

Result of CRP Discussion of the Common IDOs

IDO Design Group
10 September 2013

Introduction

In March 2013 in Cali, 11 Common IDOs were proposed which were seen to cover most of the outcomes CRPs are working towards. In June, CRPs presented their research plans for the next 10-15 years and the specific IDOs they are aiming for.

Based on this experience with IDOs and the draft Common IDOs, the IDO Working group was asked to engage CRPs to review the Common IDOs to see if any revised wording is needed and if the 11 Common IDOs are the appropriate set. The intent of the Common IDOs is to facilitate the planning of joint efforts by CRPs in working towards the CG SLOs and to allow the Consortium Office (CO) to look across CRPs at overall development of targets and performance management. The CO intends to send the set to the ISPC for review.

The IDO Working Group launched the discussion on 22 August through circulating a discussion document (Annex 2) by e-mail to CRP Leaders and the CRP IDO Design Group. As of 6 September 2013, we have heard from 11 CRPs with corrections, comments and suggestions. Based on the responses, this note suggests some revisions in the Common IDOs and summarizes the discussion. The discussion itself is reproduced in Annex 1.

Discussion summary

Wording and Structure of the Common IDOs

Table 3 below shows the suggested revisions to wording in the Common IDOs and the possible merging of two of them. If agreed, this would leave us for the moment with 10 Common IDOs.

Table 3 Possible Revised Common IDOs

Original Common IDO (Cali)	Revised Common IDO (Sept 2013)
1. Productivity - Improved productivity in pro-poor food systems	Productivity - Improved productivity in low income food systems <i>[To avoid the 'pro-poor' term]</i>
2. Food security - Increased and stable access to food commodities by rural and urban poor	Food security - Increased and stable access to food commodities by rural and urban poor

<p>3. Nutrition and Health - Increased consumption of safe, nutritious foods by the poor, especially among nutritionally vulnerable women and children</p>	<p>Nutrition and Health - Improved diet quality of nutritionally-vulnerable populations, especially women and children</p> <p><i>[As suggested by A4NH]</i></p>
<p>4. Income - Increased and more equitable income from agricultural and natural resources management and environmental services earned by low income value chain actors</p>	<p>Income - Increased and more equitable income from agricultural and natural resources management and environmental services earned by low income value chain actors</p> <p><i>[A suggestion was made to drop reference to 'equity' for now.]</i></p>
<p>5. Gender - Increased control by women and other marginalized groups of assets, inputs, decision-making and benefits</p>	<p>Gender - Increased control by women and other marginalized groups of assets, inputs, decision-making and benefits</p>
<p>6. Capacity to Innovate - Increased capacity for innovation within low income and vulnerable rural communities allowing them to seize new opportunities to improve livelihoods and increase household income</p>	<p>Capacity to Innovate - Increased and sustainable capacity for innovation within and among low income and vulnerable rural community systems allowing them to seize new opportunities and meet challenges to improve livelihoods, and bring solutions to scale.</p>
<p>7. Adaptive capacity (risk management) - Increased capacity in low income communities to adapt to environmental and economic variability, shocks and longer term changes</p>	<p>Adaptive capacity (risk management) - Increased capacity in low income communities to adapt to environmental and economic variability, shocks and longer term changes</p>
<p>8. Policies/institutions - Additional policies supporting sustainable and equitable agricultural and natural resources management developed and adopted by agricultural, conservation and development organizations, national governments and international bodies</p>	<p>Policies/institutions - Additional policies, and institutions supporting sustainable, resilient and equitable agricultural and natural resources management developed and adopted by agricultural, conservation and development organizations, national governments and international bodies</p>
<p>9. Environment - Minimized</p>	<p>Environment - Minimized adverse</p>

adverse environmental effects of increased production intensification	environmental effects, including reduction of the emissions (intensity) of greenhouse gases and increase carbon sequestration, of increased production intensification <i>[Not sure about best wording to note inclusion of Climate IDO, and 'intensity' wording.]</i>
10. Future Options - Greater resilience of agricultural/forest/water based/mixed crop livestock, aquatic systems for enhanced ecosystem services	Future Options - Greater resilience of agricultural/forest/water based/mixed crop livestock, aquatic systems for enhanced ecosystem services <i>[Mention that we need to make reference to the environment here. Suggestions for wording?]</i>
11. Climate - Increased carbon sequestration and reduction of greenhouse gases through improved agriculture and natural resources management	<i>[Merged with # 9]</i>

A number of respondents suggested the need for fewer Common IDOs. For example, several noted the possible overlaps and/or linkages among the three “innovation” IDOs: Capacity to Innovate, Adaptive Capacity and Future Options. A capacity to innovate would seem to be required to build adaptive capacity and perhaps for building future sustainable options. For example, a merger of the first two of these could be something like:

Increased and sustainable capacity to innovate and adapt within and among low income and vulnerable rural community systems allowing them to seize new opportunities and meet challenges to improve livelihoods, and bring solutions to scale.

Here ‘challenges’ would be understood to include the ‘environmental and economic variability, shocks and longer term changes’ of the current Adaptive Capacity IDO.

However, the suggestion here is to not merge any of these at least for now. Rather, efforts are underway in several CRPs looking at all three of these IDOs in terms of their articulation and most importantly their measurement. Based on this type of analysis, decisions on any merging could be made later. As was noted in one email, premature merging might ‘create challenges in operationalization’.

In the case of the Climate IDO, a merger is suggested since it seems to be one example of a type of change within the Environment IDO.

Overall, it was felt that the current set of Common IDOs were adequate in terms of covering much of the CRP activities and that any additions or substantive changes should only be considered after working with this set for some time. Tightening of definitions and development of metrics would be the best way to further assess the individual Common IDOs and set. The comment was made that ‘we’ll probably see a lot of changes while we gain experience with implementation’.

It was also agreed that there is a need to allow for some CRP IDOs that did not ‘fit’ any of the Common IDOs.

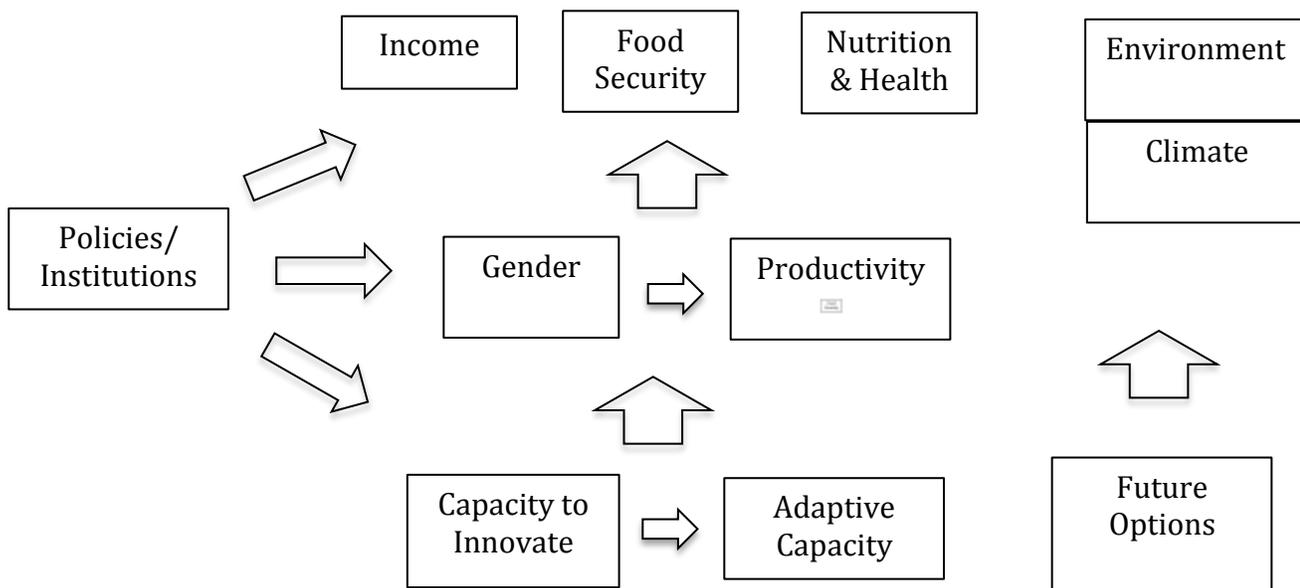
Revised Tables 1 and 2

In Annex 3 are the revisions to the earlier two tables listing the CRP IDOs and the Common IDOs showing the related CRP IDOs. In Table 2, the Common IDOs from Table 3 are used.

