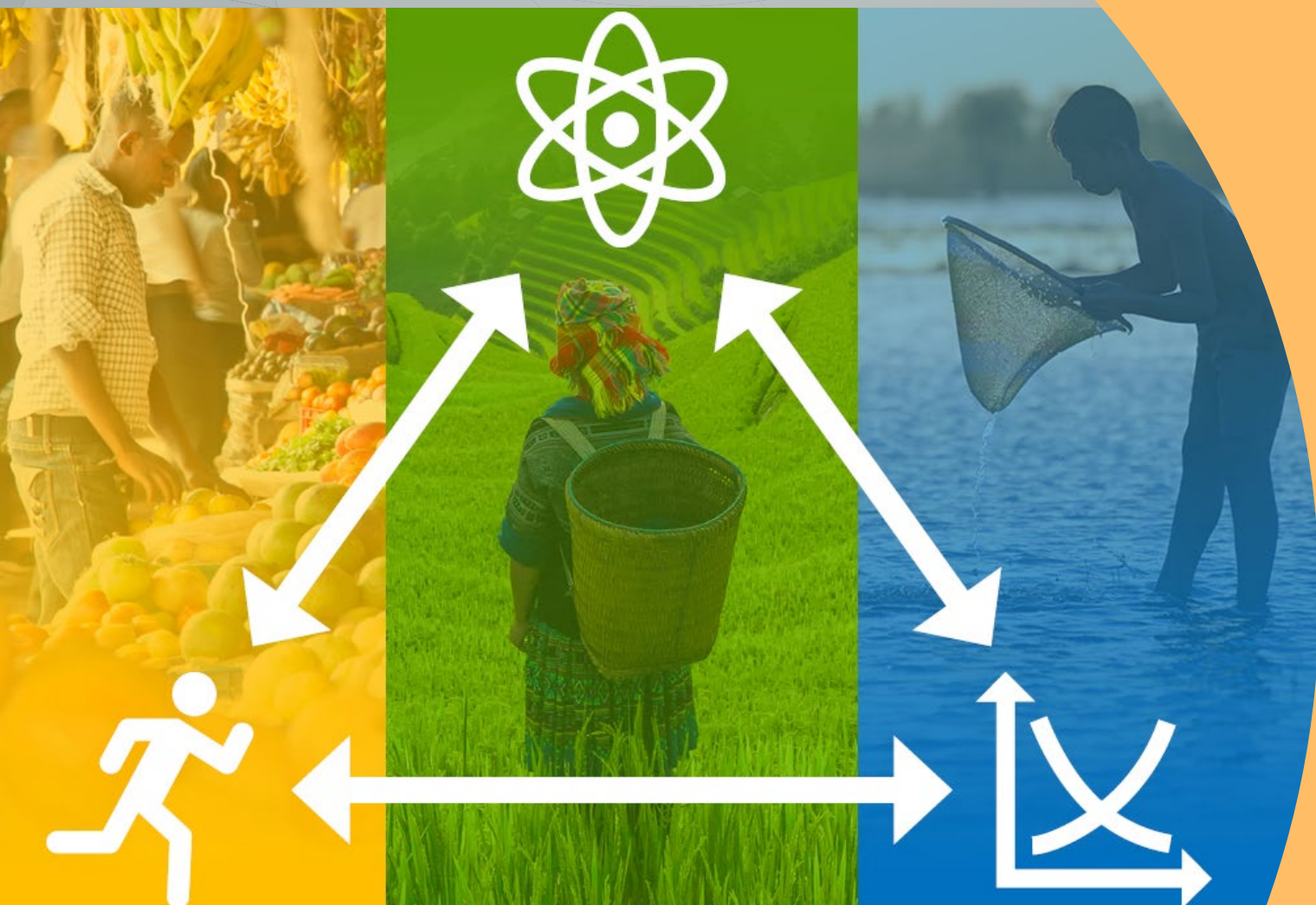




INITIATIVE ON
National Policies
and Strategies



CGIAR Initiative on National Policies and Strategies

ANNUAL TECHNICAL REPORT 2022



CGIAR Technical Reporting 2022

CGIAR Technical Reporting has been developed in alignment with the [CGIAR Technical Reporting Arrangement](#).

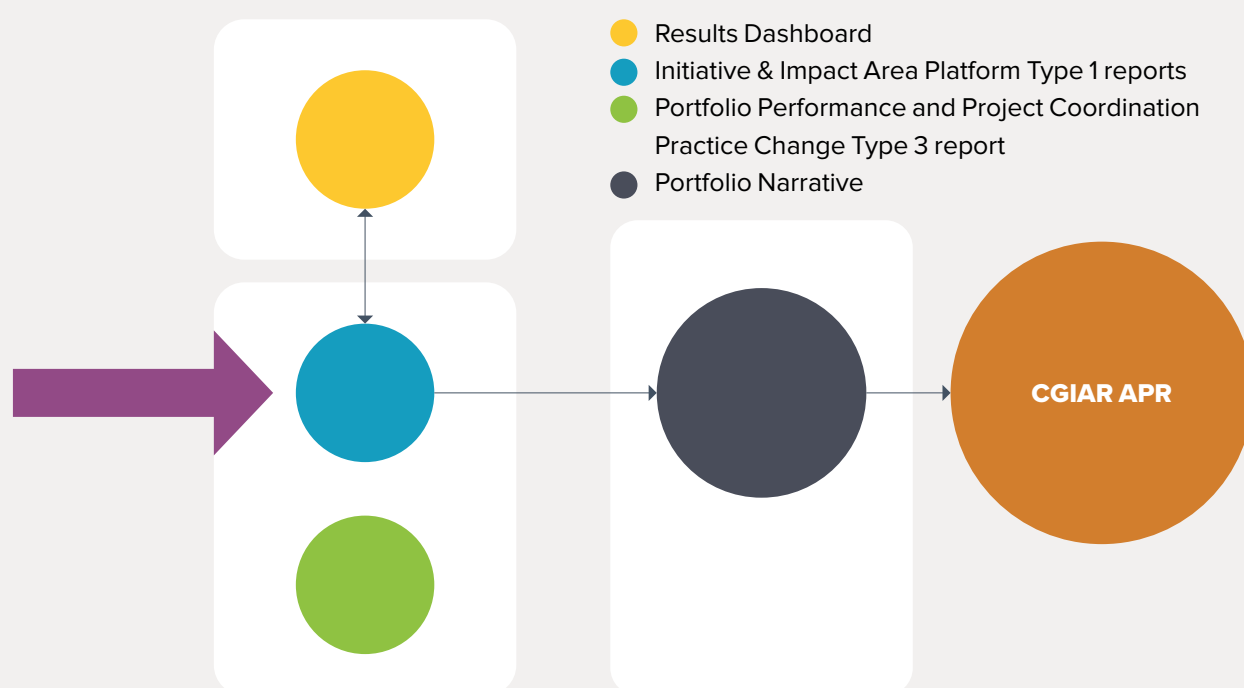
This Initiative report is a Type 1 report and constitutes part of the broader CGIAR Technical Report. Each CGIAR Initiative submits an annual Type 1 report, which provides assurance on Initiative-level progress towards End of Initiative outcomes.

The CGIAR Technical Report comprises:

- Type 1 Initiative and Impact Area Platform reports, with quality assured results reported by Initiatives and Platforms available on the CGIAR Results Dashboard.

- The Type 3 Portfolio Performance and Project Coordination Practice Change report, which focuses on internal practice change.
- The Portfolio Narrative, which draws on the Type 1 and Type 3 reports, and the CGIAR Results Dashboard, to provide a broader view on portfolio coherence, including results, partnerships, country and regional engagement, and synergies among the portfolio's constituent parts.

The CGIAR Technical Report constitutes a key component of the CGIAR Annual Performance Report (APR).



US\$	2022	2023	2024
Proposal Budget from initial submission	US\$9,688,217	US\$9,747,766	US\$10,564,016
Approved 2022 Budget	US\$6,935,310		

2022 Disbursement Target based on Approved FinPlan

Section 1 Fact sheet

Initiative name	National Policies and Strategies for Food, Land, and Water Systems Transformation
Initiative short name	National Policies and Strategies (NPS)
Action Area	Systems Transformation
Geographic scope	<p>Regions targeted in the proposal: This initiative does not have regions targeted in the proposal</p> <p>Countries targeted in the proposal: Colombia, Egypt, India, Kenya, Laos, Nigeria</p>
Start date	Jan. 1, 2022
End date	Dec. 31, 2024
Initiative Lead	Clemens Breisinger – c.breisinger@cgiar.org
Initiative Deputy	Alan Nicol – a.nicol@cgiar.org
Measurable three-year End of Initiative outcomes (EOI-Os)	<p>EOI-O 1: Six countries have co-created policy research with the CGIAR Initiative of National Policies and Strategies and are informed about/adopt and/or refine policies and strategies to foster food, land, and water systems transformation. (Responding to policy demand and crises)</p> <p> Policymakers are informed about policy options and/or change policies based on co-created research-based policy recommendations. Donor and partner investment/aid portfolios are informed by CGIAR research, and/or specific investments/aid allocations are made based on CGIAR research.</p>
	<p>EOI-O 2: Six countries have co-created crisis response research and recommendations and are informed about/adopt and/or refine crisis responses. (Responding to policy demand and crises)</p> <p> Policymakers are informed about policy options and/or change policies based on co-created research-based policy recommendations. Donor and partner investment/aid portfolios are informed by CGIAR research, and/or specific investments/aid allocations are made based on CGIAR research.</p>
	<p>EOI-O 3: Six countries have built capacity for and familiarity with using at least one CGIAR tool or other innovation (including those of partners). (Integrating policy tools)</p> <p> Policy analysts understand and are enabled to use policy analysis databases and tools created by the CGIAR Initiative of National Policies and Strategies and CGIAR, including but not limited to, social accounting matrices, economy-wide models, microsimulation tools, subnational level investment tools, and political economy tools.</p>

