afterward.

Surveys of beneficiaries of the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) in Ethiopia [showed](#) that COVID-19-related impacts on food security and poverty can be mitigated quickly by adapting existing programs such as the PSNP — a clear example of the utility of leveraging existing programs to address the pandemic.

A team [analyzed](#) the impacts on the agricultural sector of India's COVID-19 social assistance package – a combination of cash direct benefit transfers and in-kind support provided through existing schemes – and found that cash transfers helped farmers buy more seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides.

#### **Flagship 5 “Governance of Natural Resources”**

(i) Major incorporation of COVID-19 analyses into existing studies

A quasi-experimental [comparison](#) of COVID-19 coping strategies among rural households in three Indian States found that the villages included in a large-scale common land restoration program spearheaded by the NGO Foundation for Ecological Security were more resilient than the others; identifying the reasons behind this increased resilience will require further work.

(ii) New COVID-19 studies

N/A

#### **Flagship 6 “Cross-cutting Gender Research and Coordination”**

(i) Major incorporation of COVID-19 analyses into existing studies

N/A

(ii) New COVID-19 studies

An [article](#) provided evidence on the immediate impacts of the first months of the COVID-19 crisis on women and men in farming communities in central Myanmar. Landless households were more severely affected by the crisis, mainly because of lost farm and nonfarm employment and negative impacts on rural enterprises. Women and men in these landless households were equally affected by lower wages and difficulties in finding farm work. Women in landless households were particularly vulnerable in terms of worsened workload and increased tensions in the household.

IFPRI, FAO and USAID jointly produced factsheets on the impacts of COVID-19 on rural women and men in [Kenya](#), [Niger](#) and [Uganda](#).

A phone survey conducted with a sample of 3,000 women and adolescent girls (aged 14 to 35) in rural Senegal offers a [picture](#) of the gendered effects of COVID-19. 12% of women and girls reported that they or someone else in their household feared visiting health facilities for illness or preventative care; the effect of this fear on health-seeking behaviors could lead to harmful consequences in vulnerable populations (children, pregnant women) in the short and long term.

### 1.2.3 Variance from planned program

*(a) Have any promising research areas been significantly expanded? If so, for each example, please explain clearly where the demand came from (promising research results, demand from partners etc.). Where has the money for expansion come from?*

2021 did not see any significant expansion of research areas. However, the efforts to synthesize and evaluate the results of PIM's research within key thematic areas intensified over the course of the year, with several program reviews commissioned in the second half of the year using unspent funding (see [Section 2.4/ Table 10](#)).

*(b) Have any research lines been dropped or significantly cut back? If so, please give specific examples and brief reasons. If funding was reallocated to other work, where did the money go?*

Departures of key researchers from CGIAR resulted in cancellation of several outputs on land tenure reforms in Africa – in turn causing the milestone on “operational M&E system to track progress towards tenure security policy reforms in 5 African countries” to be cancelled – and on the political economy of seed system reforms in Africa.

Within the research area on trade, the completion of several outputs on the African Continental Free Trade Area was extended to 2022; in response to a strong demand, funding was shifted towards enhanced support and outreach for the World Trade Organization's 12th Ministerial Conference.

COVID-19 continued to affect the implementation of several activities across all flagships (see [1.2.2.b](#)). Delays in delivery due to COVID-19, involvement of researchers in the One CGIAR process and external factors such as unrest in several countries (Eritrea, Ethiopia, Myanmar) resulted in merges, partial completion and cancellation of certain deliverables. The reduction in face-to-face engagement with stakeholders resulted in fewer outcome/impact case reports being reported this year compared to previous years.

*(c) Have any flagship or specific research areas changed direction? If so, please describe how, and the reason*

As in 2020, some of the planned activities continued to undergo adjustments (especially of fieldwork) due to COVID-19.

### 1.3 Cross-cutting dimensions (at CRP level)

#### 1.3.1 Gender

*a) List any important CRP research findings, methods or tools, capacity development, policy changes or outcomes in the reporting year related to gender issues*

The CGIAR publication [“Advancing gender equality through agricultural and environmental research”](#) was released and [promoted](#). A [review](#) of evidence on gender equality and food systems was produced for the UNFSS.

Findings on gender dynamics in value chains were synthesized through a [brief](#) and [webinars](#). [Three webinars](#) were organized to present findings on the “feminization of agriculture”. Lessons on [gender in tenure and governance research](#) were published. A [literature review](#) explored the extent to which agricultural insurance reaches and empowers women and men. A [brief](#) paid specific attention to gender’s influence on drivers, impacts and dynamics of migration.

In 2021, 26 new organizations started to use the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) – the index is now used by 134 organizations in 56 countries. The NGO Swisscontact [used](#) the WEAI to develop gender strategies for value chains in Honduras.

PIM continued to develop methods and tools for gender research. A [practitioner’s guide](#) explained how to promote gender-responsive tenure reforms in community-based forest regimes. A [dyadic interview guide](#) was piloted in Tanzania to assess the contributions of each spouse to the household's decision-making process. An [article](#) provided insights on indicator choice for measuring women’s decision making. 12 posts were published on the [EnGendering Data blog](#).

A [review](#) identified research priorities to support gender-intentional maize breeding in Africa, including a more nuanced understanding of gender relations in maize production and seed decision making and more gender-responsive approaches to measuring farmer preferences and seed demand.

A PIM [study](#) aimed to fill a knowledge gap on how agricultural mechanization affects women’s and men’s labor engagement across sectors in 8 countries, and found that the use of tractors/combine harvesters by households induces greater shifts from farm to non-farm activities by women than by men.

A PIM team [examined](#) how rural transformation is associated with landownership, labor force participation and sector of employment for rural young women and men in 36 countries, and found that higher levels of structural transformation are associated with a higher likelihood of landownership for young men but not young women. Rural transformation is associated with a higher probability of employment for rural young men but negatively associated with young women’s on-farm work and positively associated with young women’s probability of not being employed or enrolled in education or training.

Researchers used evidence from Bangladesh to [investigate](#) if market inclusion empowers women. They found that women in producer households fare better on empowerment outcomes than women in wage-earner or entrepreneur households, while the opposite is true for men. The paper concluded that more careful programming is needed for market inclusion to translate into women’s empowerment.

Several articles (see [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)) and a [brief](#) were produced on intimate partner violence prevention.



*b) Mention any important findings that have influenced the direction of the CRP's work, and how things have changed*

Findings related to the challenges faced by female smallholders – from access to technology to participation in value chains (see [here](#) and [here](#)) – and exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic (see [here](#) and [here](#)) led to enhanced research and outreach on gender-responsive extension (see e.g. [here](#) and [here](#)).

A [framework](#) on women's tenure security on collective lands was produced in 2021 as a response to a gap identified in a previous [study](#) that addressed women's land rights and security on private land.

*c) Have any problems arisen in relation to gender issues or integrating gender into the CRP's research?*

N/A

### 1.3.2 Youth and other aspects of social inclusion / "Leaving no-one behind"

Several PIM studies focused on African youth's aspirations, employment and migration.

Data from Zambia was used to [assess](#) whether rural youth out-migration is associated with a lack of rural economic vibrancy, as often asserted in policy discussions. The authors found that the out-migration decisions of young males, especially those who are less educated, are particularly responsive to rural vibrancy conditions, i.e. higher migration is observed where rural economic productivity and employment growth are weak. Based on the findings of a [study](#) on life satisfaction of young people in Tanzania, young people report greater life satisfaction than older people in rural parts of the country; individuals in rural areas are less dissatisfied with life than those in urban areas but rural people's satisfaction decreases with the remoteness of the rural area where they live. A [study](#) in Kenya set out to explore the livelihood aspirations of rural youth beyond the often used dichotomy between farm-based and off-farm-based livelihoods. Results show that young people typically see farming playing some role in their future but that few wish to be full-time farmers. Thus, from the youth perspective, the dichotomy between "farm-based" and "off-farm based" development pathways makes little sense – as both are relevant for their envisioned livelihoods, and more holistic policy approaches may be needed to reflect these aspirations towards mixed livelihood strategies. The results of these three studies make a case for more nuance in the narratives on disaffected rural youth in Africa.

The contextual and driving factors that contribute to the success of youth engagement in agriculture were [studied](#) in Guatemala, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda and Uganda, providing insights to guide the design of youth-in-agriculture development programs.

An [analysis](#) of Malawi's employment landscape between 2004 and 2016 showed that younger youth are not participating in the (limited) employment growth in the service sector and that the scarcity of jobs outside agriculture remains a challenge for the youth.

Incentives for community service are increasingly used to integrate youth into communities and labor markets – a major challenge for developing countries. A randomized controlled trial was used to [evaluate](#) the impacts of the Kazakhstan Youth Corps, a program allocating cash grants for community service projects and life skills training, on the social capital of youth aged 18-29. The authors found little evidence that engaging youth in civic service and training had any positive effect one year post-intervention. There was no effect of the intervention on secondary outcomes (life skills and human capital) and some evidence of a negative effect of the training-only intervention on the probability of reporting any income-earning activity.

The roles and wages of women and youth in Myanmar's agriculture were [documented](#).

A set of three studies [explored](#) the ways in which the design of lengthy multi-topic household surveys can affect the quality of the resulting labor data for rural populations, finding that survey fatigue leads to underreporting of labor activities and contributions for those coming later in the questionnaire order and that these effects are particularly strong for [women and young people](#).

Several studies and tools focused on improving the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples and other under-represented groups in multistakeholder platforms for natural resource management (see e.g. [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)). Researchers [assessed](#) whether the formalization of collective tenure rights in the Peruvian Amazon is supporting sustainable indigenous livelihoods and found that the titling of the collective lands of Indigenous Peoples alone is not enough to ensure Indigenous Peoples' access to sustainable livelihoods.

### 1.3.3 Capacity development

Several toolkits on methods for participatory governance were developed and/or disseminated: [guide](#) and [training handbook](#) to improve inclusion in multistakeholder forums, facilitator's [guide](#) for inclusive participatory approaches and [guide](#) on forest tenure pathways to gender equality. A collection of [tools](#) for land restoration was completed with FTA and WLE. A [guide](#) to facilitate a multi-actor theory of the change development process was jointly produced with WLE. A [guide](#) for analyzing regulatory frameworks of vegetatively propagated seeds was jointly produced with RTB. A [toolkit](#) was published to guide the analysis of the gender dynamics of migration in South Asia's rice-based systems.

A [study](#) examined awareness of the PIM-supported [New Extensionist Learning Kit](#)'s topics, the importance of the topics to users, and users' motivations and "digital readiness". The results of an online [survey](#) of users will inform the future evolutions of the kit. A [customized version of the kit for Rwanda](#) was launched.

Two PIM-supported online courses were launched on the [Food Security Portal](#): one on partial equilibrium modeling and one on farmer business schools. Another online [course](#), on "Food security, poverty and nutrition policy analysis: statistical methods and applications" was developed for students, teachers and practitioners.

Twelve blog posts on approaches to collecting gender data were published on PIM's [Engendering Data blog](#) and 16 [PIM webinars](#) presented findings of PIM's research to wide audiences.

Since the beginning of the PIM support to the [STAARS](#) program in 2016, 8 articles on structural transformation in Africa have been published by PIM-sponsored STAARS fellows.

IFPRI's country program teams in Myanmar, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Pakistan and Rwanda trained government and research partners in [value chain analysis](#), use of statistical softwares, [computable general equilibrium modeling](#), [policy analysis](#) and impact evaluation *inter alia*.

A business plan for the future One CGIAR Academy was developed and shared internally.

### 1.3.4 Climate change

At the global level, a [report](#) assessed the cost of adaptation to climate change across a range of future climate scenarios and investment options. Another [paper](#) estimated how climate change in the agricultural sector will affect the world economy and focused on the role of market-mediated adjustments in attenuating the effects of climate change. A [brief](#) on

“repurposing agricultural policy support for climate change mitigation and adaptation” indicated that simply eliminating all existing support measures would do little to reduce global emissions from agriculture, while these emissions could be cut by 40% with “smart repurposing”, i.e. shifting resources towards R&D and incentives for widespread adoption of climate-resilient production practices.

At country level, PIM research [informed](#) South Africa’s policies for resilience to climate change. Researchers [assessed](#) the ability of a range of climate change adaptation approaches to counteract climate change-induced agricultural productivity decline in Egypt. For several food crops (maize, oilseeds, pulses, and sugar), none of the assessed technology suites were found to counteract the adverse impacts of climate change, and even the combination of multiple technologies will not return productivity to pre-climate change levels. For crops less adversely affected by climate change (fruits and vegetables, potatoes, rice, and wheat), increased investments in climate change-responsive crop traits, soil fertility improvement, water management, crop protection or a combination of these technologies can counteract the adverse impacts of climate change on agricultural productivity. The effects of climate change on agriculture were also analyzed for [China](#), [Egypt](#), [India](#), Nigeria, [Pakistan](#), [Tunisia](#) and [Central Asian countries](#).

A [brief](#) summarized key messages on how enhancing women’s resource rights can contribute to improved resilience to climate change, while another [brief](#) reviewed the current evidence and identified evidence gaps related to climate change, tenure security and governance of natural resources at the household, community and landscape levels.

## **2. Effectiveness and efficiency**

### **2.1 Management and governance**

Several challenges were faced by the PIM Program Management Unit (PMU) in closing the program. Delays in delivery of research owing to COVID-19 and the One CGIAR transition resulted in a surge in reporting of deliverables in the last quarter, with spillover to 2022. The CGIAR-level decision to not allow CRPs to carry over more than 60K to cover closing costs in 2022 caused a deficit of resources for closing the program. Nonetheless, thanks to resources from the Lead Center, the PMU was able to implement the program’s closeout plan while also contributing to various One CGIAR task teams working on CGIAR’s future performance reporting and management systems.

Throughout the year, the PMU kept track of the status of delivery and interacted with researchers to agree on prioritization of deliverables and updates of workplans and ensure that key deliverables would be completed in 2021. Priority was given to synthesis deliverables that would form a key part of PIM’s legacy, both on success stories and on lessons learned. This effort resulted in a collection of [PIM briefs](#) and [studies](#) on the program’s outcomes.

A report on the contributions of Centers and external managing partners to PIM in 2021 was shared with the management of the Lead Center in early February 2022. This report concluded that satisfactory delivery was achieved by all partners. The last payments to partners were processed accordingly.

An effort was made to systematically update MARLO with the final status of each deliverable. However, the quality of the MARLO data is likely lower than in previous years owing to insufficient resources for CRP closeout.

An informal PIM closeout event was held online in December 2021 with the PIM Independent Steering Committee, Management Committee, representatives from the Lead Center and researchers in attendance.



## 2.2 Partnerships

### 2.2.1. Highlights of external partnerships (see [Table 8](#))

PIM continued to nurture partnerships with governments in Bangladesh, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Rwanda, South Africa, Tunisia and Uganda to support their policy development processes. PIM research informed policy documents of agencies and donor organizations such as IFAD, One CGIAR, the UK Government's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, the World Bank and the World Food Programme. Work went on with private sector partners (e.g. APA Insurance, HDFC ERGO General Insurance Company Ltd., Equity Bank, Agriculture Climate Risk Enterprise Africa and Twiga Foods in Kenya; Crystal Lake Ltd., S-Hoint Ltd., Obooma Farm Products Ltd., Serendipalm Company Ltd. and Ghana Oil Palm Development Company Ltd. in Ghana) and NGOs (e.g. Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa, CARE, Foundation for Ecological Security, International Land Coalition, Rainforest Alliance, Swisscontact, World Vision International) on extension, agricultural risk management, value chains and gender.

During its second year of existence, the [Community of Excellence on Seed Systems](#) made a case for greater investment in seed systems by drawing attention to the need for greater demand orientation, stronger support to emerging private seed companies, more sensible seed regulation and more effective engagement with national partners. Highlights of this work are available on the [PIM website](#) and in a [special issue](#) of *Outlook on Agriculture*.

The partnership between ICRISAT and the World Food Programme initiated in 2020 to facilitate households' "sustainable graduation" from safety net programs in Somalia resulted in a [framework and indicators](#) for safety net implementers to develop measures for improved transition readiness and identification of the appropriate time for households to leave the programs.

PIM commissioned a [review](#) of its partnerships to elicit lessons on the key factors contributing to their success in achieving outcomes.

### 2.2.2. Cross-CGIAR partnerships (see [Table 9](#))

Two synthesis publications involving multiple CRPs and Centers reached completion in 2021: the [CGIAR Foresight Report](#) and the [book](#) "Advancing gender equality through agricultural and environmental research: Past, present, and future".

A [special issue](#) on demand-driven seed systems was published in partnership with GLDC, MAIZE and RTB.

PIM joined forces with FISH, RTB and FTA to analyze [gender dynamics in value chains](#) (fish in India, root crops in Vietnam, poultry in Burkina Faso, oil palm in Ghana, several value chains in Indonesia and Vietnam) and the [impacts of COVID-19 on value chains](#) (potato and fish in Kenya, rice and fish in Bangladesh, potato in Bangladesh). Distributional impacts of the [rice tariffication policy](#) in the Philippines were jointly studied with RICE.

Collaboration with A4NH continued on the linkages between agriculture, social protection and nutrition, especially in Bangladesh (examples [here](#) and [here](#)).

A [special issue](#) on multistakeholder platforms in forestry was published in partnership with FTA and a [special issue](#) on "restoration for whom, by whom?" was published in partnership with FTA and WLE. The partnership with WLE on the use of experimental games to trigger collective change in natural resource management resulted in the publication of a [conceptual framework](#) based on insights from four case studies in India. [Insights](#) on the role of women in

irrigation management decisions in Nepal were jointly presented by PIM and WLE. The [Rangelands Atlas](#), an ambitious, first-of-its-kind, inventory drawing attention to critical yet often ignored ecosystems, was jointly supported by Big Data, CCAFS, PIM and LIVESTOCK.

A [synthesis](#) on the methodologies for researching the “feminization of agriculture” was produced in partnership with FTA and GENDER. A special issue of *Food Security* on gender issues in seed systems, with contributions from GLDC, LIVESTOCK, RICE and RTB, will be published in 2022.

### 2.3 Intellectual assets

*a) Have any intellectual assets been strategically managed by the CRP (together with the relevant Center) this year? E.g. taking out intellectual property rights, licensing, new innovative practices.*

N/A

*(b) If relevant, indicate any published patents and/or plant variety right applications (or equivalent) associated with intellectual assets developed in the CRP and filed by Centers and/or partners involved in the CRP, giving a name or number or link to identify them.*

N/A

*(c) List any critical issues or challenges encountered in the management of intellectual assets in the context of the CRP (or put N/A).*

N/A

### 2.4 Monitoring, evaluation, impact assessment and learning (MELIA) (see [Table 10](#))

A [collection of PIM Flagship Insight Notes](#) reviewed contributions to research and lessons on theories of change and partnerships within each flagship.

An [assessment](#) of the impact of Ethiopia’s Direct Seed Marketing (DSM) program found that DSM contributed to improving seed availability for maize, wheat and teff and led to positive effects on maize productivity and commercialization. Earlier PIM studies contributed to the decision to scale up this program.