A Framework for the Common IDOs

Most agreed the need or at least the usefulness of a framework that showed the general connections and links among the Common IDOs.

Without trying to indicate all the possible links between them, a possible and fairly simple schematic framework might be:



Other Issues

Links with the SLOs. While at a very general level the links between IDOs and the SLOs is relatively easy to show (as in Tables 1 and 2), it was recognized by several respondents that just what the more specific links and linking of metrics is to be done still needs considerable work.

Common indicators for the IDOs. The need for and importance of good indicators for IDOs was mentioned by several CRPs, including the suggestion of the need for common indicators for the Common IDOs. Others questioned the feasibility of this. The detail of this discussion is captured in Annex 1. Some working groups of CRPs with common interests were being set up to look at issues including metrics. Several respondents pointed to the need for more of such groups.

Further comments

If there remain errors in the tables or if you have further comments, please let us know. In particular,

Question: <i>Are the revised Common IDOs OK?</i>
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Annex 1: Discussion of Common IDOs

Introduction

This document is a compilation of the conversation that took place between CRP Directors and members of the CRP IDO Design Group between 22 August and 3 September 2013. The first message describes the scope and nature of the discussion.

The discussion

22 August. First message

Dear CRP Directors and members of the CRP IDO Design Group

Last week I wrote to you about finalizing the 10-pagers. This week, and as promised, please find attached a [document](#) written by John Mayne to kick off a discussion around IDOs. Remember, this is a following up on Patrick's email and in particular this paragraph:

Finalizing the common IDOs

The Consortium Office has asked that the Working Group work with the CRPs in revising the Common IDOs so that they reflect learning since Cali and especially learning in June. These will then be provided to the Consortium Office who will then have them reviewed by the ISPC. To do this Boru and John will work with the CRPs over the coming weeks, with a view to having the revised set of common IDOs by 15 September.

Please send in your thoughts either individually or to the group. I will moderate. Luis and John are resource people. Together I hope we can agree on a revised set of common IDOs and the other issues that John raises. The more that we are of one voice then the more weight that will have with the CO and ISPC. That said, I expect and hope for differences of opinion before we get there.

Best regards,

Boru

Bas Bouman, GRISP
23 August

Thanks for sharing this and taking the lead in summarizing the common IDOs. I have only one correction for GRISP, in the sense that our IDO 4 should be part of the common IDO Environment, and not that of Food security. I made that change in the attached table document. It looks strange that a commodity CRP such as GRISP would not contribute to a common IDO "Food Security", but that leads me to my overall comment: with the whole concept of IDO being so new, we still have a lot of differences on its interpretation. Especially the difference between an SLO, and IDO, and indicators of IDOs (not even tackled yet!). Just some examples: We considered Food Security an

overall SLO, and in our impact pathway analysis, we came up with "Increased yield" and "Increased resource use efficiency", and "decreased poverty of.." as IDOs leading to that SLO. Hence, we did not formulate an IDO called "Increased food Security". Admittedly, we did not follow the same logic everywhere, as we did adopt a general IDO on health and nutrition that's quite the same as the overall SLO, except we added 'by rice consumption'. Then, most IDOs are quite abstract (they probably should be), and we need to define indicators. What's an indicator for a certain IDO in one CRP may be a IDO in itself in another (this makes sense, since each CRP works at different level of detail). For example, GRiSP tentatively listed 'reduced GHG emissions' as an indicator of the sustainability IDO, whereas AAS and FTA made this an explicit IDO. There are many more of such examples.

How to deal with this? I'd argue that we don't spend too much time threshing all that out at this stage. The whole IDO concept is new, and we still have to operationalize it through a system of measurable indicators (of progress towards IDOs). So we'll probably see a lot of changes while we gain experience with implementation. At this stage, we could produce a kind of flow diagram that shows how IDO contribute to the SLOs, and to each other. For example, the IDO 'Productivity' contributes to the IDOs "Food Security" and "Environment" which contribute to similarly named SLOs. This can become quiet 'messy' as I suspect that nearly all common IDOs will contribute to all SLOs and even to each other... Maybe a simpler approach is to refer to contributions of IDOs to SLOs in the tables, by adding a column that lists the SLO that specific common IDO contributes to.

Last suggestion: I think there are too many common IDOs, and I think that numbers 6 and 7 can easily be merged (both deal with capacity to innovate/adapt), whereas the two IDOs that contribute to common IDO Climate change can be included in the common IDO Environment (so we can delete the common IDO 11). this reduces the list of common IDOs to 9. One could even argue to merge common IDO 10 with common IDO 6 and 7.

Except for my last suggestions on merging a few common IDOs to bring their number down, I'm not sure how useful my observations are...

Noel Ellis, Grain Legumes CRP
22 August

Referring to the merged set of IDOs

In general I think the mapping works well and I agree that not all IDOs should apply to all CRPs. In IDO1 the term 'pro-poor' is used. I understand the intention, but it has the connotation that the intention is to create poverty, so I think alternative wording would be better.

In IDO4 we removed 'and control of' from an earlier version, because we considered this an issue that was not grain legume specific.

Regarding IDO5, gender issues appear in other IDOs, but I see the sense in this as separate for the reason given re IDO4.

Graham Thiele, RTB
24 August

Dear Boru and colleagues

Good to get back to this and share some ideas. I hope we can find a better way to capturing changes in CRP IDOs then sending each other attachments with edits.

My personal view is that we need to have a much more tightly defined set of IDOs in each CRP closely linked to and derived from the common set and agree that CRPs only have additional IDOs where there is a strong justification. Otherwise we will end up with clusters of somewhat related IDOs grouped by topic (eg productivity) and no shared system for M&E will be possible. Similarly we need to find common indicators within each IDO as far as this is possible. We can see many cases of shared attribution to IDOs with other CRPs but if we don't have such a common system its hard to see how we are going to meaningfully report on this or achieve some level of aggregation in reporting at the Consortium level. So perhaps each CRP needs to give up some degree of autonomy for this greater common good.

In this spirit in RTB we dropped one IDO on reducing damage from pests (this is already captured in the productivity IDO in a different way) and have included in RTB an IDO for food security "Increased and stable access to food commodities by rural & urban poor". We are struggling with the indicators for access as opposed to availability, and part of access would have to do with income in IDO 4.

Best regards

Graham

Nancy Johnson, A4HN

24 August

Question 1. I think there are 2 mistakes in Table 2 in the nutrition IDO. CRP1.1 IDO is the wrong one (livelihoods instead of nutrition) and the A4NH IDO 2 (ag-associated disease) doesn't fit here. Not all ag-associated disease is directly related to food consumption. I guess this is also response to **Question 4** in the document about "uncommon" IDOs. We will need a few.