	<p>EOI-O 4: In six countries, at least one CGIAR tool is integrated in a local institution's analytical unit and/or a new analytical unit has been created. (Integrating policy tools)</p> <p>Institutions in partner countries, including national research institutes and think tanks, adopt the CGIAR Initiative of National Policies and Strategies and CGIAR tools as part of their institutional toolkits. Where no such units exist and demand for them is expressed, the Initiative will support the set-up/expansion of analytical modeling units.</p>
	<p>EOI-O 5: Six countries recognize the importance of coherence in policymaking and have taken steps to implement coherence building measures in the policymaking process. (Building policy coherence)</p> <p>National and subnational institutions in partner countries undertake measures that support greater coherence across policymaking and implementation processes in food, land, and water systems.</p>
	<p>EOI-O 6: In six countries multi-stakeholder policy dialogues/seminar and/or multi-level communities of policy practice for food, land, and water systems are established. (Building policy coherence)</p> <p>Communities of policy practice convene in six or more countries and identify at least one innovation mechanism per country, involving changes to policymaking and implementation, and/or responding to crises.</p>
OECD DAC Climate marker adaptation score*	<p>Score 1: Significant: The activity contributes in a significant way to any of the three CGIAR climate-related strategy objectives — namely, climate mitigation, climate adaptation, and climate policy, even though it is not the principal focus of the activity.</p>
OECD DAC Climate marker mitigation score*	<p>Score 1: Significant: The activity contributes in a significant way to any of the three CGIAR climate-related strategy objectives — namely, climate mitigation, climate adaptation and climate policy, even though it is not the principal focus of the activity.</p>
OECD DAC Gender equity marker score*	<p>Score 1A: Gender accommodative/aware: Gender equality is an objective, but not the main one. The Initiative/project includes at least two explicit gender-specific outputs and (adequate) funding and resources are available. Data and indicators are disaggregated by gender and analyzed to explain potential gender variations and inequalities.</p>
Website link	<p>https://www.cgiar.org/initiative/national-policies-and-strategies/</p>
<p>*The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) markers refer to the OECD DAC Rio Markers for Climate and the gender equality policy marker. For climate adaptation and mitigation, scores are: 0 = Not targeted; 1 = Significant; and 2 = Principal. The CGIAR GENDER Impact Platform has adapted the OECD gender marker, splitting the 1 score into 1A and 1B. For gender equality, scores are: 0 = Not targeted; 1A = Gender accommodative/aware; 1B = Gender responsive; and 2 = Principal. These scores are derived from Initiative proposals, and refer to the score given to the Initiative overall based on their proposal.</p>	

Photo credit: Robert Wallis.
Panos Pictures



Section 2 Initiative progress on science and towards End of Initiative outcomes



Overall summary of progress against the theory of change

The CGIAR Initiative on National Policies and Strategies (NPS) strives to **build policy coherence** at the national and subnational level, working with local partners and institutions, as well as across CGIAR Initiatives active in the policy arena. **NPS integrates policy tools** at the local level through innovative approaches such as training-of-trainers and the co-creation of user-friendly tools to strengthen analytical performance and equip national policy-analysis partners with evidence-bases for their policy advice. **NPS responds to policy demands and crises** by developing rapid-response tools, conducting impact evaluations, and building networks of experts engaged in communities of policy practice. Through these approaches, NPS aims to demonstrate that more evidence-based, intersectoral, and coordinated policymaking approaches, combined with capacity-building activities, can drive system transformation,

investment, research, and innovation, contributing to more equitable food, nutrition, and water security outcomes at the national level.

NPS, **launched in Kenya in May 2022** and focused on six initial countries. The work may differ across the countries, where not all Work Packages have to be active or follow the same timeline in all countries. Due to higher readiness on the ground, work in Kenya, Egypt, and Nigeria took off more rapidly than in Colombia and India, while work in Laos has only just begun.

Building policy coherence

NPS seminars held in **Nigeria, India, Colombia, Kenya, and Egypt** guided and initiated NPS activities in the first year of implementation. The seminars sought to identify priority research topics, share research-based evidence, initiate science-policy dialogues, and offer experience exchanges. This series generated key entry points for policy work such as **fertilizer policy** in Nigeria; food, land, and water policies for the newly-elected

Left: SAM&CGE Training Kenya.
Photo credit: IFPRI Kenya

Right: Presentation by Her Excellency, Dr. Nevine ElKabbag, Minister of Social Solidarity, Egypt at the Egypt NPS Seminar: Global Food Crises and One CGIAR's Response on 28 June 2022.
Photo credit: Ali Abdelhadi/IFPRI

governments in **Colombia** and **Kenya** (related **policy note**); and **Egypt's** and **India's** response to the global food crisis. The seminars involved the participation of partners and stakeholders working in food, land, and water systems, and affiliate initiatives.

Integrating policy tools

NPS capacity-sharing workshops series for policy analysts on the development and application of economy-wide analytical tools and toolkits took place in **Kenya**, Egypt and **Nigeria**, specifically targeting national economic research centers of the ministries or departments of planning, national bureaus of statistics, and/or other policy related institutions. Training was provided on **Computable General Equilibrium models and Social Accounting Matrices**, a comprehensive national accounting database used for economy-wide analysis, investment, and policy prioritization. Lectures on impact evaluations were also made available to researchers in Nigeria, **Kenya**, and Egypt. Both short- and long-term training directly benefited 228 people, 118 of whom were female participants. A training-of-trainers approach saw initial trainees train others in the application of the toolkits. An innovative household microsimulation tool was co-created in Kenya, and similar tools will be co-created in other NPS focus countries and integrated in national institutions.

Responding to policy demands and crises

Policy research on the political economy of social protection, including price shocks and household coping mechanisms, gender, equity, and social inclusion was initiated in India and Egypt in collaboration with partner institutions. Evidence and policy recommendations were co-developed into policy notes and disseminated during seminars. Indicators for selecting food, land, and water policies and institutional frameworks for deeper analysis were defined, databases co-designed and developed, and flagship reports drafted. Impact evaluations

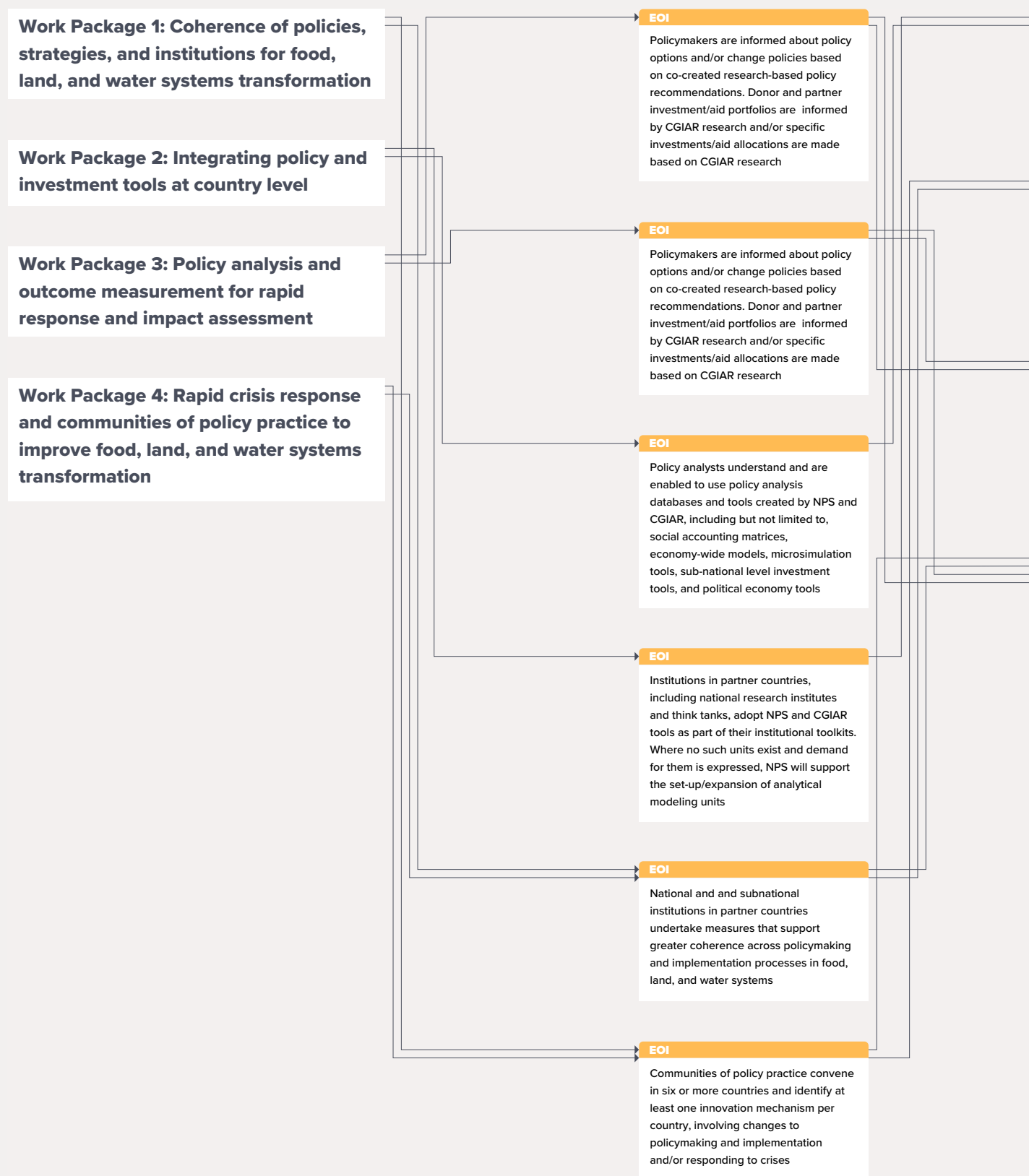


requested by the Ministry of Social Solidarity and the Egyptian Food Bank were started in Egypt, **an impact evaluation to inform women's voice and agency was initiated in India** and an impact evaluation of a Digital Agriculture project together with the government and the World Bank was launched in Kenya. Political economy and process evaluations of two programs began in Nigeria and India. The evidence generated informs the interpretation and results-tracking of an ongoing process evaluation and political economy analysis of the seed market for pod-borer resistant cowpea in Nigeria.