A [review](#) of the outcomes of the PIM- and LIVESTOCK-supported participatory rangeland management (PRM) approach in Kenya and Tanzania found that this approach led to improved management of and access to rangeland resources and multiple benefits to livestock keepers, with very large opportunities for scaling up PRM in these two countries.

In addition, PIM commissioned program-level reviews (on [partnerships](#) and [gender](#)) and thematic reviews of the use of PIM outputs ([social accounting matrices and CGE modeling tools](#), [database on agricultural incentives and distortions](#), [value chain innovations](#), [risk management innovations](#), [research on resource tenure and governance](#)) in decision making.

Finally, a study was launched to assess the contribution of PIM to strengthening the capacity of developing country representatives to promote their interests in trade negotiations related to agriculture (publication expected in 2022).

### 2.5 Efficiency

To optimize the use of the scarce resources available to close the program, efficiency gains were achieved through synergies with other CRPs (shared templates for program closeout

plans, coordination with A4NH on closeout procedures in partnership with IFPRI management, shared good practices on synthesizing CRPs' legacy results, participation in the Golden Eggs process). Topics for PIM synthesis briefs were prioritized based on PIM's comparative advantage, with the aim of avoiding duplication with other CRPs and Centers' efforts. For instance, key messages from PIM's work on the impacts of COVID-19 on value chains were incorporated into an IFPRI [book](#) on COVID-19.

The PIM Program Head contributed to several efforts to increase the efficiency of CGIAR's planning and reporting systems: 1) continued to provide inputs to streamline the CRP annual report quality assessment process; 2) continued to participate in the working group on developing a Business Intelligence module for MARLO to be able to produce customized data reports for improved contribution to program management, in the hope that this module can be adapted to the future One CGIAR performance monitoring system; 3) contributed to the One CGIAR task team on the future CGIAR performance monitoring system, including leading the production of a note on lessons learned from the development and implementation of MARLO; 4) contributed to the launch of a working group on a common CGIAR repository of publications and data.

## 2.6 Management of risks

Risks	Causes	Mitigation
Lack of completion of deliverables, especially syntheses	Delays in programming and delivery due to COVID-19 and One CGIAR demands	Identification and tracking of priority deliverables; consolidation of deliverables; priority to synthesis products; communications with partners on the importance of timely delivery
Lack of evidence for milestone completion	Same as above	Priority to reviews of evidence, including commissioning external reviews
Slower progress towards outcomes	Fewer in-person meetings due to COVID-19	Increased dissemination efforts through partners and virtually
Significant amounts of W1-2 funding not spent wisely by end 2021	Delays in programming and delivery due to COVID-19; uncertainty in W1-2 amounts available	Early information sharing with teams on 2021 allocations and program closing; guidance sought from Lead Center's Finance Division
The PIM legacy cannot easily be found on the web after 2021	Uncertain future of CRP websites	Participation in One CGIAR task teams on knowledge management; PIM publications entered in permanent repositories (IFPRI's E-Brary, CGSpace, Dataverse)
PMU staff leave, creating difficulties for management of and reporting on the 2021 portfolio	Lack of job security after 2021	Push for clarity on job opportunities in One CGIAR and process for selection to ease the transition into 2022
The PIM closeout plan is not fully implemented	Lack of resources for CRP closeout in 2022	Allocation from IFPRI's non-CRP resources to fund PIM closing in 2022
Policy research is not adequately included in the post-2021 portfolio	Prioritization of other topics	Proactive engagement of PIM management/teams in developing the One CGIAR portfolio



## 2.7 Use of Window 1-2 funding

Window 1-2 funding allowed completion of syntheses at CRP and flagship levels, including 14 [PIM Synthesis Briefs](#), 6 [Flagship Insights Notes](#), 22 [Flagship Briefs on tenure and governance](#), 3 [PIM Notes](#) and 3 [PIM Outcome Notes](#). The [CGIAR Foresight Report](#) and [CGIAR foresight website](#) were completed, as well as a [special issue of Outlook on Agriculture on demand-driven seed systems](#). The book [“Advancing gender equality through agricultural and environmental research”](#) was published, laying the foundations of the next generation of CGIAR gender research. Two PIM [webinars](#) presented results of the coordinated studies on gender and value chains selected through a [call](#) of the CGIAR Collaborative Platform for Gender Research.

PIM researchers contributed to the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit on several topics: [extension](#), [food system innovations](#), the [future of small farms](#), the [science-policy interface](#), the [cost of ending hunger by 2030](#), [food waste and loss](#), [management of the commons](#) and [gender](#).

W1-2 funding continued to be used to update public goods (e.g. [website of the International Organisations Consortium for Measuring the Policy Environment for Agriculture](#), [value chains knowledge portal](#), [DREAMPy](#), [Trading in macro-nutrients](#) portal).

The COVID-19-related dashboards created in 2020 (e.g. [ex ante modeling of COVID-19 economic effects](#), [COVID-19 Policy Response Portal](#)) were maintained. Studies on [the impacts of COVID-19 on value chains](#) were implemented (see [1.2.2.b](#)).

W1-2 funding was also used to assess the impact of PIM's work (see [Table 10](#)) and ensure the continuity of CGIAR's policy work through informing the One CGIAR Initiatives' portfolio.

## 3. Financial summary

2021 expenditure reports for all CGIAR Research Programs including PIM will be completed, audited and submitted by CGIAR Research Programs' Lead Centers to the CGIAR System Office end April 2022. [Table 13](#) provides the 2021 budget from PIM's Plan of Work and Budget.

## Part B. TABLES

Table 1: Evidence on progress towards SRF targets

SLO target (2022)	Brief summary of new evidence of CGIAR contribution	Geographic scope
<b>SLO 1 – Reduce poverty</b>		
100 million more farm households have adopted improved varieties, breeds, trees, and/or management practices	No new evidence in 2021	
30 million people, of which 50% are women, assisted to exit poverty	No new evidence in 2021	
Improve the rate of yield increase for major food staples from current <1% to 1.2-1.5% per year	No new evidence in 2021	
<b>SLO 2 – Improve food and nutrition security for health</b>		
30 million more people, of which 50% are women, meeting minimum dietary energy requirements	No new evidence in 2021	
150 million more people, of which 50% women, without deficiencies in one or more essential micronutrients	No new evidence in 2021	
10% reduction in women of reproductive age who are consuming less than the adequate number of food groups	No new evidence in 2021	
<b>SLO 3 – Improve natural resources and ecosystem services</b>		
5% increase in water and nutrient efficiency in agroecosystems	N/A	
5% reduction in 'agriculturally'-related greenhouse gas emissions	No new evidence in 2021	
55 M ha degraded land area restored	An <a href="#">ex post impact assessment</a> found that participatory rangeland management (PRM) approaches funded by PIM and LIVESTOCK generated multiple benefits in Kenya and Tanzania. Over 90% of communities reported improvements of rangelands through implementation of rangeland management plans (bush clearing, seeding pastures, improvement of grasses, tree planting and conservation and water conservation measures). Improved tenure security, reduction in conflicts and increased investments – all bound to reduce land degradation – were also among the outcomes reported by over 90% of communities. PRM covers 313,000 hectares in Tanzania and 86,000 hectares in Kenya.	Multi-national (Kenya and Tanzania)
2.5 M ha forest saved from deforestation	No new evidence in 2021	

Table 2: List of policy contributions

\*Stage 1: Research taken up by next users \* Stage 2: Policy/law etc. enacted \* Stage 3: Evidence of impact on people and/or natural environment of the changed policy

Title of policy, legal instrument, investment or curriculum	Policy type	Stage of maturity	Link to sub-IDOs	Cross-cutting marker scores				Link to OICR
				Gender	Youth	Capdev	Climate change	
Flagship 1 – Technological Innovation and Sustainable Intensification								
878 – PIM findings inform the Government of South Africa’s “Operation Vulindlela” (with Flagship 2)	Policy or strategy	Stage 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Enhanced capacity to deal with climatic risks and extremes (Mitigation and adaptation achieved) (primary)</li><li>Improved water quality</li></ul>	0 - Not targeted	0 - Not targeted	0 - Not targeted	2 - Principal	<a href="#">OICR 4626</a>
879 – Support to Nigeria's National Biosafety Guideline on Gene Editing	Policy or strategy	Stage 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Adoption of CGIAR materials with enhanced genetic gains (primary)</li><li>More efficient use of inputs</li></ul>	0 - Not targeted	0 - Not targeted	2 - Principal	0 - Not targeted	<a href="#">OICR 4627</a>
Flagship 2 – Economywide Factors Affecting Agricultural Growth and Rural Transformation								
896 – Informing the Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria Amendment Act, 2021 (with Flagship 1)	Legal instrument	Stage 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Increased capacity of partner organizations, as evidenced by rate of investments in agricultural research (primary)</li><li>Enhanced institutional capacity of partner research organizations</li></ul>	0 - Not targeted	0 - Not targeted	2 - Principal	0 - Not targeted	<a href="#">OICR 4652</a>
720 – Findings from the Myanmar Agriculture Policy Support Activity inform the Government of Myanmar’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic	Policy or strategy	Stage 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Conducive environment for managing shocks and vulnerability, as evidenced in rapid response mechanisms (primary)</li><li>Conducive agricultural policy environment</li></ul>	0 - Not targeted	0 - Not targeted	1 - Significant	0 - Not targeted	<a href="#">OICR 4077</a>
721 – Findings from the Myanmar Agriculture Policy Support Activity contribute to decision on USD 430M loan program to farmers by Myanmar Agriculture Development Bank	Budget or investment	Stage 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Conducive environment for managing shocks and vulnerability, as evidenced in rapid response mechanisms (primary)</li><li>Conducive agricultural policy environment</li></ul>	0 - Not targeted	0 - Not targeted	1 - Significant	0 - Not targeted	<a href="#">OICR 4077</a>

Title of policy, legal instrument, investment or curriculum	Policy type	Stage of maturity	Link to sub-IDOs	Cross-cutting marker scores				Link to OICR
Flagship 3 – Inclusive and Efficient Value Chains								
875 – Contribution to gender and social inclusion strategy for the cashew value chain in Golfo de Fonseca, Honduras (with Flagship 6)	Policy or strategy	Stage 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Improved capacity of women and young people to participate in decision-making (primary)</li><li>Increased value capture by producers</li></ul>	2 - Principal	0 - Not targeted	1 - Significant	0 - Not targeted	<a href="#">OICR 4623</a>
876 – Contribution to gender and social inclusion strategy for the fruit value chain in Golfo de Fonseca, Honduras (with Flagship 6)	Policy or strategy	Stage 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Improved capacity of women and young people to participate in decision-making (primary)</li><li>Increased value capture by producers</li></ul>	2 - Principal	0 - Not targeted	1 - Significant	0 - Not targeted	<a href="#">OICR 4623</a>
877 – Contribution to gender and social inclusion strategy for the milk value chain in Golfo de Fonseca, Honduras (with Flagship 6)	Policy or strategy	Stage 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Improved capacity of women and young people to participate in decision-making (primary)</li><li>Increased value capture by producers</li></ul>	2 - Principal	0 - Not targeted	1 - Significant	0 - Not targeted	<a href="#">OICR 4623</a>
881 – Contribution to Ghana's Fish Farming Certification Protocol (with Flagships 1 and 2)	Policy or strategy	Stage 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Increased value capture by producers (primary)</li></ul>	0 - Not targeted	0 - Not targeted	1 - Significant	0 - Not targeted	<a href="#">OICR 4633</a>
894 – Insurance product against rainfall for horticultural producers (Uruguay State Insurance Bank) still operational 6 years after an IFPRI-led pilot	Policy or strategy	Stage 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Reduced smallholders production risk (primary)</li><li>Increased household capacity to cope with shocks</li></ul>	0 - Not targeted	0 - Not targeted	0 - Not targeted	1 - Significant	<a href="#">OICR 4323</a>



Title of policy, legal instrument, investment or curriculum	Policy type	Stage of maturity	Link to sub-IDOs	Cross-cutting marker scores				Link to OICR
Flagship 5 – Governance of Natural Resources								
874 – PIM research on assessment of rangelands governance informs Tunisia's pastoral code	Policy or strategy	Stage 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Land, water and forest degradation (Including deforestation) minimized and reversed (<i>primary</i>)</li><li>Increased resilience of agro-ecosystems and communities, especially those including smallholders</li></ul>	0 - Not targeted	0 - Not targeted	1 - Significant	0 - Not targeted	<a href="#">OICR 2032</a>
Flagship 6 – Cross-Cutting Gender Research and Coordination								
895 – World Bank and Multi-donor trust fund investment for social protection and economic resilience in Mozambique (USD 167M): Influencing the design of the project ( <i>with Flagship 4</i> )	Budget or investment	Stage 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Improved capacity of women and young people to participate in decision-making (<i>primary</i>)</li></ul>	2 - Principal	0 - Not targeted	1 - Significant	0 - Not targeted	<a href="#">OICR 4651</a>

*Table 3: List of outcome/impact case reports*

\*Stage 1: CGIAR research has contributed to changed discourse and/or behavior among key actors

\*Stage 2: CGIAR research has contributed to documented policy and practice change by key actors

\*Stage 3: Policy and/or practice changes influenced by CGIAR research has led to impacts at scale or beyond the direct CGIAR sphere of influence

Title of outcome/Impact case report (OICR)	Link	Stage of maturity	Status
<b>Flagship 1 – Technological Innovation and Sustainable Intensification</b>			
OICR 4626 – Supported by CGIAR and partners’ research, the South Africa government invests in water resources, irrigation and infrastructure improvements and adopts policies for climate change resilience <i>(with Flagship 2)</i>	<a href="#">Link</a>	Stage 2	New outcome/impact case
OICR 4627 – Technical assistance from the PIM-supported Program for Biosafety Systems facilitated the development of scientifically sound genome editing oversight guidelines for improved applications in the agricultural sector in Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi and Nigeria	<a href="#">Link</a>	Stage 2	New outcome/impact case
<b>Flagship 2 – Economywide Factors Affecting Agricultural Growth and Rural Transformation</b>			
OICR 4652 – PIM recommendations and capacity building and outreach efforts contribute to the reform of the Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria towards improved efficiency, impact and sustainability of agricultural research <i>(with Flagship 1)</i>	<a href="#">Link</a>	Stage 2	New outcome/impact case
OICR 4077 – Findings from the Myanmar Agriculture Policy Support Activity inform the Government of Myanmar’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic	<a href="#">Link</a>	Stage 2	Updated outcome/impact case
<b>Flagship 3 – Inclusive and Efficient Value Chains</b>			
OICR 4623 – Swisscontact uses the Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index to develop and implement gender and social inclusion strategies in agricultural value chains in southern Honduras <i>(with Flagship 6)</i>	<a href="#">Link</a>	Stage 2	New outcome/impact case
OICR 4633 – Contribution to the design and validation of the national hatchery and fish farm certification system in Ghana, expected to directly benefit 50 hatcheries and 2,000 grow-out farmers <i>(with Flagships 1 and 2)</i>	<a href="#">Link</a>	Stage 1	New outcome/impact case
OICR 4323 – Flexible insurance scheme for horticultural farmers adopted by the Government of Uruguay and still ongoing after 6 years, covering most of the country’s horticultural regions (total 1,500 hectares)	<a href="#">Link</a>	Stage 2	New outcome/impact case
<b>Flagship 5 – Governance of Natural Resources</b>			
OICR 3965 – Adoption of the "How are we doing?" tool by the Peruvian Service for Natural Protected Areas to enable more equitable co-management of 76 protected areas	<a href="#">Link</a>	Stage 2	Updated outcome/impact case
OICR 2032 – Contribution to the reform of Tunisia's policies for pastoral development and restoration of rangelands	<a href="#">Link</a>	Stage 1	Updated outcome/impact case

Title of outcome/Impact case report (OICR)	Link	Stage of maturity	Status
<b><i>Flagship 6 – Cross-cutting Gender Research and Coordination</i></b>			
OICR 4651 – PIM findings on designing cash transfers to reduce intimate partner violence influence the design of World Bank social protection operations, including grants for a total of USD 167M to the Government of Mozambique <i>(with Flagship 4)</i>	<a href="#">Link</a>	Stage 2	New outcome/impact case

Table 4: List of innovations

Title of innovation, with link	Innovation type	Innovation stage	Geographic scope
<b>Flagship 1 – Technological Innovation and Sustainable Intensification</b>			
<a href="#">2744</a> – Algorithm for ranking technological options for grain legumes and dry cereals based on impacts on poverty and malnutrition and economic benefits in over 40 countries using TOPSIS and ShinyApps	Research and communication methodologies and tools	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (PC - end of research phase)	Regional: South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa
<a href="#">2774</a> – CGIAR foresight website	Research and communication methodologies and tools	Stage 3: available/ ready for uptake (AV)	Global
<a href="#">2745</a> – International Model for Policy Analysis of Agricultural Commodities and Trade–Standard IFPRI Multimarket Model (IMPACT-SIMM) at Country Level	Social science	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (PC - end of research phase)	Global
<a href="#">2775</a> – Customized New Extensionist Learning Kit for Rwanda	Research and communication methodologies and tools	Stage 3: available/ ready for uptake (AV)	National: Rwanda
<a href="#">2777</a> – Development and validation of an empirical instrument to quantify perceptions of information and communication technology (ICT) use capacity in extension networks	Social science	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (PC - end of research phase)	Global
<a href="#">2778</a> – DRIVE (Data-Driven Research and Innovation Virtual Ecosystem): A new platform for evidence-based science and technology governance in India	Research and communication methodologies and tools	Stage 3: available/ ready for uptake (AV)	National: India
<a href="#">2779</a> – Method to generate high-accuracy high-resolution large-scale crop type maps through integrating agricultural statistics and Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) images, with application to China	Production systems and management practices	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (PC - end of research phase)	Sub-national: China
<a href="#">2780</a> – Advances in visual predictions of poverty and malnutrition using free, open-access remote sensing data and tools	Research and communication methodologies and tools	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (PC - end of research phase)	Multi-national: Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Kenya, Mali, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda
<b>Flagship 2 – Economywide Factors Affecting Agricultural Growth and Rural Transformation</b>			
<a href="#">2781</a> – The Reference Diet Deprivation (ReDD) index: a single indicator to measure the incidence, breadth and depth of diet deprivation across multiple essential food groups, with case study in Nigeria	Social science	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (PC - end of research phase)	National: Nigeria