Question 2: I have an issue with the wording of the nutrition common IDO-- "*Increased consumption of safe, nutritious foods by the poor, especially among nutritionally vulnerable women and children*"—but it is really about the wording of the individual IDOs themselves rather than the common one. The problem with "increased consumption," especially of a particular commodity, as an IDO is that it is not unambiguously good for nutrition or health. Increased consumption of a single food could occur at the expense of other foods and leave overall diet quality the same or worse. Also, over-nutrition is a growing problem even in

our target areas and among our target populations. Defining the IDO in terms of diet quality (the right nutrients in the right amounts) would take care of this problem. Some CRPs already have this idea in their IDOs, and it seems like it would be appropriate for the others as well. What do people think about having something like “Improved diet quality of nutritionally-vulnerable populations, especially women and children” as a common nutrition IDO? It might seem like semantics but I think these distinctions will be important for the nutrition community and will have implications for our choice of indicators and metrics.

The common IDO includes the word “safe” since some individual CRPs include it. What is actually meant by this? In A4NH we have a separate IDO for food safety but that may not be necessary for other CRPs. Maybe it would be possible to put a safety-related indicator under a diet quality IDO, if this is something people really plan to influence and measure.

Question 3. Framework for IDOs. Yes I think we need one that shows how the IDOs relate to the SLOs and to each other. It doesn’t need to be complicated. Either of the two proposals (AAS or the direct benefits, enabling..) would work. On the issue of whether the nutrition and health IDO is the same as the SLO, I don’t think so. If the nutrition and health SLO is defined like the A4NH goal (see table below) then it is quite different from the IDO (except in the case of GRISP, as Bas mentions...).

Boru Douthwaite, AAS

27 August

Let me take my moderator's hat off and make a substantive contribution to the discussion.

With our IDOs, the devil is in the detail or rather the devil will be in the metrics. Bas alluded to this in his message. My fear is that to negotiate a common set of indicators and metrics across our current common IDO portfolio will be a near impossible task and if we do we'll find that we've created a straitjacket for ourselves. I worry that the indicators and metrics will be taken as what is valued and constrain future endeavor to these areas. The resources we'll need to invest in carrying out the baselines and follow up surveys to monitor them will be huge and take away from research.

To take a more pragmatic and useful route I think we need to go back and ask what is it we are trying to do with the IDOs.

To my mind the IDOs have two important purposes.

Firstly agreeing common outcomes and metrics will enable the CO to **aggregate quantitatively our collective performance** to justify investment in the CGIAR. For making a quantitative top-line case for the value of investment in the CGIAR, less will be more. We probably only want 3 or 4 IDOs with no more than 2 to 3 metrics per IDO. Income is likely to be one, and we should be able to agree a single common measure for this. Nutrition may well be another. The measures chosen need to be

simple and understandable and to which all CRPs contribute. This is where we would concentrate our concerted baseline and monitoring efforts.

The second purpose of the common IDOs is “to help enable true **strategic alignment across CRPs** that should also lead to more systematic and effective programmatic coordination.” (pers. comm. Luis). I think this alignment needs to emerge organically through learning across CRPs about what is working and what isn’t. Aiming at similar outcomes and measuring our progress in similar ways will help us collaborate and learn across CRPs.

Taken together the two purposes provide a powerful narrative for the CO. We are committed to delivering real impact and setting up to measure this. Equally we realize as a system that we need to be better aligned towards impact and we are doing this through implementing a performance measurement system that fosters cross-CRP collaboration and learning as we move along impact pathways.

For the second set of IDOs I see the development of common indicators and metrics as much more organic, going hand in glove with increasing cross-CRP collaboration. This is already starting to happen around a framework and metrics for the 'capacity to innovate' IDO. John asks in his note whether more of this should be encouraged. I say yes.

In summary, what I am proposing is:

1. A small number of 'accountability' IDOs for which we all agree to monitor using the same metrics, which we need to do soon
2. Seeing the other IDOs as 'learning' IDOs developed by sub-sets of CRPs, which can take longer

This will only work if we are clear that an individual CRP's contribution to the 'accountability' IDOs is not the only or even the main measure of its worth. My sense is that the main measures of current and future (potential) CRP worth will come from:

1. Demonstrating progress and what is being learned along evolving impact pathways and theories of change, including adoption studies
2. Findings from externally-commissioned impact evaluations under the auspices of the IEA and SPIA.

I'd be interested to hear what others think of this proposal. If you agree on two types of IDO, what should the accountability ones be?

Noel Ellis, Grain Legume CRP

27 August

I think this identifies the issues clearly and goes a long way to providing a solution. If there are common IDOs then we will need different targets per CRP to measure performance against.

Those targets will then risk becoming our sole aim because they are measured.

Bas Bouman, GRISP
27 August

I completely agree with this, Boru. We should take a very pragmatic step-by-step approach and should not fall in the trap of trying to force all CRPs to deliver the same IDOs. CRPs are different, and we can find about 4 common IDOs, that would be a fine step.

Graham Thiele, RTB

27 August

I only partly agree. I see a danger of losing the progress made in Cali and slipping back to "anything goes" with no prospect of a broader shared framework for M&E.

We need to be clear about what we mean by "common". The discussion seems to be using it in two different ways. My understanding is that the goal is that both the accountability IDOs and the learning IDOs mentioned by Boru should all be "common" in that we frame them in the same way. Being common doesn't carry an obligation that we report against any of them in particular even the accountability ones. Each CRP picks/negotiates with stakeholders those IDOs from the two sets which best capture its vision of success. With this understanding of "common" we should try and make the set of shared IDOs as large as possible. I can see that it will take us longer to construct common IDOs for the learning set, but we made some good progress on that too in Cali eg capacity to innovate.

John Mayne

27 August

It makes sense to me to distinguish among types of IDOs, their purposes and the likely timeframe for their development, and accountability IDOs and learning IDOs sounds like a useful distinction.

But I think there needs to be more in the "accountability package" than the accountability indicators, more than that quantitative adding up. Just what would need more thinking, but something to do with what has been learned across CRPs over the accountability period. Perhaps short stories and/or evidence supporting or building key

impact pathways. I'd argue to try and make this part of the accountability reporting as position it as important as the accountability indicator reporting.

Perhaps you are suggesting this in your setting out the two purposes. I take the implication as the need for the first purpose

"Demonstrating progress and what is being learned along evolving impact pathways and theories of change, including adoption studies"

to be a key component of the accountability package put together by CRPs.

To serve the purpose of 'strategic alignment across the CRPs' while it may take longer, getting some agreement among CRPs using common learning IDOs needs focussed effort in the near future. I think Graham has captured what is meant by 'common', and at the moment, as evidenced in the Table 2 I sent, most IDOs do seem to fit into the common IDOs. I could see for now some modest changes to wording of some of them, but that we have agreement. Even better if we could reduce the number as Bas suggested. I may, for discussion purposes, create a Table 3 with new wording and merging several of the Common IDOs to see the implications for the CRP IDOs.

But my main point here is to argue the need to see the CRP accountability package as more than the accountability indicators, and to include evidence on the learning that is occurring.

David Watson, Maize CRP

28 August

With regard to Boru and John's latest suggestions, I'm somewhere between Bas and Graham.