Crisis response research to analyze the effects of the conflict in Ukraine on poverty and food security and to generate policy recommendations was carried out in **Egypt, Nigeria, and Kenya**. The research was implemented closely with representatives from government agencies, development partners, and the CGIAR Initiative on Foresight (Foresight). The analysis combined in-country expertise with macro-to-micro modeling simulations. Rapid crisis-response evidence and potential policy solutions were communicated to policymakers, generating broad interest both within and outside of countries (see Section 8). In the context of the conflict in Ukraine, NPS national partners presented their country-specific research and policy engagements during the CGIAR global seminar on **"Unraveling the impacts and policy responses in low- and middle- income countries"**.

Initiative-level theory of change diagram

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








EOI — End of Initiative outcome

AA — Action Area

IA — Impact Area

SDG — Sustainable Development Goal

-  Nutrition, Health, and Food Security
-  Poverty Reduction, Livelihoods, and Jobs
-  Gender Equality, Youth, and Social Inclusion
-  Climate Adaptation and Mitigation
-  Environmental Health and Biodiversity

Teams from CGIAR's three Action Areas — System Transformation, Resilient Agrifood Systems and Genetic Innovation — worked to develop an improved set of Action Area outcomes in October 2022. Since this was near the end of the reporting cycle for 2022, it was decided not to update the theories of change based on these new Action Area outcomes. The exception to this is Genetic Innovation — for this Action Area, as the new outcomes had already been widely discussed among the relevant Initiatives, and with its advisory group of funders and other stakeholders, the decision was made to update their outcomes in time for the 2022 reporting cycle.



Progress by End of Initiative outcome

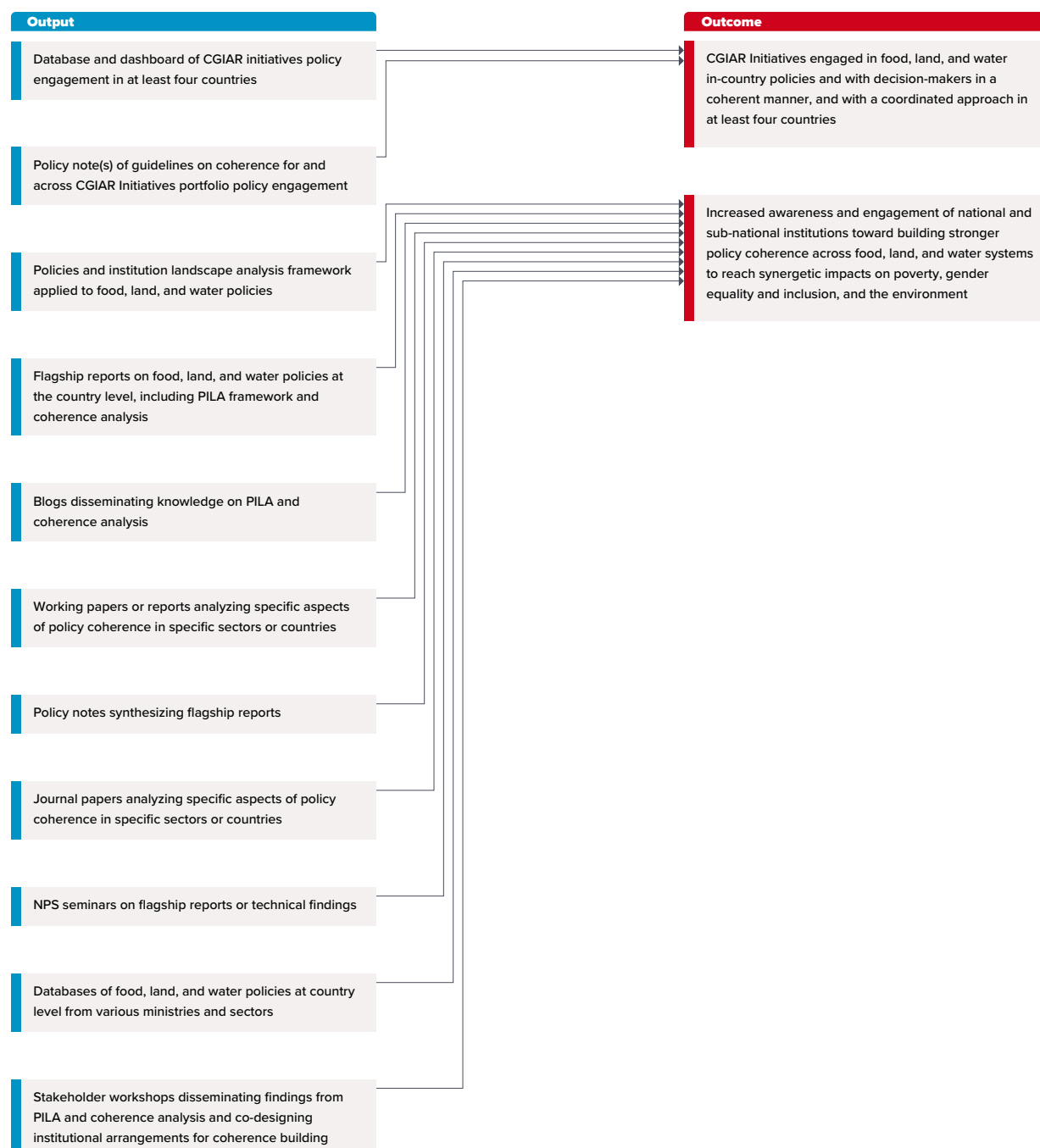
<p>EOI-O 1: Six countries have co-created policy research with NPS and are informed about/adopt and/or refine policies and strategies to foster food, land, and water systems transformation. (Responding to policy demand and crises).</p>	<p>Three countries have co-created policy research and informed decision-making. The impacts of implementing the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Plan on jobs, poverty, and food security in Kenya were analyzed with the Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis, and results were endorsed by the Government of Kenya. Policy research, in collaboration with partners, was also conducted by the Egypt NPS team on social protection, food price shocks, and diets among poor households, and by the India NPS team on the political economy of social protection in Odisha.</p>
<p>EOI-O 2: Six countries have co-created crisis response research and recommendations and are informed about/adopt and/or refine crisis responses. (Responding to policy demand and crises).</p>	<p>Three countries, Egypt, Nigeria, and Kenya, have co-created crisis response research and related policy recommendations under NPS, in collaboration with the CGIAR Initiative on Foresight. The effects of the Ukraine conflict and global crises on poverty and food security in Egypt, Nigeria, and Kenya were evaluated in collaboration with government and development partners, and policy options were disseminated to policymakers.</p>
<p>EOI-O 3: Six countries have built capacity for and familiarity with using at least one CGIAR tool or other innovation (including those of partners). (Integrating policy tools).</p>	<p>Capacity-sharing for policy analysts in the development and application of economy-wide databases and models took place in Kenya, Egypt, and Nigeria specifically targeting national economic research centers of the ministries or departments of planning, national bureaus of statistics, or other policy related institutions. Training was provided on computable general equilibrium models and social accounting matrices. Lectures on impact evaluations were also made available to researchers in Nigeria, Kenya, and Egypt. Combined, these capacity-sharing events directly benefited 228 people, 118 of whom were female participants. Several of these capacity-sharing events benefited from the NPS's training-of-trainers approach, where country-based CGIAR staff provided training to local partners in Kenya, Nigeria, and Egypt.</p>