Title of innovation, with link	Innovation type	Innovation stage	Geographic scope
<a href="#">2782</a> – The Herd dynamics model (HDM) component of the Linked Economic and Animal Systems (LEAS) model, a tool for or policy analysis on livestock management in Ethiopia	Social science	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (PC - end of research phase)	National: Ethiopia
<a href="#">2783</a> – Self-administered mobile phone-based high frequency diet monitoring to advance measurements of food security in Bangladesh	Research and communication methodologies and tools	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (PC - end of research phase)	Sub-national: Bangladesh
<b>Flagship 3 – Inclusive and Efficient Value Chains</b>			
<a href="#">2841</a> – New version of the MIRAGRODEP model: MIRAGRODEP-DD	Social science	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (PC - end of research phase)	Global
<a href="#">2784</a> – Impacts of COVID-19 on value chains: findings and syntheses	Social science	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (PC - end of research phase)	Multi-national: Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda
<a href="#">2785</a> – Use of crop simulation models and crop phenology monitoring to improve the performance of index insurance for rice producers in Odisha, India	Social science	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (PC - end of research phase)	Sub-national: India
<a href="#">2786</a> – Combining picture-based crop insurance with the promotion of stress-tolerant varieties of maize, sorghum and green gram seeds to improve agricultural risk management in Kenya	Research and communication methodologies and tools	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (PC - end of research phase)	Sub-national: Kenya
<a href="#">2143</a> – Flexible agricultural index insurance products offered to horticultural producers by Banco de Seguros del Estado and the Government of Uruguay	Social science	Stage 4: uptake by next user (USE)	Sub-national: Uruguay
<b>Flagship 4 – Social Protection for Agriculture and Resilience</b>			
<a href="#">2787</a> – Method to quantify multi-dimensional benefits of social protection programs applied to school meals in Ghana	Social science	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (PC - end of research phase)	National: Ghana
<a href="#">2788</a> – Transition Readiness Index to measure the likelihood of a successful transition of poor households from emergency cash transfers to longer-term safety nets piloted in Somalia	Social science	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (PC - end of research phase)	National: Somalia

Title of innovation, with link	Innovation type	Innovation stage	Geographic scope
<b>Flagship 5 – Governance of Natural Resources</b>			
<a href="#">2123</a> – Application of the Bayesian Belief Network methodology in Tunisia for analyzing institutional performance and rangeland governance and providing empirically-based feedback on the draft pastoral code	Social science	Stage 4: uptake by next user (USE)	National, sub-national: Tunisia
<a href="#">2789</a> – RULAL-commerce: using a board game to simulate the impacts of commercialization on land governance in Laos	Research and communication methodologies and tools	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (PC - end of research phase)	Sub-national: Laos
<a href="#">2790</a> – Conceptual framework on women's tenure security on collective lands	Social science	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (PC - end of research phase)	Global
<a href="#">2791</a> – New approach to assess equity in multistakeholder fora using the concepts of intensity and embeddedness based on 13 case studies in 12 countries	Social science	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (PC - end of research phase)	Multi-national: Australia, Brazil, Ethiopia, Iceland, Laos, Malawi, Panama, Peru, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, USA
<a href="#">2838</a> – Rangelands Atlas: an ambitious, first-of-its-kind inventory aimed at making rangelands a prominent part of policy discussions	Production systems and management practices	Stage 3: available/ ready for uptake (AV)	Global
<b>Flagship 6 – Cross-cutting Gender Research and Coordination</b>			
<a href="#">1189</a> – Methodological guide for participatory collection of gender indicators in agriculture used by SwissContact in the Rural Opportunities Project in Golfo de Fonseca, Honduras ( <i>with Flagship 3</i> )	Social science	Stage 4: uptake by next user (USE)	Sub-national: Honduras
<a href="#">2792</a> – Dyadic interview guide piloted in Tanzania to assess the contributions of each spouse to the household's decision-making process	Social science	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (PC - end of research phase)	Sub-national: Tanzania
<a href="#">381</a> – Project level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index for Market Inclusion used to inform gender strategies for three value chains in Honduras	Social science	Stage 4: uptake by next user (USE)	Sub-national: Honduras
<a href="#">2793</a> – Methods for studying gender dynamics in value chains beyond the production node and single commodity analysis	Social science	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (PC - end of research phase)	Multi-national: Burkina Faso, Ghana, Indonesia, Vietnam

Table 5: Summary of status of planned outcomes and milestones

FP	2022 outcome	Sub-IDOs	Progress against 2022 outcome in 2021	2021 milestone	Status of 2021 milestone	Justification for status of 2021 milestone	Links to evidence of milestone completion
1	Foresight models and results are used by 12 regional and national research organizations or government agencies in Africa, Asia and Latin America and global development organizations as inputs to their priority-setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {primary} CC Improved forecasting of impacts of climate change and targeted technology development</li> <li>• CC Enhanced individual capacity in partner research organizations through training and exchange</li> </ul>	<p>A PIM team estimated the projected benefits of the One CGIAR portfolio, helping to inform over \$200M of expected investment in AR4D. Five briefs and a blog were released on projections for bean demand and benefits to inform targeted investments on specific crops through the AVISA project. A report was delivered to FAO to inform pathways to achieve SDGs in the Asia-Pacific region. Projections were used for estimating the costs of environmental degradation in the MENA region as part of the Country Climate and Development Reports (CCDR) used by the World Bank in support of their green growth strategy.</p>	Foresight models and results are used by 8 (cumulative total) research organizations, government agencies or global development organizations as inputs to their priority-setting	Complete	<p>PIM foresight work has been used by the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organisation, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the United Nations Environmental Program, CGIAR, the Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation, the Global Commission on Adaptation, the multidonor Crops to End Hunger Initiative, the Central America Council and several national governments (Cambodia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Philippines, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan, Vietnam).</p> <p>Recent examples: report on "projected benefits" of One CGIAR portfolio; World Bank report on cost of environmental degradation in MENA; report to FAO to inform pathways to achieve the SDGs in the Asia-Pacific region; informing South Africa's strategy for resilience to climate change.</p>	<a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=3205&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=3205&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019</a> ; <a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2652&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2652&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019</a> ; <a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4626&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4626&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021</a> ; <a href="https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/133608">https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/133608</a> ; <a href="https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/agriculture/publication/climate-smart-agriculture-investment-plans-bringing-climate-smart-agriculture-to-life">https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/agriculture/publication/climate-smart-agriculture-investment-plans-bringing-climate-smart-agriculture-to-life</a> ; <a href="http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/942381591906970569/pdf/Future-Foodscapes-Reimagining-Agriculture-in-Latin-America-and-the-Caribbean.pdf">http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/942381591906970569/pdf/Future-Foodscapes-Reimagining-Agriculture-in-Latin-America-and-the-Caribbean.pdf</a> ; <a href="https://publications.iadb.org/publications/english/document/Vulnerability-to-Climate-Change-and-Economic-Impacts-in-the-Agriculture-Sector-in-Latin-America-and-the-Caribbean.pdf">https://publications.iadb.org/publications/english/document/Vulnerability-to-Climate-Change-and-Economic-Impacts-in-the-Agriculture-Sector-in-Latin-America-and-the-Caribbean.pdf</a> ; <a href="https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/108150/IDB%20Methodology%20Brief%202020.pdf?sequence=1&amp;isAllowed=y">https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/108150/IDB%20Methodology%20Brief%202020.pdf?sequence=1&amp;isAllowed=y</a> ; <a href="https://www.dropbox.com/s/4sumbr2qpf5gt52/Table%205_FP1_WB%20draft%20report%20on%20MENA.docx?dl=0">https://www.dropbox.com/s/4sumbr2qpf5gt52/Table%205_FP1_WB%20draft%20report%20on%20MENA.docx?dl=0</a> ; <a href="http://cdm15738.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15738coll5/id/7723">http://cdm15738.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15738coll5/id/7723</a> ; <a href="https://www.dropbox.com/s/hsqp94453x1uwwh/Table%205_FP1_projected%20benefits%20report.docx?dl=0">https://www.dropbox.com/s/hsqp94453x1uwwh/Table%205_FP1_projected%20benefits%20report.docx?dl=0</a> ; <a href="https://www.dropbox.com/s/ouijp1b6l8gaoke/Table%205_FP1_FAO-RAP%20report.docx?dl=0">https://www.dropbox.com/s/ouijp1b6l8gaoke/Table%205_FP1_FAO-RAP%20report.docx?dl=0</a> ; <a href="https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/131144">https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/131144</a>

FP	2022 outcome	Sub-IDOs	Progress against 2022 outcome in 2021	2021 milestone	Status of 2021 milestone	Justification for status of 2021 milestone	Links to evidence of milestone completion
1	Studies on policies, regulations, and investment in support of agricultural science, technology, and innovation are used by key government entities in 3 CGIAR countries of collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {primary} CC Conducive agricultural policy environment</li> <li>• CC Enhanced institutional capacity of partner research organizations</li> </ul>	Progress in registration of farmers' seed varieties in Bolivia, Laos, Nepal and Zimbabwe. Studies that examined functional strategies to support the maize seed industry in Kenya, promote nutritional value of orange-fleshed sweet-potato in Rwanda and support gender-intentional maize breeding including institutional constraints in Africa.	Genetic resource, biosafety, biotechnology or seed system policies, regulations, guidelines, standards, or procedures are improved in 6 countries	Complete	<p>Seed regulations and certification system strengthened in Afghanistan. Adoption of Direct Seed Marketing in Ethiopia. Registration of farmers seed varieties in Nepal. Improved seed systems policy in Uganda.</p> <p>Commercial release of genetically engineered insect resistant cowpea in Nigeria. Planting of insect-resistant cotton by 20,000 farmers in Malawi.</p>	<a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=3311&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=3311&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019;</a> <a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2735&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2735&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020;</a> <a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4071&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4071&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020;</a> <a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4068&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4068&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020;</a> <a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=3276&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=3276&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019;</a> <a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2684&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2684&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020</a>
1	Budget allocations for agricultural research exceed projections of the 2012-2016 trend in 5 CGIAR countries of collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {primary} CC Increased capacity of partner organizations, as evidenced by rate of investments in agricultural research</li> <li>• CC Conducive agricultural policy environment</li> </ul>	Contribution to DRIVE (Data-Driven Research and Innovation Virtual Ecosystem), a new platform for evidence-based science and technology governance in India. The report "Seven Decades Building Agricultural Knowledge and Information Systems – USAID Contributions over Time" includes analysis of broad data on financial, human, and institutional resources for agricultural research collected by the ASTI program. ASTI report "Building a case for increased investment in agricultural research in Africa" commissioned by the African Union.	Studies on impacts from increased investment and capacity in national agricultural research are used in strategy and programming decisions by governments in 7 countries (cumulative total)	Complete	<p>As described in a 2018 independent evaluation of the outcomes of the Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators (ASTI) initiative, ASTI outputs were used in various strategic decisions of governments in Algeria, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria and Pakistan. In Myanmar, ASTI information was used as input into the 5-year Research Master Plan Road Map of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock to advocate for higher investment in R&amp;D, increased focus on postgraduate training for scientists and increased scientist salaries.</p>	<a href="http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15738coll2/id/133207;">http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15738coll2/id/133207;</a> <a href="https://www.ifpri.org/blog/exploring-agricultural-research-and-extension-linkages-myanmar-photo-essay;">https://www.ifpri.org/blog/exploring-agricultural-research-and-extension-linkages-myanmar-photo-essay;</a> <a href="https://www.aciar.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-09/final-report-GP-2016-093.pdf">https://www.aciar.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-09/final-report-GP-2016-093.pdf;</a> <a href="https://www.asti.cgiar.org/sites/default/files/pdf/au_rnd_africa/AU-2021-report.pdf">https://www.asti.cgiar.org/sites/default/files/pdf/au_rnd_africa/AU-2021-report.pdf;</a> <a href="https://www.asti.cgiar.org/sites/default/files/pdf/Building-AKISs-USAID.pdf">https://www.asti.cgiar.org/sites/default/files/pdf/Building-AKISs-USAID.pdf</a>



FP	2022 outcome	Sub-DOs	Progress against 2022 outcome in 2021	2021 milestone	Status of 2021 milestone	Justification for status of 2021 milestone	Links to evidence of milestone completion
1	In 3 CGIAR countries of collaboration, adoption of selected promising technologies and management practices is 20% above counterfactual without supportive technology dissemination innovations and policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {primary} Closed yield gaps through improved agronomic and animal husbandry practices</li> <li>Increased conservation and use of genetic resources</li> <li>• CC Technologies that reduce women's labor and energy expenditure adopted</li> </ul>	PIM teams supported further advancement and mobilization of the CGIAR Community of Excellence for Seed Systems Development, proposed regulatory options on vegetatively propagated crops in developing countries and supported the adoption of improved aquaculture practices in Ghana. A Customized New Extensionist Learning Kit for Rwanda was launched and women's access to extension was studied in India and Nepal. Several studies investigated the gap between research and adoption and how to bridge this gap.	In 6 countries (cumulative total), innovations to increase adoption are used by government, development, or private sector organizations	Complete	<p>The collaboration between IFPRI and Digital Green on a video-mediated approach to extension strongly influenced the Government of Ethiopia's investment to create a digital platform for agricultural advisory services.</p> <p>Research from a PIM team working as part of the Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia informed the modification and improvement of India's Soil Card Scheme.</p> <p>PIM research informed Malawi's National Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services Strategy and more specifically contributed to the emphasis on M&amp;E of extension services - including indicators on technology adoption - in this document.</p> <p>PIM supported the adoption of improved aquaculture practices in Ghana.</p> <p>The Volunteer Farmer Trainer program reached 352,000 dairy farmers in Uganda, increasing knowledge and productivity.</p> <p>The Customized New Extensionist Learning Kit for Rwanda was launched.</p>	<p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=3261&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=3261&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019;</a></p> <p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=2644&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2018;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=2644&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2018;</a></p> <p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=4079&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=4079&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020;</a></p> <p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=4633&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=4633&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021;</a></p> <p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=2653&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=2653&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020;</a></p> <p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/summaries/PI/M/projectInnovationSummary.do?innovationID=2775&amp;phaseID=299">https://marlo.cgiar.org/summaries/PI/M/projectInnovationSummary.do?innovationID=2775&amp;phaseID=299</a></p>

FP	2022 outcome	Sub-IDOs	Progress against 2022 outcome in 2021	2021 milestone	Status of 2021 milestone	Justification for status of 2021 milestone	Links to evidence of milestone completion
2	Governments in at least 3 countries use tools and evidence on the economy-wide factors affecting rural transformation to develop policies that are better targeted towards raising agricultural growth and rural incomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {primary} CC Conducive agricultural policy environment</li> <li>• CC Gender-equitable control of productive assets and resources</li> <li>• CC Enhanced institutional capacity of partner research organizations</li> </ul>	<p>Assessments of the economic effects of COVID-19 were disseminated in over twenty countries, helping to inform policies and investments.</p> <p>Examples: IFPRI analysis resulted in the Myanmar Agriculture Development Bank providing \$430 million to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on farmers. In 2021 a workshop was held to share findings from the use of Cambodia's economywide SAM multiplier model to capture economywide effects of COVID-19 and of the government stimulus strategy and policy responses on Cambodia's economy and livelihoods. During this event the Undersecretary of State, Ministry of Economy and Finance commented on the usefulness of this research for policy decisions.</p>	Government policy analysis units or other stakeholders in 4 countries (cumulative total) receive training on data and tools to evaluate the economy-wide factors affecting agricultural and rural policies	Complete	<p>In the past two years, training on social accounting matrices (SAMs), Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) modeling and policy analysis was provided to governments, universities and research institutes in Bangladesh, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Uganda and Zambia.</p> <p>Rwanda's MINECOFIN is recruiting staff to take over the work on updating the SAM and using it for analysis within the Ministry.</p>	<p><a href="https://rwanda.ifpri.info/2021/04/01/economic-policy-modeling-and-the-policy-making-process-an-ifpri-rwanda-learning-event/">https://rwanda.ifpri.info/2021/04/01/economic-policy-modeling-and-the-policy-making-process-an-ifpri-rwanda-learning-event/</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://www.facebook.com/events/gulsan-2-hotel-amari/introduction-to-economywide-analysis-using-sams-and-cge-models/327360041521997/">https://www.facebook.com/events/gulsan-2-hotel-amari/introduction-to-economywide-analysis-using-sams-and-cge-models/327360041521997/</a>;</p> <p><a href="http://egyptssp.ifpri.info/2019/12/01/workshop-building-tools-for-evidence-based-decision-making-in-jordan-aida-and-the-regional-integration-assessment-system-of-indexes/">http://egyptssp.ifpri.info/2019/12/01/workshop-building-tools-for-evidence-based-decision-making-in-jordan-aida-and-the-regional-integration-assessment-system-of-indexes/</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://capacity.ifpri.info/2021/04/05/policy-analysis-training-workshop-for-government-officials-in-nepal/">https://capacity.ifpri.info/2021/04/05/policy-analysis-training-workshop-for-government-officials-in-nepal/</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://www.dropbox.com/sh/mj39kplayid73sg/AAA2b9dsQ0HGQgEqZ2lbKrTka?dl=0&amp;preview=Malawi+SAM+Workshop+Training-2021.pdf;">https://www.dropbox.com/sh/mj39kplayid73sg/AAA2b9dsQ0HGQgEqZ2lbKrTka?dl=0&amp;preview=Malawi+SAM+Workshop+Training-2021.pdf</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://www.dropbox.com/sh/uftzpf4wqbtvvh/AADLEZ3pr0Gy4fxXhbb_IPzta?dl=0;">https://www.dropbox.com/sh/uftzpf4wqbtvvh/AADLEZ3pr0Gy4fxXhbb_IPzta?dl=0</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://www.dropbox.com/sh/43xgorm1b2d3jui/AAC9qyJTWNYAjJWkdLevO3i9a?dl=0;">https://www.dropbox.com/sh/43xgorm1b2d3jui/AAC9qyJTWNYAjJWkdLevO3i9a?dl=0</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://www.dropbox.com/sh/g6en2smrpogf4j3/AADRJCXsXpgvXeIMEE0issGOa?dl=0;">https://www.dropbox.com/sh/g6en2smrpogf4j3/AADRJCXsXpgvXeIMEE0issGOa?dl=0</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://www.dropbox.com/s/p5t1cju52rarnf/able%20FP2_PNG%20training.pdf?dl=0;">https://www.dropbox.com/s/p5t1cju52rarnf/able%20FP2_PNG%20training.pdf?dl=0</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://www.dropbox.com/s/8fdg5nm3sc82l78/Table%20FP2_TORs%20MINAGRI%20Rwanda.docx?dl=0">https://www.dropbox.com/s/8fdg5nm3sc82l78/Table%20FP2_TORs%20MINAGRI%20Rwanda.docx?dl=0</a></p>