I disagree that generating a set of common IDOs (with perhaps 10-15% of the whole portfolio being made up CRP specific IDOs) is **NOT** a "near impossible task and if we do we'll find that we've created a straitjacket for ourselves". Indeed, I don't think that we are that so far away from it.

Regarding John and Boru's latest discussion of accountability versus learning IDOs, I'm closer to John's opinions/suggestions than Boru's.

Kwesi Atta-Krah

28 August

1. There will always be some overlap and strong links among some IDOs. I do not think this should be a problem, as indeed most of these IDOs do relate to one another.
2. We need to be careful on the issue of Indicators. I do not think we should attempt to have common Indicators developed across all CRPs for particular common IDOs. For

instance on Nutrition IDO, Humidtropics could have an indicator that is based primarily on consumption of diversified foods, whereas, A4NH for example, could use different set of indicators such as stunting, etc. I think different indicators for the same IDO item helps to bring out the degree to which each CRP may be dealing with a particular IDO, and what the focus is. This situation would not make aggregation impossible.

Brian Belchor, Forests and Trees CRP

1 September

Income IDO: We have referred only to increased income, not equity, in the FTA IDO. Both are important concepts, but equity will be considerably harder to measure and/or define useful indicators for. It is also likely that appropriate measures and indicators for the two things would be different, so it may be best to keep them as separate concepts at least. I would leave out “equity” at this stage, perhaps adding it in later, with more experience gained with the other IDOs.

Policy and Institutions: We have had an ongoing debate in FTA about whether “institutions” should be included in the IDOs and if policy and institutions should be combined. The main change in our current IDO set is that we have added “local institutions” back in as a separate IDO. We think they should be separate because the kind of change that we would be able to monitor/measure is different and so it would not be feasible to combine indicators. Government or organization “policy” is official and recorded, and so can be detected relatively easily. Local institutions are much more variable and change can be gradual and continuous – it is more difficult to design appropriate indicators and likely more difficult still to come up with aggregate indicators.

“Capacity to Innovate”, “Adaptive Capacity” and “Future Options/Resilience”: The first two might be similar enough to combine in a single common IDO. They both deal with the capacity of people, communities, and society to adapt and change. “Future options/resilience” could refer to the environment, and this is something we (the CG collectively) should make a bigger deal of – not just “improving the world” but also “preventing the world from becoming worse”. Biodiversity conservation, forest conservation etc of course has current benefits but is especially important for maintaining or enhancing future options. We associated our current IDO 7 (conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services) with the future options common IDO in the table, though it also relates to the “environment” IDO.

Framework for common IDOs. I agree that it could be helpful to have a framework that helps appreciate the different kinds of IDOs and their roles and position in the over-all ToC, with some IDOs being precursors to others (including the “enabling environment” IDOs) and others that are complementary. Boru, you note in a subsequent message that the IDOs have 2 important purposes: 1. aggregate measures/indicators of performance; and 2. strategic alignment. A third is that they are also key elements in the logic of our theory of change. Many of our impact pathways (CRP level and collectively) cannot be evaluated using experimental or quasi

experimental methods. We will need to rely on theory-based approaches (as well discussed in John's position paper), and qualitative assessments and inference.

Its probably too early to answer the 4th question, about the overall set of common IDOs and the relationships among CRP and Common IDOs – we need to see what indicators and measures are proposed at the CRP level, and whether and how those can be aggregated.

Bruce Campbell, CCAFS

2 Sept

Question 1. Is Table 2 accurate? If not what adjustments should be made?

Please note one “error” on Table 1. Under CCAFS the comment should be removed, and IDO5 in that CCAFS table should be preceded by “Mitigation” not “Environment”.

In Table 2 CCAFS IDO5 should be removed from Environment IDO and placed under mitigation IDO.

Question 2. Is there a need for revised wording of any of the Common IDOs? Did the current wording work for the CRPs?

Gender. From one of the CCAFS participants, we had the comment that we should not be bundle decision-making with access to assets; they are linked but the processes by which they are achieved is different. For this reason we adopted different wording in the CCAFS IDO: “Empowerment of women and other marginalized groups through: (a) increased access to and control over productive assets, inputs, information, food and markets; and (b) strengthened participation in decision-making processes.” But, willing to follow whatever is decided.

Policies. Good to incorporate “institutions”. Would like to add “resilient” into the IDO, as in the CCAFS one.

Mitigation. In many countries it is not absolute levels of GHG that should be reduced, but the emissions intensity. Thus the CCAFS wording: “Agricultural and natural resources development in key target countries reduce the emissions intensity of greenhouse gases and increase carbon sequestration”. Yes, this is a special case of the environment IDO.

Capacity to Innovate, Adaptive Capacity and Future Options/Resilience). We agree that these three are very similar, with, e.g. *Capacity to Innovate* one of the contributing factors to *Adaptive Capacity*. Note CRP 5/6/7 has organised a working group to examine how to jointly operationalise the adaptive capacity/resilience IDO(s). Their report is due about mid-October.

Question 3. Question 3: Would the development of a framework for the Common IDOs be useful?

Yes! But simple.

Question 4: Where there is a link, should the relationship between bespoke and the Common IDOs be set out? Is the current set of Common IDOs sufficient? Are they all needed?

If anything, reduce the number of common IDOs, by combinations.

Shoba Sivasankar Dryland Cereals CRP

2 September

In terms of Question 1, Table 2 is accurate for DrylandCereals (CRP 3.6) except for three edits regarding wording (please see attached the edited version). These are with regard to (1) Productivity: relates to smallholder farming systems, (2) Nutrition and health: as pertaining to nutritionally vulnerable women and children, and (2) Income: increased and equitable income, especially for smallholder women farmers.

The Productivity IDO does eventually contribute to other IDOs, but the research activities and outputs, as well as the behavioral and capacity changes that associate with the Productivity IDO are specific to that IDO. Hence, I am not sure if a sub-categorization is necessary.

The wording of the common IDOs seem adequate, and the 11 seem to cover the different possible outcomes from the various programs (my two cents at this point). A framework for the common IDOs will be useful.

Elizabeth Weight, WLE

3 September

1. Question 1: Table 1 is accurate for WLE IDOs.
2. Question 2: "Adaptive Capacity" and "Future Options" are similar; however, the first relates to people's capacity to adapt, whereas the second relates to continued/enhanced ecosystems/environmental services. Therefore, the impact pathways associated with each IDO are distinct as are the indicators of progress in relation to the IDOs. Thus, while it is possible to combine the two, it may create challenges in operationalization. As Bruce noted, CRP 5,6 and 7 have formed a working group to jointly operationalize the adaptive capacity/resilience IDOs – this working group could be tasked with providing recommendations on combining the two IDOs.

Moving forward, establishing working groups similar to the CRP 5, 6 and 7 working group on adaptive capacity/resilience IDOs may be a good mechanism to consider for other IDOs. Now that we have a table that clearly links CRP IDOs to Common IDOs, we can easily form working groups of CRPs with similar IDOs to jointly drill down in the indicators and operationalization of the IDOs.

A note on the policy/institution IDO: WLE agreed that effective policies and institutions are critical to achievement of IDOs, but decided that policies/institutions are not a high level goal, but rather one of many means to achieve the desired development outcomes. Thus, we saw policies and institutions as key research outcomes, not IDOs.

Annex 2: Original discussion document sent to CRP Leaders and CRP IDO Design Group

The CGIAR Common IDOs: Questions for CRPs

IDO Working Group
22 August 2013

In March 2013 in Cali, 11 Common IDOs were proposed which were seen to cover most of the outcomes CRPs are working towards. In June, CRPs presented their research plans for the next 10-15 years and the specific IDOs they are aiming for.