<p>EOI-O 4: In six countries, at least one CGIAR tool is integrated in a local institution's analytical unit and/or a new analytical unit has been created. (Integrating policy tools).</p>	<p>Two countries — Kenya, and Egypt — both made significant progress towards integrating NPS tools as part of their institutional toolkits. Kenya's National Bureau of Statistics and the Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis co-created a new Social Accounting Matrix, a database for economy-wide analysis. Likewise, NPS co-created an economy-wide model with the Kenya's Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis and Egypt's Institute of National Planning. These models were used to assess the impact of the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Plan in Kenya and the global crisis resulting from the conflict in Ukraine on poverty and food security in Egypt.</p>
<p>EOI-O 5: Six countries recognize the importance of coherence in policymaking and have taken steps to implement coherence building measures in the policymaking process. (Building policy coherence).</p>	<p>Five focus countries took steps to initiate policy coherence-building measures in recognition of their importance in country and subnational policymaking. The NPS seminar series in Nigeria, India, Colombia, Kenya, and Egypt focused on experience exchange and outreach on strategies to achieve NPS's three main priority areas of building policy coherence, responding to policy demand and crisis response, and integrating policy tools. This process included government representatives, civil society actors, researchers, development practitioners, the NPS team, and other in-country CGIAR Initiatives. Some of the opportune entry points for policy coherence identified were: fertilizer policy in Nigeria under successive policy frameworks and opportunities for fertilizer export; open data access, the CGIAR and COP27 and global food prices in Egypt; implications for research and policymaking, leveraging new government agrifood system policies in Colombia; the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Plan's potential impact on jobs, poverty, and food security in Kenya; and India's response to the food crisis.</p>
<p>EOI-O 6: In six countries multistakeholder policy dialogues/ seminar series and/or multi-level communities of policy practice for food, land, and water systems are established. (Building policy coherence).</p>	<p>NPS seminar series have been initiated in five countries. Guidelines on establishing and supporting communities of policy practice are under development and made available to the NPS country teams. The communities are being planned or supported in various focus countries.</p>

Section 3 Work Package-specific progress

Work Package 1:

Coherence of policies, strategies, and institutions for food, land, and water systems transformation



EOI

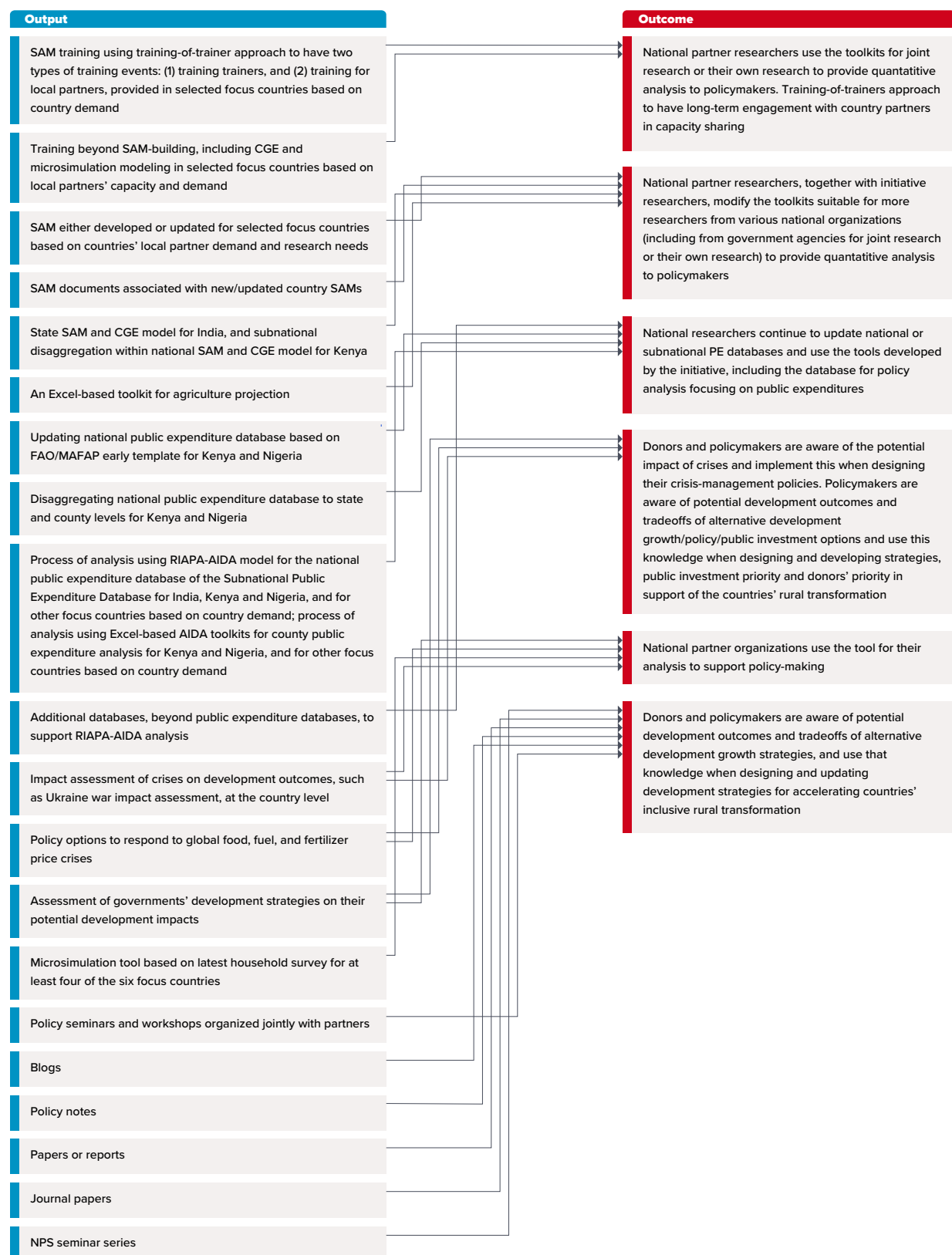
Communities of policy practice convene in six or more countries and identify at least one innovation mechanism per country, involving changes to policymaking and implementation and/or responding to crises

National and subnational institutions in partner countries undertake measures that support greater coherence across policymaking and implementation processes in food, land, and water systems

Work Package 1 progress against the theory of change

During 2022, Work Package 1 laid the foundations for delivering outputs and activities during 2023. Country teams advanced significantly on the databases for food, land, and water policies and institutional frameworks. Based on the collected data, teams are ready to start their analysis and develop the flagship reports. Teams also developed partnerships with key stakeholders contributing to coherence building in co-designing the food, land, and water policies analysis. In December 2022, country teams and Work Package 1 leadership met in Kenya, to discuss the reports, including a series of indicators for selecting the policies which will be subject to deeper analysis. Application of the Political and Institutional Landscape Analysis framework to national circumstances was also agreed. These steps are key to delivering the flagship reports of NPS during 2023.

Work Package 2: Integrating policy and investment tools at country level



EOI

Institutions in partner countries, including national research institutes and think tanks, adopt NPS and CGIAR tools as part of their institutional toolkits. Where no such units exist and demand for them is expressed, NPS will support the set-up/expansion of analytical modeling units

Policy analysts understand and are enabled to use policy analysis databases and tools created by NPS and CGIAR, including but not limited to, social accounting matrices, economy-wide models, microsimulation tools, sub-national level investment tools, and political economy tools

Work Package 2 progress against the theory of change

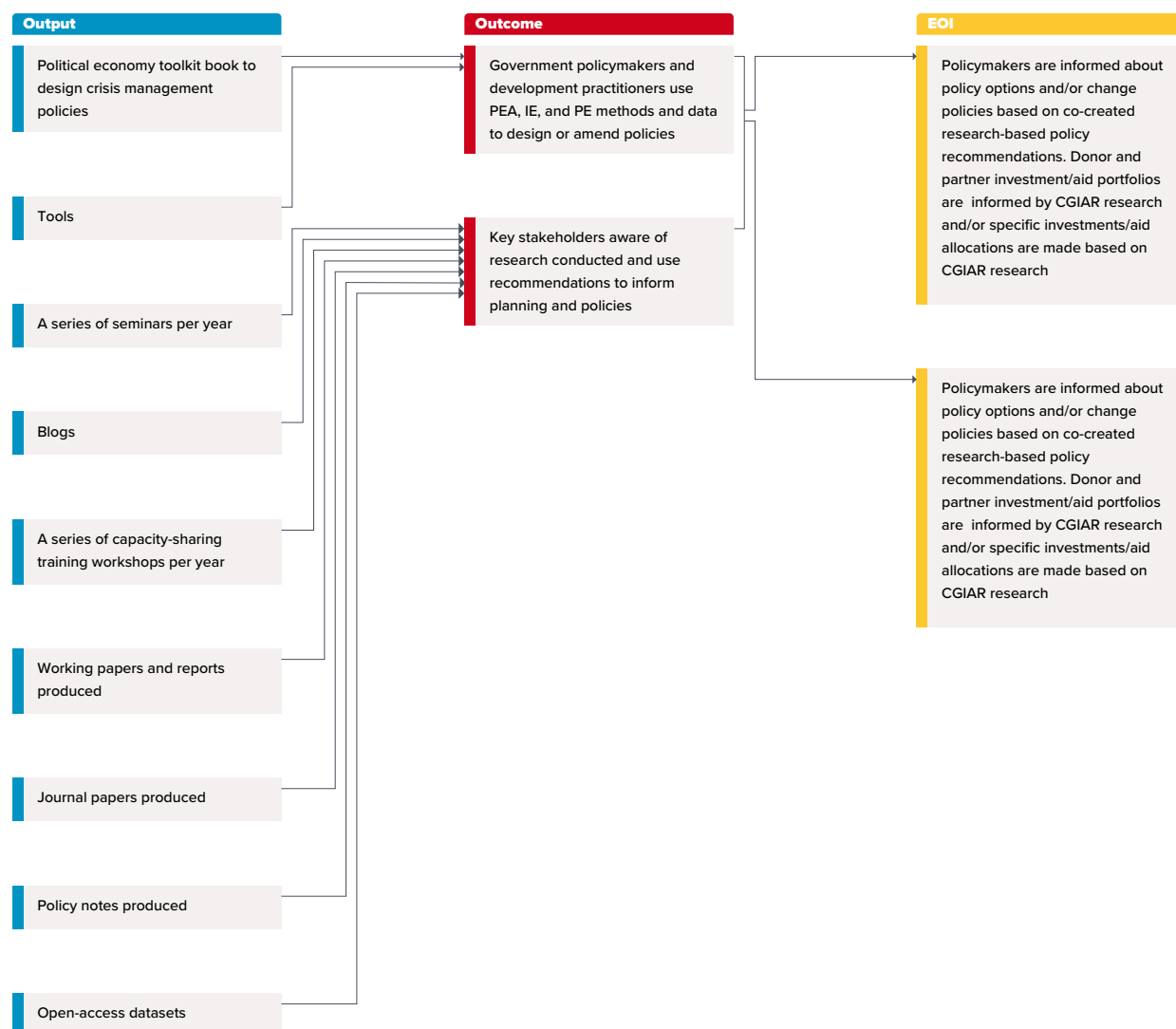
In Egypt, Nigeria, and Kenya, where active policy engagement already exists, the Work Package emphasizes timely responses to policy demand through research support. The country NPS capacity-sharing workshops series, under this Work Package, sought to develop local policy researchers' ability to develop models and use these tools at national and subnational levels to drive broader impact, encourage inclusive development strategy design, and establish more effective responses to crises in Egypt, Nigeria, and Kenya. A two-step approach is used: this starts with (i) training-of-trainers on the use of economy-wide modelling tools, with local junior CGIAR staff backstopped by senior CGIAR staff experts; then (ii) trainers passing on knowledge to national partner research institutions via continuous efforts to co-create research.