FP	2022 outcome	Sub-IDOs	Progress against 2022 outcome in 2021	2021 milestone	Status of 2021 milestone	Justification for status of 2021 milestone	Links to evidence of milestone completion
2	Governments in at least 3 CGIAR countries of collaboration use empirical evidence and quantitative methods to modify their allocation of public resource towards better targeted investments favoring inclusive agricultural growth and rural transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {primary} CC Conducive agricultural policy environment</li> <li>• CC Increased capacity of partner organizations, as evidenced by rate of investments in agricultural research</li> </ul>	<p>PIM research informed the Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria Amendment Act, 2021. Analysis of Rwanda's prioritization of public investment was jointly conducted between IFPRI and the Minister of Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI).</p> <p>Work continued with the Office of the Prime Minister of Uganda to improve the Baraza program, even though the implementation of the program has been hampered by COVID-19.</p>	Public sector agencies in two countries (cumulative total) adapt their institutional and organizational mechanisms to improve public resource allocation for service delivery	Complete	<p>Nigeria: PIM research informed the reform of the Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria (amendment act passed into law in October 2021).</p> <p>Ghana: The 2018 study on the Agricultural Mechanization Service Enterprise Center program (AMSEC) and the PIM book on mechanization informed program design and led to the adoption of more inclusive eligibility criteria for machinery and applicants, greater support for multifunctional use of machines, and skill enhancement for repair and maintenance; this is likely to make the program more inclusive, efficient, demand-driven and complementary to the private sector. New agricultural mechanization training centers were established in a few Farm Institutes and Colleges since the start of AMSEC Phase 2.</p> <p>Uganda: As part of a large public policy program implemented by the Office of the Prime Minister to improve the delivery of public services, PIM supported an evaluation of the impact of alternative ways to involve local communities in government decisions on public services. The recommendations of the study are used to increase the program's cost-effectiveness and inclusivity and have led to the program being scaled up across the country.</p>	<p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI M/studySummary.do?studyID=4652&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI M/studySummary.do?studyID=4652&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021;</a></p> <p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI M/studySummary.do?studyID=2189&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI M/studySummary.do?studyID=2189&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019;</a></p> <p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI M/studySummary.do?studyID=4073&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI M/studySummary.do?studyID=4073&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020;</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.dropbox.com/s/h0ickv61nd6ib96/BARAZA%20IMPACT%20EVALUATION%20REPORT.eml.msg?dl=0">https://www.dropbox.com/s/h0ickv61nd6ib96/BARAZA%20IMPACT%20EVALUATION%20REPORT.eml.msg?dl=0</a></p>

FP	2022 outcome	Sub-IDOs	Progress against 2022 outcome in 2021	2021 milestone	Status of 2021 milestone	Justification for status of 2021 milestone	Links to evidence of milestone completion
2	Agricultural growth and rural incomes are increased (above counterfactual trend) in 3 countries implementing evidence-based policies and/or public expenditure allocations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {primary} Increased livelihood opportunities</li> <li>• Improved capacity of women and young people to participate in decision making</li> </ul>	PIM teams continued to provide inputs on the Government of Rwanda's Economic Recovery Plan and to work with several provincial governments in Pakistan to reform water policies. PIM research and policy dissemination work on fertilizer prices in Malawi brought private sector and government back to the negotiation table to discuss fertilizer distribution to 3.7m households.	Tools and evidence on the economywide factors affecting rural transformation are used by 5 countries to modify policies or expenditures that are better targeted towards raising agricultural growth and rural incomes	Complete	<p>PIM has supported the design of national development strategies and public investment plans in multiple countries. Recent examples include Ethiopia (Growth and Transformation Plan III), Kenya (Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy 2019-2029 and National Agricultural Investment Plan 2019-2024), Malawi (National Agricultural Investment Plan), Myanmar (Agricultural Research Master Plan), Nigeria (Medium-Term National Development Plan) and Rwanda (Fourth National Plan for Agricultural Transformation, Vision 2050, National Economic Recovery Plan).</p> <p>Building on PIM's CGE modeling tools and SAMs, the PIM teams assessed the impacts of COVID-19 and policy responses for over 20 countries and worked with the Governments of Cambodia, China, Egypt, Myanmar, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda and South Africa to identify policy priorities to support recovery.</p> <p>The Agricultural Investment for Development Analyzer (AIDA) tool, designed to help governments and analysts draw agricultural investment plans, was launched in Egypt and Tunisia. The MAP Egypt tool provides an overview of the state of food and nutrition security in Egypt in order to effectively allocate funds.</p>	<a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2676&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2018;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2676&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2018;</a> <a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=3212&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=3212&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019;</a> <a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=3260&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=3260&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019;</a> <a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4087&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4087&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020;</a> <a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4077&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4077&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020;</a> <a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4082&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4082&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020;</a> <a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4070&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4070&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020;</a> <a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4038&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4038&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020;</a> <a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/summaries/PI M/projectInnovationSummary.do?innovationID=431&amp;phaseID=147&amp;edit=true">https://marlo.cgiar.org/summaries/PI M/projectInnovationSummary.do?innovationID=431&amp;phaseID=147&amp;edit=true;</a> <a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/summaries/PI M/projectInnovationSummary.do?innovationID=2002&amp;phaseID=147&amp;edit=true">https://marlo.cgiar.org/summaries/PI M/projectInnovationSummary.do?innovationID=2002&amp;phaseID=147&amp;edit=true</a>



FP	2022 outcome	Sub-IDOs	Progress against 2022 outcome in 2021	2021 milestone	Status of 2021 milestone	Justification for status of 2021 milestone	Links to evidence of milestone completion
3	Evidence is used to support changes in trade policy and/or regulations with global and regional implications in 3 instances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {primary} CC Conducive agricultural policy environment</li> </ul>	Continued efforts to curb the use of food export restrictions during the COVID-19 crisis. Continued the work with African governments (e.g. Morocco) in the context of the AfCFTA. Supported the preparation of the WTO MC12 (eventually postponed to 2022 owing to COVID).	20 representatives of developing countries have strengthened capacity to represent their interests in trade negotiations related to agriculture	Complete	<p>A survey of 17 WTO agricultural trade negotiators confirmed the impact of IFPRI-PIM products in "introducing new topics on the agenda" and "shaping the policy agenda and changing policies". The corresponding report includes detailed information on the topics, channels and beneficiaries of PIM's capacity building efforts.</p> <p>A few examples:</p> <p>Support provided to Morocco officials (hub in Ministry of Finance) for the trade policy agenda regarding African integration (5 participants).</p> <p>Briefs and presentations directly supported high-level policymakers (staff of Algeria's Ministry of Trade, Central Africa negotiators) on the African Continental Free Trade Area.</p> <p>3 "breakfasts with the agricultural attaches based in Washington DC", one on the World Trade Organization MC11, one on distortions in the global cotton market and one on WTO Dispute settlement, with participation of 25 government representatives from around the world.</p>	<p><a href="https://www.dropbox.com/s/ng9yvu068w38251/Table%205_FP3_Trade%20milestone%20report.docx?dl=0;">https://www.dropbox.com/s/ng9yvu068w38251/Table%205_FP3_Trade%20milestone%20report.docx?dl=0;</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.slideshare.net/DLa bordeD/commerce-africain-zlecaf-et-lalgerie">https://www.slideshare.net/DLa bordeD/commerce-africain-zlecaf-et-lalgerie;</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.slideshare.net/DLa bordeD/fiscal-impact-of-the-afcfta?qid=80da1cb7-4e28-42ac-98ed-7b2325f76027&amp;v=&amp;b=&amp;from_se arch=6">https://www.slideshare.net/DLa bordeD/fiscal-impact-of-the-afcfta?qid=80da1cb7-4e28-42ac-98ed-7b2325f76027&amp;v=&amp;b=&amp;from_se arch=6</a></p>

FP	2022 outcome	Sub-IDOs	Progress against 2022 outcome in 2021	2021 milestone	Status of 2021 milestone	Justification for status of 2021 milestone	Links to evidence of milestone completion
3	Research and development organizations use PIM tools to address postharvest losses in 10 countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {primary} Reduce pre- and post-harvest losses, including those caused by climate change</li> </ul>	Collaboration with FAO as the custodian of SDG 12.3 on food losses was further strengthened. The PIM methodology to measure postharvest losses has been implemented by IFPRI in 9 countries (China, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru, Mozambique, Tanzania) and by FAO in 2 countries (Zimbabwe and Uganda). Discussions are ongoing with FAO and the Master Card foundation to expand to other countries.	Research and development organizations use PIM methods and tools to address postharvest losses in 10 countries	Complete	<p>Test of an intervention used by the NGO Norwegian Church Aid to reduce postharvest losses in maize in Tanzania (improved storage facility + training on best practices in postharvest management).</p> <p>Test of a market-based incentive intervention in Guatemala and Honduras.</p> <p>Test of solar-powered cold-storage to reduce food loss in horticultural products in Nigeria (in partnership with Nigerian Stored Products Research Institute and University of Jos).</p> <p>Test of the effects of reusable plastic containers used by traders on postharvest losses in tomato in Nigeria.</p> <p>The PIM methodology to measure postharvest losses has been implemented by IFPRI in 9 countries (China, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru, Mozambique, Tanzania) and by FAO in 2 countries (Zimbabwe and Uganda). Partners include the Government of Honduras, Agroindustrias Albay S. A. (Guatemala), Uganda's NARO and Purdue University.</p>	<p><a href="https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll9/id/854/rec/1;">https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll9/id/854/rec/1;</a></p> <p><a href="https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134355;">https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134355;</a></p> <p><a href="https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134668;">https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134668;</a></p> <p><a href="https://cdm15738.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134041;">https://cdm15738.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134041;</a></p> <p><a href="https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134918;">https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134918;</a></p> <p><a href="https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll5/id/8064;">https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll5/id/8064;</a></p> <p><a href="https://cdm15738.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15738coll5/id/7400;">https://cdm15738.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15738coll5/id/7400;</a></p> <p><a href="https://cdm15738.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15738coll5/id/7659;">https://cdm15738.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15738coll5/id/7659</a></p>

FP	2022 outcome	Sub-IDOs	Progress against 2022 outcome in 2021	2021 milestone	Status of 2021 milestone	Justification for status of 2021 milestone	Links to evidence of milestone completion
3	Research and development organizations use PIM tools for value chain analysis and development in 20 instances in 6 countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {primary} Reduced market barriers</li> <li>• CC Gender-equitable control of productive assets and resources</li> <li>• CC Enhanced institutional capacity of partner research organizations</li> </ul>	Several studies launched in 2019 and 2020 to test value chain innovations concluded in 2021. In 2021 a PIM brief was published on the insights from these interventions. Work on some studies was delayed by COVID-19.	Value chain innovations are tested in 12 countries	Complete	<p>Value chain interventions were tested in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Ghana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Malawi, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Togo, Senegal and Uganda: interventions to alleviate constraints to participation in value chains in Malawi and Senegal, certification mechanisms in Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Nigeria and Uganda, contract farming modalities in Bangladesh, Ghana, India, Nepal, Peru, Togo, Senegal and Uganda, public-private partnerships in Ghana and Indonesia, and other market services related to value chain development in Ethiopia and Pakistan.</p> <p>The Project level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index for Market Inclusion was piloted in Bangladesh, Benin, Honduras, Malawi and the Philippines and Swisscontact used the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index to develop and implement gender and social inclusion strategies in agricultural value chains in southern Honduras.</p>	<a href="https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134940">https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134940</a> ;  <a href="https://cdm15738.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134431">https://cdm15738.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134431</a> ;  <a href="https://cdm15738.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15738coll5/id/7725">https://cdm15738.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15738coll5/id/7725</a> ;  <a href="https://cdm15738.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15738coll5/id/7597">https://cdm15738.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15738coll5/id/7597</a> ;  <a href="https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll5/id/8108">https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll5/id/8108</a> ;  <a href="https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll9/id/809">https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll9/id/809</a> ;  <a href="http://tools4valuechains.org/node/577">http://tools4valuechains.org/node/577</a> ;  <a href="https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll5/id/7192">https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll5/id/7192</a> ;  <a href="https://cdm15738.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/133804">https://cdm15738.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/133804</a> ;  <a href="https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/133511">https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/133511</a> ;  <a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4623&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4623&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021</a>

FP	2022 outcome	Sub-IDOs	Progress against 2022 outcome in 2021	2021 milestone	Status of 2021 milestone	Justification for status of 2021 milestone	Links to evidence of milestone completion
3	Implementation partners in three countries use analysis of approaches to scaling to increase numbers of beneficiaries by 50% in designated projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {primary} Improved access to financial and other services</li> <li>• Reduced market barriers</li> </ul>	The book " <i>Value chain development and the poor: Promise, delivery, and opportunities for impact at scale</i> " seeks to translate ideas into practice for improved impact at scale. Several events and briefs were organized around the topic of scaling in 2021.	Analyses of scaling models for value chain are shared with key actors in value chain development [Extended]	Complete	<p>Two PIM webinars presented findings on the use of value chains for scaling CGIAR solutions.</p> <p>A PIM Discussion Paper was published on scaling up market-focused digital innovations.</p> <p>PIM co-organized a series of webinars with the CGIAR scaling community of practice and contributed to the resulting briefs.</p> <p>The PIM Flagship 3 co-leader co-wrote a brief on key scaling issues for CGIAR.</p> <p>The PIM Director co-convened the Agriculture and Rural Development Working Group of the Global Scaling Up Community of Practice in 2020-2021.</p> <p>Two reports on scaling value chain solutions were published.</p>	<p><a href="https://pim.cgiar.org/2021/06/04/value-chain-development-and-the-poor-webinar/">https://pim.cgiar.org/2021/06/04/value-chain-development-and-the-poor-webinar/</a>;</p> <p><a href="http://tools4valuechains.org/node/828">http://tools4valuechains.org/node/828</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://pim.cgiar.org/2020/12/12/new-book-on-value-chain-development-seeks-to-translate-ideas-into-practice-for-impact-at-scale/">https://pim.cgiar.org/2020/12/12/new-book-on-value-chain-development-seeks-to-translate-ideas-into-practice-for-impact-at-scale/</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134957">https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134957</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://apiras.net/cgiar-scaling-briefs-1-4/">https://apiras.net/cgiar-scaling-briefs-1-4/</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://www.nwo.nl/sites/nwo/files/media-files/The%20science%20of%20scaling%20innovations%20from%20a%20systems%20perspective_cgiar.pdf">https://www.nwo.nl/sites/nwo/files/media-files/The%20science%20of%20scaling%20innovations%20from%20a%20systems%20perspective_cgiar.pdf</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/008392">https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/008392</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/008393">https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/008393</a></p>
				Value chain innovations are used by public and private sector agents in 4 countries	Complete	Partners that have used value chain interventions: FONGS (NGO, Senegal), National Smallholder Farmers' Association of Malawi, Digital Green (Ethiopia), Swisscontact (Honduras).	<p><a href="https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134940">https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134940</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4623&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4623&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021</a></p>

FP	2022 outcome	Sub-IDOs	Progress against 2022 outcome in 2021	2021 milestone	Status of 2021 milestone	Justification for status of 2021 milestone	Links to evidence of milestone completion
3	Earnings of smallholder male and female farmers from specific value chains increase by 20% as a result of interventions in these value chains in 3 countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {primary} Increased value capture by producers</li> <li>• Increased livelihood opportunities</li> </ul>	Several value chain studies (e.g. in Bangladesh, India, Malawi, Senegal...) documented increased incomes of farmers following the interventions.	Value chain innovations are used by public and private sector agents in 2 countries <i>[Extended]</i>	Complete	Partners that have used value chain interventions: FONGS (NGO, Senegal), National Smallholder Farmers' Association of Malawi, Digital Green (Ethiopia), Swisscontact (Honduras).	<a href="https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134940">https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134940</a> ; <a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4623&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4623&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021</a>
				Value chain innovations are used by public and private sector agents in 4 countries	Complete	Partners that have used value chain interventions: FONGS (NGO, Senegal), National Smallholder Farmers' Association of Malawi, Digital Green (Ethiopia), Swisscontact (Honduras).	<a href="https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134940">https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134940</a> ; <a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4623&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4623&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021</a>
3	New insurance products are being used by smallholder farmers in 3 countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {primary} Improved access to financial and other services</li> </ul>	<p>A mature insurance program has been established since 2015 in Uruguay for smallholders growing horticultural crops.</p> <p>Ongoing pilot programs in Kenya, India and Ethiopia currently include a few thousand smallholders per country and show promise for scaling up.</p>	Insurance products developed by PIM are taken up by farmers in two countries	Complete	<p>A mature insurance program has been established since 2015 in Uruguay for smallholders growing horticultural crops.</p> <p>Ongoing pilot programs in Kenya, India and Ethiopia currently include a few thousand smallholders per country and show promise for scaling up.</p>	<a href="https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134917">https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134917</a>



FP	2022 outcome	Sub-IDs	Progress against 2022 outcome in 2021	2021 milestone	Status of 2021 milestone	Justification for status of 2021 milestone	Links to evidence of milestone completion
4	National social protection programs and policies are modified based on evidence in 3 countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {primary} Conducive environment for managing shocks and vulnerability, as evidenced in rapid response mechanisms</li> <li>• CC Enhanced institutional capacity of partner research organizations</li> <li>• CC Enhanced individual capacity in partner research organizations through training and exchange</li> </ul>	<p>Egypt's food subsidies program was modified based on PIM research.</p> <p>In a collaborative effort with PIM and A4NH, the World Food Programme and the government of Sri Lanka improved their Food for Assets programming to be more nutrition-sensitive.</p> <p>In response to COVID-19, many governments and implementing agencies diverted resources to respond to the socio-economic shocks created by the lockdown and PIM research also pivoted to help inform these responses.</p>	National social protection programs and policies are modified based on evidence in 4 countries	Partially completed	<p>National social protection programs were modified in three countries.</p> <p>In Egypt, research on the Takaful and Karama national cash transfer program led to improved targeting of transfers and awareness raising for the program; the Ministry of Social Solidarity approached PIM researchers for an evaluation of the FORSA program, a graduation model built on some of the successes of the Takaful and Karama program; finally, the targeting of the country's food subsidies program was modified based on PIM research (the number of beneficiaries was reduced and the amount per beneficiary was increased).</p> <p>In Bangladesh, an impact assessment of the Vulnerable Group Development program identified ways of making the program more effective; four of the five changes recommended were implemented.</p> <p>In Mali, preventive nutrition packets in randomly-assigned villages were added to the Jigisémèjiri national cash transfer program based on recommendations from PIM research.</p>	<p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4086&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4086&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2171&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2171&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134530">https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134530</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2661&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2018">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2661&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2018</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2659&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2018">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2659&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2018</a></p>

FP	2022 outcome	Sub-IDOs	Progress against 2022 outcome in 2021	2021 milestone	Status of 2021 milestone	Justification for status of 2021 milestone	Links to evidence of milestone completion
4	Improved social protection innovations provide food security and nutrition benefits to poor households in 3 countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {primary} Increased access to diverse nutrient-rich foods</li> <li>• Increased household capacity to cope with shocks</li> <li>• CC Gender-equitable control of productive assets and resources</li> </ul>	<p>PIM research continued to inform responses to socio-economic shocks created by COVID-19 lockdowns: social protection programming was identified as an effective way to reach vulnerable households, and some programs were expanded or modified to help mitigate impacts on food insecurity.</p> <p>Ongoing collaboration with national and international implementing partners continued in Ethiopia, Egypt, Mali, Mozambique and Sri Lanka, in many cases employing phone surveys or other innovative survey methods to evaluate the effectiveness of social protection programs.</p>	Improved social protection innovations are adopted in 3 countries by at least 5 partner organizations in total	Complete	<p>In Bangladesh, World Vision International incorporated a nutrition behavior change communication component into the Nobo Jatra project based on a PIM evaluation of another project. Also in Bangladesh, impact evaluations of the Improved Maternity and Lactating Mothers Allowance Program found that behavior change communication (BCC) improves nutritional outcomes for enrolled households. As a result, the government piloted a new program which includes BCC.</p> <p>Based on an ongoing evaluation of a Food for Assets program in Sri Lanka, jointly with the World Food Programme, nutrition-sensitive behavior change communication was integrated into the program.</p> <p>In Egypt, research on food subsidies played a role in the change of the organizational mechanism implemented by the government (from a ration card to a smart card system with access to a more diverse set of foods); this research was conducted in collaboration with the Central Agency of Public Mobilization and Statistics and the Ministry of Planning, Monitoring and Administrative Reform.</p> <p>In Mali, a national social protection program adopted cash transfers and nutrition behavior change communication as an integrated approach to reduce child stunting. Influencing the design of World Bank operations to reduce intimate partner violence (Guinea, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea).</p>	<p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4086&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4086&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2171&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2171&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134530">https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134530</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2660&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2018">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2660&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2018</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2661&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2018">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2661&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2018</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2659&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2018">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2659&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2018</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4651&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4651&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021</a></p>