Based on this experience with IDOs and the draft Common IDOs, the IDO Working group was asked to engage CRPs to review the Common IDOs to see if any revised wording is needed and if the 11 Common IDOs are the appropriate set. The intent of the Common IDOs is to facilitate the planning of joint efforts by CRPs in working towards the CG SLOs and to allow the Consortium Office (CO) to look across CRPs at overall development of targets and performance management. The CO intends to send the set to the ISPC for review.

It should be noted that the vast majority of CRP IDOs do indeed fit into the current set of Common IDOs, suggesting the 11 Common IDOs are reasonably robust. Nevertheless, it is an opportune time to relook at the current set and have all the CRPs to sign off on them. To that end, an initial review of the June submissions was undertaken. This note summarizes that review and sets out a number of issues for discussion among the CRPs, to take place through the CRP IDO Design Discussion Group before final approval by the CRP Directors and endorsement by the CO before they go to the ISPC for review.

CRP IDOs and the Common IDOs

Table 1 below lists the CRP IDOs from their June submissions. Table 2 maps these IDOs against the 11 Common IDOs. It should be noted that many CRPs did not explicitly link their IDOs to the Common IDOs so that the link in Table 2 with the Common IDOs is what seemed reasonable. As noted below in the table in a few cases it was not obvious where or if a CRP IDO did map into a Common IDO. A first question then for CRPs is:

Question 1: Is Table 2 accurate? If not what adjustments should be made?

An analysis of Tables 1 and 2 suggests a number of issues.

Wording of the Common IDOs

The basic question here is whether the CRPs found the wording useful and had any suggestions for revisions. To perhaps trigger some discussion, a couple of observations:

- The *Income Common IDO* refers to both increased income and equity. Some CRPs in their “Income” IDO mention equity but others do not. Was the lack of reference to equity by those CRPs intended? Further, in the Common IDO wording only ‘equitable’ income is mentioned. Would it be helpful to indicate equitable for whom? Presumably one or probably both of poor households and women are the targets.
- The *Policy/Institutions Common IDO* mentions institutions in its title but ‘institutions’ is not referred to in the text nor in the “Policy” IDOs of the CRPs. Institutions would seem to be an important element in many cases of an enabling environment and perhaps should be explicitly referred to in this Common IDO and as relevant, those of CRPs.

And there seem to be possible overlap among several of the Common IDOs:

- Three Common IDOs (*Capacity to Innovate, Adaptive Capacity and Future Options/Resilience*) would seem to be somehow related. All seem to be based on an ability to innovate—one to deal with current problems and issues, one with environmental changes and one with future farming system options. One Adaptive Capacity IDO uses the term ‘resilience’. Do these three Common IDOs need to be better distinguished?
- The *Climate Common IDO* sounds like a specific case of the *Environment Common IDO*.

Question 2: Is there a need for revised wording of any of the Common IDOs? Did the current wording work for the CRPs?

A Framework for the Common IDOs

At the moment, the Common IDOs appear as an ad hoc list of outcomes, whereas there is some underlying structure that could be highlighted.

There are different levels involved in the Common IDOs:

- Food Security and Nutrition & Health Common IDOs seem to be at the SLO level.
- Is the Environmental Common IDO at the SLO level?
- The Income Common IDO is a necessary precondition to the Poverty SLO. The link between income and poverty perhaps needs discussion. The IDO Guidelines (p. 5) argue that income and poverty are different. How will the link with poverty be made?
- The Productivity Common IDO is an input into the Income, Food Security and the Nutrition & Health Common IDOs. As evident by the large number of IDOs in the Productivity IDO, it is a large category. Is there a need for sub-categories?
- Might the Capacity to Innovate Common IDO be a necessary pre-condition for Adaptive Capacity and Future Options Common IDOs?

AAS suggested a framework for the Common IDOs, grouping them into material, instrumental and environmental outcomes. The IDOs Guidelines also provides a possible framework in terms of direct benefits to beneficiaries, direct benefits to the environment and the enabling environment.

A Common IDO framework might be useful in displaying and explaining the Common IDOs and linking them with the SLOs.

Question 3: Would the development of a framework for the Common IDOs be useful?

The Set of Common IDOs

With the experience gained by the CRPs, one can ask if the current set of Common IDOs is the 'right' comprehensive set? Are all the Common IDOs needed or needed in their current form?

As noted below Table 2, there are several IDOs that may not fit in the Common IDO set. This may be a wording issue or indeed, important IDOs specific to a CRP. A number of them seem to be precursors to Common IDOs. Or, is there a need for additional Common IDOs?

Question 4: Where there is a link, should the relationship between bespoke and the Common IDOs be set out? Is the current set of Common IDOs sufficient? Are they all needed?

Annex 3: IDO Tables

Table 1: CRP IDOs as of September 2013

CRP	IDOs as of September 2013	Type	Comment
1.1 Dryland Systems 7 IDOs (3 Non Common IDOs)	IDO1 – Adaptive Capacity : More resilient livelihoods for vulnerable households in marginal areas. IDO2 - Income : More stable and higher per capita income for intensifiable households. IDO3 – Nutrition & Health : Women and children in vulnerable households have year round access to greater quantity and diversity of food sources. IDO4: More sustainable and equitable management of land and water resources in pastoral and agropastoral. IDO5: Better functioning markets underpinning intensification of rural livelihoods. IDO6: More integrated, effective and connected service delivery institutions underpinning resilience and system intensification. IDO7 – Policy/Institutions : Policy reform removing constraints and creating incentives for rural households to engage in more sustainable practices that improve resilience and intensify production.		Common link added 3 IDOs may be CRP-specific (IDO4, IFDO5, IDO6)
1.2 Humid- Tropics 6 IDOs	IDO 1 - Income : Increased and more equitable Income from agriculture for rural poor farm families, with special focus on rural women. IDO 2 – Nutrition & Health : Increased consumption of safe, nutritious foods by the poor, especially among nutritionally vulnerable women and children. IDO 3 – Productivity / Yield : Increased total factor productivity of integrated systems IDO 4 – Environment : Reduced adverse environmental effects of integrated systems intensification and diversification. IDO 5 - Gender : Increased control by women and other marginalized groups over integrated systems assets, inputs, decision-making and benefits. IDO 6 – Capacity to Innovate : Increased capacity for integrated systems to innovate and bring social and technical solutions to scale.		
1.3 AAS 7 IDOs	IDO1: - Income : Increased and more equitable income from agricultural and natural resource management and environmental services earned by low income value chain actors in aquatic agricultural systems IDO2 – Nutrition & Health : Increased consumption of nutritious, safe foods by low income households in aquatic agricultural systems, especially by nutritionally vulnerable women and		