Progress was also made on developing microsimulation tools that utilize household-survey data to put powerful models in the hands of targeted end users through readily accessible platforms such as Microsoft Excel.

Additionally, Work Package 2 partnered with Foresight Work Package 2 to respond to critical policy demands in **Egypt**, **Nigeria**, and **Kenya** for information with which to better understand potential impacts of the conflict in Ukraine on the economy and agrifood systems, as well as on householder poverty, hunger, and diet quality. The analysis combined knowledge of in-country experts with simulations of macro-to-micro modeling.

Work Package 3:

Policy analysis and outcome measurement for rapid response and impact assessment



Work Package 3 progress against the theory of change

Substantial progress has been made along the theory of change. Stakeholders in Egypt, Kenya, Colombia, India, and Nigeria identified and requested evidence resulting in seven ongoing impact evaluations. In Egypt, Work Package 3 is conducting impact evaluations requested by the Ministry of Social Solidarity and the Egyptian Food Bank. Moreover, rapid crisis-response evidence has been generated about the conflict in Ukraine and its effects on food security. Political economy and process evaluations of two programs are also ongoing in Nigeria and India. This helps to inform the interpretation and results-tracking for process evaluation and political economy analysis of the seed market for pod-borer resistant cowpea in

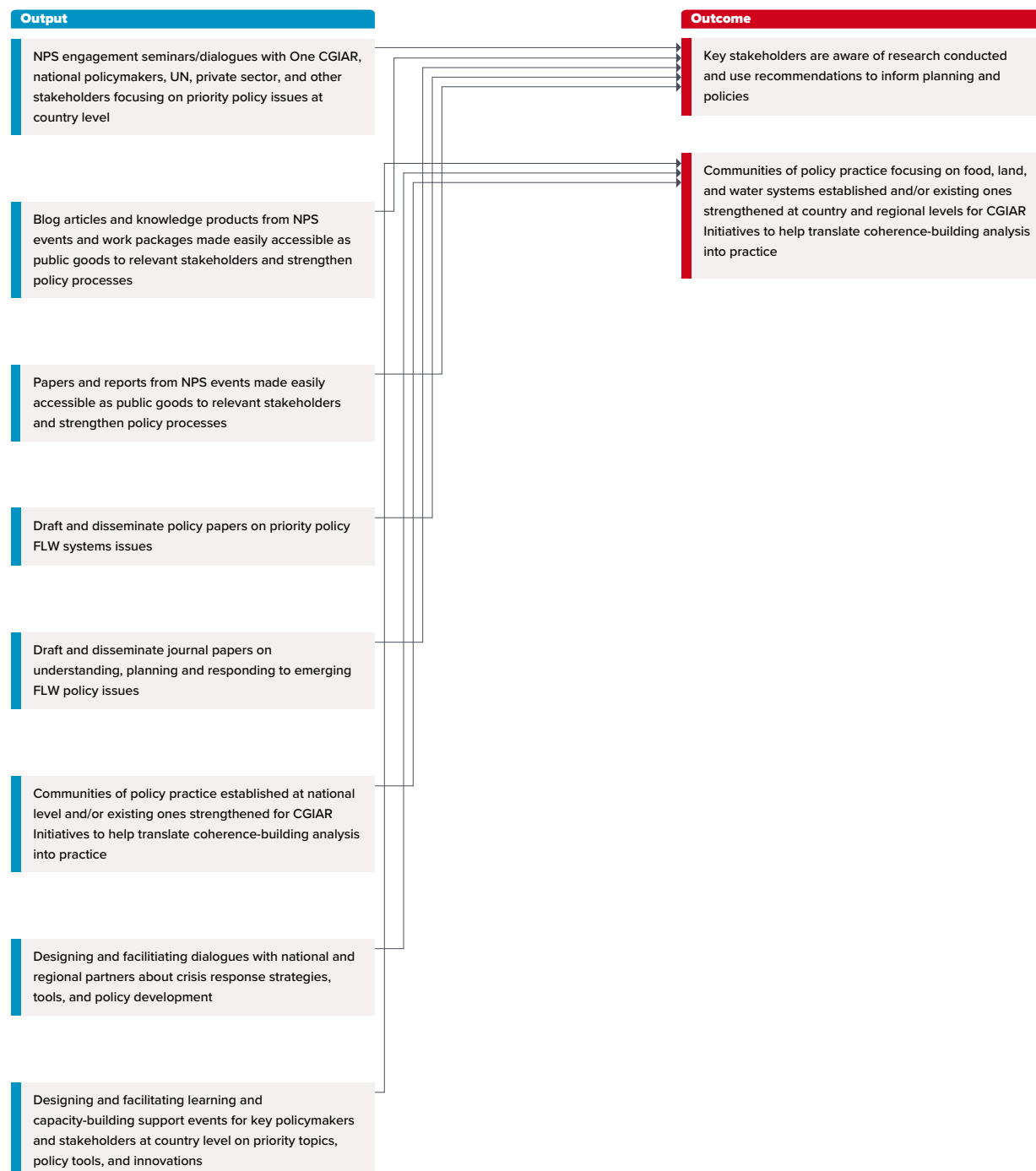
Nigeria, for example. Additionally, an impact evaluation of a social protection program in India, aiming to improve women's voice and agency, was initiated.

To support stakeholders with the design of their programs and policies, a political economy toolkit is being produced, while impact evaluation lectures are being conducted for young researchers. Additionally, a behavioral economics toolkit for agricultural technology adoption has been created and is expected to garner interest in Kenya via the digital agriculture impact evaluation. Strong demand from key stakeholders highlights ongoing interest in receiving rigorous evidence on impacts of policies and supports the assumptions regarding demand, incentives, and politics that underpin the design of NPS.



Work Package 4:

Rapid crisis response and communities of policy practice to improve food, land, and water systems transformation



EOI

Communities of policy practice convene in six or more countries and identify at least one innovation mechanism per country, involving changes to policymaking and implementation and/or responding to crises








National and subnational institutions in partner countries undertake measures that support greater coherence across policymaking and implementation processes in food, land, and water systems

Work Package 4 progress against the theory of change

Working with other Work Packages, Work Package 4 provided platforms for communication, lesson-sharing and dissemination of NPS research outputs across and within focus countries and regions. This was mainly via the country NPS seminar series and knowledge products dissemination, led by the NPS Communications Focal Point and Work Package and country leads who conducted the research. The seminar series has been a great policy engagement tool, informing policy formulation and sharing research evidence with a diverse range of policymakers and stakeholders working in food, land, and water systems. Guidelines on establishing and supporting communities of policy practice are in progress and will be made available to the NPS country teams in 2023. As vehicles to inform policy formulation, the communities connect policy practitioners and stakeholders through knowledge and research output sharing and encouraging collaboration across countries and regions. In Egypt, Nigeria, and Laos, the entry point has been to contribute and strengthen existing networks and policy think tanks by sharing research evidence on critical topics such as the impact of the conflict in Ukraine on food, fuel, and fertilizer prices.

Ongoing comparative research studies, on priority areas such as the analysis of policy responses from regional economic bodies to COVID-19 and other shocks, will provide cross-country learning in 2023 and beyond.