FP	2022 outcome	Sub-IDs	Progress against 2022 outcome in 2021	2021 milestone	Status of 2021 milestone	Justification for status of 2021 milestone	Links to evidence of milestone completion
4	Program innovations improve the well being of the poor in fragile and conflict affected settings in 2 countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {primary}</li> </ul> Reduced smallholders production risk	<p>The impact of social protection programming to improve agricultural and nutrition outcomes was assessed in Burkina Faso, Mali and Yemen.</p> <p>In Somalia, PIM researchers piloted a transition readiness framework based on insights from the World Food Programme and UNHCR's Urban Safety Net program in Mogadishu, Somalia.</p>	Resilience or livelihood program innovations are adopted by government or other implementing organizations in 1 fragile or conflict affected country	Complete	In Somalia, ICRISAT researchers developed a multi-level framework to conceptualize transition readiness of internally displaced persons and host communities. During the second Urban Safety Net phase in Mogadishu, ICRISAT, the World Food Programme and the Benadir Regional Administration in Mogadishu will ground-truth and pilot the index as a new design element for urban safety nets.	<a href="https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134924/record/2">https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134924/record/2</a> ; <a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/summaries/PIM/projectInnovationSummary.do?innovationID=2788&amp;phaseID=299&amp;edit=true">https://marlo.cgiar.org/summaries/PIM/projectInnovationSummary.do?innovationID=2788&amp;phaseID=299&amp;edit=true</a>

FP	2022 outcome	Sub-IDOs	Progress against 2022 outcome in 2021	2021 milestone	Status of 2021 milestone	Justification for status of 2021 milestone	Links to evidence of milestone completion
5	Evidence informs natural resource governance and tenure policy processes/ Implementation in 12 countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {primary} CC Conducive agricultural policy environment</li> <li>• CC Enhanced individual capacity in partner research organizations through training and exchange</li> <li>• CC Increased capacity for innovation in partner development organizations and in poor and vulnerable communities</li> </ul>	<p>PIM partnerships to inform land-related (forest, rangelands...) and water-related policy reforms continued, through work on multistakeholder platforms, land tenure and customary water tenure policies, payments for ecosystem services, and inclusion of women, Indigenous Peoples and minorities in 13 countries, in Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, Tunisia, South Africa, Uganda), LAC (Brazil, Columbia, Guatemala, Peru) and Asia (India, Indonesia), plus more countries through International Land Coalition's National Engagement Strategies. Flagship 5 synthesis activities provide lessons from these countries that can be used in other contexts.</p>	Evidence on tenure security and governance informs national level reforms in 6 countries	Complete	<p>Ethiopia: Woreda Participatory Land Use Planning process guidelines piloted by PIM were adopted nationally.</p> <p>Tanzania: Joint Village Land Use Planning promoted by PIM was incorporated into national program.</p> <p>Tunisia: PIM research contributed to the reform of Tunisia's policies for pastoral development and restoration of rangelands.</p> <p>Indonesia: 100 government officers trained to be able to better implement forest reforms.</p> <p>Peru: Payments for Agrobiodiversity Conservation Services promoted by PIM are being scaled up by Ministry of Environment in four Andean regions.</p> <p>Vietnam: PIM research informs institutional operationalization of community forest management in Vietnam.</p>	<a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=3301&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=3301&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019;</a> <a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2631&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2631&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019;</a> <a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2032&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2032&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021;</a> <a href="https://forestsnews.cifor.org/75704/workshop-builds-leadership-capacity-in-indonesian-forest-sector?fnl=;">https://forestsnews.cifor.org/75704/workshop-builds-leadership-capacity-in-indonesian-forest-sector?fnl=;</a> <a href="https://www.cifor.org/knowledge/publication/8333/">https://www.cifor.org/knowledge/publication/8333/;</a> <a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=3325&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=3325&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019;</a> <a href="https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collecton/p15738coll2/id/134517/">https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collecton/p15738coll2/id/134517/;</a> <a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2051&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2051&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021</a>
				An M&E system to track progress towards tenure security policy reforms is operationalized in an additional 5 African countries	Cancelled	Cancellation due to lack of internal resources following departure of the principal investigator.	

FP	2022 outcome	Sub-IDOs	Progress against 2022 outcome in 2021	2021 milestone	Status of 2021 milestone	Justification for status of 2021 milestone	Links to evidence of milestone completion
5	Tenure security is improved for beneficiaries in 6 countries, with detailed documentation for 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {primary} Increased access to productive assets, including natural resources</li> <li>• CC Gender-equitable control of productive assets and resources</li> </ul>	<p>Based on evidence of progress in securing tenure on the commons, in 2021 PIM's partner Foundation for Ecological Security obtained a Co-Impact grant to scale up operations to secure tenure rights on 30 million acres of commons in India.</p> <p>In Peru, the rollout by the Protected Areas Service (SERNANP) of the "How are we doing?" tool in 76 protected areas provides a key mechanism to strengthen tenure rights of communities living in and near protected areas.</p>	20 government or civil society organizations have strengthened capacity for tenure and governance work	Complete	<p>An external review identified 144 organizations as core users of PIM's Flagship 5 work, including government, civil society, research, international development cooperation and private sector.</p> <p>Examples: National Agrarian University La Molina (Peru) participated in research on indigenous tenure security, resulting in changes in its forestry curriculum.</p> <p>PIM training for 100 Indonesian government officers (central Ministry of Forestry and Environment and provincial government i.e. Forest Management Unit and Forestry Agency and Technical implementing unit) to strengthen their capacity for implementing forestry programs.</p> <p>Peruvian Service for Natural Protected Areas adopted PIM tool to enable more equitable co-management of 76 protected areas.</p> <p>Foundation for Ecological Security and state government programs in India use PIM tools to strengthen commons management.</p> <p>International Land Coalition National Engagement Strategies in Albania, Cameroon, India, Malawi, Nepal, Nicaragua and Tanzania use PIM tools.</p> <p>Collaborative research with Asociación de Comunidades Forestales de Petén, Consejo Nacional de Áreas Protegidas and Rainforest Alliance in Guatemala increased these partners' capacity to shape forest tenure rules.</p> <p>RULAL game increased capacity for collaboration between government, civil society and communities in Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam.</p> <p>Cross-Border Multistakeholder Platform of Tana-Kipini-Laga Badana Bushland and Seascape (Kenya-Somali Border) increased the capacity of CSOs, NGOs and government agencies.</p>	<p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=2709&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2018;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=2709&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2018;</a></p> <p><a href="https://forestsnews.cifor.org/75704/workshop-builds-leadership-capacity-in-indonesian-forest-sector?fnl=;">https://forestsnews.cifor.org/75704/workshop-builds-leadership-capacity-in-indonesian-forest-sector?fnl=;</a></p> <p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=3965&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=3965&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021;</a></p> <p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=3335&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=3335&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021;</a></p> <p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=4078&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=4078&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021;</a></p> <p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=2203&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2017;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=2203&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2017;</a></p> <p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=3302&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=3302&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019;</a></p> <p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=3312&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=3312&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019;</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.cifor.org/knowledge/publication/8371">https://www.cifor.org/knowledge/publication/8371</a></p>



FP	2022 outcome	Sub-IDOs	Progress against 2022 outcome in 2021	2021 milestone	Status of 2021 milestone	Justification for status of 2021 milestone	Links to evidence of milestone completion
5	Improved landscape-level governance arrangements are implemented in 6 countries, with more productive and equitable management in at least 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {primary} More productive and equitable management of natural resources</li> <li>• CC Gender-equitable control of productive assets and resources</li> </ul>	PIM continued to develop and disseminate methods and tools for collective action and governance solutions to better manage landscape resources (multistakeholder fora, experimental games, frameworks for collaborative planning and management of resources...). Syntheses of lessons from multistakeholder platforms and tools were completed. PIM's work on multistakeholder platforms was included as a "Golden Egg" contribution from PIM to the One CGIAR process.	12 (cumulative total) landscape level governance institutions are operational in 6 (cumulative total) countries	Complete	<p>PIM research informed the following landscape-level governance institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Multistakeholder Dialogue Platform of Tana-Kipini Laga Badana Bush Land and Seascape across the Kenya-Somalia border</li> <li>- Management Committees of protected areas in Peru</li> <li>- Community Forestry Concessions in the Maya Biosphere Reserve in Guatemala</li> <li>- Four participatory rangelands management (PRM) coordination platforms (community rangeland management organizations) in Kenya</li> <li>- Six PRM coordination platforms (livestock keepers associations in clusters of villages) in Tanzania</li> <li>- Multistakeholder platforms in 6 states in India</li> </ul>	<p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=3945&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=3945&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020;</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.cifor.org/knowledge/publication/8371/">https://www.cifor.org/knowledge/publication/8371/;</a></p> <p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=3965&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=3965&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021;</a></p> <p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=3302&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=3302&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019;</a></p> <p><a href="https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/118128;">https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/118128;</a></p> <p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=4078&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020;">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PI/M/studySummary.do?studyID=4078&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2020;</a></p> <p><a href="https://ssir.org/articles/entry/systems_change_for_the_commons;">https://ssir.org/articles/entry/systems_change_for_the_commons;</a></p> <p><a href="https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134517">https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134517</a></p>

FP	2022 outcome	Sub-IDOs	Progress against 2022 outcome in 2021	2021 milestone	Status of 2021 milestone	Justification for status of 2021 milestone	Links to evidence of milestone completion
6	National researchers use improved gender research methods in 5 countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {primary} CC Enhanced individual capacity in partner research organizations through training and exchange</li> <li>• CC Improved capacity of women and young people to participate in decision-making</li> <li>• CC Enhanced institutional capacity of partner research organizations</li> </ul>	In 2021, 26 new organizations started to use the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (including A-WEAI, pro-WEAI, and pro-WEAI+MI); a PIM tool designed to collect qualitative data to help contextualize each domain of the WEAI was used by the NGO Swisscontact in Honduras; 12 blog posts were published on the PIM EnGendering Data blog; a CGIAR collaborative publication (book on Advancing Gender Equality through Agricultural and Environmental Research) was published; and a dyadic interview guide was piloted in Tanzania to assess the contributions of each spouse to the household's decision-making process.	PIM gender research methods and guidelines are used by partner research organizations in 5 countries	Complete	<p>At the end of 2021, WEAI (including A-WEAI, pro-WEAI, and pro-WEAI+MI) has been used in 56 countries by 134 different organizations.</p> <p>The CGIAR collaborative book on Advancing Gender Equality through Agricultural and Environmental Research was published in 2021.</p> <p>A total of 39 blog posts were published on the PIM EnGendering Data blog between 2014 and 2021; this blog served as a successful forum for researchers, policymakers, and development practitioners to share promising practices in collecting and analyzing sex-disaggregated data on agriculture and food security.</p> <p>PIM synthesis briefs on methods for measuring women's empowerment and on reducing Intimate Partner Violence were disseminated.</p> <p>A chapter on concepts, frameworks and tools on gender dynamics in agricultural value chains was published in the Routledge Handbook of Gender and Agriculture, which targets young professionals.</p> <p>Several PIM webinars were organized to disseminate the methods and results of collaborative studies on gender and value chains and on the feminization of agriculture.</p>	<a href="https://www.dropbox.com/s/rvotuhbhcpv0aic/Table%205_FP6_PMU%20WEAI%20outcomes%20for%202022.xlsx?dl=0">https://www.dropbox.com/s/rvotuhbhcpv0aic/Table%205_FP6_PMU%20WEAI%20outcomes%20for%202022.xlsx?dl=0</a> ; <a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4623&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4623&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021</a> ; <a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/summaries/PIM/projectInnovationSummary.do?innovationID=1189&amp;phaseID=299">https://marlo.cgiar.org/summaries/PIM/projectInnovationSummary.do?innovationID=1189&amp;phaseID=299</a> ; <a href="https://pim.cgiar.org/2021/11/03/advancing-gender-equality-through-agricultural-and-environmental-research-past-present-and-future/">https://pim.cgiar.org/2021/11/03/advancing-gender-equality-through-agricultural-and-environmental-research-past-present-and-future/</a> ; <a href="https://pim.cgiar.org/category/news/engendering-data-blog/">https://pim.cgiar.org/category/news/engendering-data-blog/</a> ; <a href="https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134044">https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134044</a> ; <a href="https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134896">https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134896</a> ; <a href="https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll9/id/813">https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll9/id/813</a> ; <a href="https://pim.cgiar.org/2021/09/07/gender-dynamics-in-value-chains-beyond-production-node-and-a-single-commodity-focus/">https://pim.cgiar.org/2021/09/07/gender-dynamics-in-value-chains-beyond-production-node-and-a-single-commodity-focus/</a> ; <a href="https://pim.cgiar.org/2021/08/31/myths-about-the-feminization-of-agriculture-implications-for-global-food-security/">https://pim.cgiar.org/2021/08/31/myths-about-the-feminization-of-agriculture-implications-for-global-food-security/</a>

FP	2022 outcome	Sub-IDOs	Progress against 2022 outcome in 2021	2021 milestone	Status of 2021 milestone	Justification for status of 2021 milestone	Links to evidence of milestone completion
6	Gender dimensions of policies are strengthened in 4 countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {primary} CC Conducive agricultural policy environment</li> <li>• CC Technologies that reduce women's labor and energy expenditure adopted</li> </ul>	<p>Results on how to reduce Intimate Partner Violence through social protection interventions were presented to the World Bank's Papua New Guinea and Mozambique social protection teams.</p> <p>Strategies for empowering women in the production and processing nodes of three value chain were developed in Honduras.</p> <p>The effects of decentralization on women's access to rural services was assessed in Ethiopia.</p>	Gender dimensions of policies are strengthened in 2 countries	Complete	<p>PIM research informed Nigeria's National Gender Policy on Agriculture.</p> <p>Based on PIM assessments of the dairy, fruit and cashew value chains in Honduras, Swisscontact devised gender and social inclusion strategies for each of these value chains.</p>	<p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=3191&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=3191&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://www.cgiar.org/annual-report/performance-report-2019/gender-policy-on-agriculture-in-nigeria/">https://www.cgiar.org/annual-report/performance-report-2019/gender-policy-on-agriculture-in-nigeria/</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4623&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=4623&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2021</a></p>

FP	2022 outcome	Sub-IDOs	Progress against 2022 outcome in 2021	2021 milestone	Status of 2021 milestone	Justification for status of 2021 milestone	Links to evidence of milestone completion
6	Indicators of women's empowerment in agriculture increase in 3 countries	• {primary} CC Gender-equitable control of productive assets and resources	<p>PIM researchers, working closely with implementors in Ethiopia, evaluated the cost-effectiveness of Unite for a Better Life, a gender-transformative intervention designed to prevent IPV and HIV risk behaviours among men, women and couples.</p> <p>A series of surveys in Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, and Niger explored the impact of COVID-19 on rural households with a focus on rural women; preliminary results were presented to policy makers.</p>	Results from empowerment studies are used by 3 partner organizations in a development initiative	Complete	<p>The World Health Organization's RESPECT Women framework for preventing violence against women draws heavily on the work of the Research Collaborative on cash transfers and intimate partner violence, citing PIM-funded studies (a study in Ecuador and a mixed methods review) as examples.</p> <p>Collaboration with and evaluation of Unite for a Better Life, a gender-transformative, participatory intervention delivered to men, women and couples and aimed at reducing IPV and promoting more equitable relationships by inviting public group discussions in Ethiopia.</p> <p>USAID used findings from measures of the WEAI in the Feed the Future target countries including Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Nepal, and Uganda to target key areas of women's disempowerment in the design of the Feed the Future programs and inform the development of the United States Global Food Security Strategy Country Plans for Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Honduras, Kenya, and Nigeria.</p> <p>The Inter-American Bank for Development used the WEAI to improve women's empowerment through projects in Nicaragua and Bolivia.</p> <p>Collaboration with Integrated Seed System Development (ISSD)-Africa on the program's gender module.</p>	<p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2687&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/studySummary.do?studyID=2687&amp;cycle=Reporting&amp;year=2019</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/summaries/PIM/projectInnovationSummary.do?innovationID=1962&amp;phaseID=147">https://marlo.cgiar.org/summaries/PIM/projectInnovationSummary.do?innovationID=1962&amp;phaseID=147</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/study.do?expectedID=3192&amp;edit=true&amp;phaseID=147">https://marlo.cgiar.org/projects/PIM/study.do?expectedID=3192&amp;edit=true&amp;phaseID=147</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://pim.cgiar.org/impact/outcomes/findings-based-on-the-weai-lead-to-greater-gender-focus-in-decisions-and-programs/">https://pim.cgiar.org/impact/outcomes/findings-based-on-the-weai-lead-to-greater-gender-focus-in-decisions-and-programs/</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://issdafrica.org/gender-and-seed-systems/">https://issdafrica.org/gender-and-seed-systems/</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://issdafrica.org/2020/10/08/webinar-october-15-inclusive-seed-delivery-moving-from-gender-diagnoses-to-testing-solutions/">https://issdafrica.org/2020/10/08/webinar-october-15-inclusive-seed-delivery-moving-from-gender-diagnoses-to-testing-solutions/</a>;</p> <p><a href="https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll5/id/7546">https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll5/id/7546</a></p>

*Table 6: Numbers of peer-reviewed journal articles*

	Number	Percent
Peer-reviewed articles	181	100
Open access	133	74
ISI	163	90

Note: Included in this table are 178 articles printed on paper in 2021 and/or made available online in 2021 and three 2020 articles omitted from the PIM 2020 report.