	<p>children</p> <p>ID03 – Productivity: Improved productivity in aquatic agricultural systems (water and total factor productivity)</p> <p>ID04 – Gender: Increased control of assets, inputs, decision-making and benefits by women and other marginalized groups in aquatic agricultural systems</p> <p>ID05 – Capacity to Innovate: Increased capacity to innovate within low income and vulnerable rural communities in aquatic agricultural systems allowing them to seize new opportunities to improve livelihoods and increase household income</p> <p>ID06 – Adaptive Capacity: Increased capacity to adapt to environmental and economic variability, shocks and longer term changes in low income communities in aquatic agricultural systems</p> <p>ID07 – Future Options: Greater resilience of aquatic agricultural systems through enhanced ecosystem services</p>		
<p>2 PIM 7 IDOs, all elaborations of common IDO #8</p>	<p>ID01: Improved prioritization of global agricultural research effort for developing countries.</p> <p>ID02: In selected countries of focus, attainment of target levels of investment in agricultural research and rates of return to research that at least meet global averages.</p> <p>ID03: Increased adoption of superior technologies and management practices in relevant domains of application.</p> <p>ID04: Improved sectoral policy and better public spending for agriculture in agriculturally-dependent developing countries.</p> <p>ID05: Strengthened value chains that link producers and consumers with lower transactions costs, increased inclusion of smallholders, and provision of benefits to both women and men.</p> <p>ID06: Improved design and coverage of social protection programs with particular emphasis on vulnerable rural populations.</p> <p>ID07: Improved use of scientific evidence in decision processes related to sustainability of natural resources important for rural livelihoods.</p>		
<p>3.1 Wheat 5 IDOs (2 Non Common IDO)</p>	<p>ID01: Accelerated varieties release scaled out</p> <p>ID02 - Environment: Farmers minimize unsustainable effects on soil, environment and improve their household income and livelihoods</p> <p>ID03: Farmers have more and better access to quality seed and use them</p> <p>ID04 - Productivity: Smallholders’ modern wheat varieties translates into higher, more stable yields in WHEAT target regions</p> <p>ID05 - Productivity: Faster and more significant genetic gains in better breeding programs worldwide, using more effective approaches for complex traits</p>		<p>Common links added</p> <p>2 IDOs may be CRP-specific (IDO1 and IDO3)</p>
3.2	ID01 - Productivity : Increased productivity and stability of farming systems		

Maize 6 IDOs (1 Non Common IDO)	ID02 – Income: Increased and more equitable income for men and women smallholder farmers from adopting improved maize varieties ID03 - Productivity: Increased yields of maize for smallholder farmers ID04 – Nutrition & Health: Increased nutritional diet ID05 - Productivity: Reduced post-harvest losses ID06: Reduced aflatoxin in maize value chain		1 IDOs is CRP-specific (IOD6)
3.3 GRiSP 9 IDOs (2 Non Common IDOs)	ID01 - Productivity: Increased rice yield ID02 - Productivity: Increased rice productivity (or resource-use efficiency) (also Environment) ID03 - Income: Decreased poverty of net rice consumers (urban and rural) and rice producers ID04 – Environment: Increased sustainability and environmental quality of rice-based cropping systems ID05: Improved efficiency and increased value in rice value chain ID06 – Nutrition & Health: Improved nutrition status derived from rice consumption ID07 – Future Options: Increased rice genetic diversity for current and future generations ID08: Increased pro-poor and gender-equitable delivery systems for improved rice technologies ID09 - Gender: Increased gender equity in the rice value chain		ID05 and IDO 8 are CRP-specific
3.4 RTB 7 IDOs	ID01 - Productivity: Improved productivity in smallholder RTB cropping systems ID02 - Food Security: Increased and stable access to food commodities by rural & urban poor ID03 - Income: Increased and more gender-equitable income for poor participants in RTB value chains ID0 4 – Nutrition & Health: Increased consumption of safe and nutritious food by the poor especially among the nutritionally vulnerable women and children ID05 - Environment: Minimized adverse environmental effects of increased RTB production, processing and intensification ID06 – Future Options: Improved ecosystem services for enhanced food system stability & sustaining novel genetic diversity for future use ID07 – Policy/Institutions: Enabling policy environment supporting development and use of pro-poor and gender inclusive RTB technologies		
3.5 Grain Legumes 5 IDOs	ID01 – Food Security: Improved and stable access to grain legumes by urban and rural poor ID02 - Income: Increased and more equitable income from grain legumes by low income value chain actors, especially women ID03 – Nutrition & Health: Increased consumption of healthy grain legumes and products by the poor for a more balanced and nutritious diet, especially among nutritionally vulnerable women and children		

	<p>ID04 - Productivity: Improved productivity of farming systems, especially among smallholder farmers</p> <p>ID05 - Environment: Minimized adverse environmental effects of increased production and intensification of grain legumes</p>		
<p>3.6 Dryland Cereals</p> <p>5 IDOs</p>	<p>ID01 - Productivity: Improved productivity of dryland cereals in smallholder farming systems in Africa and Asia</p> <p>ID02 - Food Safety: Increased and stable access to dryland cereal food, feed and fodder by the poor, especially nutritionally vulnerable rural women and children</p> <p>ID03 - Nutrition & Health: Increased consumption of nutritious dryland cereals by the poor, especially rural women and children</p> <p>ID04 - Income: Increased and more equitable income from marketing dryland cereal grain, fodder and products by low income value chain actors, especially smallholder women farmers</p> <p>ID05 - Adaptive Capacity: Increased capacity to adapt to environmental variability and longer term changes in low income communities in Africa and Asia</p>		
<p>3.7 L&F</p> <p>6 IDOs</p>	<p>ID01 - Productivity: Increased livestock and fish productivity in small-scale production systems for the target commodities (SLO2)</p> <p>ID02 - Food Security: Increased quantity and improved quality of the target commodity supplied from the target small-scale production and marketing systems (SLO2)</p> <p>ID03 - Income: Increased employment and income for low- income actors in the target value chains, with an increased share of employment for and income controlled by low-income women (SLO1)</p> <p>ID04 - Nutrition & Health: Increased consumption of the target commodity responsible for filling a larger share of the nutrient gap for the poor, particularly for nutritionally vulnerable populations (women of reproductive age and young children) (SLO3)</p> <p>ID05 - Environment: Lower environment impacts per unit of commodity produced in the target value chains (SLO4)</p> <p>ID06 - Policies/Institutions: Policies (including investments) support the development of small-scale production and marketing systems, and seek to increase the participation of women within these value chains (SLO2)</p>		Common links added
<p>4 A4NH</p> <p>4 IDOs (1 Non-Common IDO)</p>	<p>ID01 - Nutrition & Health: Better diet quality</p> <p>ID02 - Reduced risk of agriculture related diseases</p> <p>ID03 - Gender: Empowerment</p> <p>ID04 - Policies/Institutions: Better policies, programs and investments</p>		ID02 is a non-common IDO

<p>5 WLE</p> <p>5 IDOs</p>	<p>IDO1 - Productivity: Sustainable increases in land, water and energy productivity in rainfed and irrigated agroecosystems</p> <p>IDO2 - Income: Increased and more equitable income from agricultural and natural resources management and ecosystem services in rural and peri-urban areas</p> <p>IDO3 - Gender: Women and marginalized groups have improved decision making power over and increased benefits derived from agriculture and natural resources</p> <p>IDO4 - Adaptive Capacity: Increased ability of low income communities to adapt to environmental and economic variability, demographic shifts, shocks and long-term changes</p> <p>IDO5 - Future Options: Increased resilience of communities through enhanced ecosystem services in agricultural landscapes</p>		
<p>6 FTA</p> <p>7 IDOs</p>	<p>IDO1 - Policy/Institutions: Policies and practices supporting sustainable and equitable management of forests and trees developed and adopted by conservation and development organizations, national governments and international bodies. (ALL SLOs)</p> <p>IDO2 - Policy/Institutions: Local institutions strengthened and collective action enhanced for improved forest and tree management in landscapes. (All SLOs)</p> <p>IDO3 - Gender: Greater gender equity in decision-making and control over forest and tree use, management and benefits are improved through women's empowerment. (ALL SLOs)</p> <p>IDO4 - Income: Income from products and environmental services derived from forests, trees and agroforestry systems enhanced. (SLO1)</p> <p>IDO5 - Food Security: production and availability of foods and fuel and other products from FTA systems increased for poor dependent people. (SLO2, SLO3)</p> <p>IDO6 - Adaptive Capacity: Resilience to environmental and economic variability, shocks and longer term changes of rural communities enhanced through greater adaptive capacity to manage FTA systems. (SLO4)</p> <p>IDO7 - Future Options: Biodiversity and ecosystem services (including carbon sequestration) from forests and trees conserved or improved in key target countries. (SLO 4)</p>		
<p>7 CAFFS</p> <p>5 IDOs</p>	<p>IDO1 - Gender: Empowerment of women and marginalised groups through (a) increased access to and control over productive assets, inputs, information, food and markets and (b) strengthened participation in decision-making processes</p> <p>IDO2 - Adaptive capacity: Increased capacity in low-income communities (and supporting organisations) to adapt to climate variability, shocks and longer-term changes leading to more climate-resilient livelihoods</p> <p>IDO3 - Policies/Institutions: Policies supporting sustainable, resilient and equitable agricultural and natural resource management developed, adopted and implemented by agricultural, natural resource management, conservation and development organizations, civil</p>		