Work Package progress rating

WORK PACKAGE	TRAFFIC LIGHT / RATIONALE
1	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All country teams started on and advanced their respective policy inventories and datasets for deep analysis. All teams have internalized the Political and Institutional Landscape Analysis framework and selected the policies to be analyzed in detail. • All country teams have scoped and mapped relevant stakeholders to be engaged in the process of developing flagship reports on food, land, and water policies and institutions, and planned sufficient consultations for increased ownership and acknowledgement of the final product. • Significant advancement has been made on CGIAR's policy coherence analysis using India as a case study. The methodological approach has been developed, agreed to by team members, and data has been collected.
2	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The work package progress aligns with the theory of change and has produced key timely outputs on responding to policy demand.
3	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven demand-driven impact evaluations of policies and programs. • Development of rigorous research tools, including a political economy analysis toolkit with extensive training in focus countries. • Examination of gender across all research, with, at minimum, key gender-disaggregated results. One large government social protection program's impact evaluation in India, specifically, is geared to women and improving their voice and agency.
4	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines on establishing and supporting communities of policy practice are delayed. • The communities and cross-country learning are expected to pick up in 2023.
KEY	
On track	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual progress largely aligns with Plan of Results and Budget and Work Package theory of change • Can include small deviations/issues/ delays/risks that do not jeopardise success of Work Package
Delayed	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual progress slightly falls behind Plan of Results and Budget and Work Package theory of change in key areas • Deviations/issues/delays/risks could jeopardise success of Work Package if not managed appropriately
Off track	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual progress clearly falls behind Plan of Results and Budget and Work Package theory of change in most/all areas • Deviations/issues/delays/risks do jeopardise success of Work Package

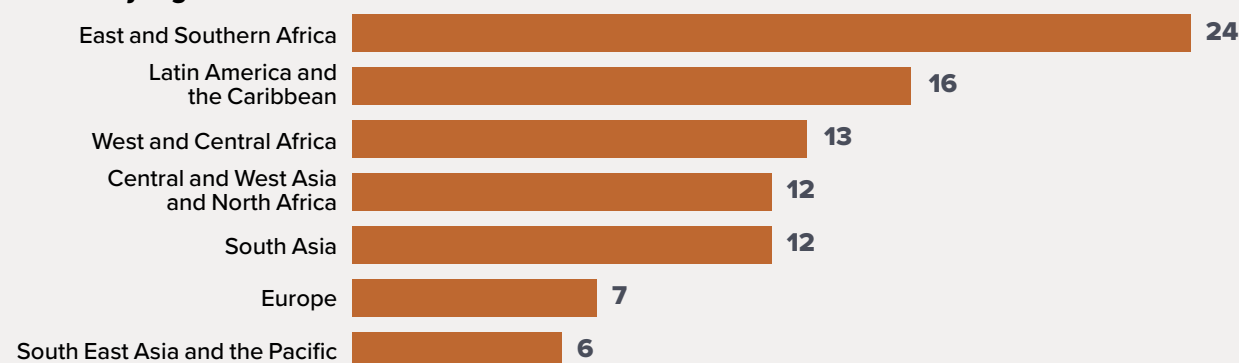
Section 4 Initiative key results

This section provides an overview of 2022 results reported by National Policies and Strategies. These results align with the CGIAR Results Framework and National Policies and Strategies' theory of change. Further information on these results is available through the [CGIAR Results Dashboard](#).

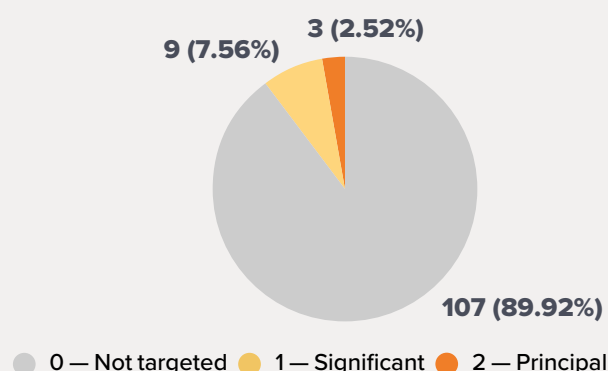
Overview



Results by region



Results by gender tag

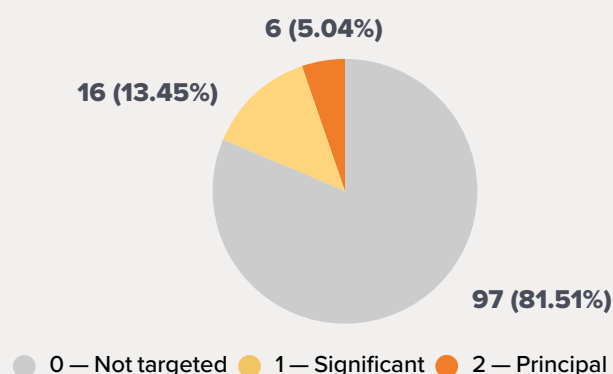


0 = Not targeted: The activity/result does not target gender equality.

1 = Significant: The activity/result contributes in significant ways to gender equality, even though it is not the principal focus of the activity.

2 = Principal: Gender equality is the main objective of the activity/result and is fundamental in its design and expected results.

Results by climate change tag

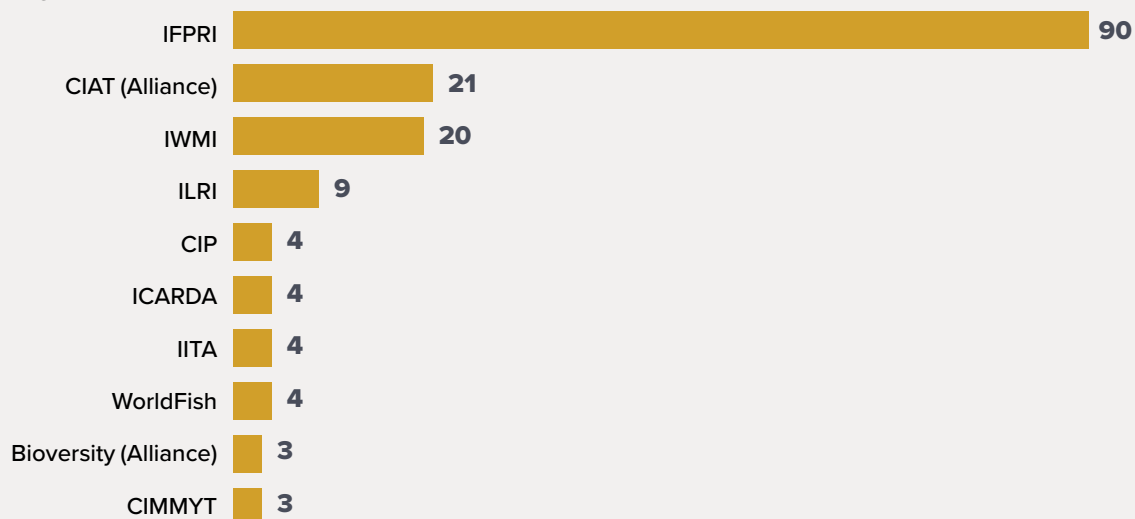


0 = Not targeted: The activity does not target climate mitigation, adaptation, and climate policy goals of the CGIAR as put forward in its strategy.

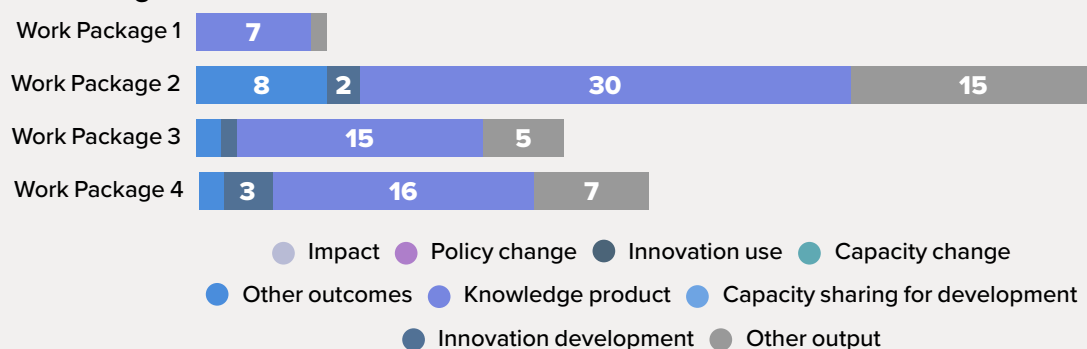
1 = Significant: The activity contributes in significant ways to either one of the three CGIAR climate-related strategy objectives — namely, climate mitigation, climate adaptation, and climate policy, even though it is not the principal focus of the activity.

2 = Principal: The activity is principally about meeting either one of the three CGIAR climate-related strategy objectives — namely, climate mitigation, climate adaptation, and climate policy, and would not have been undertaken without these objectives.