*Table 7: Participants in capacity development activities*

Number of trainees	Female	Male
In short-term programs	4171	5111
In long-term programs	18	18
PhDs	3	2



Table 8: Key external partnerships

Lead flagship	Brief description of partnership aims	List of key partners in partnership	Main area of partnership
Flagship 1	Research to analyze challenges and agricultural investment options for improved income, food security and environment and to improve quantitative foresight modeling tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)</li> <li>• Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</li> <li>• Oxford University (UK)</li> <li>• Tufts University (USA)</li> <li>• United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)</li> <li>• USAID</li> <li>• All CGIAR Centers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research</li> </ul>
Flagship 1	Assessing and documenting vegetatively propagated biofortified seed systems in Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (Malawi)</li> <li>• National Root Crops Research Institute (Nigeria)</li> <li>• CIP</li> <li>• IFPRI</li> <li>• IITA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outreach</li> <li>• Research</li> </ul>
Flagship 1	Accelerating aquaculture development in Ghana through sustainable Nile Tilapia seed production and dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)</li> <li>• Crystal Lake Fish Ltd. (Ghana)</li> <li>• Dutch Research Council (NWO)</li> <li>• KIT – Royal Tropical Institute</li> <li>• Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (Ghana)</li> <li>• S-Hoint Ltd. (Ghana)</li> <li>• IFPRI</li> <li>• WorldFish</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity development</li> <li>• Policy</li> <li>• Research</li> </ul>
Flagship 1	CGIAR Community of Excellence on Seed Systems Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dutch Research Council (NWO)</li> <li>• KIT – Royal Tropical Institute</li> <li>• Wageningen Centre for Development Innovation (the Netherlands)</li> <li>• All CGIAR Centers except for IWMI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity development</li> <li>• Delivery</li> <li>• Policy</li> <li>• Research</li> </ul>
Flagship 1	Improvement of Rwanda's national extension programs and curricula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultivating New Frontiers in Agriculture (CNFA)</li> <li>• Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services (GFRAS)</li> <li>• University of Rwanda</li> <li>• IFPRI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity development</li> </ul>

Lead flagship	Brief description of partnership aims	List of key partners in partnership	Main area of partnership
Flagship 2	COVID-19: Measuring impacts and prioritizing policies for recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)</li> <li>• Central Bank of Nigeria</li> <li>• Centre for Strategy and Innovation Policy (CSIP) (Cambodia)</li> <li>• China Agricultural University</li> <li>• Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences</li> <li>• Government of Niger</li> <li>• Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles (ISRA)</li> <li>• Institut Tunisien de la Compétitivité et des Etudes Quantitatives (ITCEQ)</li> <li>• Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)</li> <li>• IPB University (Indonesia)</li> <li>• Kiel Institute for the World Economy (Germany)</li> <li>• London School of Economics and Political Science (UK)</li> <li>• Michigan State University (USA)</li> <li>• Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (Egypt)</li> <li>• Myanmar Development Institute (MDI)</li> <li>• Ministry of National Development Planning (Indonesia)</li> <li>• National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (Mexico)</li> <li>• National Treasury of South Africa</li> <li>• School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London (UK)</li> <li>• South African Reserve Bank</li> <li>• South African Revenue Service (SARS)</li> <li>• Trade &amp; Industrial Policy Strategies (South Africa)</li> <li>• Tribhuvan University (Nepal)</li> <li>• United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</li> <li>• University of California-Los Angeles (USA)</li> <li>• UNU-WIDER</li> <li>• USAID</li> <li>• Zambia Institute for Policy Analysis and Research (ZIPAR)</li> <li>• ICARDA</li> <li>• IFPRI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity development</li> <li>• Delivery</li> <li>• Outreach</li> <li>• Policy</li> <li>• Research</li> </ul>

Lead flagship	Brief description of partnership aims	List of key partners in partnership	Main area of partnership
Flagship 2	Research on youth and employment in Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arizona State University (USA)</li> <li>• International Growth Centre (IGC)</li> <li>• Michigan State University (USA)</li> <li>• CIMMYT</li> <li>• IFPRI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity development</li> <li>• Policy</li> <li>• Research</li> </ul>
Flagship 2	Structural Transformation of African Agriculture and Rural Spaces (STAARS) Fellowship Program – Creating a cohort of early-career African researchers to deliver high-quality policy research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• African Development Bank (AfDB)</li> <li>• African Economic Research Consortium</li> <li>• Cornell University (USA)</li> <li>• Kenyatta University (Kenya)</li> <li>• Partnership for Economic Policy (PEP)</li> <li>• United Nations University</li> <li>• University of Antananarivo (Madagascar)</li> <li>• University of Bonn (Germany)</li> <li>• University of Dschang (Cameroon)</li> <li>• University of Ilorin (Nigeria)</li> <li>• World Bank</li> <li>• IFPRI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity development</li> <li>• Research</li> </ul>
Flagship 2	Impact evaluation of the Baraza program in Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Policy Research Centre</li> <li>• Government of Uganda</li> <li>• International Growth Centre (IGC)</li> <li>• International Monetary Fund (IMF)</li> <li>• Uganda Debt Network</li> <li>• University of Leuven (Belgium)</li> <li>• IFPRI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity development</li> <li>• Delivery</li> <li>• Policy</li> <li>• Research</li> </ul>
Flagship 2	Fresh food price analysis in Papua New Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)</li> <li>• Papua New Guinea Fresh Produce Development Agency</li> <li>• Papua New Guinea National Research Institute</li> <li>• IFPRI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity development</li> <li>• Outreach</li> <li>• Delivery</li> <li>• Research</li> </ul>

Lead flagship	Brief description of partnership aims	List of key partners in partnership	Main area of partnership
Flagship 3	Studies on measuring and reducing postharvest losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agroindustrias Albay, S. A. (Guatemala)</li> <li>• Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</li> <li>• Government of Honduras</li> <li>• University of Leuven (Belgium)</li> <li>• Michigan State University (USA)</li> <li>• USAID</li> <li>• Wageningen University and Research (the Netherlands)</li> <li>• IFPRI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivery</li> <li>• Research</li> </ul>
Flagship 3	Applied research on picture-based insurance and advisory services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• African Risk Capacity Group (ARC)</li> <li>• Agriculture Climate Risk Enterprise Africa (ACRE)</li> <li>• AgriFood Economics Africa Ltd. (Kenya)</li> <li>• APA Insurance Ltd. (Kenya)</li> <li>• Borlaug Institute for South Asia</li> <li>• Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences International (CABI)</li> <li>• Duke Kunshan University (China)</li> <li>• Dvara E-Registry</li> <li>• Equity Bank (Kenya)</li> <li>• Geo Exploration Services and Analysis Pvt. Ltd</li> <li>• Georgia State University</li> <li>• Ghent University (Belgium)</li> <li>• Government of India</li> <li>• HDFC ERGO General Insurance Company Ltd.</li> <li>• Kenyan Agricultural and Livestock Research Institute (KALRO)</li> <li>• University of Arizona (USA)</li> <li>• University of Greenwich (UK)</li> <li>• University of Manchester (UK)</li> <li>• University of Sydney (Australia)</li> <li>• World Food Programme (WFP)</li> <li>• IFPRI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivery</li> <li>• Research</li> </ul>

Lead flagship	Brief description of partnership aims	List of key partners in partnership	Main area of partnership
Flagship 3	Testing value chain innovations related to quality certification and standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural Transformation Agency (Ethiopia)</li> <li>• COOPEDELSI cooperative (Senegal)</li> <li>• COORDID cooperative (Senegal)</li> <li>• Digital Green</li> <li>• Ethiopian Millers Association</li> <li>• Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</li> <li>• Global Aquaculture Alliance</li> <li>• Government of Ethiopia</li> <li>• Government of Sierra Leone</li> <li>• KIT – Royal Tropical Institute</li> <li>• Lagos State University (Nigeria)</li> <li>• National Agricultural Research Institute (Eritrea)</li> <li>• National Agricultural Research Organization of Uganda</li> <li>• Nestlé Nespresso S.A.</li> <li>• TechnoServe</li> <li>• University of California-Berkeley (USA)</li> <li>• University of Wisconsin-Madison (USA)</li> <li>• Wageningen University and Research (the Netherlands)</li> <li>• Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT</li> <li>• CIMMYT</li> <li>• IFPRI</li> <li>• WorldFish</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivery</li> <li>• Research</li> </ul>
Flagship 3	Study on improving access to agricultural value chain finance for disadvantaged groups in Indonesia, Myanmar and Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Aid</li> <li>• Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research</li> <li>• Government of Indonesia</li> <li>• Institute for Policy and Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development (Vietnam)</li> <li>• International Growth Centre</li> <li>• University of Sydney (Australia)</li> <li>• Yangon University of Economics (Myanmar)</li> <li>• IFPRI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivery</li> <li>• Research</li> </ul>



Lead flagship	Brief description of partnership aims	List of key partners in partnership	Main area of partnership
Flagship 3	Analysis of the impacts of COVID-19 on value chains (rice and potato in Bangladesh, coffee and vegetables in Ethiopia, coffee in Guatemala, fruits and vegetables in Kenya, fish in India, various crops in Malawi, fish in Nigeria, maize in Uganda, cassava in Cambodia and Vietnam)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture Genetics Institute (Vietnam)</li> <li>• Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute</li> <li>• Bangladesh Agricultural University</li> <li>• Economic Policy Research Centre</li> <li>• Enveritas</li> <li>• European Union</li> <li>• Federacion de Cooperativas Agricolas de Productores de Café de Guatemala</li> <li>• GeoPoll</li> <li>• Government of Bangladesh</li> <li>• Government of Guatemala</li> <li>• Government of Kenya</li> <li>• Government of Uganda</li> <li>• Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (India)</li> <li>• Institute of Agricultural Sciences for Southern Vietnam</li> <li>• Mariano Galvez University (Guatemala)</li> <li>• Michigan State University (USA)</li> <li>• MwAPATA Institute (Malawi)</li> <li>• Seafood Solutions</li> <li>• Twiga Foods Ltd.</li> <li>• UK Government's Foreign, Commonwealth &amp; Development Office (FCDO)</li> <li>• United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)</li> <li>• USAID</li> <li>• World Bank</li> <li>• Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT</li> <li>• CIP</li> <li>• IFPRI</li> <li>• WorldFish</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research</li> <li>• Outreach</li> </ul>

Lead flagship	Brief description of partnership aims	List of key partners in partnership	Main area of partnership
Flagship 4	Study of how the provision of nutrition and learning support can improve human capital outcomes and improve resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Education (Mozambique)</li> <li>• United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)</li> <li>• Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (Mozambique)</li> <li>• Universidade Pedagogica (Mozambique)</li> <li>• University of Illinois (USA)</li> <li>• World Vision (USA)</li> <li>• IFPRI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity development</li> <li>• Delivery</li> <li>• Outreach</li> <li>• Research</li> </ul>
Flagship 4	Impact evaluation of the Strengthen PSNP4 Institutions and Resilience (SPIR) Development Food Security Activity in Ethiopia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ambo University (Ethiopia)</li> <li>• CARE</li> <li>• Columbia University (USA)</li> <li>• Government of Ethiopia</li> <li>• Hawassa University (Ethiopia)</li> <li>• Johns Hopkins University (USA)</li> <li>• Organization for Development and Rehabilitation of Amhara (Ethiopia)</li> <li>• USAID</li> <li>• World Vision International</li> <li>• IFPRI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivery</li> <li>• Research</li> </ul>
Flagship 4	Impact evaluation of the R5N social protection program in Sri Lanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foundation for Health Promotion</li> <li>• Johns Hopkins University (USA)</li> <li>• Medical Research Institute of Sri Lanka</li> <li>• University of California (USA)</li> <li>• Wayamba University (Sri Lanka)</li> <li>• World Food Programme (WFP)</li> <li>• IFPRI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivery</li> <li>• Research</li> </ul>
Flagship 4	The impact of social protection in Egypt: Takaful cash transfers and the Forsa Job Matching and Asset Transfer Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government of Egypt</li> <li>• World Bank</li> <li>• IFPRI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivery</li> <li>• Research</li> </ul>
Flagship 4	Study of the effects of complementary agricultural measures on transition readiness in Somalia - Consolidating a Transition Readiness Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Food Programme (WFP)</li> <li>• ICRISAT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivery</li> <li>• Research</li> </ul>

Lead flagship	Brief description of partnership aims	List of key partners in partnership	Main area of partnership
Flagship 5	Use of the Multistakeholder Dialogue Platform approach for scaling gender equality and social inclusion and effective participation of local communities in interventions for governance of the Boma-Gambella transboundary landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Union (EU)</li> <li>• Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre and Network</li> <li>• Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)</li> <li>• ICRAF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity development</li> <li>• Delivery</li> <li>• Outreach</li> <li>• Research</li> </ul>
Flagship 5	Improving tenure and governance of rangelands in Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Madagascar, Tanzania, and Tunisia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)</li> <li>• Government of Ethiopia</li> <li>• Government of India</li> <li>• Government of Kenya (Baringo County)</li> <li>• Government of Madagascar</li> <li>• Government of Tanzania</li> <li>• Government of Tunisia</li> <li>• Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD)</li> <li>• Institut des Régions Arides (IRA) (Tunisia)</li> <li>• International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)</li> <li>• International Land Coalition (ILC)</li> <li>• National Land Use Planning Commission (Tanzania)</li> <li>• Office de l'Élevage et des Pâturages (Tunisia)</li> <li>• Rights and Resources Initiative</li> <li>• Université de Poitiers (France)</li> <li>• University of Antananarivo (Madagascar)</li> <li>• University of Oxford (UK)</li> <li>• ICARDA</li> <li>• ILRI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity development</li> <li>• Delivery</li> <li>• Outreach</li> </ul>

Lead flagship	Brief description of partnership aims	List of key partners in partnership	Main area of partnership
Flagship 5	Scaling up efforts to secure tenure, improve governance and contribute to ecological restoration of 30 million acres of common land in India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arizona State University (USA)</li> <li>• Collaborating for Resilience</li> <li>• Foundation for Ecological Security (FES)</li> <li>• Government of India</li> <li>• Martin Luther University-Halle Wittenberg (Germany)</li> <li>• Stanford University (USA)</li> <li>• University of Colorado (USA)</li> <li>• University of Marburg (Germany)</li> <li>• University of South Australia</li> <li>• Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT</li> <li>• CIFOR</li> <li>• ICRAF</li> <li>• ICRISAT</li> <li>• IFPRI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity development</li> <li>• Delivery</li> </ul>
Flagship 5	Tools for inclusive management of landscapes in Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Germany)</li> <li>• Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation</li> <li>• Organización Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas Andinas y Amazónicas del Perú (ONAMIAP) (Peru)</li> <li>• Peruvian Service for Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP)</li> <li>• Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú</li> <li>• Rights and Resources Initiative</li> <li>• UK Government's Foreign, Commonwealth &amp; Development Office (FCDO)</li> <li>• Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina (Peru)</li> <li>• CIFOR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity development</li> <li>• Delivery</li> <li>• Outreach</li> <li>• Research</li> </ul>
Flagship 5	Rangelands Atlas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</li> <li>• International Land Coalition (ILC)</li> <li>• International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)</li> <li>• United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)</li> <li>• World Wildlife Fund (WWF)</li> <li>• ILRI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity development</li> <li>• Outreach</li> </ul>

Lead flagship	Brief description of partnership aims	List of key partners in partnership	Main area of partnership
Flagship 6	Piloting the project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index for Market Inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)</li> <li>• Centre International de Recherche et de Formation en Sciences Sociales</li> <li>• Cultural Practice, LLC</li> <li>• Data Analysis and Technical Assistance Ltd.</li> <li>• Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)</li> <li>• Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)</li> <li>• Swisscontact</li> <li>• Tufts University (USA)</li> <li>• University of San Carlos (the Philippines)</li> <li>• University of the Philippines (the Philippines)</li> <li>• Wadonda Consult Ltd.</li> <li>• Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT</li> <li>• IFPRI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research</li> </ul>
Flagship 6	Coordinated studies on gender dynamics in value chains (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Honduras, India, Indonesia and Vietnam)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture Genetics Institute (Vietnam)</li> <li>• Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research</li> <li>• Ghana Oil Palm Development Company Ltd.</li> <li>• Global Affairs Canada</li> <li>• Government of Ghana</li> <li>• Government of Honduras</li> <li>• Government of Indonesia</li> <li>• Institute for Policy and Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development (Vietnam)</li> <li>• Institute of Agricultural Sciences for Southern Vietnam</li> <li>• KIT – Royal Tropical Institute</li> <li>• Obooma Farm Products Ltd. (Ghana)</li> <li>• Oil Palm Research Institute of Ghana</li> <li>• Serendipalm Company Ltd. (Ghana)</li> <li>• Solidaridad</li> <li>• Swisscontact</li> <li>• Tanager</li> <li>• University of Ghana</li> <li>• Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT</li> <li>• CIP</li> <li>• WorldFish</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research</li> </ul>

Lead flagship	Brief description of partnership aims	List of key partners in partnership	Main area of partnership
Flagship 6	Impact evaluation of Unite for a Better Life, a gender-transformative educational intervention targeting prevention of intimate partner violence and HIV risk behaviors in Ethiopia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab</li> <li>• Ethiopian Public Health Association</li> <li>• University of Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)</li> <li>• IFPRI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity development</li> <li>• Delivery</li> <li>• Research</li> </ul>
Flagship 6	Support to irrigation scheme intervention aimed at empowering women to bridge the gap between agriculture and nutrition in Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Myanmar Institute of Gender Studies (MIGS)</li> <li>• Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.</li> <li>• World Bank</li> <li>• IFPRI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity development</li> <li>• Delivery</li> <li>• Research</li> </ul>
Flagship 6	Understanding gendered impacts of COVID-19 on migration in Southeast Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vietnam Institute of Agricultural Engineering and Post-Harvest Technology (VIAEP)</li> <li>• Agriculture Genetics Institute (AGI) (Vietnam)</li> <li>• Institute of Agricultural Sciences for Southern Vietnam (IAS)</li> <li>• International Institute for Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)</li> <li>• Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT</li> <li>• CIP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research</li> </ul>



**Table 9: Internal cross-CGIAR collaborations**

*Note: Inter-Center collaborations within PIM are not listed and Centers are not listed for cross-CRP collaborations because adding these would make the table too large and messy. Three exceptions have been made for the CGIAR foresight effort, CGIAR Community of Excellence on Seed Systems Development and CGIAR publication on gender and agriculture, which involve all Centers and are highlighted in the report's narrative sections.*

Brief description of the collaboration	Name(s) of collaborating CRP(s), Platform(s) or Center(s)	Optional: Value added, in a few words
All Centers participate in the CGIAR-wide initiative to inform strategic decision making about future food systems	AfricaRice, Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT, CIFOR, CIMMYT, CIP, ICARDA, ICRAF, ICRISAT, IFPRI, IITA, ILRI, IRRI, IWMI, WorldFish	Each Center contributes tools and analyses to the effort
Climate change impacts on food system futures	CCAFS, PIM	CCAFS supports climate change modeling projections and PIM uses the information, along with other projected changes, to generate implications on food production and other outcomes
CGIAR Community of Excellence on Seed Systems Development	AfricaRice, Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT, CIMMYT, CIP, ICARDA, ICRAF, ICRISAT, IFPRI, IITA, ILRI, IRRI, WorldFish	Members bring in the experiences of different Centers and CRPs working on seed systems to compare lessons across crops, forages, trees, fish and livestock and position seed systems development in the One CGIAR strategy
Policy options and regulations to improve access to quality vegetatively propagated seed in Kenya and Vietnam	PIM, RTB	RTB brings in scientists with expertise on seed systems for vegetatively propagated crops while PIM brings in expertise on policy and regulatory frameworks to inform national policy options in focal countries
Impact of advisory services on agroforestry adoption in Peru	FTA, PIM	PIM is complementing an FTA project by adding a component to test alternative approaches to formulating advice on agroforestry practices
Impact of the revision of the Multilateral System of Access and Benefit Sharing of plant genetic resources	Genebanks, PIM	Genebanks provides technical guidance and data and PIM funds the econometric analysis
Studies on youth aspirations in Kenya	GLDC, PIM	PIM funded work that led to these publications, later funded by GLDC
New approach and outcome indicator for measuring dietary quality outcomes from agri-food policy choices	A4NH, PIM	A4NH and PIM jointly contribute to this activity with a focus on nutritional outcomes
Distributional impacts of the rice tariffication policy in the Philippines	PIM, RICE	PIM funded the time of the IFPRI scientists and RICE the time of the IRRI scientists