	society and advocacy organisations and networks, national governments and international bodies ID04 - Food security: Increased and stable access to food commodities by rural and urban poor ID05 - Environment: Agricultural and natural resources development in key target countries reduce the emissions intensity of greenhouse gases and increase carbon sequestration		
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Table 2: CRP Common IDOs

Common IDO	CRP IDO
<p>1. Productivity - Improved productivity in low income food systems</p> <p>Contributing mainly to SLO 2 Food Security</p> <p>10 CRPs involved 14 IDOs</p>	<p><i>1.2 Humidtropics IDO 3</i> – Increased total factor productivity of integrated systems. <i>1.3 AAS IDO3</i> – Improved productivity in aquatic agricultural systems (water and total factor productivity) <i>3.1 Wheat IDO4</i> - Smallholders’ modern wheat varieties translates into higher, more stable yields in WHEAT target regions <i>3.1 Wheat IDO5</i> - Faster and more significant genetic gains in better breeding programs worldwide, using more effective approaches for complex traits <i>3.2 Maize IDO1</i> - Increased productivity and stability of farming systems <i>3.2 Maize IDO3</i> - Increased yields of maize for smallholder farmers <i>3.2 Maize IDO5</i> - Reduced post-harvest losses <i>3.3 GRiSP IDO1</i> - Increased rice yield <i>3.3 GRiSP IDO2</i> - Increased rice productivity (or resource-use efficiency) <i>3.4 RTB IDO1</i> - Improved productivity in smallholder RTB cropping systems <i>3.5 Grain Legumes IDO4</i> Improved productivity of farming systems, especially among smallholder farmers <i>3.6 Dryland Cereals IDO1</i> - Improved productivity of dryland cereals in smallholder farming in Africa and Asia <i>3.7 L&F IDO1</i> - Increased livestock and fish productivity in small-scale production systems for the target commodities <i>5 WLE IDO1</i> - Sustainable increases in land, water and energy productivity in rainfed and irrigated agroecosystems</p>
<p>2. Food security - Increased and stable access to food commodities by rural and urban poor</p> <p>Contributing mainly to SLO 2 Food Security</p> <p>6 CRPs involved</p>	<p><i>3.4 RTB IDO2</i> - Increased and stable access to food commodities by rural & urban poor <i>3.5 Grain Legumes IDO1</i> - Improved and stable access to grain legumes by urban and rural poor <i>3.6 Dryland Cereals IDO2</i> - Increased and stable access to dryland cereal food, feed and fodder by the poor, especially rural women and children <i>3.7 L&F IDO2</i>- Increased quantity and improved quality of the target commodity supplied from the target small-scale production and marketing systems <i>6 FTA IDO5</i> - Production and availability of foods, fuel and other products from FTA systems increased for poor dependent people <i>7 CAFFS IDO4</i> - Increased and stable access to food commodities by rural and urban poor</p>

<p>6 IDOs</p> <p>3. Nutrition and Health - Improved diet quality of nutritionally-vulnerable populations, especially women and children</p> <p>Contributing mainly to SLO 3 Nutrition & Health</p> <p>10 CRPs involved 11 IDOs</p>	<p><i>1.1 Dryland Systems</i> - Women and children in vulnerable households have year round access to greater quantity and diversity of food sources.</p> <p><i>1.2 Humidtropics IDO2</i> - Increased consumption of safe, nutritious foods by the poor, especially among nutritionally vulnerable women and children</p> <p><i>1.3 AAS IDO2</i> - Increased consumption of nutritious, safe foods by low income households in aquatic agricultural systems, especially by nutritionally vulnerable women and children</p> <p><i>3.2 Maize IDO4</i> - Increased nutritional diet</p> <p><i>3.3 GRiSP IDO6</i> - Improved nutrition status derived from rice consumption</p> <p><i>3.4 RTB IDO4</i> - Increased consumption of safe and nutritious food by the poor especially among the nutritionally vulnerable women and children</p> <p><i>3.5 Grain Legumes IDO3</i> - Increased consumption of healthy grain legumes and products by the poor for a more balanced and nutritious diet, especially among nutritionally vulnerable women and children</p> <p><i>3.6 Dryland Cereals IDO3</i> - Increased consumption of nutritious dryland cereals by the poor, especially rural women and children</p> <p><i>3.7 L&F IDO4</i> - Increased consumption of the target commodity responsible for filling a larger share of the nutrient gap for the poor, particularly for nutritionally vulnerable populations (women of reproductive age and young children)</p> <p><i>4 A4NH IDO1</i> - Better diet quality</p>
<p>4. Income - Increased and more equitable income from agricultural and natural resources management and environmental services earned by low income value chain actors</p> <p>Contributing mainly to SLO 1 Poverty Reduction SLO 2 Food Security SLO 3 Nutrition 7 Health</p>	<p><i>1.1 Dryland Systems IDO2</i> - More stable and higher per capita income for intensifiable households</p> <p><i>1.2 Humidtropics IDO1</i> - Increased and more equitable Income from agriculture for rural poor farm families, with special focus on rural women</p> <p><i>1.3 AAS IDO1</i> - Increased and more equitable income from agricultural and natural resource management and environmental services earned by low income value chain actors in aquatic agricultural systems</p> <p><i>3.2 Maize IDO2</i> - Increased and more equitable income for men and women smallholder farmers from adopting improved maize varieties</p> <p><i>3.3 GRiSP IDO3</i> - Decreased poverty of net rice consumers (urban and rural) and rice producers</p> <p><i>3.4 RTB IDO3</i> - Increased and more gender-equitable income for poor participants in RTB value chains</p> <p><i>3.5 Grain Legumes IDO2</i> - Increased and more equitable income from grain legumes by low income value chain actors, especially women</p> <p><i>3.6 Dry Cereals IDO4</i> - Increased and more equitable income from marketing dryland cereal grain, fodder and products by low income value chain actors, especially smallholder women</p> <p><i>3.7 L&F IDO3</i> - Increased employment and income for low- income actors in the target value chains, with</p>