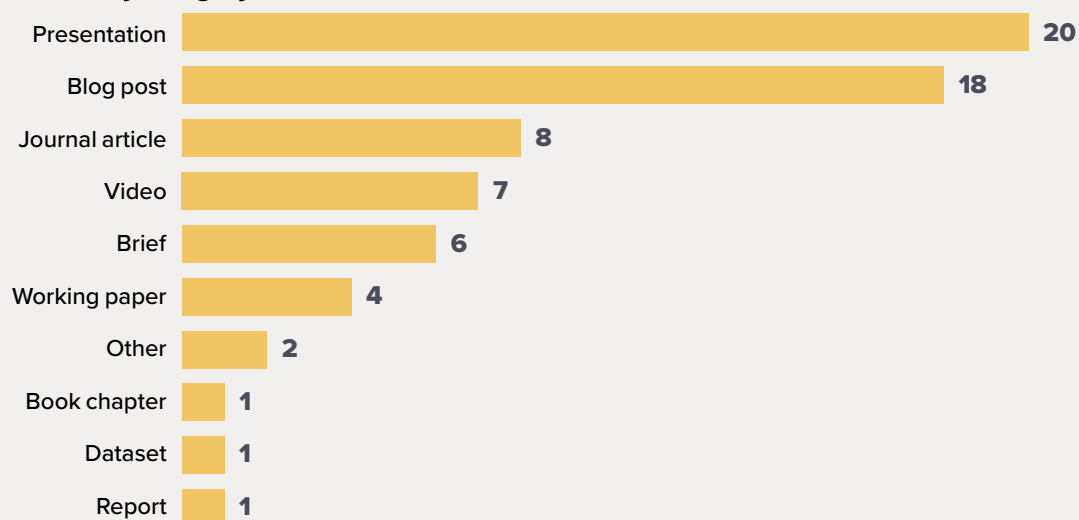
Contributing CGIAR Centers



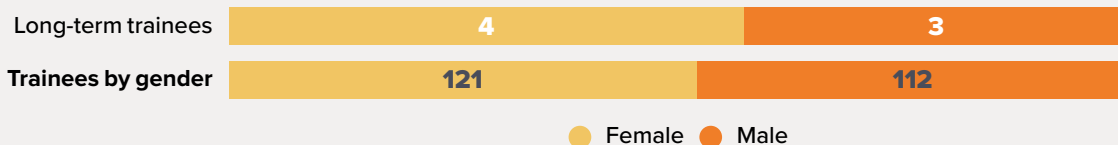
Results by Work Package



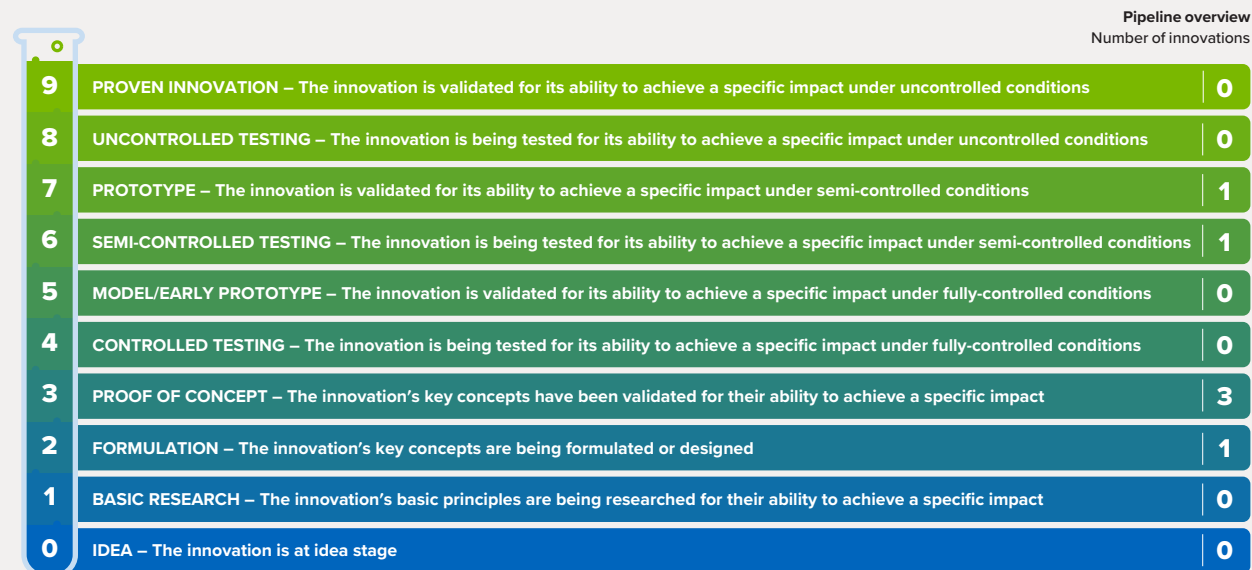
Knowledge products by category



Capacity development trainees by term



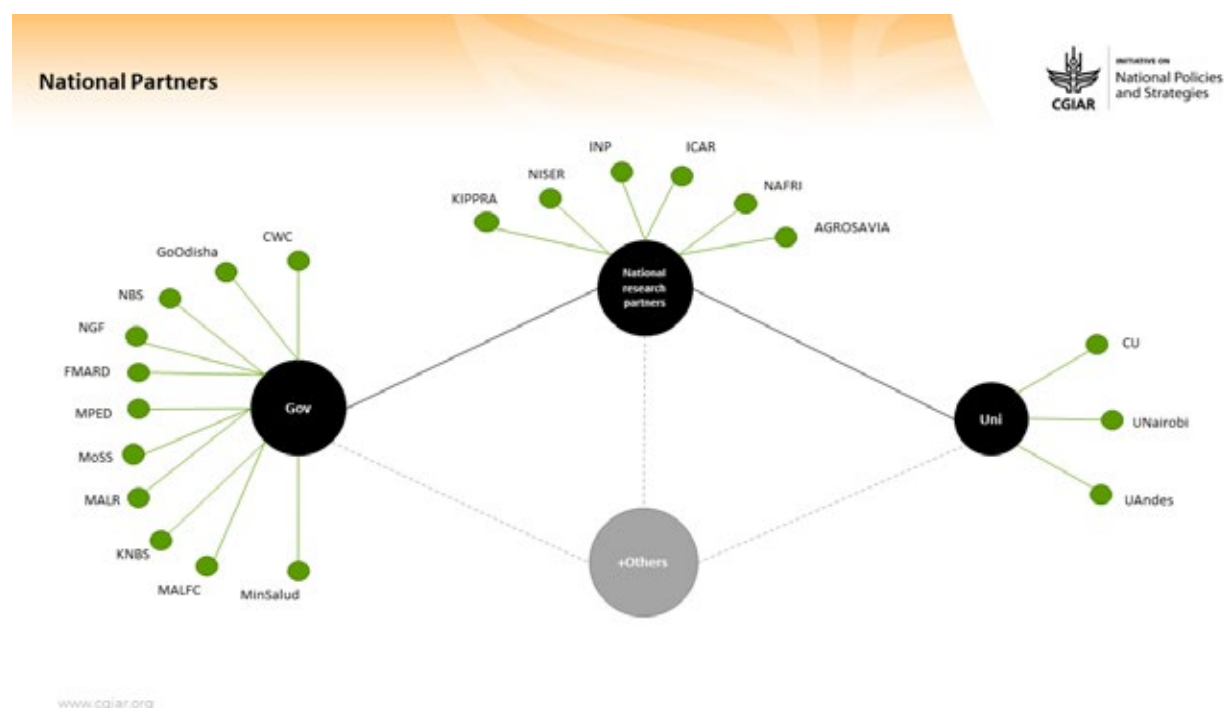
Innovations by readiness level



Results by country



Section 5 Impact pathway integration – External partners



Partnerships and National Policies and Strategies' impact pathways

Partnerships with national institutions are at the core of the NPS Initiative to effectively build coherence, integrate tools, and respond to policy demand and crises. Examples of strong partnerships include NPS's research with the Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis, a national research institute, on the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Plan, and NPS's policy work with Egypt's Ministry of Social Solidarity on recommendations and impact evaluations on social protection programs.

Across all NPS countries, there are over 55 partnerships with national and subnational institutions such as Kenya's Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, the Kenya Council of Governors, the Agriculture and Livestock Research Institute, Tegemeo Institute of Agricultural Policy and Development; Egypt's Institute of National

Planning, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, and the Egyptian Food Bank; Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research, Agricultural Policy Research Network, Nigeria Governors' Forum, and Nigerian states' ministries of budget and planning in Delta, Kano, and Lagos; the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, India's Council on Energy, Environment and Water, and Government of Odisha; the Corporación colombiana de investigación agropecuaria, Colombia's Banco de la República, Universidad de los Andes, Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, Ministerio de Salud y Protección Social de Colombia, Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística, and Departamento Nacional de Planeación; Laos' National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute; and other partners in the public and private sectors.

Section 6 Impact pathway integration – CGIAR portfolio linkages



Portfolio linkages and National Policies and Strategies' impact pathways

Achieving NPS's goals requires strong partnerships with other CGIAR initiatives. The integration of tools in national institutions and the related transfer of CGIAR tools to partners furthers partners' ability to provide policy-relevant analysis as policy debates. For example, Foresight innovates in the development of toolkits for social accounting matrix construction and computable general equilibrium models that are designed to provide future-oriented analysis on long-term goals and responses to crises. With its country-based structure, NPS works together with Foresight to adapt the social accounting matrices and computable general equilibrium models to the national context and to co-create these databases and models together with national institutions. NPS offers long-term engagement as a trusted partner of national partners.

NPS also focuses on the need to achieve more coherence in both the CGIAR Initiative portfolio and within national governments. To meet this challenge, NPS is fostering multi-stakeholder policy dialogues/seminars series and/or communities of policy practice for food, land, and water systems. These activities have begun at the country level by establishing country NPS policy seminar series. At the CGIAR and regional levels, NPS has established partnerships with the CGIAR Initiatives on Fragility to Resilience in Central and West Asia and North Africa for our work in Egypt; with West and Central African Food Systems Transformation, in Nigeria, AgriLAC Resiliente, in Colombia, Diversification in East and Southern Africa, in Kenya; and others in several countries such as Aquatic Foods, Gender Equality, Rethinking Food Markets, Digital Innovation, and Transforming Agrifood Systems in South Asia. These partnerships ensure that our messages are more unified and that our research is more widely understood within the CGIAR community.