Brief description of the collaboration	Name(s) of collaborating CRP(s), Platform(s) or Center(s)	Optional: Value added, in a few words
Managing postharvest losses in potatoes and sweetpotatoes	PIM, RTB	Unified methodology to measure losses, coordinated pilot interventions to reduce losses
Livestock value chains in small ruminants in Eastern Africa and cattle in Western Africa	LIVESTOCK, PIM	LIVESTOCK brings technical expertise on livestock and baseline sectoral data, PIM supplements data collection and contributes methods to deepen the analyses
Analysis of the impacts of COVID-19 on value chains	FISH, PIM, RTB	FISH and RTB are co-financing studies on the impact of COVID-19 on value chains in response to a competitive call issued by PIM
Identification of fish seed business models for socially inclusive tilapia value chains in Ghana	FISH, PIM	This collaboration is part of the Netherlands-CGIAR partnership on seed and breed systems through which the two CRPs provide complementary technical experts and co-financing
Use of smartphone pictures to develop applications for insurance and advisory services	Big Data, CCAFS, PIM	PIM and CCAFS have collaborated on insurance for climate risk throughout Phase 2, with PIM focusing on smartphone picture-based innovation; Big Data is supporting this partnership through an INSPIRE grant to scale up the use of this innovation
Impact assessment of a nutrition-sensitive social protection intervention in Sri Lanka	A4NH, PIM	A4NH and PIM jointly contribute to this activity with a focus on nutritional outcomes
Study of migration and gender dynamics in irrigation governance in Nepal	PIM, WLE	PIM and WLE provided co-financing to this grant awarded as part of the 2018 research call on “feminization of agriculture” of the Gender platform (then under PIM)
Synthesis on the effectiveness of multistakeholder platforms	FTA, LIVESTOCK, PIM, WLE	PIM provides support for the compilation and synthesis, drawing upon case studies supported by the other CRPs; numerous joint journal articles and special issues of International Forestry Review
Games on collective action to improve governance of common resources in India: research methods and capacity building	PIM, WLE	The use of collective action games by ICRISAT and IFPRI to improve collective water management was piloted under WLE, and has been expanded under PIM to cover other types of resources (e.g. forest management) and create an online resource center – In addition to expanding the reach of games as an intervention, PIM is examining ways of measuring the social learning effect of games; WLE is cofinancing a project to scale up their application in India
Rangelands Atlas	Big Data, CCAFS, PIM, LIVESTOCK	Joint funding

Brief description of the collaboration	Name(s) of collaborating CRP(s), Platform(s) or Center(s)	Optional: Value added, in a few words
Joint planning of initiatives for restoring degraded landscapes in India, Kenya and Uganda	FTA, PIM, WLE	Synergy between PIM's focus on strengthening landscape-level governance, policies and gender dimensions and the focus of WLE and FTA on technical and institutional interventions related to soil, water and forest resources
Policy dialogue and capacity building for rangeland management and land use planning in pastoral areas in Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Tanzania and Tunisia, and collective pastureland in Madagascar and Sub-Saharan Africa	FTA, LIVESTOCK, PIM	LIVESTOCK brings in expertise on land use planning of rangelands and PIM brings in attention to gender, tenure and governance
Development and piloting of project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index for Market Inclusion	A4NH, PIM	Team members work across PIM and A4NH and supporting bilateral grants are mapped to both CRPs
Use of agricultural information videos to increase women's empowerment in agriculture in Uganda	MAIZE, PIM	MAIZE contributed content for the videos while PIM researchers designed the impact evaluation study
Special Issue on gender in seed systems	GLDC, LIVESTOCK, PIM, RICE, RTB	Production of a joint output following a PIM call for research proposals
(Previous) Gender Platform's 2018-2020 grants on the feminization of agriculture	CCAFS, FTA, GENDER, LIVESTOCK, MAIZE, PIM, RTB, WHEAT, WLE	Co-investment to produce joint outputs
(Previous) Gender Platform's grants on gender dynamics in value chains	FISH, PIM, RTB	Co-investment to produce joint outputs
Research on impacts of COVID-19 on rural women in Burkina Faso	FTA, PIM, WLE	FTA and WLE provided co-financing to this grant awarded as part of the 2018 research call on " <a href="#">feminization of agriculture</a> " of the Gender platform (then under PIM)
Publication on cross-CGIAR gender research that aims to rethink gender research and craft a forward-looking research agenda	Africa Rice, Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT, CIFOR, CIMMYT, CIP, ICRAF, ICRISAT, IFPRI, IITA, ILRI, IRRI, IWMI, WorldFish	Originated through the Gender Platform while under PIM, draws upon representatives from all CGIAR Centers as co-authors of chapters

Table 10: Monitoring, evaluation, learning and impact assessment (MELIA)

Studies/learning exercises planned for this year	Flagship	Status	Type of study or activity	Description	Links to MELIA publications, comments
Analysis of CGIAR innovations and policy contributions	Cross-cutting	Complete	Other MELIA activity	The purpose of this study, which mainly uses information included in CRPs' and platforms' 2018 annual reports and consolidated database, is to assess CGIAR policy contributions across thematic and geographical areas and to identify ways to strengthen collaborations.	<a href="#">An analysis of CGIAR 2018 policy contributions: Overview and country-level insights</a>
Overall review of PIM's outcomes and impacts across flagships	Cross-cutting	Cancelled	Program/project evaluation/review		
Review to collect lessons from PIM's partnerships	Cross-cutting	Partially completed	Program/project evaluation/review	This is an in-depth analysis of PIM partnerships aiming to elicit lessons on the key factors contributing to their success in achieving outcomes. It uses a mixed-methods design, combining surveys and interviews as well as quantitative and qualitative analysis. The study was completed in early 2022.	<a href="#">2021 PIM Partnership Evaluation</a>
Retrospective assessment of PIM's gender work in 2018-2019	Cross-cutting	Complete	Other MELIA activities	The accuracy of gender scores for PIM 2018 and 2019 peer-reviewed publications was assessed. In addition, the study includes a synthesis of lessons learned on several gender themes and make recommendations for improving gender research in PIM and the future One CGIAR portfolio.	<a href="#">Gender research in the CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets in 2018 and 2019</a>
Technological innovation and sustainable intensification: Highlights, lessons learned, and priorities for One CGIAR	1	Complete	Program/project evaluation or review	This note contains key findings and lessons learned on theories of change and partnerships at flagship level.	<a href="#">Technological innovation and sustainable intensification: Highlights, lessons learned, and priorities for One CGIAR</a>
Economywide factors affecting agricultural growth and rural transformation: Highlights, lessons learned, and priorities for One CGIAR	2	Complete	Program/project evaluation or review	This note contains key findings and lessons learned on theories of change and partnerships at flagship level.	<a href="#">Economywide factors affecting agricultural growth and rural transformation: Highlights, lessons learned, and priorities for One CGIAR</a>

Studies/learning exercises planned for this year	Flagship	Status	Type of study or activity	Description	Links to MELIA publications, comments
Inclusive and efficient value chains: Highlights, lessons learned, and priorities for One CGIAR	3	Complete	Program/project evaluation or review	This note contains key findings and lessons learned on theories of change and partnerships at flagship level.	<a href="#">Inclusive and efficient value chains: Highlights, lessons learned, and priorities for One CGIAR</a>
Social protection for agriculture and resilience: Highlights, lessons learned, and priorities for One CGIAR	4	Complete	Program/project evaluation or review	This note contains key findings and lessons learned on theories of change and partnerships at flagship level.	<a href="#">Social protection for agriculture and resilience: Highlights, lessons learned, and priorities for One CGIAR</a>
Governance of natural resources: Highlights, lessons learned, and priorities for One CGIAR	5	Complete	Program/project evaluation or review	This note contains key findings and lessons learned on theories of change and partnerships at flagship level.	<a href="#">Governance of natural resources: Highlights, lessons learned, and priorities for One CGIAR</a>
Cross-cutting gender research and coordination: Highlights, lessons learned, and priorities for One CGIAR	6	Complete	Program/project evaluation or review	This note contains key findings and lessons learned on theories of change and partnerships at flagship level.	<a href="#">Cross-cutting gender research and coordination: Highlights, lessons learned, and priorities for One CGIAR</a>
Contribution of social accounting matrices' databases, economy-wide tools and outputs to policy and program decision making	2	Complete	Qualitative outcome study	This study identifies users of national economywide data (Social Accounting Matrices), modeling tools (CGE models), and outputs (publications) and follows up with them through surveys and interviews to document use of these products for research, decision making and other outcomes.	<a href="#">Assessment of the use of outputs from PIM-supported work on national SAMs and CGE models</a>
Ag-Incentives: A global database monitoring agricultural incentives and distortions to inform better policies – Outcome note	3	Complete	Qualitative outcome study	The purpose of this note is to synthesize information on the uses of the Ag-Incentives database since 2018.	<a href="#">Ag-Incentives: A global database monitoring agricultural incentives and distortions to inform better policies</a>

Table 11: Update on actions taken in response to relevant evaluations

Evaluation	Rec. #	Text of recommendation	Status of response	Concrete actions taken for this recommendation	By whom	When
<a href="#">PIM Evaluation</a> (Independent Evaluation Arrangement, 2015)	7	PIM should support a vibrant and innovative research program on the interface between science and policy.	Completed	Following the PIM-organized cross-CGIAR <a href="#">workshop</a> on political economy research in September 2019, PIM issued a call for proposals on the political economy of food system transformation. Three grants were awarded, for a total amount of \$155K; several <a href="#">outputs</a> were <a href="#">completed</a> in 2021. At the PIM 2019 “extended team” meeting, fifteen participants from ten Centers took part in a “research lab” session to discuss opportunities for enhanced collaboration on political economy research across CGIAR.	PMU, Flagship 2	2019-2021
				The study on the 2018 policy outcomes reported by CRPs and Platforms co-led by PIM and the System Office was <a href="#">published</a> in 2021.	PMU, System Office	2019-2021
				In 2021, lessons learned from PIM’s work on political economy were <a href="#">synthesized</a> to help inform the One CGIAR processes.	PMU, Flagship 2	2021
				Lessons from PIM and CGIAR were captured in a United Nations Food System Summit <a href="#">brief</a> , which discusses the importance of the interfaces between science and policy and how these interfaces can become more active and effective.	PMU	2021
<a href="#">PIM Evaluation</a> (Independent Evaluation Arrangement, 2015)	8	PIM should support more opportunities for intellectual exchange and a greater diversity of scholarly disciplines to expand the choice of research topics, designs, and methods.	Completed	In 2019 PIM convened three cross-cutting events for building social science capacity in CGIAR: the <a href="#">Seeds of Change</a> conference with the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research and the University of Canberra; the <a href="#">XVII Biennial Conference of the International Association for the Study of the Commons</a> ; and a workshop on <a href="#">political economy for improved policy analysis and implementation in CGIAR</a> . In addition, PIM hosted an <a href="#">invited panel</a> on the role of institutional capacity development in Africa’s agricultural transformation at the African Association of Agricultural Economists in Abuja, Nigeria.	PMU, flagships, Gender Platform	2019
				Flagship/research teams are regularly holding meetings focused on research topics and design.	PMU, flagships, Gender Platform	2017-2021
				Diversity of scholarly disciplines is one of the factors taken into consideration for the selection of individuals replacing two outgoing members of the PIM <a href="#">Independent Steering Committee</a> in 2020.	PMU, Management Committee, IFPRI Director, IFPRI Board of Trustees	2019-2020
				In 2020, a series of <a href="#">webinars</a> on publishing in social science journals was co-organized with the CGIAR Standing Panel on Impact Assessment ( <a href="#">SPIA</a> ) and African Women in Agricultural Research and Development ( <a href="#">AWARD</a> ).	PMU	2020
				PIM hosted the <a href="#">EnGendering Data blog</a> , a forum to share resources about promising practices in collecting and analyzing sex-disaggregated data on agriculture and food security.	PMU, Flagship 6	2014-2021



Evaluation	Rec. #	Text of recommendation	Status of response	Concrete actions taken for this recommendation	By whom	When
<a href="#">PIM Evaluation</a> (Independent Evaluation Arrangement, 2015)	9	PIM and its flagships should adopt a more strategic approach to collaborating with other CRPs.	Completed	Two key cross-CRP outputs came out in 2021: the <a href="#">CGIAR Foresight Report</a> and the book “ <a href="#">Advancing gender equality through agricultural and environmental research: Past, present, and future</a> ”.	Flagships 1 and 6, Gender Platform, PMU	2018-2021
				The Gender Platform <a href="#">hosted in PIM’s Flagship 6</a> in 2017-2019 successfully grew gender research collaboration between CRPs.	Gender Platform, Flagship 6	2017-2019
				PIM fostered the development of a <a href="#">CGIAR Value Chains community of practice</a> .	Flagship 3	2018-2021
				PIM led the launch of a <a href="#">CGIAR community of excellence on seed systems</a> .	Flagship 1	2020-2021
				See <a href="#">Table 9</a> for multiple other examples of partnerships between PIM and other CRPs`	All flagships	All years
<a href="#">PIM Evaluation</a> (Independent Evaluation Arrangement, 2015)	10	PIM should formulate an explicit capacity strengthening strategy to be implemented in conjunction with its Lead Center, IFPRI.	Completed	In 2019, PIM commissioned a paper by the IFPRI Capacity Development Unit to reflect on the strategic ways in which PIM can build capacity for impact. A draft was produced at the end of 2019; given the end of CRPs in 2021, this paper was reworked into a business plan for the future “One CGIAR Academy”.	PMU, PIM’s capacity development lead	2019-2021
<a href="#">PIM Evaluation</a> (Independent Evaluation Arrangement, 2015)	11	The leaders of the three major modeling teams in IFPRI should explore possible synergies in their work and broaden their communities of practice.	Ongoing	Collaboration between the PIM IMPACT and national economywide CGE modeling teams resulted in a joint 2019 <a href="#">paper</a> on climate change effects in Ethiopia. IFPRI’s modeling teams meet regularly to strengthen their suite of tools and engage <a href="#">collectively</a> with external partners. 2020 deliverables include <a href="#">forward-looking assessments of food and agriculture in LAC</a> using the IMPACT and MIRAGRODEP models. IFPRI is also using all its modeling tools jointly for improved prioritization and decision making in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia in relation to the impacts of COVID-19 on the agri-food system and wider inclusive agricultural transformation as part of a Bill & Melinda Gates-funded project starting in 2020.	Flagships 1, 2 and 3	2018-2021
<a href="#">PIM Evaluation</a> (Independent Evaluation Arrangement, 2015)	12	PIM should strongly support the new regional hubs on value chains that are being pilot-tested during the extension phase.	Cancelled	A period of several years of piloting showed that the hubs struggled to fulfill their originally intended mandate of outreach to implementation partners. After internal review and discussion with the hubs’ partners, it was agreed that the concept should be rethought. The PIM value chains team pivoted to seek stronger linkages with implementation partners through <a href="#">strengthened collaboration with other CRPs</a> . This revised approach of outreach on value chains methods and applications started to be implemented in 2018.	PMU, Flagship 3, other CRPs	2017-2021

Evaluation	Rec. #	Text of recommendation	Status of response	Concrete actions taken for this recommendation	By whom	When
<a href="#">PIM Evaluation</a> (Independent Evaluation Arrangement, 2015)	13	PIM should explore the extent to which other Centers or CRPs have unmet needs for trade analysis that PIM could provide through different types of collaboration.	Completed	No request for assistance was received and no evidence of unmet needs was reported.	PMU, Flagship 3	2016-2021
<a href="#">PIM Evaluation</a> (Independent Evaluation Arrangement, 2015)	14	Flagships 1 and 4 should increase their attention to gender issues by building on the innovative ways in which some of their activities are already addressing gender issues.	Completed	Flagship 1 included a significant body of research to understand the gender implications of innovative extension methods, some of which are intended to reduce gender gaps. Starting in 2020, the increased effort on seed systems included an examination of how policies and regulations can improve women's access to quality seed. Several products of Flagship 4 have a strong focus on gender through analysis of gender-sensitive design of social protection interventions and of gender dimensions of outcomes on nutrition, health and well-being, including a synthesis of evidence relating safety net programs to gender outcomes in Africa published in 2019. The Flagship team also conducted work to examine the effects of cash transfers on <a href="#">intimate partner violence</a> (now a part of Flagship 6) and the effects of social protection programs on indicators of <a href="#">women's empowerment</a> .	PMU, Flagships 1 and 4	2016-2021
<a href="#">PIM Evaluation</a> (Independent Evaluation Arrangement, 2015)	15	PIM should complete its plans to put in place a monitoring system to track the level of attention to gender issues and to validate the claims that the activity proposals and annual progress reports make in relation to gender.	Completed	Since 2017, three ex post reviews of PIM deliverables with attention to gender were conducted. The most <a href="#">recent</a> of these reviews pertains to the PIM 2018 and 2019 gender deliverables.	PMU, Flagship 6	2017-2021
				The Flagship 6 team reviewed the gender scoring of PIM's milestones, policy contributions and outcome/impact case reports as part of the annual reporting processes.	PMU, Flagship 6	2020-2021

Evaluation	Rec. #	Text of recommendation	Status of response	Concrete actions taken for this recommendation	By whom	When
<a href="#">Ex-Post Impact Assessment Review of IFPRI's Research Program on Social Protection, 2000–2012 (2015)</a>	N/A	This evaluation emphasized the need for the social protection research team to be more visible in global discussions so as to contribute more to agenda setting.	Completed	Examples of such influence include the role of the social protection team in influencing the prioritization of research on intimate partner violence through the creation of a research <a href="#">Collaborative</a> on that topic (see <a href="#">PIM webinar</a> in November 2021).	Flagships 4 and 6	2018-2021
				At the IFPRI-FAO <a href="#">conference</a> “Accelerating the End of Hunger and Malnutrition: A Global Event” in November 2018 in Bangkok, Flagship 4 researchers contributed to a side event on humanitarian assistance, a keynote address (“Food security in protracted refugee situations”), and a panel discussion (“Social safety nets and integrated nutrition programs”).	Flagship 4	2018
				The Flagship 4 leader serves as an advisor to World Vision (one of the largest international NGOs supporting humanitarian assistance globally) as a member of World Vision’s Research Advisory Council for the Food Security and Livelihoods Sector.	Flagship 4	2018-2021
				The flagship team worked closely with major social protection implementing agencies (UNICEF, World Bank and World Food Programme in addition to World Vision International) and has generated evidence that has shaped these organizations’ programs and approaches.	Flagship 4	2018-2021
<a href="#">Balancing International Public Goods and Accountability: Exploring the Impact of IFPRI's Policy Research on Science, Technology, and Innovation (2016)</a>	N/A	This evaluation emphasized the importance of identifying national demand and opportunities for moving research into policy deliberations at critical times, for international public good research to be impactful at the country level.	Completed	The <a href="#">ASTI strategy</a> for 2018-2022 focuses on demand-driven research collaboration and considers a diverse set of delivery mechanisms to inform policy. An external <a href="#">review</a> of ASTI noted the actions taken by the program team to move research into policy deliberations.	Flagship 1	2018-2019
				The PIM foresight team has increasingly engaged with national decision makers to enhance the impact of the foresight-related databases and models, as shown by the 2019 <a href="#">independent review</a> of outcomes based on the PIM-supported foresight work in 2012-2018. As an example, the influence of PIM's foresight research on South Africa's national-level strategy for resilience to climate change is described <a href="#">here</a> .	Flagship 1	2018-2021
				The Program for Biosafety Systems has influenced biosafety policies and regulations in <a href="#">several countries</a> including Ethiopia, Kenya, <a href="#">Malawi</a> and <a href="#">Nigeria</a> .	Flagship 1	2018-2021
				See <a href="#">Table 2</a> (policy contributions) and <a href="#">Table 3</a> (outcome/impact case reports) for examples of 2021 outcomes at country level.	All flagships	2021