<p>11 CRPs involved 11 IDOs</p>	<p>an increased share of employment for and income controlled by low-income women <i>5 WLE IDO2</i> - Increased and more equitable income from agricultural and natural resources management and ecosystem services in rural and peri-urban areas <i>6 FTA IDO4</i> - Income from products and environmental services derived from forests, trees and agroforestry systems enhanced</p>
<p>5. Gender - Increased control by women and other marginalized groups of assets, inputs, decision-making and benefits</p> <p>Contributing mainly to SLO 1 Poverty Reduction</p> <p>7 CRPs involved 7 IDOs</p>	<p><i>1.2 Humidtropics IDO5</i> - Increased control by women and other marginalized groups over integrated systems assets, inputs, decision-making and benefits <i>1.3 AAS IDO4</i> - Increased control of assets, inputs, decision-making and benefits by women and other marginalized groups in aquatic agricultural system <i>3.3 GRiSP IDO9</i> - Increased gender equity in the rice value chain <i>4 A4NH IDO3</i> - Empowerment <i>5 WLE IDO3</i> - Women and marginalized groups have improved decision making power over and increased benefits derived from agriculture and natural resources <i>6 FTA IDO3</i> - Greater gender equity in decision-making and control over forest and tree use, management and benefits are improved through women's empowerment <i>7 CAFFS IDO1</i> - Empowerment of women and marginalised groups through (a) increased access to and control over productive assets, inputs, information, food and markets and (b) strengthened participation in decision-making processes</p>
<p>6. Capacity to Innovate - Increased and sustainable capacity for innovation within and among low income and vulnerable rural community systems allowing them to seize new opportunities and meet challenges to improve livelihoods, and bring solutions to scale.</p> <p>Contributing mainly to SLO 1 Poverty Reduction</p>	<p><i>1.2 Humidtropics IDO6</i> - Increased capacity for integrated systems to innovate and bring social and technical solutions to scale <i>1.3 AAS IDO5</i> - Increased capacity to innovate within low income and vulnerable rural communities in aquatic agricultural systems allowing them to seize new opportunities to improve livelihoods and increase household income</p>

<p>SLO 2 Food Security SLO 3 Nutrition 7 Health</p> <p>2 CRPs involved 2 IDOs</p>	
<p>7. Adaptive capacity (risk management) - Increased capacity in low income communities to adapt to environmental and economic variability, shocks and longer term changes</p> <p>Contributing mainly to SLO 1 Poverty Reduction SLO 2 Food Security</p> <p>6 CRPs involved 6 IDOs</p>	<p><i>1.1 Dryland Systems IDO1</i> - More resilient livelihoods for vulnerable households in marginal areas <i>1.3 AAS IDO6</i> - Increased capacity to adapt to environmental and economic variability, shocks and longer term changes in low income communities in aquatic agricultural systems <i>3.6 Dryland Cereals IDO5</i> - Increased capacity to adapt to environmental variability and longer term changes in low income communities in Africa and Asia <i>5 WLE IDO4</i> - Increased ability of low income communities to adapt to environmental and economic variability, demographic shifts, shocks and long-term changes <i>6 FTA IDO6</i> - Resilience to environmental and economic variability, shocks and longer term changes of rural communities enhanced through greater adaptive capacity to manage FTA systems. <i>7 CAFFS IDO2</i> - Increased capacity in low-income communities (and supporting organisations) to adapt to climate variability, shocks and longer-term changes leading to more climate-resilient livelihoods</p>
<p>8. Policies/Institutions - Additional policies and institutions supporting sustainable, resilient and equitable agricultural and natural resources management developed and adopted by agricultural, conservation and development organizations, national</p>	<p><i>1.1 Dryland Systems IDO7</i> - Policy reform removing constraints and creating incentives for rural households to engage in more sustainable practices that improve resilience and intensify production <i>3.4 RTB IDO7</i> - Enabling policy environment supporting development and use of pro-poor and gender inclusive RTB technologies <i>3.7 L&F IDO6</i> - Policies (including investments) support the development of small-scale production and marketing systems, and seek to increase the participation of women within these value chains <i>4 A4NH IDO4</i> - Better policies, programs and investments <i>6 FTA IDO1</i> - Policies and practices supporting sustainable and equitable management of forests and trees developed and adopted by conservation and development organizations, national governments and international bodies <i>6 FTA IDO2</i> - Local institutions strengthened and collective action enhanced for improved forest and tree management in landscapes.</p>

<p>governments and international bodies</p> <p>Contributing mainly to SLO 1 Poverty Reduction SLO 2 Food Security</p> <p>6 CRPs involved 7 IDOs</p>	<p><i>7 CAFFS IDO3</i> - Policies supporting sustainable, resilient and equitable agricultural and natural resource management developed, adopted and implemented by agricultural, natural resource management, conservation and development organizations, civil society and advocacy organisations and networks, national governments and international bodies</p>
<p>9. Environment - Minimized adverse environmental effects, including reduction of the emissions (intensity) of greenhouse gases and increase carbon sequestration, of increased production intensification</p> <p>Contributing mainly to SLO 4 Sustainability</p> <p>7 CRPs involved 8 IDOs</p>	<p><i>1.2 Humidtropics IDO4</i> - Reduced adverse environmental effects of integrated systems intensification and diversification</p> <p><i>3.1 WHEAT IDO2</i> - Farmers minimize unsustainable effects on soil, environment and improve their household income and livelihoods</p> <p><i>3.3 GRiSP IDO2</i> - Increased rice productivity (or resource-use efficiency)</p> <p><i>3.3 GRiSP IDO4</i> - Increased sustainability and environmental quality of rice-based cropping systems</p> <p><i>3.4 RTB IDO5</i> - Minimized adverse environmental effects of increased RTB production, processing and intensification</p> <p><i>3.5 Grain Legumes IDO5</i> - Minimized adverse environmental effects of increased production and intensification of grain legumes</p> <p><i>3.7 L&F IDO5</i> - Lower environment impacts per unit of commodity produced in the target value chains</p> <p><i>7 CAFFS IDO5</i> - Agricultural and natural resources development in key target countries reduce the emissions intensity of greenhouse gases and increase carbon sequestration</p>
<p>10. Future Options - Greater resilience of agricultural/forest/water based/mixed crop livestock, aquatic systems for enhanced ecosystem</p>	<p><i>1.3 AAS IDO7</i> - Greater resilience of aquatic agricultural systems through enhanced ecosystem services</p> <p><i>3.3 GRiSP IDO7</i> - Increased rice genetic diversity for current and future generations</p> <p><i>3.4 RTB IDO 6</i> - Improved ecosystem services for enhanced food system stability & sustaining novel genetic diversity for future use</p> <p><i>5 WLE IDO5</i> - Increased resilience of communities through enhanced ecosystem services in agricultural landscapes</p> <p><i>6 FTA IDO7</i> - Biodiversity and ecosystem services (including carbon sequestration) from forests and trees</p>

Contributing mainly to SLO2 Food Security SLO 4 Sustainability 5 CRPs involved 5 IDOs	conserved or improved in key target countries.
Non-Common IDOs	
1.1 Dryland Systems	IDO4: More sustainable and equitable management of land and water resources in pastoral and agropastoral. IDO5: Better functioning markets underpinning intensification of rural livelihoods. IDO6: More integrated, effective and connected service delivery institutions underpinning resilience and system intensification
3.1 Wheat	IDO3: Farmers have more and better access to quality seed and use them
3.2 Maize	IDO6: Reduced aflatoxin in maize value chain
3.3 GRiSP	IDO5: Improved efficiency and increased value in rice value chain IDO8: Increased pro-poor and gender-equitable delivery systems for improved rice technologies
4 A4NH	IDO2 - Reduced risk of agriculture related diseases

Links with SLOs taken from the Common IDO Table in the April Guidelines