Section 7 Adaptive management

RECOMMENDATION	SUPPORTING RATIONALE
Adding Ethiopia and Rwanda to focus countries.	Scoping trips and seminars organized in both countries showed strong demand for NPS engagement and readiness for work to start immediately. Specific demand was communicated by Ethiopia's Ministry of Planning and Development and Rwanda's Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources. In Ethiopia, NPS will support the development of the country's Recovery and Reconstruction Plan by conducting surveys and evaluations. In Rwanda, NPS will support the Rwandan Government with the development of the Sector Strategic Plan for Agriculture (PSTA-5), with a focus on livestock. In both countries, a country NPS seminar series will be established.
Restructuring NPS workflows for MELIA and Communications.	Improving efficiency of workflows between NPS planning, monitoring, and reporting, to ensure that appropriate skillsets are matched to various processes and the overall functioning of the whole. REFLECT discussions recommended a smaller team and clear responsibilities for MELIA and to harness the connections of MELIA and Communications workflows. Roles are being better defined and a step-by-step plan and timeline for the year will be adopted.
Revising Work Package 4 to focus more on cross-country research and learning.	REFLECT discussions resulted in the recommendation to focus Work Package 4's work and resources on NPS's engagement in cross-country research and learning. A senior researcher will be added to the team as a lead for cross-country research and learning.
Enhanced gender work focus.	More clearly defined gender-purposed goals will be set out with activities in the work plan, accompanied with methods for evaluation of gender impacts. A gender lead is also being recruited for NPS.

Section 8 Key result story



The co-creation of impact analysis of the Ukraine conflict informs policies and capacity sharing in Egypt, Kenya, and Nigeria

NPS responded quickly to governments' concerns about the implications of the conflict in Ukraine. On-the-ground presence and trusted partnerships allowed NPS to bring together national expert teams and to co-create analyses, including model-based assessments in collaboration with the Foresight Initiative. Results were appreciated and used by governments and international partners. The rapid response happened as part of NPS's ongoing efforts of "Building policy coherence", "Integrating policy tools" and "Responding to policy demand and crisis".

Global commodity prices experienced rapid increases in 2022, driven largely by the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Given the implications for economic stability, food security, and poverty, governments and their development partners were concerned about the implications of escalating prices.

The CGIAR Initiative on National Policies and Strategies (NPS) responded rapidly to these concerns in line with NPS focus areas of "Building policy coherence", "Integrating policy tools" and "Responding to policy demand and crisis". In-

Uasin Gishu County Kenya.
Photo credit: Jen Watson

country presence and trusted partnerships with governments and stakeholders in Egypt, Nigeria, and Kenya allowed NPS to quickly assemble expert teams and understand local policy needs. NPS, together with partners, co-created research to understand the country-specific implications that the conflict in Ukraine would have on the economy, food security, and diets. This co-creation happened as part of ongoing capacity-sharing efforts and strengthening policy dialogue for better coherence across key stakeholders.

In Egypt, wheat is a strategic commodity and a major source of calories for Egyptians, with about half of demand satisfied through imports. With the Ukraine crisis affecting wheat trade and supply chains, both immediate and longer-term analysis was needed to ensure sustainable and healthy diets and food systems. NPS wrote an initial [blog](#) that garnered widespread attention, conducted a phone survey, and conducted an [economy-wide analysis](#) with the Foresight Initiative and partners from the Institute of National Planning and Cairo University. A "[National Wheat Day](#)" event was held, following a Presidential decree to the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research and partners at the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology. The event was held with multiple other

in-country partners, to an audience that included the Egyptian Deputy Minister of Supply and Internal Trade, the Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, and the Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research.

In Nigeria, **analysis** by NPS and Foresight was presented to the National Planning Development Group of donor representatives such as USAID, the World Bank, the IMF, and UNDP. The joint analysis helped bring greater coherence to development partners' assessments and actions, with convincing estimates that showed the somewhat muted

impacts of the conflict in Ukraine on Nigeria, the economy and food security due to Nigeria's ability to substitute imports with domestically produced goods, and the windfall oil revenue from petroleum exports. Related, demand-driven, modeling **training** is delivered to the Nigerian Institute Of Social And Economic Research, the National Bureau of Statistics, and the Nigeria Governors' Forum. The stakeholders have committed to updating data and models for future crisis analyses and to inform policy prioritization for Nigeria's federal and state governments.

“Rest assured that we are happy with the results you presented, we will use them, we'll make sure that they work for us so that in some years to come we'll be telling ourselves that it's because we had this conscious plan, conscious targets that we are going to make things work.”

Prof. Njuguna Ndung'u, Cabinet Secretary (Minister), National Treasury & Economic Planning, Republic of Kenya

In Kenya, NPS worked with a team of experts from Kenyan partner institutions to co-create a **model-based assessment** together with Foresight. Results were presented in a series of events with key stakeholders and led to additional demand from the new incoming government to assess the **expected implications** of their new “Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Plan” in collaboration with the Kenyan Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis. The National Treasury and Planning Cabinet Secretary (Minister) who participated in the **public dissemination event** said the research would

“provide good strategic direction for policymaking”, and help the government to “connect the dots” and that results “will be used”.

Based on its country-level policy and strategy support, NPS also provides cross-country analysis and learning. In the context of the conflict in Ukraine, NPS published an article in the **Global Food Security** journal and NPS country partners presented their country-specific research and policy engagements during the CGIAR global seminar on “**Unraveling the impacts and policy responses in low- and middle- income countries**”.

References

1. Abay, Kibrom; Abdelradi, Fadi; Breisinger, Clemens; Diao, Xinshen; Dorosh, Paul; Pauw, Karl; Randriamamonjy, Josee; Raouf, Mariam; and Thurlow, James. 2022. *Egypt: Impacts of the Ukraine and global crises on poverty and food security*. Global Crisis Country Brief 18. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). <https://doi.org/10.2499/p15738coll2.136321>
2. Abay, Kibrom; Karachiwalla, Naureen; Kurdi, Sikandra; and Salama, Yousra. 2022. *Food price shocks and diets among poor households in Egypt*. International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) blog. <https://www.cgiar.org/news-events/news/food-price-shocks-and-diets-among-poor-households-in-egypt/>
3. Andam, Kwaw; Diao, Xinshen; Dorosh, Paul; Pradesha, Angga; and Thurlow, James. 2022. *Nigeria: Impacts of the Ukraine and global crises on poverty and food security*. Global Crisis Country Brief 4. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). <https://doi.org/10.2499/p15738coll2.135945>
4. Arndt, Channing; Diao, Xinshen; Dorosh, Paul; Pauw, Karl; and Thurlow, James. 2022. *Russia-Ukraine war and the global crisis: Impacts on poverty and food security in developing countries*. Global Crisis Country Brief 20. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). <https://doi.org/10.2499/p15738coll2.136382>
5. Breisinger, Clemens; Diao, Xinshen; Dorosh, Paul; Mbuthia, Juneweenex; Omune, Lensa; Oseko, Edwin Ombui; Pradesha, Angga; Smart, Jenny; and Thurlow, James. 2022. *Kenya: Impacts of the Ukraine and global crises on poverty and food security*. Global Crisis Country Brief 1. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). <https://doi.org/10.2499/p15738coll2.135942>
6. International Food Policy Research Institute. 2022. *The Ukraine crisis: Unraveling the impacts and policy responses in low- and middle- income countries*. IFPRI podcast. <https://www.ifpri.org/event/unraveling-impacts-and-policy-responses-ukraine-crisis-low-and-middle-income-countries>

LINKS TO IMPACT AREAS

Primary Impact Area: Nutrition, Health, and Food Security



Other relevant Impact Area(s): Climate Adaptation and Mitigation; Environmental Health and Biodiversity; Gender Equality, Youth, and Social Inclusion; Poverty Reduction, Livelihoods, and Jobs



Which collective global targets for the relevant Impact Area(s) from the CGIAR 2030 Research and Innovation Strategy does the key result contribute to?

- Close the gender gap in rights to economic resources on, access to ownership of, and control over land and natural resources, for over 500 million women who work in food, land and water systems.
- End hunger for all and enable affordable healthy diets for the 3 billion people who do not currently have access to safe and nutritious food.
- Equip 500 million small-scale producers to be more resilient to climate shocks, with climate adaptation solutions available through national innovation systems.
- Lift at least 500 million people living in rural areas above the extreme poverty line of US\$1.90 per day (2011 PPP).
- Offer rewardable opportunities to 267 million young people who are not in employment, education, or training.
- Reduce by at least half the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

- Stay within planetary and regional environmental boundaries: consumptive water use in food production of less than 2,500 km³ per year (with a focus on the most stressed basins), zero net deforestation, nitrogen application of 90 Tg per year (with a redistribution towards low-input farming system) and increased use efficiency, and phosphorus application of 10 Tg per year.
- Turn agriculture and forest systems into a net sink for carbon by 2050, with emissions from agriculture decreasing by 1 Gt per year by 2030 and reaching a floor of 5 Gt per year by 2050.

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE

Country/ies: Egypt; Kenya; Nigeria

KEY CONTRIBUTORS

Contributing Initiative(s): National Policies and Strategies, Foresight

Contributing Center(s): Primary: IFPRI

Contributing external partner(s):

- KIPPRA: Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis
- The National Treasury & Economic Planning (Kenya)
- MPED: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (Egypt)
- INP: Institute of National Planning (Egypt)
- NISER: Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research



We would like to thank all funders who supported this research through their contributions to the **CGIAR Trust Fund**.