Evaluation	Rec. #	Text of recommendation	Status of response	Concrete actions taken for this recommendation	By whom	When
<a href="#">IEA Evaluation of Capacity Development activities of CGIAR (2017)</a>	2	Centers and CRPs should base their medium-term capacity development plans on clear capacity development strategies and incorporate capacity development more consistently into their theories of change.	Completed	The IFPRI Capacity Development Unit was more formally integrated into PIM, with the organization of a capacity building event in Bhutan with policy makers in November 2018.	PMU, PIM's capacity development lead	2018-2019
				In 2019, PIM commissioned a paper by the IFPRI Capacity Development Unit to reflect on the strategic ways in which PIM can build capacity for impact. A draft was produced at the end of 2019; given the end of CRPs in 2021, this paper was reworked into a business plan for the future "One CGIAR Academy".	PMU, PIM's capacity development lead	2019-2021
<a href="#">IEA Evaluation of Capacity Development activities of CGIAR (2017)</a>	N/A	There was good evidence of the effectiveness of individual CD interventions and programs, but little evidence of cumulative effects to strengthen organizational and institutional capacity in agricultural research and development.	Completed	Some of PIM's organizational capacity strengthening support is directed towards long-term cumulative effects. This includes <a href="#">ASTI's partnership with the Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions (APAARI)</a> , collaborations with research and government agencies in Bangladesh, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Nigeria and Pakistan, and with longstanding partner <a href="#">Foundation for Ecological Security in India</a> .	Various flagships	2017-2021
<a href="#">Evaluation of Gender in Research and in CGIAR workplace (2017)</a>	5	CRPs should refresh and refocus their gender strategies and/or future work plans, as relevant, to ensure alignment with priorities in the Gender in CGIAR Research Policy.	Completed	The Flagship 6 team holds annual workshops to identify research gaps and priorities. This includes alignment and partnership with the Gender (now GENDER) Platform.	PMU, Flagship 6	2017-2020

Evaluation	Rec. #	Text of recommendation	Status of response	Concrete actions taken for this recommendation	By whom	When
<a href="#">Evaluation of Gender in Research and in CGIAR workplace</a> (2017)	10	CRPs should invest in improving and institutionalizing systems for monitoring outputs, as well as effectiveness and outcomes of gender research.	Completed	See recommendation “PIM should complete its plans to put in place a monitoring system to track the level of attention to gender issues and to validate the claims that the activity proposals and annual progress reports make in relation to gender” above.	PMU, Flagship 6	2017-2021
<a href="#">Evaluation of Gender in Research and in CGIAR workplace</a> (2017)	11	The Gender Platform should harness the energy of the gender network, while placing greater emphasis on supporting common research priorities; joint assessment of gender research effectiveness and outcomes/impacts; fostering interdisciplinary dialogue and collaboration between gender and other researchers; supporting roll out of existing tools and methods.	Completed	These objectives were <a href="#">achieved</a> by the Gender Platform.	Flagship 6	2017-2019

Evaluation	Rec. #	Text of recommendation	Status of response	Concrete actions taken for this recommendation	By whom	When
Evaluation Netherlands-CGIAR Strategic Partnership (2019)	N/A	Raise the profile of the “Nutrition and health” partnership priority.	Completed	Nutrition is one of the five impact areas highlighted by PIM since 2019. Work in this area, previously limited to social protection (Flagship 4), has expanded to almost all other flagships: promoting <a href="#">fodder tree technology adoption</a> for improved nutrition in Malawi (Flagship 1); evaluation and documentation of vegetatively propagated biofortified seed systems (Flagship 1); studies on <a href="#">food system transformation and nutrition</a> (Flagship 2); analysis of links between <a href="#">trade and nutritional outcomes</a> (Flagship 3); <a href="#">reducing aflatoxin in Senegal's groundnut value chains</a> (Flagship 3); significant attention to the fish value chain (e.g. <a href="#">aquaculture in Nigeria</a> , Flagship 3); addressing the <a href="#">high costs of vegetables in Ethiopia</a> in collaboration with the Dutch Embassy and SNV (Flagship 3), <a href="#">natural resource tenure and governance for human nutrition and health: linkages and priorities</a> (Flagship 5), etc.	All flagships	2019-2021
Evaluation Netherlands-CGIAR Strategic Partnership (2019)	N/A	CGIAR should have more work and collaboration on vegetables and minor crops and animal production systems for diversification of diets.	Completed	PIM funded a study on the impacts of COVID on the <a href="#">Ethiopian vegetable value chains</a> . Analysis was conducted on <a href="#">the impact of COVID-19 on the fruit and vegetable value chains in Kenya</a> .	Flagships 2 and 3	2019-2021
Evaluation Netherlands-CGIAR Strategic Partnership (2019)	N/A	Further dialogue, collaboration and capacity building on how to operationalize the “food systems approach”.	Completed	Plans were made at the end of 2019 to join A4NH in discussions with Wageningen University and Research (WUR) and IFPRI to explore WUR-CGIAR collaboration on food systems transformation. A meeting on this topic was held in January 2020 and ideas from these discussions have fed into several One CGIAR Initiatives within the Systems Transformation action area (e.g. Sustainable Healthy Diets through Food Systems Transformation). PIM research is also prominently featured in a series of briefs for the 2021 UN Food System Summit (see <a href="#">here</a> and <a href="#">here</a> ).	PMU	2019-2021
Evaluation Netherlands-CGIAR Strategic Partnership (2019)	N/A	Raise the visibility of gender equality in the work of CGIAR.	Completed	The Gender Platform <a href="#">hosted in PIM's Flagship 6</a> in 2017-2019 significantly <a href="#">contributed</a> to this.	Gender Platform	2019-2019
				A PIM 2019 <a href="#">brochure</a> highlights several PIM studies on gender.	PMU, all flagships	2019
				The PIM book “ <a href="#">Advancing gender equality through agricultural and environmental research: Past, present, and future</a> ” also contributes to addressing this recommendation, as well as the PIM Synthesis Briefs on <a href="#">gender and rural transformation</a> , <a href="#">gender dynamics in seed systems development</a> , <a href="#">gender and tenure security</a> , and <a href="#">gender dynamics in value chains</a> .	Flagship 6	2019-2021



Evaluation	Rec. #	Text of recommendation	Status of response	Concrete actions taken for this recommendation	By whom	When
Evaluation Netherlands-CGIAR Strategic Partnership (2019)	N/A	There is still ground to cover on implementation/enabling and scaling.	Completed	A PIM <a href="#">webinar</a> synthesized evidence on the use of value chains for scaling CGIAR solutions.	Flagship 3	2021
				Recommendations were issued on <a href="#">scaling digital innovations to transform agricultural markets in Africa</a> .	Flagships 1, 2 and 3	2021
				In October 2019, PIM co-hosted a <a href="#">meeting</a> on scaling CGIAR innovations with CIMMYT.	PMU	2019
				PIM has conducted extensive research on <a href="#">extension systems</a> and approaches, which are a key component to scaling.	Flagships 1 and 2	2019-2020
				PIM co-organized a series of webinars with the CGIAR scaling community of practice and contributed to the resulting <a href="#">briefs</a> .	PMU	2020-2021
				The PIM Flagship 3 co-leader, who is also a Netherlands CGIAR Senior Expert, has co-written a <a href="#">brief</a> on key scaling issues for CGIAR.	Flagship 3	2021
				The PIM Director co-convened the <a href="#">Agriculture and Rural Development Working Group of the Global Scaling Up Community of Practice</a> in 2020-2021.	PMU	2020-2021
Performance Management Standards Pilot Assessment Report, PIM (November 2019)	Std 1	Documentation of the decision-making process for adding and withdrawing projects is currently tracked in an Excel spreadsheet, which makes it easy to find records in a collected manner. To reach Level 4, ensure that there are explanations for each project with no gaps, and provide evidence the Program has considered implications of projects beyond basic criteria (e.g., relevance, credibility, legitimacy).	Completed	Starting in 2020, documentation of the justifications for adding/withdrawing bilateral/W3 grants to the PIM portfolio was systematically filed. A field was added in the MARLO management information system to capture these justifications.	PMU, flagship leaders, cluster leaders, project leaders	2019-2021

Evaluation	Rec. #	Text of recommendation	Status of response	Concrete actions taken for this recommendation	By whom	When
Performance Management Standards Pilot Assessment Report, PIM (November 2019)	Std 4	The Program should show that its prioritization process takes a clear portfolio view, and that transparent systems are in place to track funding and results easily. The Program may consider tracking such processes in a central location beyond emails, such as a spreadsheet that records allocation decisions with criteria.	Completed	In 2019, PIM issued guidelines for the PIM annual Window 1-2 budget allocation process. The flagship-level annual allocation processes follow these guidelines. The online MARLO tool serves as the repository of information about delivery of outputs and contributions to impact pathways; it currently does not allow for documentation of prioritization processes.	PMU, flagship leadership teams	2019-2021
Performance Management Standards Pilot Assessment Report, PIM (November 2019)	Std 5	Ensure that all links are working properly and are up to date, that all Tables (including the publications Table 6) have corresponding pieces of evidence that are clearly marked and so are easy to identify, and that evidence is publicly available.	Ongoing	Links to online contents can stop working as web pages evolve. On occasions there have been issues with accessibility of MARLO contents at certain times. The PMU ensures that all links are working at the time of submission of the Annual Report – that is what we have control over.	PMU	2019-2021

Evaluation	Rec. #	Text of recommendation	Status of response	Concrete actions taken for this recommendation	By whom	When
Performance Management Standards Pilot Assessment Report, PIM (November 2019)	Std 6	<p>Availability of Program information (online)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reach Level 3, ensure all required information in this section, including meeting minutes, is available online. This could include an internal online CGIAR system or database (e.g., MARLO); note that it is not necessary to have on a public-facing website.</li> </ul> <p>(Y) Availability of Program information (to be provided on request)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reach Level 4, all information should be available via link to a public or internal website where the information is regularly updated.</li> </ul>	Completed	<p>PIM is in compliance with this. The single exception relates to the PIM Management Committee minutes, which are not publicly available as they occasionally contain confidential information. In addition, a substantial portion of their content is focused on internal matters which are of no interest outside of the PIM teams. In Phase 1, the Program Management Unit created a Sharepoint site to make Management Committee minutes and other key program documents accessible to the PIM “extended team”. At the end of Phase 1, an assessment of this Sharepoint site revealed that it was not used enough to justify the costs of maintaining it. In Phase 2 the Program Management Unit has used Dropbox to file relevant program documentation. The PIM Dropbox folder is shared with the PIM flagship managers, who are the main users of this information. Membership of the sub-folder containing Management Committee minutes could be broadened to the full “extended team” for compliance with Standard 6.</p>	PMU	2019-2020

Evaluation	Rec. #	Text of recommendation	Status of response	Concrete actions taken for this recommendation	By whom	When
<a href="#">PIM independent review</a> (CGIAR Advisory Services Shared Secretariat, 2020)	1.1	Continue to integrate and disseminate political economy analysis in, and beyond, the PIM program portfolio.	Completed	In 2021, lessons learned from PIM's work on political economy were <a href="#">synthesized</a> to help inform the One CGIAR processes. A PIM <a href="#">Synthesis Brief</a> on the political economy of seed systems was also released.	PMU, Flagships 1 and 2	2021
<a href="#">PIM independent review</a> (CGIAR Advisory Services Shared Secretariat, 2020)	1.2	Carry out and disseminate, through outreach and communication activities, a review of PIM's overall impact in selected countries, including the program's contribution to analyzing the COVID-19 crisis.	Completed	Though PIM had geographical areas of emphasis, e.g. Africa South of the Sahara and South Asia, flagship teams were given the opportunity to identify geographical priorities based on relevance, need/demand and potential for outcomes and impacts. Therefore, <a href="#">reviews of PIM's outcomes and impacts along thematic areas</a> of focus seemed more appropriate than reviews through country lenses.	PMU, all flagships	2020-2021
				PIM co-led with the CGIAR System Office an <a href="#">analysis</a> of contributions of CRPs to policy changes in 2018, which contains country-level insights.	PMU, System Office	2019-2021
				Many of PIM's contributions to analyzing the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic at country level are featured in an <a href="#">IFPRI 2022 book</a> .	PMU, all flagships	2021-2022
<a href="#">PIM independent review</a> (CGIAR Advisory Services Shared Secretariat, 2020)	1.3	Carry out an independent review to collect lessons from PIM's partnerships within and outside of CGIAR	Completed	An external <a href="#">review</a> of PIM's partnerships was commissioned in 2021.	PMU, all flagships	2021-2022
<a href="#">PIM independent review</a> (CGIAR Advisory Services Shared Secretariat, 2020)	1.4	Carry out an independent review of PIM's collaboration with other CRPs, examining how joint efforts contributed to PIM's impact pathways.	Partly addressed	Among the recommendations on partnerships, PIM management prioritized recommendation 1.3 for implementation in 2021. PIM's collaboration with other CRPs is discussed in the <a href="#">review</a> of PIM's partnerships.	PMU, all flagships	2021

Evaluation	Rec. #	Text of recommendation	Status of response	Concrete actions taken for this recommendation	By whom	When
<a href="#">PIM independent review</a> (CGIAR Advisory Services Shared Secretariat, 2020)	1.5	Review the extent to which PIM has enhanced the capacity of researchers and research organizations through its policy outcomes and innovation (what) and the key factors that enabled or constrained results (how).	Partly addressed	PIM did not undertake a retrospective review of its capacity investments but invested in a concept note and cross-Center engagement to identify priorities for strategic capacity strengthening in One CGIAR. PIM's capacity development lead is a member of the One CGIAR taskforce created on this topic in 2022.	PMU, PIM's capacity development lead	2021-2022
<a href="#">PIM independent review</a> (CGIAR Advisory Services Shared Secretariat, 2020)	1.6	Carry out a thorough reflection on the balance between scientific and public outreach in relation to PIM's partnership approach to achieving policy change, institutional innovation, and capacity development.	Completed	This is covered in the <a href="#">review</a> of PIM partnerships. Among the insights, the review found that the number of different partner types was a better predictor of success in contributing to outcomes than the number of partners. Note that this topic was also addressed in <a href="#">the impact assessment of the IFPRI country programs</a> co-led by PIM and IFPRI in 2018. Finally, it is important to recognize that the requirements attached to Window 3 and bilateral grants as well as the incentives given to researchers by Center management strongly influence the nature of the outputs produced.	PMU	2021

Table 12: Examples of W1-2 use

Specific examples	Broad area of use
<p>Implementation of COVID-19 studies and development of COVID-19 dashboards and tools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">COVID-19 Policy Response Portal</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">Assessment of the impacts of COVID-19 and policy responses at country level based on PIM computable general equilibrium modeling tools and social accounting matrices</a></li> <li>○ Participation in the Asia node of the <a href="#">World Pandemic Research Network</a></li> <li>○ Implementation and synthesis of a series of studies on <a href="#">the impacts of COVID-19 on value chains</a></li> </ul>	Research
<p>Development/maintenance of tools and websites as global public goods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">Ag-Incentives</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">Monitoring agricultural production and stocks</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">Trading in macro-nutrients</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">Value chains knowledge portal</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">Project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index for Market Inclusion</a></li> </ul>	Research
<p>Publication of syntheses at CRP and flagship levels, including the following 2021 publications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 14 <a href="#">PIM Synthesis Briefs</a></li> <li>○ 22 <a href="#">Flagship Briefs on tenure and governance</a></li> <li>○ 6 <a href="#">Flagship Insights Notes</a></li> <li>○ 3 <a href="#">PIM Outcome Notes</a></li> <li>○ 3 <a href="#">PIM Notes</a></li> </ul>	Research
Organization of <a href="#">16 PIM webinars</a> in 2021	Capacity
Publication of the books <a href="#">“Advancing gender equality through agricultural and environmental research: Past, present, and future”</a> and <a href="#">“African farmers, value chains and agricultural development: An economic and institutional perspective”</a>	Research, partnerships
<p>Partnerships on seed systems development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">CGIAR Community of Excellence on Seed Systems Development</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">Special issue of Outlook on Agriculture on demand driven seed systems</a></li> </ul>	Research, partnerships
Completion of the <a href="#">CGIAR Foresight Report</a> and of the <a href="#">CGIAR foresight website</a> and use of PIM foresight tools to produce global public goods (examples: <a href="#">series of notes</a> on various topics relevant for the future of food, land, and water systems in developing countries; <a href="#">modeling impacts of faster productivity growth to inform the CGIAR initiative on Crops to End Hunger</a> ; <a href="#">assessing the impacts of climate change on diets</a> )	Research, partnerships
Coordinated studies on <a href="#">gender dynamics in value chains</a>	Research
Contributions to the United Nations Food Systems Summit 2021 (on <a href="#">extension</a> , <a href="#">food system innovations and digital technologies</a> , the <a href="#">future of small farms</a> , the <a href="#">science-policy interface</a> , the <a href="#">cost of ending hunger by 2030</a> , <a href="#">food waste and loss</a> , <a href="#">management of the commons</a> and <a href="#">gender</a> )	Research, partnerships
Implementation of impact assessment studies led by the Program Management Unit (see <a href="#">Table 10</a> )	Other Monitoring, learning, evaluation and impact assessment (MELIA)



Table 13: CRP financial report

Note: For this last year of CGIAR Research Programs, based on the guidance provided by the CGIAR System Office, the information provided below pertains to the planned budget for 2021. Financial reporting information will be provided to the System Office by IFPRI, PIM's Lead Center.

Amounts in USD (thousands)

	2020 W1-2 forecast *	2021 W1-2 budget	Comments on major changes
Personnel	7,715,200	9,181,388	
Consultancy	213,649	284,801	
Travel	152,978	740,814	COVID-19 limited travel in 2020. There is a backlog of dissemination events and other travel plans in addition to new travel plans that can hopefully take place in 2021.
Operational Expenses	5,866,133	6,832,699	
Collaborators & Partnerships	1,893,979	2,200,297	
Capital & Equipment	1,369	0	
Closeout cost	0	60,000	
<b>CRP Total budget</b>	<b>15,843,309</b>	<b>19,300,000</b>	